

602

THE MONETARY TIMES.

The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. BANK OF MONTREAL. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Act of Parlia Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000 6,000,000

THE

Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND NO. 45.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three

and One-half per Cent. upon the Capital stock

of this Institution, has been declared for the cur-

rent half-year, and that the same will be paid at the

Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday, 2nd Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of

November to the 30th of November, both days

JAMES AUSTIN, PRESIDENT. HON. FRANK SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT. Ince. B. Osler. James Sott.

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager.

inclusive.

W. Ince. E. B. Osler.

21

Toronto, Oct., 22nd, 1889.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. LONDON OFFICE 3 Clements Lane, Lombard Merchants Bank of Canada COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. E. A. Hoare. Secretary-A. G. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, - General Manager. E. STANGER, - Inspector. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Kingston. Ottawa. Montreal. Quebec. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. London. Brantford. Paris. Hamilton. Foronto. Brandon, Man.

Brandon, Man. AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC. New York-H. Stikeman and F. Brownfield, Agta. San Francisco-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agta. London Bankers-The Bank of England Meesra. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents.-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited, and branches. National Bank of Australia. New Zealand - Union Bank. Paris-Mesers. Marcuard, Krauss et Cla. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.



Toronto, 22nd Oct., 1889.

The Chartered Banks.

THE

DIVIDEND No. 64.

annum), has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be pay-able at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday, 2nd Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

Toronto, 18th Oct., 1889.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. THE DOMINION BANK Capital (Paid-up)\$1,500,000

TORS. President. Vice-President. T. R. Wadsword Robert Jaffray. H. S. HOWLAND, T. B. MERRITT, William Ramsay. Hon. Alez. Morris. W. Ince. E. B. Osler. Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, Brampton. Belleville. Cobourg. Guelph. Lindsay. Napanee. Oshawa. Grillha. Uxbridge. Whitby. TOBONTO, Queen Street, corner of Esther Street. Queen Street East, corner Sheetbourne. Market Branch, cor. King & George Sts. Dundas Street - corner Queen, Spadina Avenue - No. 3669 Dratts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought & sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Burope, China and Japan. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.

B. JENNINGS, ASSL CASHEF. E. RAI, Hapten BRANCHES IN ONTABIO. Besez Centre. Niagara Falls. Welland. Fergus. Port Colborne. Woodstock Galt. Et. Catharines. Toronto. Ingersoll. St. Thomas. "Yonge St., Sault Ste. Marie. cor. Quee

BAULT Ste. Marie. cor. 1 BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST. Winnipeg. Brandon. Portage la Prairie. Cr Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange t and sold. Deposits received and interest allow Prompt attention paid to bections.

H Halitar-The Merch St. John-The Bank do The Bank do The Bank Montreal-The Bank New York-The Nat Boston-The Eliot N London, G.B. The Gold and Currency D hange bought and so Deposits received as Promet

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Incorporated by

LONDON OFFICE

INCOR

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THE MOLS

DIRECTORS.

D. B. WILERS. Cashier. B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector

Calgary

THE QUEBEC BANK. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818. Authorized Capital, - - - \$3.000,000 Paid up Capital, - - - 2,500,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. H. Smith, Esq., Vice-President. Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G. John R. Young, Esq. Geo. R. Benfrew, Esq. Sam'l J. Shaw, Esq. Frank Ross, Esq. Gen'l Manager James Stevenson, Esq., Gen'l M BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Ottawa, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold. Ont. Three Rivers.

Agents in New York-Bk. of British North America. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thee and One-half per Gent. for the current half year, (being at the rate of Seven per Cent, per



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D. COULSON,

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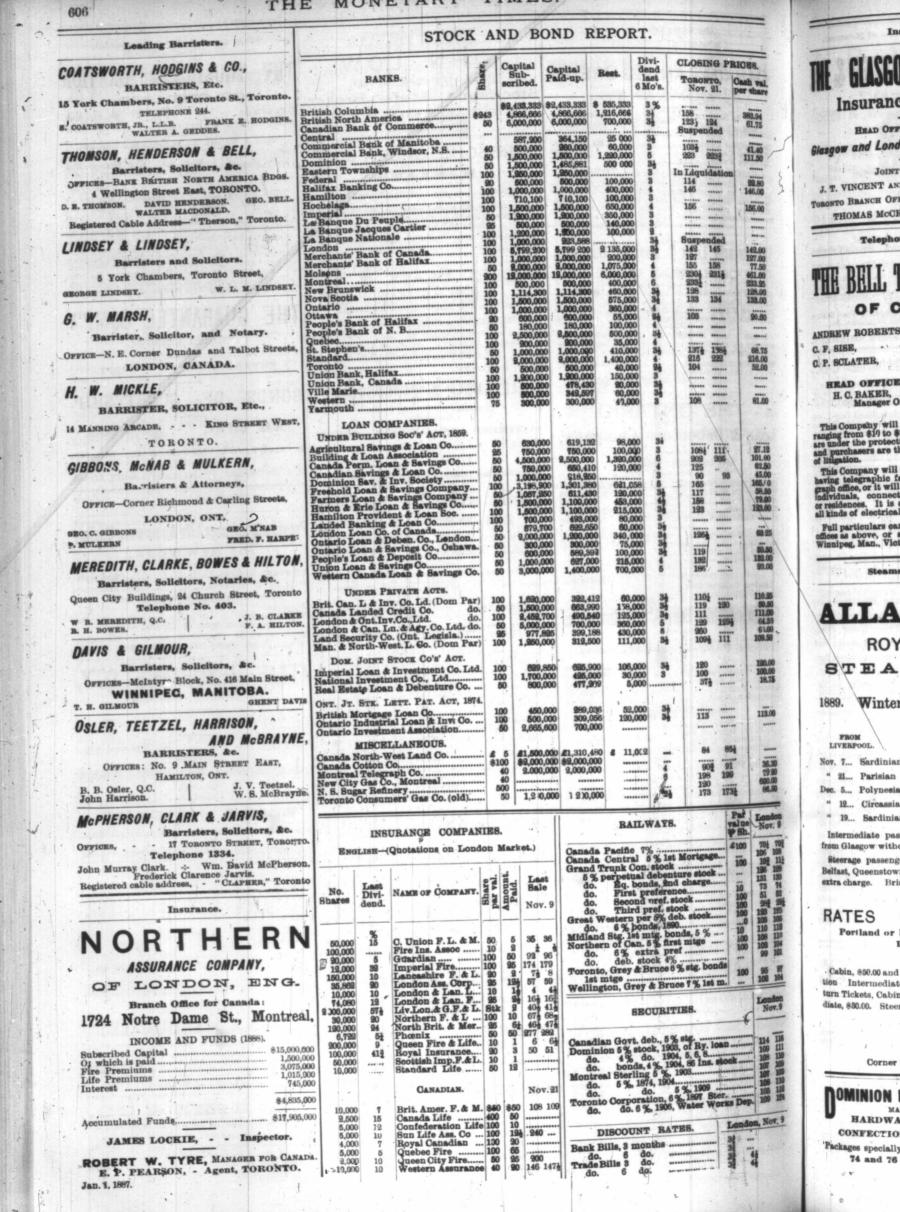
at a Dividend of Three upon the Capital Stock declared for the current to will be payable at the cise, on and after

December next. be closed from the join mber, both days inclusive

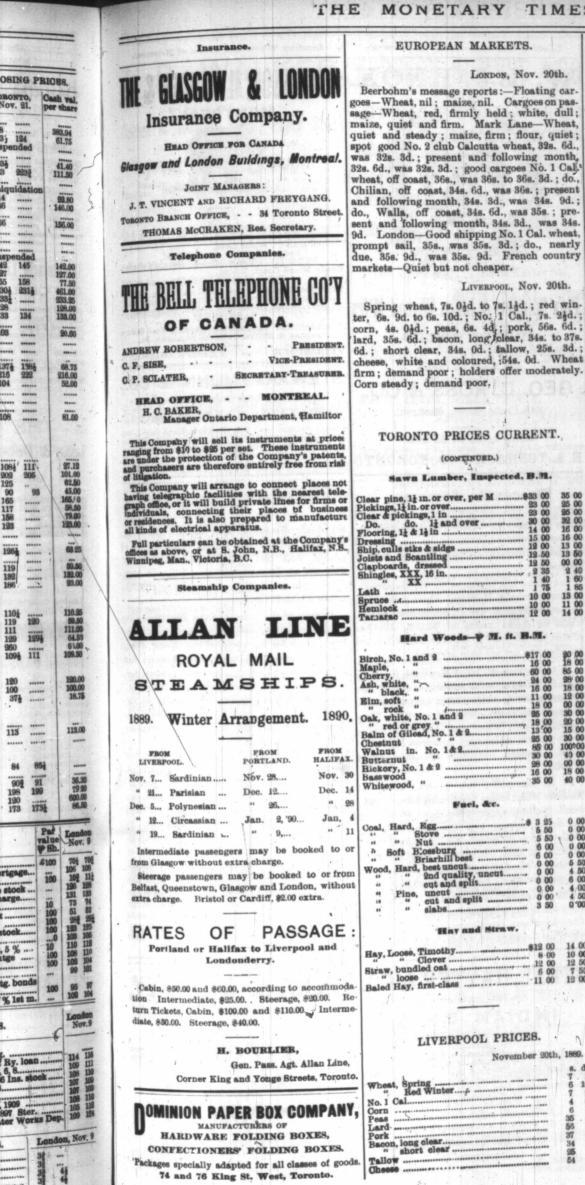
ard, J. L. BRODIE,







MONETARY TIMES.



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EUCLEDE BERNARD, a hay and grain merchant of Beloeil, who has also a Montreal establishment, has assigned. He owes direct \$15,689, indirect to Bank of St. Hyacinthe \$6,200.

J. T. LEVALLEE, keeper of the historic " Chien d'Or " restaurant at Quebec, is reported to be in financial embarrassment. Liabilities are stated at about \$7,000, assets about \$4,000. He proposes to pay 25 cents.

A round dry goods clerk named L. Vigeant, who began business on his own account in St. John's, Que., about 18 months ago, has already assigned to the court. His failure may be attributed to a lack of capital as well as of capacity.

A DRY GOODS pedlar of Montreal, who has kept a couple of teams on the road, as well as keeping a small dry goods store in that city, is reported absent. His name is George Watson. On petition a meeting of creditors has been

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridal Tronsseaux, 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.

his offer has not yet been accepted.

J. A. ROLLAND & Co., of Montreal, formerly manufacturers of boots and shoes, and of late jobbers in the same line, have assigned on the demand of Messrs. Mullarky & Co. They suspended only about two years ago owing about \$19,000, which they compromised at 60 cents. Present liabilities are only about \$7.000

F. X. BERTRAND, the general dealer at Lachute Mills whose failure we have already noted, is offering a composition of 60 cents in the dollar, spread over twelve months; liabilities about \$6,400.-J. A. Laperriere, of Berthier en haut, has effected a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar secured, payable in four and eight months ; liabilities about \$6,000.

THE assignment is reported of Messrs. C. C. Snowdon & Co., wholesale hardware, Montreal. They have been liquidating and winding up since last January, at which date they helda

mittee, a prominent cigar manufacturer has sent Alderman Conroy, chairman of the latter, a handsome clock bearing an advertisement of his cigars. The question that awaits an an swer. says the Gazette very pertinently, is: Has the city descended so low that it must accept gifts of this kind ?

WHILE the Canadian postal department has been raising postage rates in certain directions, such as the unpopular 2 cent rate for city delivery letters, and the still more obnoxic charge of 5 cents for registration, the United States postal authorities are proposing to reduce the postage on parcels. This proposition, says the Philadelphia Record, will no doubt be stoutly resisted by country tradesmen. "They believe it will operate to deprive them of a certain proportion of business which will be done instead by city establishments. The express companies will also make a more concentrated and effective opposition to any cheapening of the rates on fourth-class matter.'

ELLIS

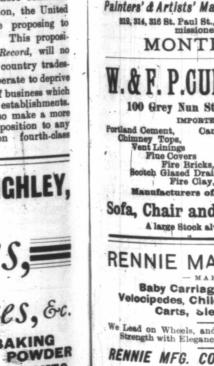
Manufacturers EMPIRE

; of :

& KEIGHLEY.

Spices, &c.

TORONTO.



McARTHUR, CO

Color & Varnis

ENGLISH and BELGIA

Plain and Ornamental S and Bough 1

OIL, LEAD

IMPORTE

RENNIE MFG. CO



MESSRS. STEEL, HATTER & Co. are in receipt weekly of samples direct from India of Assam and Darjeeling Teas, for sale to arrive in London.

HAMILTON-Lambe & Mackenzie. WINNIPEG-Rubidge & Kirkwood. ST. JOHN, N.B.-Schofield & Beer. 11 & 13 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO. BAY STREET, -

Calcutta and London Firm.



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Ar Windsor, a vinegar factory is to be added to the works of the Dominion Canning, Pre-· serving, and Distilling Works. It will make vinegar from cider, and the champagne cider department is stocked with 27,000 gallons. Fruit brandy will also be made.

In Russia the telegraphic system is under Government control. One of its rules requires that no female telegraphist shall marry any one not employed as a telegraphic operator, and it also requires that in case of sickness the wife shall be the substitute of the man, and perform double service.

Among the applications this week for incorporation by letters patent is that of Charles Riordon, John George Riordon, and W. J. Donglas, all of Toronto ; Thomas H. Taylor and John A. Marquis, of St. Catharines, as the Riordon Paper Mills Co., with headquar ters at Merritton. Capital stock \$500,000.

A CARGO of farm and other produce for the British West Indies was this month put on board the brigantine "Hattie Louise." It is particularized as under: 2,000 sacks white oats, 500 barrels of potatoes, 100 bales hay, and 19 cases canned lobsters, under deck ; on deck, 20 horses, 56 sheep, 150 geese, with feed, etc. The total value of the cargo at point of shipment is about \$7,000.

THE serenity of the business community at Uxbridge has been somewhat disturbed by the unexpected failure of the banking firm of W. S. Black & Co. The indebtedness is said to. reach in the neighbourhood of \$60,000 and the assets about \$50,000. Mr. Black is also a physician, but it is doubtful if anything in the pharmacopocia will heal the wounded purses of his creditors.

THE Summerside, P.E.I., Journal tells of an unusual sight. It was neither more nor less than a collection of 1,672 live and noisy geese, kept by Mr. R. C. Macleod, of that town, in a field near his dwelling for some days. He put them-we are not told how-on board the steamer, and went with the consignment as far as Point du Chene, N.B., where they were shipped on especially prepared railway cars, en route for Mansfield, Mass.

It is a matter deserving of record that a mer chant has been continuously in business for forty years. This can be said of Mr. John A. Mackie, general merchant, Berlin, who retired from business last wek. We are told that Mr. Mackie commenced business in Bridgeport, Waterloo County, in company with Alexander Davidson, in October, 1849. In 1852 he re-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SEEDS

BULBS, &c., &c.

FULL SUPPLIES TIMOTHY, CLOVERS,

moved to Berlin, where he has been ever since that date. He is said to be the only person in the County of Waterloo that was selling goods behind a retail counter forty years ago. We hope that such a veteran retires with pockets comfortably lined.

AFTER having had charge of the counting house of Picturesque Canada in this city for the past ten years, Mr. Frank G. Morley seeks a change of vocation that will bring him into closer contact with mother earth, and her outer air. He thinks he has found this desideratum in real estate, and although being about the "mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship," has that within which will doubtless ensure him a patient hearing as he tells his little story.

A COMPANY has laid a main in Fulton street. New York, and will shortly begin to supply the butchers of Washington market with cold air. The supply may be regulated by a cock. The air is made frigid by the ammonia system. The butchers will use the space formerly occupied by ice to put meat in. The com pany intends to supply restaurants and saloons, and possibly summer resorts in the ity, just as soon as it gets its pipes laid.

FOLLOWING the failure of J. G. Chalmers, a eneral store firm at Moose Jaw, in Assiniboia, comes the instruction to wind up the estate. ----At Wapella, Man., G. H. Morrison & Co,, also in the same line of trade, have called their creditors together, who find the total assets to be \$8,824 and liabilities \$6,000. Before granting the firm's request for an extension of fourteen months, those interested will investigate affairs more closely.

C. A. KXLE, druggist, Thorold ; E. H. Clark, painter, Toronto ; J. H. Linfoot, beer bottler, Hamilton ; J. T. White, dry goods, Elora Geo. Pickles, grocer, London ; W. McDonald, butcher, Owen Sound ; Wood & Charlton, books, Vancouver, B.C. ; Waterman Harlow, general store, Molega Mines, N.S.; Byron G. Robertson, trader, St. John, N.B.; and Jos. White, hotel, Callender, figure in the list of the minor mishaps of the week in business circles.

THE St John Globe prints some particulars of the will of the late Thomas E. Grindon, Esq., who died recently at Bristol, Eng., show ing that he has made several bequests to persons in that city, where he formerly resided. To Isaac McElroy, of St. Stephen, his oldest customer, a man who entered his shop the first morning he started business in St. John and

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

purchased a great part of his stock-in-trade, he has left £500. It is not often that a shopkeeper remembers his first customer in so sub stantial a way, dear as his memory often is.

A BUSINESS embarrassment of some years ago forced Alex. McDonald, general dealer at Campbellford, to use his wife's name for the transaction of business. When he could properly substitute his own he admitted a partner. who, with him, failed in 1888. The stock was repurchased at 75c. on the dollar, but Mr. Mc. Donald's lack of ability has handicapped him and he again assigns .---- The creditors of H. W. Surerus, a boot and shoe dealer at Dundas. will meet to-day, when the causes which led to his failure after a year's trial will be enquired into.

It is always a matter of regret to find the efforts of an earnest, assiduous merchant frustrated by the changes and chances of trade. In the case of Mr. John R. Monro of St. Catharines, grocer and china dealer, present embarrassment seems to be the result of a dull season fluding him with an excessive stock. Mr. Monro does not owe very much ; only \$10,500. he tells us, the amount having been unfortunately stated by a city daily at \$45,000. He is to meet his creditors on Monday next, and so far as we have learned there is a general disposition on the part of his creditors to give him reasonable consideration.

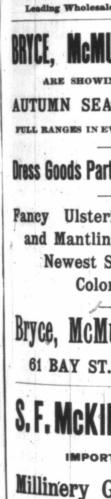
For fourteen years Angus McKay has sought profit from his general store at Ripley. He was burnt out in 1885, and although the showing a small surplus his creditors allowed him a discount of 25 per cent. To-day, how ever, finds him an insolvent. - From a financial view, to have been a son-in-law of Jas. Pickard, of Exeter, at one time in his career, would have been looked on by very worldly people as a "good snap," to use a slang phrase But J. N. Hooper, of Shelburne, finds the same somewhat of a disadvantage,"inasmuch as he is on Mr. P.'s paper for about \$5,000. This has resulted in the failure of Mr. Hooper.-Starting largely on borrowed capital, Sashbrook & Simmons, dealers in boots and shoes at London, have found it a hard matter to 'get rich but not to get credit. They owe \$9,000, principally to Montreal firms.

MANY a shopkeeper in Canada has been troubled by the frosting over of his shop windows in such a way as to conceal the at tractions which his labor and ingenuity had placed there to attract the eye of the passerby. It is understood by the Dry Goods Chronicle that the method described below for Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

preventing shop wind been patented : A small tube is run along the los or several sections of i rent of hot air, produc any other source of her The gentle radiation of causes an upward curre the panes of glass, and of frost. Another way from forming on glass glycerine on both sides ors, we are told, use thi in foggy weather and fi

THE latest from Que phic account of whiskey of St, Lawrence. On th toms officer, proceeding been taken against P. B of Orleans, who seems t whiskey. Against Jos.H are six accusations ; The schooners " Flyin and "Marie Ann," an grocers and a doctor, as having smuggled w sion, and the officers other offenders.

FROM Montreal last 508 sheep were shippe five steamers, two to gow, one to London.



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stock-in-trade in that a shop omer in so sub emory often is. of some years neral dealer at name for the he could pronitted a partner, The stock was ar, but Mr. Mc. ndicapped him creditors of H. aler at Dundas, ses which led to will be enquired

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Canada has been over of his shop to conceal the atand ingenuity had eye of the passer. y the Dry Goods described below for

ade of Toronto. 61 BAY ST., TORONTO. & CO'Y. S.F. McKINNON & CO king after day Goods Millinery Goods, assortment s at PRICES. have our care ntion. Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts. ST., WEST, NTO.

preventing shop windows from frosting has en patented : A small tin or other metallic tube is run along the lower edge of the window, veral sections of it, which causes a current of hot air, produced by a gas burner or 07 96 any other source of heat, to traverse the tube. The gentle radiation of heat from its surface es an upward current of warm air along the panes of glass, and prevents the formation of frost. Another way of preventing steam from forming on glass is to put a thin coat of glycerine on both sides of the glass. Survey. we are told, use this on their instruments in foggy weather and find it very serviceable.

Tax latest from Quebec gives a rather grahic account of whiskey-smuggling in the Gulf of St, Lawrence. On the information of a Customs officer, proceedings for smuggling have m taken against P. Blouin, navigator, Island of Orleans, who seems to have got in 127 barrels whiskey. Against Jos.Blouin, his brother, there are six accusations; Cyrille Coulombe, six The schooners "Flying Leaf," "J. Fraser," and "Marie Ann," are also involved. Two grocers and a doctor, besides, are implicated as having smuggled whiskey in their possestion, and the officers are on the track of other offenders.

FROM Montreal last week 2,071 cattle and 508 sheep were shipped to Great Britain in five steamers, two to Aberdeen, two to Glasgow, one to London.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BRYCE. MCMURRICH & CO.

AUTUMN SEASON OF 1889.

FULL RANGES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

and Mantlings in all the

Newest Styles and

Colorings.

IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Dry Goods,

TORONTO.

Mantles, Silks, etc.

ARE SHOWING FOR THI

THE Union Bank of Halifax is opening a branch at New Glasgow.

NEARLY 100 buildings have been erected in Amherst this summer, at a cost of about \$150,-000.

A BRANCH of La Banque du Peuple has been opened at Coaticook, Qne., with Mr. J. B. Gendreau as manager. We are told, too, that this bank is opening an office at Cookshire.

UPWARDS of two dozen Ontario traders are in financial difficulties this week. This is a much larger number than we have been called on to chronicle in one week for some time. It is certainly fair to regard this as some indication of the prevailing dulness in trade, due to the slow movement of grain and produce, low prices for such commodities, and the lack of cold and seasonable weather. It would, on the other hand, be unfair to leave out of the question thy lack of the elements of success in the business outfit of some of the unfortunate ones, which would have resulted in failure sooner or later under more favorable circumstances. ----P. S. Lalonde, a furniture dealer at Wallaceburg, has assigned to a Woodstock creditor, who is said to be the only one interested. ---- When the claims for wages and rent are satisfied, the creditors of W. H. Krahling, a Stratford tailor, must be prepared to accept a very small dividend.----Appearances are frequently deceptive. Take, for instance, the case of E. E. Smith, dealer in wall paper

and picture frames in the Parkdale portion of Toronto. Last September he submitted) a statement showing assets of \$5,500 and liabilities of \$2,000. Now he has assigned .-A firm of speculative builders, also of this city, Mitchell & Cairns by name, has failed owing \$3,000, with assets of about one-fifth this sum.-----The assignment registered against Isaac Hoffman of Waterloo is; it is claimed, of a personal nature, and does not in any way affect the furniture firm of Hoffman, Wegenast & Co.--The creditors of Charles McClelland, a Toronto builder, have accepted his offer of fifty cents, payable in 6, 9, and 12 months. He owes about \$17,500 and has assets of \$10,500. After thirteen years of service with W.D. Mathews & Co., in this city, Lewis Walker, a year ago in May last, tempted fortune as a commission merchant. But the fickle goddess did not respond and Mr. Walker has assigned.

It was not a matter of very great surprise to many persons that the Polson Iron Works Company, Toronto and Owen Sound, resolved to go into voluntary liquidation. For a long time past the company has felt the need of additional capital with which to carry out extensive contracts for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and others. It was thought at one time that assistance of this nature would have been found, but disappointment in this has brought about the present step. The capital of the company was \$300,000, of which \$105,000 was subscribed and paid in. The town of Owen Sound gave a money bonus of \$15,000, eight acres of land, and freedom from The business of the taxation for ten years. concern will be carried on pending new arrangements; and it is much to be hoped that an enterprise of such magnitude and of so great importance to the country may be re-established upon an adequate financial basis.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

CHARLES COCKSHUTT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto, WYLD, GRASETT

DARLING.

1889.



AUTUMN.

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Bryce, McMurrich & Co., WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING, Wholesale Dry Goods & Woollens, TORONTO. MANCHESTER AND HUDDERSFIELD, ENG.

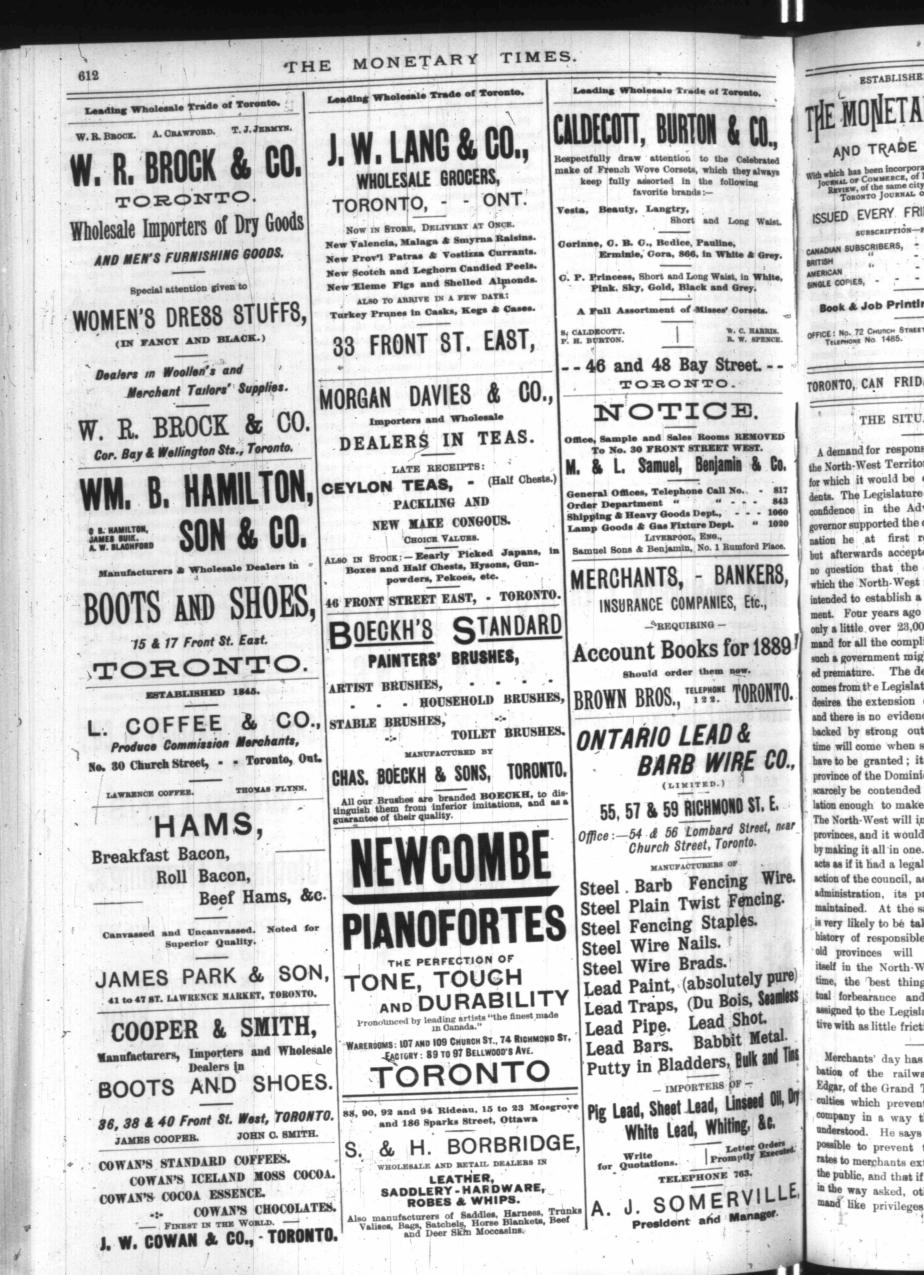
> J. H. MACABE. FOSTER & MACABE. IMPORTERS OF

English, German & American Novelties Saxony, Gobelin, Andalusian, Pompadour, Ange Saxony, Gobelin, Andalusian, Pompadour, Angora, Berlin and Fingering Wools, &c. Plushes, Feits, Satins and Pongee Silks. Ladies Underelothing, Children's Bibs, Cloaks and Robes. Ribbons. Pompons, Working Silks, Traced Goods, Basketa, and Small Wares. INSPECTION INVITED.

Atain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Eng 8 Wellington St. W. Toronto.

WOOLLENS **Clothiers' Trimmings.** 57 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO. THE IMPROVED A. RANKIN, TRIAL BALANCE BOOK, With Recapitulation Sheet. SCALE OF PRICES. - \$1.75 Each

For	500	Names,		-	1.				
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1 Rumford Place.

BANKERS.

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VIRE CO.

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W. C. HARRIS. R. W. SPENCE

A demand for responsible government in the North-West Territories comes in a way for which it would be easy to find precedents. The Legislature declared its want of confidence in the Advisory Board. The governor supported the council, whose resignation he at first refused to accept but afterwards accepted. There can be no question that the existing law under which the North-West is governed was not intended to establish a responsible government. Four years ago the population was only a little over 23,000, for which a demand for all the complicated machinery of such a government might well be considered premature. The demand, such as it is, comes from the Legislature, which naturally desires the extension of its own powers, and there is no evidence that it is as yet backed by strong outside support. The time will come when such a demand will have to be granted; it has come in every province of the Dominion, but as yet it will scarcely be contended that there is population enough to make a province out of. The North-West will in time make several provinces, and it would scarcely do to begin by making it all in one. If the Legislature acts as if it had a legal right to control the action of the council, as under a responsible administration, its pretension cannot be maintained. At the same time this course is very likely to be taken; and if it is, the history of responsible government in the old provinces will only be repeating itself in the North-West. In the meantime, the best thing is to exercise mu tual forbearance and to do the work assigned to the Legislature and the Executive with as little friction as possible.

Merchants' day has not met the approbation of the railway companies. Mr. Edgar, of the Grand Trunk, puts the difficulties which prevent compliance by his company in a way that can at least be understood. He says that it would be impossible to prevent the privilege of low mand like privileges. There is truth in and it is impossible to tell the outcome of to produce the conviction that their views

both objections; the only question is the recommendation. It does not appear whether they should have been held to be of sufficient force to be decisive of the question. In the letter to this journal which first broached the matter, it was not proposed that Toronto alone should be thus favored, mention being made of other cities as equally entitled. Mr. Edgar adds that the consequence of compliance with the request would be a serious loss of railway revenue. The decision of the companies is to be regretted. Perhaps at some future time the difficulties which now stand in the way of a Merchants' day may be removed. There is the precedent of a farmers' day, though it may be somewhat different from what is now asked. Still it is a precedent for a concession such as has been asked and refused in the case of the merchants. The railway companies have the power of decision in their hands ; they have decided, and decided adversely. We can only hope that, at a later date, the obstacles at present in the way of establishing a Merchants' day may be removed.

The municipal representatives who, met in Toronto had no difficulty in agreeing upon the abolition of exemptions. The decision fairly represents a large section of Ontario opinion, though there are some who support the existing exemptions, many who support some of them. A question of this kind will hardly be settled without an expression of opinion at the polls. The existing Legislature fights shy of it, and it would be hoping against hope to expect legislative action upon it next session. The exemptionists, when they declared in favor of free burial grounds and the taxing of churches, apparently acted on the conclusion that every one must die though he can do as he likes about going to church. A strong cry against taxing churches could easily be raised, and on prudential grounds it is questionable whether it is advisable to go so far. There is no certainty that the electorate would decide in favor of taxing churches; the probability is perhaps the other way. These municipal representatives were elected to do municipal work in their respective localities, and they had no mandate for sketching new municipal charters; their opinion is only valuable as that of individuals.

Secretary Windom, if report tells the truth, will recommend to Congress the modification of the Contract Labor law so as to prevent its application to Canada and Mexico. The object of the law was to meet the case of European emigrants who come from Europe under contract to work in the United States; its extension to Canada and Mexico was purely accidental, arising from ments in opposition were presented. A the terms of the statute, which was found monetary congress without power of action in the way asked, other towns would de. may propose, it is for Congress to dispose, survive, but has apparently done nothing mand like

that he feels any strong confidence that this advice will be acted upon, for a partial suspension of the law as it affects Canada is hinted at as a possible aim should complete suspension, in the case of this country, be found impossible.

Sir Henry Parkes' scheme of Australian federation is variously estimated, some regarding it as pointing to a second Dominion of Canada, others as a prelude to independence. Federation may easily be conceived as a desirable thing for the scattered coionies of Australia, and if it comes it may prove to be the forerunner of independence. Sir Henry Parkes himself looks on independence of these colonies as not improbable in the next generation. All sorts of opinions of the future are held in Australia, and whatever comes England as the mother of nations will not the less, let us hope, have reason to be proud of her progeny. The colonies have carried her language and her civilization to the remotest corners of the earth, and ensured the reign of liberty wherever they have been planted. The defence of the Australian colonies is a subject of concern both to themselves and to Great Britain, and a report on the subject by a military officer is said to have given birth to the new proposal for colonial federation. The necessity of defence would exist whether the colonial tie remain or be severed; in which of the two conditions there would be most necessity to call the defensive forces into active exercise may be a question ; but there can scarcely be one as to that in which defence would be carried on under the most favorable auspices.

No advance of their cause has been made by the bi-metalists in the recent international monetary congress held in Paris. The congress had no power to bind any of the countries which found a representation in it, and nothing beyond a comparison of views held by the different members was possible. The bi-metalists mustered in strong force. Senator Magnin, a bi-metalist, admitted that the divergence between gold and silver had grown wider, and that nothing but the existence of the Latin Union and the U.S. Bland bill prevents the indefinite depreciation of silver, which would produce a "terrible world-wide monetary and commercial catastrophe." Mr. Grenfell thought the governments should call a monetary congress, with power to take effective resolutions. M. Cernuschi once more aired his, scheme of unlimited silver coinage. Strong arguto be large enough to cover the case of can produce only moral results, and unless men living in these two countries, and go- it has the best of the argument, the iming across the lines to work. Collectors pression produced is not likely to be in its have been given to understand that it is favor. The staple arguments were on this not desirable to stretch the law or even occasion on both sides; no new views were harshly to enforce it in the case of these or could be produced, and thus the question countries. Secretary Windom's resolution of bi-metalism stands where it was before. in regard to it will therefore not be a sur- The congress has served to remind the the public, and that if Toronto were favored prise to anybody. But while Mr. Windom public that advocates of bi-metalism still in the research of the metalism still prise to anybody.

ought to prevail in the economic legislation of nation

Opinion is divided as to the extent of the American cotton crop. The United States Agricultural Bureau, on the 1st October, puts it to be better by 21 per cent. than last year ; but according to the Galveston Cotton Exchange this estimate does not make sufficient allowance for the increase in the Texas crop-the difference being between 31 and 9 per cent. It will therefore be safe to couclude that this year's crop is considerably larger than that of last year. One result of the Liverpool cotton corner was a marked reduction in the consumption of cotton in Great Britain-71,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. The United States, on the other hand, increased their consumption by 117,000 bales, a figure which it is thought may be exceeded in the increase of next year. The cotton spinning industry is both in Europe and America in a prosperous condition, and increased activity is counted on in the future.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Brazil has more than any other country in America practised the art of making revolutions without bloodshed. Though the separation from Portugal was not without some preliminary skirmishing, the revolution itself was bloodless. And now, for the second time, a pacific revolution has been effected. Before the outside world suspected any disaffection to the monarchical government, a Republic was established on the ruins of the throne. The Emperor accepted what may be called a retiring allowance and departed. The news was everywhere received with surprise and wonder. What could be the cause of the sudden overturn ? Some conjectures were offered. The abolition of slavery without compensation had made the late slave owners sullen and discontented ; the law gnaranteeing toleration in religious opinion had fi'led the Roman Catholic clergy with the spirit of intrigue ; an ambitious general, who was threatened with punishment for insubordination, gained over the army and the navy, and the thing was done. The revolution was the work of the capital, and most of the provinces were helpless or indifferent. The new Government promises to observe the fiscal obligations incurred by the old, including a debt of \$250,000,000 owing in England. Outside interference with the new Government is out of the question.

That the administration of the Empire was hardly worthy of the sympathy which has been expended upon it in some quarters, appears when we obtain information direct from amongst the Brazilians themselves. That the present turn-over was expected is evident from the following lective property, the abolition of the right extract which we are permitted to make of inheritance for capital and instruments from a private letter from Santos, dated of labor." According to this programme Sth October. The writer has resided in Rio and Santos for twenty years, and is now doing business there in a large way, in the form of tools or implements, after representing a New York house. Its terse his death. At the International Congress contents are better than columns of learned of Basle, in 1869, one of the orators, M. Tar guessing such as prevails on the subject : taret, took the ground that if any one of-"Brazil is coming to the front by estab- fered real property to rent, it was proof

lishing national banks with the right of issuing notes to three times the amount of their capital, deposited in gold with the Government. Speculation and the promoting of companies of the wildest nature are the order of the day at Rio. We are sure to have a financial crash here before very long, and then perhaps a republic, as the present Government are fostering all this gambling, enriching themselves and friends, and eventually fleecing the coun-

SOCIALISM AND CONFISCATION.

try."

In a recent election in England, the influence of the Socialists is said to have had a marked effect on the result. In Germany, the Socialists elect about fifteen members to the National Legislature. The International extends its ramifications to almost every country in Europe and North America. In Canada, the one menacing form of Socialism that makes itself heard is known by the name of Henry Georgism When the prophet of land confiscation appears in Toronto, he is listened to if not applanded by clergymen and others to whom it would be reasonable to look as defenders of property in a campaign of avowed confiscation.

It is charitable to suppose that these gentlemen do not know what is going on in the world in which they live, and that they are not aware that land confiscation is only part of a much larger scheme, which equally extends to every other kind of property. Some of these worthy blackrobes, who probably never read a work on political economy in their lives, have become avowed advocates of what is called Henry George's scheme of "land reform." This " reform," in its full development, proposes to confiscate all the rent of land, under the name of taxes, and in the meantime, by way of entering the thin edge of the wedge, to throw all taxes upon land.

Land is treated by the laws of this and other countries in the same way as any other form of property. Under the guarantee of law it is every day bought and sold. Capital to-day in movables tomorrow goes into land. There can be no more justification for confiscating one form of property than another. This the more Advanced Socialists, including the Internationals, admit. Among the men who are advocating the confiscation of land here are some whose secret aim goes beyond their public utterance. Before Progress and Poverty saw the light, the Internationals had advocated not merely the confiscation of land but of all other property. "We demand," said the Internationale, the official organ of these Socialists, March 27, 1869, "direct legislation of the people by the people, the entry of the soil into a colno man would be entitled to say what was to be done with his property, even

that he did not want it, and it ought to be taken from him. But let us give his own words as near as a translation will permit : "Every proprietor who offers to rent immovable property, proves by doing so that he had no need of it; and it ought to be expropriated." This suggestion did not suit the logical sense of M. Baciale, who exclaimed in favor of the universal extension of so grand an idea: "I demand social liquidation, and by social liquidation I mean the expropriation of all existing proprietors." In a manifesto to the elect ors of France, in 1869, the International put forth this plank : " Expropriation of all financial companies and appropriation by the nation, and the transfer to the publi service of the bank, the canals, railways, omnibusses, assurances, and mines." Henry George would not have the State pay for the land it took, and the Internati would probably think that an excellent example to follow when they laid hands on all these different kinds of property. The right of inheritance was, by the Basle Congress, declared to be contrary to equality and fraternity; and it resolved by a vote o! 54 against 44 that individual property in the soil ought to be abolished, and the soil become collective property. Henry George's mode of confiscation is different, but it is not the less confiscation.

At the congress of the Internationals in Spain, in 1869, the first question on the programme was the right to confiscate real property. A resolution was carried, on a vote of 54 against 4, " that society h the right to abolish the property of individuals in the soil, and it is necessary to make the soil the property of all. right to cut off inheritances was proclaimed, and the right of any one to dispose of his property by will was denied. And this doctrine was extensively preached and accepted by the Internationals. "If," said a writer in the Progres du Locle, January 29, 1870, " parents who are more active and intelligent than others, and who amassed some fortune, could, in leaving it to their children, constitute a privilege for the solidarity would be attacked at the heart It would be to declare it inefficacio insufficient, and consequently to deny the justice of which it is the first result. two things, one-either solidarity is a right and a necessity or it is a chimera. In the first case, it is necessary to embrace it with confidence; in the second, it must give place to what is called individual liberty that is to say egotism, exclusiveness, to the division of interests, to absolute and narrow sentiments of family and patriotism. By solidarity, the reader will not forget, is here meant that those who have prope must at their death be content that it shall go into a general fund for the benefit of those who have none. There are Henry George men in Toronto who, if you allow d have yourself to be button holed, an patience to listen to the suggestion, will tell you that everybody ought to have a equal start in the world, and that the children of the industrious and saving ought to fare no better than the sons of the idle and the dissolute ; and you may hear, if you do not abruptly break away, that the speaker thinks it a should have been ri All this and a ame effect was pro nationals before He as an advocate of t rents. Whether he Socialists or not is he borowed from th tically ; he took left the rest, going one thing at a time nationals are at leas pretend that one for stolen and another Toronto clergymen George become .con better. Nothing i delusions on such a of Prussia was a co French philosopher thrones passed befo Bagon d'Holbach's which everything h assailed; and even back water when he coming storm which to raise. But, as cases, it was too clergymen take th and cease to indi pastime of counten fiscation of landed hope that this ente plished without da

Let us for a mon confiscation of lan rents of mortgaged the mortgagee, and him under the nam is conveyed to him and the mortgagor deem. Thus the c in fact be the confis the capital of the lo the whole annual when that is gone of which interest repaid. All the cr er not secured by equally with the cation of rent, inte owner, would ruin relations with hir soon be divided by prietorship, the m be necessary," say "to levy on the m tax to make a la comparatively ind The programme which Henry Ge tion of one item.

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back for the time. The ground it ta revolution of 1789 privileges of the those of the bound traders, intact. leges are now the French revolution "It destroyed the put the bourgeoisi that "the domin is the slavery of fore, says the

, and it ought at let us give his translation will or who offers to proves by doing it; and it ought is suggestion did M. Baciale, who universal extena: "I demand social liquidation of all existing festo to the elect he International xpropriation of all appropriation by fer to the public canals, railways, nd mines." Henry the State pay for the International t an excellent ex. ey laid hands or of property. The by the Basle Conntrary to equality esolved by a vote ividual property in ished, and the soil ty. Henry George's

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Internationals in t question on the ight to confiscate ion was carried, on " that society has property of indiit is necessary to erty of all. "The ces was proclaimed, to dispose of his denied. And this ely preached and tionals. "If," said u Locle, January 29, e more active and , and who amassed leaving it to their privilege for them, cked at the heart re it inefficacio uently to deny the he first result. Of solidarity is a right a chimera. In the y to embrace it with cond, it must give individual liberty. exclusiveness, to the absolute and narily and patriotism. er will not forget, is who have property content that it shall d for the benefit of There are Henry who, if you allow n-holed, and have the suggestion, will y ought to have an d, and that the child and saving ought to the sons of the idle you may hear, if you ak away, that the

speaker thinks it a grievance that a duke should have been richer than his father. All this and a great deal more to the same effect was proclaimed by the Internationals before Henry George was known as an advocate of the confiscation of land noose. rents. Whether he borrowed from these cialists or not is of no consequence. If he borowed from them, he did so as eclectically; he took what suited him and left the rest, going on the principle that one thing at a time is enough. The Internationals are at least logical. They do not pretend that one form of property can be stolen and another left; and the sooner the Toronto clergymen who patronize Henry George become convinced of this fact the better. Nothing is more frequent than delusions on such a point as this. Frederick of Prussia was a conspicuous patron of the French philosophers till a vision of falling thrones passed before his eyes on perusing Bagon d'Holbach's System of Nature, in which everything hitherto held sacred was assailed; and even Voltaire himself tried to back water when he saw in the distance the coming storm which he had done his share to raise. But, as always happens in such cases, it was too late. Let the Toronto clergymen take these examples to heart and cease to indulge in the dangerous pastime of countenanc ng an avowed confiscation of landed property, in the vain hope that this enterprise could be accomplished without danger of the fruitful ex. ample spreading to other forms of property. Let us for a moment consider what the confiscation of land rents means. All the rents of mortgaged lands are pledged to the mortgagee, and much of them paid to him under the name of interest. The land is conveyed to him in security for the loan, and the mortgagor retains the right to redeem. Thus the confiscation of rent would in fact be the confiscation of interest and of the capital of the loan as well, for the rent is the whole annual value of the land, and when that is gone there is nothing left out of which interest could be met or capital repaid. All the creditors of the land owner not secured by mortgage would suffer equally with the mortgagee. The confiscation of rent, intended to strike the land owner, would ruin all who had financial relations with him. And the tax would soon be divided by the partners in the proprietorship, the mortgagees. "It will only be necessary," says the Montreal Witness, "to levy on the mortgagee his share of the tax to make a large part of the farmers comparatively indifferent to the land tax." The programme of the International, of which Henry Georgism is the presentation of one item, the others being kept

back for the time, is a social revolution. The ground it takes is that the French revolution of 1789 merely wiped out the privileges of the aristocracy, while it left those of the bourgeoisie, capitalists and traders, intact. These latter alleged privileges are now the object of attack. Of the French revolution the Internationale says: "It destroyed the aristocracy of nobles and put the bourgeoisie in its place," and adds that "the domination of the bourgeoisie is the slavery of the proletariat." Therefore, says the Progres du Locle, "nous

sommes revolutionaires." Let all who are disposed to amuse themselves with the confiscation of rent theory, clergymen as well as others, pause before some of their dupes get their necks entangled in the fatal

MERCHANTS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

A month ago or more we referred, in describing a meeting of wholesale merchants in Winnipeg, to the action of those present at that meeting in agreeing to form a jobbers' union, which should take steps to lessen losses by seeing that their customers carried adequate insurance against fire, that they kept decent books, and that they took stock regularly, &c. The matter has created interest in Montreal, and on Wednesday last a meeting of wholesale merchants interested in business in Manitoba and the North-West was held in that city to consider what steps could be taken to further the objects which we have mentioned. Mr. Cleghorn, President of the Board of Trade, Messrs. R. L. Gault, John A. Robertson, George Lightbourn, Höllis Shorey, Charles Martin, and representatives of Gillespie, Robertson & Co. Thibaudeau Bros., J. L. Cassidy and other houses were present.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand, whose name has been associated with the movement, and who came from Winnipeg to address the gathering. After hearing this views the gentlemen present agreed upon the necessity of employing an agent to visit all retail firms in the country concerned. It is considered likely that the appointment of such an agent will be made at an early day. The main object of such an association is to get retailers to carry a reasonable proportion of insurance on their stocks, and this is a matter of great and general importance. There are various other directions, however, in which a good man or a corps of good men might assist to educate merchants in town and country in commercial ethics and procedure. We shall be glad to see something definite come of the gatherings already made with so proper an object in view.

SHORTER CREDITS.

We are accustomed to hear much of the satisfactory basis of short terms upon which business is done in the United States. And we have often listened with interest to accounts of how well credit matters were managed across the Line 45°. There are exceptions, however, to this pleasing condition of things. Merchants there as here are disposed to overtrade. The American Wool Reporter tells the following story :

"This is an era of long terms, when goods are sold on six to nine months' time. This is notably true of men's wear-the great bulk of suiting goods being sold within the above defined limits, and on certain lines of overcoatings the extreme limit being given. It seems more than ever essential that selling agents should have a bureau of credits especially and exclusively same journal, we are told that on Tuesday

devoted to their interests. The woollenselling interests are behind other trades in this direction; they continue to depend for information regarding the financial ability of their customer upon the mercantile agencies.

That journal goes on to censure that particular trade for depending so much upon mercantile agencies and for selling so freely on credit. In fact the whole paragraph might have been addressed to Canadian instead of American dealers in woollens. It is much to be desired that our merchants would make some move in the direction indicated.

THE DANGERS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Electric lighting is amongst us, and to remain. It can be made perfectly safe, but as at present conducted it is full of danger. We purpose to present some facts and considerations connected with the subject which demand attention from every business man, from underwriters most of all. During the past two months, proofs of the danger we allege, corresponding to the steadily extending area of electric lighting in Canada, have been furnished almost day by day.

On Oct. 11th, 1889, an electric light wire crossed the C.P.R. telegraph line at the Welland House, St. Catharines, and destroyed the magnets, the house narrowly escaping destruction by fire.

Two weeks later the instruments in the telegraph offices at Trenton and Colborne were melted by contact with an electric light wire, the contact probably made at Trenton.

Early in November the Bell Telephone annunciator at Windsor was burned by the crossing of its wires with that of an electric light wire, and to save the building the wires had to be cut.

On November 13th, the G. N. W. Telegraph instruments were destroyed and other damage done at Walkerton, "through downright neglect and careless construction on the part of an electric light concern."

Some weeks ago the telegraph relays at Yorkville and at Aurora were burned out and the Aurora office set fire to by reason of an electric light contact made thirty miles away, Fortunately the burning was discovered at 9 p.m., or the lives of the operator and his family might have been lost, and his house and contents destroyed.

The Toronto Telegram of November 20th has the following item : " Miss Leigh, a telephone operator living on Cumberland street, was severely burned through the telephone and electric light wires fouling each other.

The World of same date tells of the removal to his home in an ambulance of Fred. Reed, a lineman employed by the telephone company at their North Toronto branch, by reason of au electric shock received in endeavoring to rectify a contact between that company's lines and an electric wire. In the Globe of 21st instant we find an account of a fire caused at Dixon's photograph gallery on Yonge street by a swaying wire striking the woodwork. And in the night last a stray wire touched the woodwork of the Russell House and sent forth brilliant jets of fire.

More instances might be given, but these are ample to prove the danger of electric lighting as at present carried on in Ontario. It is stated by persons who should know whereof they speak that the burning of the Dominion Telephone Company's head office in Montreal, involving a great loss of property, was caused by electric light wire contact. Further, that the gutting of the Mail building in this city, which occurred twice in successive years, and the destruction of the switch and other expensive appliances of the Bell Telephone Co., was, on one if not on both occasions, owing to a like cause.

- Is it not time, then, that attention was given to the fact that the present methods of constructing electric light lines and of operating them are full of danger? The trath is that this business, which might with proper care in construction and maintenance of lines be carried on with the utmost safety to life and property, is done in so hurried and slipshod a way as to endanger both by night as well as by day. Edison has condemned alternating currents in the strongest terms. But lest he should be considered a prejudiced witness, Professor Siemens says, also, that "no insulation can stand the tremendous pressure of alternating currents and make them safe for use." And the English and French electric light regulations forbid the use of any alternating current of over 100 volts. Mr. D. A. Henry, superintendent of construction, was killed in New York in September last by a current of 1,000 volts from the East River Electric Light Works. No wonder then that the New York Sun calls for the prohibition by law of alternating currents of above a stated pressure.

Mr. T. A. Edison, in a paper contributed to the North American Review for the present month, gives it as his opinion that the only true remedy for such disasters as are becoming commoner, and for the protection of life and property, is to be found in the regulation of electrical pressures. " The continuous current should be limited to 600 or 700 volts. As for the alternating current, it is difficult for me to name a safe After quoting the British pressure." Electric Lighting Act giving power to the Board of Trade to regulate the supply of electricity in any municipality, he suggests the adoption of some such system as that of boiler inspection as conducted in New York to remedy the present dangers of electric lighting.

It is to be borne in mind that contact between these wires and the telephone or telegraph wires is not only dangerous in the immediate neighborhood of the contact but may cause damage many miles away. The system of electric lighting is spreading week by week in Canada, and it has come even more into use in the States. Competition has led to the use of cheap material, inferior wire, slip-shod construction, defective insulation. It has also led necessitates electric currents of such intensity as to be full of danger both directly will winter.

and indirectly. For these wires are not only dangerous in themselves, but owing to the liability of their contact with wires which for purposes of telegraphing or telephoning convey currents of the most harmless kind, they may carry this danger into every business structure or dwelling statement bears date Ottawa, Nov. 19. where these wires enter.

It has been proposed as a remedy that these wires should be put underground. And it is certainly desirable that the network of wires that encumbers our streets should be got rid of in some way. Still, we cannot forget that wires carrying such deadly currents as these electric light lines do are quite as dangerous below ground as above. Besides, if buried, they would have to be brought above ground at every corner or in every block. The real remedy is to take steps to prohibit such currents as are shown to be dangerous to life and property. We can get the opinion of disinterested experts and adopt their advice in the matter. The effect would probably be to put a stop to the use of such electric currents on these overhead wires, or at least to limit their strength. The electric light companies would simply have to put up better wires, with proper insulation, to have them more carefully constructed, and with fewer lamps upon a single circuit.

When it is considered that an electric current of over 300 or 400 volts is danger ous, it can readily be seen what risk there is in a current necessary to maintain thirty, forty, or even more lamps in a single circuit, each lamp requiring 50 volts.

LUMBER AND TIMBER.

We learn that there is a considerably larger amount than usual of unsold lumber on hand at Ottawa. In the lower grades prices have weakened somewhat. This is accounted for by competition from Michigan. On most classes of lumber, however, prices are more likely to be lower than higher in the near future, and but for the circumstance recently alluded to, that the stocks were in the hands of men well able to hold them, a drop in price would have probably come before now.

Stocks of square timber in Quebec are said to be much lighter than the average, so that unless there is a falling off in the demand or an enormous overproduction our fear for the near future of prices of timber may not be realized. The season, so far, in the bush has been very favorable for the manufacture of timber, and the work is well advanced. One estimate recently published gives twenty-five per cent. more timber than last year as the probable output, with about 1,500,000 fewer logs, the larger proportion of this drop being caused by Eddy not cutting. It is estimated that in the Ottawa country altogether there are 10,000 men in the bush.

THE last steamer of the Richelieu company's line for this season, the "Quebec," will make to the crowding of an excessive number of her last trip from Montreal on Thursday next, lamps on a single circuit. Such crowding and on Friday both that steamer and the "Montreal" will leave for Sorel, where they

BANKING RETURN.

The figures of the Canadian Bank state. ment for October last will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those of the previous month. The

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

LIGBILITIES. Oct., 1889. Oct., 1889. Sept., 1889. \$75,779,999 \$ 75,779,999 Capital authorized .. Capital paid up.... Reserve funds 60.185.801 60,186 943 20,091,332 20,091,333 Notes in circulation 35,233,310 32,888,429 Dominion and Provincial Government deposits Deposits held to 9,668,224 13,572,618 secure Government contracts & for insurance 272,097 321,827 companies Public deposits on 55,197,227 55,211,700 demand..... Public deposits after 69,513,251 69,556,064 notice.... Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured... 32,731 46,386 Bank loans or depo-sits from other banks unsecured. 1,853,376 1.988,240 Due other banks in 781,219 1.060.012 Canada Due other banks in foreign countries Due other banks in 167,356 81.223 2,488,913 2,251,740 Great Britain ... Other liabilities.... 101.582 78.176 Total liabilities.. \$175,049,311 \$177,316,996 ASSETS. \$ 6,819,015 \$ 7.149.812 Specie Dominion notes... 9.772.527 9.606.206 Notes and cheques 6,759,259 6.867.398 of other banks ... Due from other banks in Canada. 3,344,666 3.326.063 Due from other banks in foreign 17,169,050 countries Due from other banks in Great 12,703,528 3,207,948 4.035,996 Britain Immediately available assets..... \$ 43,250,067 \$ 47,511,401 Dominion Government debentures 2,596,614 2,601,656 or stock Public securities other than Can-5,552,167 5,540,054 adian... Loans to Dominion & Prov. Govts... 1,901,253 1,635,344 Loans on stocks, bonds, or deben... Loans to municipal 14,020,251 14,032,256 2,245,880 2,369,258 corporations ... Loans to other cor-22,421,952 23,470,131 porations Loans to or deposits in other made 270,500 224,037 banks secured Loans to or deposits made in other 327,333 293,666 banks unsecured ... 149,154,645 150,863,918 Discounts current.. Overdue paper un-secured 966,820 994,396 Other overdue debts 72,631 62,992 unsecured..... otes and debts Notes 1,506,136 1,477,600 overdue secured 941,086 959,966 Real estate Mortgages on real estate sold 708,399 727,688 3,906,743 4,645,183 3,932,100 Bank premises.... 4,018,300 Other assets Total assets..... \$256,719,400 \$258,483,038

Average amount of specie held during

6,827,391 the month 9,419,674 Av. Dom. notes do ... Loans to directors or their firms.... 8,507,353

THE CAUSES OF Experience shows from

there are some features of that require to be improv ence. The subjoined let inscientious agent to t his company, is written i as to carry conviction of therein stated. It co city which, is said to have every fire insurance comp there for the past ten yes to have a most unepvia incendiarism. Compani lesson, and are extremel think, to teach it per agents, that easy settle payment of excessive expensive sort of popula

"DEAR SIR,-Your qu here, had you waited a fe been fore-answered. I ha ome things that have co during the past two year now a few facts and answ for their prevalence.

" Of course there are a fires, fires which have be intentional, and where j made. On the other h least doubt that numbers place might he avoided, think after noting my fu "I believe one cause o

in the fact of some clai easily by insurance com rather than be known to a claim for fear of los advertisement to get me paid over without regs value: Several cases ha but one only will I insta to verify. You will no which occurred on Ki owned and insured by claim I refused to settle was sent. In this same a lady who had one fur poorly furnished: The room and there was no by removal. She was what I believe would 1 she had in the room th with most of her stuff

"Then, over-valuati fact here I am led to do not occur from thi especially, are apt to their goods, over-valui believing they are wor cost, even after years a row of four houses l \$2,500. The ground of worth at least \$900 to -" and ed in the "fully the value of the The assured was one tioned, who appeared more, although he k 500 and make a good

"In arranging a lo Company lately, I v The buildings were l tremely poor condition be valued at more th lieve they could be p a little more. They \$700, I forget which eral people who had

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THE CAUSES OF FIRES.

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ENT.

Experience shows from time to time that there are some features of fire underwriting that require to be improved-out of exist-The subjoined letter, written by a onscientions agent to the head office of ence. his company, is written in so plain a way as to carry conviction of the truth of what is therein stated. It comes, too, from a city which, is said to have netted a loss to every fire insurance company doing business there for the past ten years, and which used to have a most unepviable reputation for incendiarism. Companies are learning the lesson, and are extremely likely, we should think, to teach it peremptorily to their agents, that easy settlement and prompt payment of excessive claims achieve an expensive sort of popularity for any office. "DEAR SIR,-Your query as to the fires here, had you waited a few days, would have

been fore-answered. I have been surprised at some things that have come under my notice during the past two years, and will give you now a few facts and answers, or rather reasons for their prevalence.

" Of course there are a number of bona fide fires, fires which have been accidental and unintentional, and where just claims have been made. On the other hand, I have not the least doubt that numbers of the fires that take place might be avoided, as you no doubt will think after noting my further statements.

"I believe one cause of frequent fires to lie in the fact of some claims being settled too easily by insurance companies or their agents, rather than be known to reject or compromise a claim for fear of losing business. As an advertisement to get more business, money is paid over without regard to justice, truth, or value: Several cases have come to my notice, but one only will I instance, being in position to verify. You will no doubt remember a fire which occurred on King street, in a house This owned and insured by one Dclaim I refused to settle and a Toronto expert was sent. In this same house lived or boarded a lady who had one furnished room, small and poorly furnished: The fire did not reach her room and there was nothing to damage much by removal. She was within two days paid what I believe would have bought everything she had in the room three times over, and this with most of her stuff saved.

"Then, over-valuation is another cause. In fact here I am led to wonder that more fires do not occur from this cause. Poor people, especially, are apt to put a fictitious value on their goods, over-valuing even to themselves, believing they are worth more than they ever cost, even after years of wear and tear. I sold a row of four houses lately with a large lot for \$2,500. The ground or land I should say was worth at least \$900 to \$1,000. They were insared in the "____" and the "____ ." for \$2,500, fully the value of the houses and lands both. The assured was one of the kind above mentioned, who appeared to think the place worth more, although he knew he could sell at \$2,-500 and make a good profit.

"In arranging a loan for a Loan & Savings Company lately, I valued a farm for them. The buildings were log and part frame, in extremely poor condition, empty, and could not be valued at more than \$300. In fact I believe they could be put up new for that sum or eral people who had twice as much insurance less this was a factor in the case, but the

as value in furniture. If these parties get into trouble how easy it is to see how to make good small debt, or get a new supply of goods throughout.

"Incendiaries have done something here, but not for three years, I believe, except as caused by above described personal interest in doing so, and these I believe to be small. What I say every company should have, which is doing a large business, is a special agent who should do nothing but inspect risks. It might be only once in three or four years that he could make his rounds, but I believe the clearing out would more than pay the company in losses saved, but the question arises, how many companies would run this risk of losing business and getting the name of being hard with the insured public?

" My chief points condensed are these : that the public get insurance too easy, and that payments of losses by some companies (or their agents) are made too easily in cases where there is room for doubt.

AN ASSESSMENT LIFE FAILURE.

Our readers are familiar enough with the disastrous record of failures of assessment insurance concerns in Pennsylvania and Ohio, for we have given it many a time and oft. But it may be that an instance even nearer home may have weight with some who are still unconvinced that such societies are not reliable as life offices. prominent society of the kind in Detroit, the Union Mutual Life Association of Detroit, has succumbed to the inevitable, and wound up its affairs. The reason, as quaintly given by the Indiantor, is that it couldn't "buck" against the arithmetic.

Ten years ago, namely, on November 1st, 1879, the society named commenced business. For the first few years its headquarters were at Battle Creek, Mich., but subsequently removed to Detroit. Its plans have contemplated the furnishing of plain life insurance on the assessment basis, without any speculative features and with an evident purpose to fulfil all its promises. "There is no evidence as shown in its past record or by its books that there has ever been anything but honesty in its management, and its failure is simply another striking illustration of the certain death of all assessment associations and of the immutability of the law of average."

A protest deserves to be entered against the adoption, by societies of the kind, of names corresponding so nearly to those of sound and long-established life offices as to be liable to mislead. So good a company as the Union Mutual Life of Maine might have been prejudiced by the existence of this defunct concern.

For some months it appears this Detroit association has been delaying payment of its claims, until now it has \$55,000 outstanding liabilities for death losses, with only \$12,536 in available assets with which to pay them. Therefore an examination, of its affairs was made by the Insurance Battle Creek, its vice-president, named as

chief cause is to be found in the defection of members." | At December 31, 1886, there were 2,557 certificates in force, and the net loss of members in 1887 was 169. The following year the net loss was 238, leaving 2,150 certificates in force December 31, 1888. The number has since dwindled to 1,700. With a death rate of 12 ger 1,000 risks exposed in 1887 and 11.32 the following year, the members would not rewond to the additional assessments necessary to accumulate an emergency fund, and the only thing left was to wind up.

NEW METHOD'S OF TANNING.

Novel methods of producing leather rapidly from hides have been plentiful enough in the last thirty or forty years. We have heard an experienced tanner say that he could number them by the score. Besides those that were periodically tried in the older countries, by studious scientists, there were clever Yankees who thought, a quarter century ago, that they had found out how to tab on short notice. There was a sharp man in St. John, fifteen years ago, who had a hopeful and attractive process for oak tannage. Then in Detroit a dozen years ago an ingenious and confident German thought he had a bonanza in a process which shortened, by the use of a secret chemical, the time necessary for thorough tanning from months to weeks, and he formed the National Leather Co. to prosecute it. That concern, however, paid one dividend and shortly afterward went into the limbo of the undemonstrated. None of these "short-cuts " appeared to answer. Their aim was to shorten the time taken in the tanning process, but experience always showed that time was essential to the process that should be effectual. It was not found possible to hasten the tanning of hides by any chemical or other scientific improvement, and the practice remained much the same as it was when the art was first discovered. The process usually pursued is to steep the green hides successively in pits containing tanning liquor of varying quality, weak at first, but gradually increasing in strength. this steeping process occupying on the whole from three to four months, and requiring quite a number of pits.

Electricity now steps in and threatens, it is said, to revolutionize the tanning indus try. Electricity is doing wonders in these days, truth to tell, in lighting and heating, as a motor, and in the smelting of aluminum-if that term be admissible-and it may be premature to say that it will not succeed in rapid tanning. An invention made and applied by a Mr, Groth has been in use for some months in a tannery in England, according to the Boston Herald, and it deserves attention. It consists of a cir cular tank, within which is a framework of wood, on which the hides to be tanned are stretched. The tank is filled with tan Commissioner, and Charles Austin, of liquor, which is kept warm, and the frame at a moderate speed to keep up the necescers of the association give 'unparalleled sary agitation. A current of electricity is

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by means of internal conductors. The current is passed through the tanning liquor, and, acting upon the hides, the process of tanning is greatly quickened-that is, instead of three or four months, it requires but two weeks to thoroughly tan these hides. The saving in time effected by the new process is said to be due to the prompt union which takes place between the tannin of the bark and the gelatine of the hide through the intervention of electricity.

618

Maaufacturers will look forward with interest for intelligence of the effectual nature of this very rapid tanning. Most of them we dare say will be shy of it as promising over much. If the new method should come into general 'use, and should bring with it a resolve on the part of leather makers to pay less for their raw material in proportion to the price of product than they have been doing of recent years it would be a triumph of art and of economics combined.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

A manufacturer writes to the Chicago Journal of Commerce stating his desire to do something for the benefit of his employee in the shape of putting up for them a building to contain library, gymnasium, billiard tables, etc. "Believing that' ventures of this kind have not been numerous in this country, and where attempted have not been universally successful, the company I refer to is desirous of learning where any such institutions exist, and the rules and methods under which they are operated, being anxious to benefit by the experience and avoid the mistakes, if any, of others that have worked on these lines." He adds the request "that any of your readers who are able to do so will send me, in your care, such printed or other information as they can bearing on this subject." Any one with such a praiseworthy object in view seems to us entitled to every assist We suggest, therefore, that hints ance. might be afforded to this Chicago man by such Canadian manufacturers as Penman, of Paris, the Rathbuns, the Masseys, H. R. Ives & Co., Goldie & McCulloch, the Walkers, of Windsor, the Paton Company, of Sherbrooke, Parks & Son, of St. John, the Gurneys, the Waterous Engine Works Co., A. Harris, Son & Co., the Canadian Rubber Co. If they prefer communicating with THE MONETARY TIMES to writing to the Chicago journal, we shall be only too happy to convey to the proper quarter the views or experiences of these large employers of labor in Canada.

ITEMS FOR MAKERS AND SELLERS OF TEXTILES.

A correspondent tells us that the weavers warpers, and winders of the Halifax Cotton Mill presented the other day to Mr. John Kniveston, one of the superintendents of the mill, a portrait of himself in oil the size of life, together with a meerschaum pipe. An appropriate address accompanied the presentation.

increase their present electric light plant by a

900 light dynamo. They will then be lighted by 1,500 lights.

Brodie's woollen factory at Hespeler, Ont., is being fitted with electric light plant.

The last issue of the American Shoe Reports tells us of two failures in the knitted goods mills in New York State. Thomas & Petten. gill, of Amsterdam, who compromised last spring at 40 per cent., have now assigned. And the firm of B. Lodge & Co., Albany, have suspended, owing about \$70,000. Most of the creditors have agreed to accept 60 cents in the dollar. Mr. L. thinks one of the reasons for his failure is the sharp competition with the knitting mills, which have been selling direct to retailers, thus crowding out the whole The woollen factory at Glen Tay is now running overtime on account of the large number of orders lately received.

As illustrating the progress made not only by the German woollen wares industry, but also by the German wool trade, it may be mentioned that recently considerable quantities of German wool waste and woollen rags have been exported to France. A few years ago Germany had mostly to buy wool waste from France.

Mr. Jas. Dolphin has been promoted to the osition of assistant superintendent of the coton mills at Magog, Que. These mills are now running night and day, one hundred and twenty hours of work being put in. Manager Heald, of Hochelaga, has charge of the night shift.

The latest thing in gloves is as undernoted The carrying of money in the glove is a fixed habit among the female shoppers of all large cities in this and all other civilized countries. Glove manufacturers have at last recognized the custom and made preparations to meet its requirements. The very latest "thing" in gloves is a palm pocket attachment, roomy enough for a respectable roll of bills or all the small change" necessary for the current expenses of an afternoon among the stores. It is selling readily in Paris, and has just made a very successful entree upon the American market.

According to the American Wool Reporter, of New York, there has been purchased in Canada, during the past week, by one of the large manufacturers of that city, a block of 250,000 pounds of Canada combing wools; these wools are the same as are held here at 36 and 37c. "We understand the Canada market has been cleaned up on this line of wool."

The Unparalleled Crochet Works (observe the name), Cleveland, Ohio, find business so active and the demand for their product so great that they are not able to catch up to their orders.

Mexico is going into silk cultivation. Mulberry trees are being planted, and it/would seem that they can furnish the needed aliment to the worms within six or seven months.

Knitted carpets are widely used in Germany. The making of knitted carpets is a home industry, carried on by all classes of the population, from peasant women and girls to ladies of leisure and good position. Knitted carpet schools have been established in many towns, and itinerant carpet makers travel from place to place teaching the art of carpet knitting for a small remuneration.

-We note the appointment of Mr. William J. Ramsay as superintendent of the Canada The Amoskeag mills, Manchester, N.H., will Life Assurance Company, in room of his late brother, Alexander Ramsay.

BOOK AND STATIONERY MEMOS

Here we are past the middle of Nove and there does not yet seem to be the rush fo Christmas cards that has characterized former years. Is it that they are going out of vog Can it be that people are learning that a de stock of Christmas cards left over after New Year's Day, pretty, dainty things though they are, " lovely " to decorate windows and show cases with, is yet heavier on one's financial conscience than cold pork pie on a Christmas diner's stomach.

The new postal card factory recently sta at Birmingham, Ct., employs about 30 opera-The Government contract calls for tives. 1,500,000 per day, but the factory has a present capacity for 2,000,000. The cards are printer in large sheets, 100 at each revolution of the Parties running the factory are under bonds for \$200,000.

The directory canvassers are making their annual rounds. An old stager among them is authority for the statement that th te average domestic who tends the door of city houses can know less about her employer's right nam and occupation, and more about the other affairs of the family, than a dry goods clerk knows about making hay .- N.Y. Sun.

Of what avail is it to do a big business when the expenses are greater than the profits ?

Here is a hint for the book-seller. It is de lared with much positiveness by the Literary News that among the reference books every person with any pretension to lette must possess are an unabridged dictionary, a "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction an atlas and a cyclopedia. Now, Mr. Bo seller, find out who of your learned out ers has not all these, and "go for him."

Readers in Canada who are making arran ments for their list of serials for 1890 sho not omit to order the new Canadian illust monthly magazine, The National. Its first number is intended to be issued, we underst in February. Topics of the day, serial fiction short stories, literary papers, verse, book n views, musical and dramatic notes-such a the proposed contents. In the list of prob contributors we find the names of Sir De Wilson, Principal Grant, "Fidelis," Kirby, Dr. Bourinot, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Senator Macdonald, George Murray, J. M Oxley, Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., B Professor Clark, Louisa Murray, Alex McLachlan, Charles Mair, C. D. G. Roberts W. G. Beers, D. A. O'Sullivan, H. K. Cockin, W. D. Lighthall, J. W. Bengough. The Park Publishing Company will issue the National at \$3.00 a year, and the Toronto News Company will supply the trade.

Some dry goods dealers in the larger cities, as if to imitate the crockery and glasswa prize system of certain so-called tes compa and grocers, have been giving their sta to retailing books and toys at prices which admit of no living profit. It has thus or about that an octavo volume of 300 or pages, bound in cloth, was sold by the ers at a price which a bookseller could not equal. Word reaches us now from Montrea that some of the live booksellers there are "carrying the war into Africa," so to speak by offering for sale Dickens' and Bulwer's novels and other such publicatio octavo, cloth, dollar books in fact, for 250 30 078 each, and selling them, too, by hundi the counter. They cannot make a living a this, to be sure, but they by such means do seless slaughter of something to prevent sent good stock by merchants who might be better

mployed than in goin injure legitimate bookse

SHOE AND LE.

In view of the revolu tate of business affairs as to which will be f ssue, it is of interest rubber market. A d last states that the r bulled, that stocks are From all appearance, receipts of rubber wil were last year.

A syndicate of capit town near Philadelp of morocco, and has land for the purpose ducers are said to have factories thither ; dw 2,500 workmen, and town the first year wi

A writer in the N fist heels should be nearer the shape of High heels produce a the toes butt agains them too much weig work to perform.

Shoes for men's v uppers of jersey or 1 shade known as "t fine calf vamps, and fancy toe caps, poir from the Chicago R French toe for mer ticeable peculiarity from manufacturer makes a becoming s

poor one for others." Statistics show th tured leather prod valued at \$21,000.00 tal employed, while valued at \$28,000. capital employed, capital.

Boston's shipme points outside of Ne week were 64,319 ments since the, 1 been 3.032.597 cas for the like period that of 1887

The wooden shoe at Schmolln, in Ge One firm, Schaller cording to Kuhlon week.

The old and well & Sons, of St. Joh lines of manufactu the establishment chinery for the may The first of these tion on Friday last excellent Bail.

Recent advices effect that there is of sole leather from

In Montreal, ma trade, the shoe fa stock-taking. So lower tendency b much inferior q however, are stead buff, which is not

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big business when an the profits ?

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" go for him. are making arrang als for 1890 al Canadian illustrated National. Its first sued, we understand, he day, serial fiction ers, verse, bosk retic notes--such are a the list of probable names of Sir Daniel t, "Fidelis," Wm. on. Wilfrid Laurier, orge Murray, J. M. Davin, M.P., Rev. Murray, Alexander ir, C. D. G. Roberts, livan, H. K. Cockin, Bengough. The Park

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employed than in going out of their way to injure legitimate bookselling.

SHOE AND LEATHER NOTES.

In view of the revolution in Brazil, and the state of business affairs there, some particulars as to which will be found elsewhere in this ne, it is of interest to note the state of the rubber market. A despatch of Wednesday last states that the rubber market is being bulled, that stocks are light and firmly held. From all appearance, adds the despatch, the ipts of rubber will not be less than they were last year.

A syndicate of capitalists proposes to found a town near Philadelphia for the manufacture o, and has bought a large tract of land for the purpose. Some ten large producers are said to have agreed to remove their ories thither ; dwellings will be erected for 2,500 workmen, and the population of the town the first year will probably be 10,000.

A writer in the New York Sun says that fat heels should be worn, because they are nearer the shape of the natural foot heel. High heels produce an inclined plane, making the toes butt against the leather, and giving them too much weight to bear and too much work to perform.

Shoes for men's wear are being made with uppers of jersey or broadcloth in the peculiar de known as "thunder-cloud blue," with fine calf vamps, and quarters fixed up with fancy toe caps, pointed vamps, etc. This is from the Chicago Review, which adds : " The French toe for men's goods is the most noticeable peculiarity in this season's samples from manufacturers, of the, finer grades. It makes a becoming style for some feet, and a poor one for others.

Statistics show that in 1875 the manufactared leather product of Massachusetts was valued at \$21,000,000, with \$7,000,000 of capital employed, while in 1885 the product was valued at \$28,000,000, with \$10,000,000 of capital employed, exclusive of the credit capital.

Boston's shipments of boots and shoes to points outside of New England in one November week were 64,319 cases, and her total shipments since the, 1st of January, 1889, have been 3,032,597 cases, against 3,023,062 cases for the like period in 1888, and 2,950,112 for that of 1887.

The wooden shoe and slipper manufacture at Schmolln, in Germany, is very considerable. One firm, Schaller & Sohne, is making, according to Kuhlow's. Weekly, 8,000 pairs per week.

The old and well-known firm of S. R. Foster & Sons, of St. John, continues to extend its lines of manufacture. The latest addition to the establishment of the firm consists of ma-chinery for the manufacture of wire shoe nails. The first of these machines was put in operation on Friday last, and is now turning out an excellent hail.

Recent advices from England are to the feet that there is a falling off in the receipts of sole leather from this side the Atlantic.

In Montreal, matters are quiet in the leather trade, the shoe factories being occupied in stock-taking. Sole is rather neglected, with a lower tendency because of the presence of much inferior quality in market. Splits, however, are steadier with a good enquiry for buff, which is not plentiful.

"Men who used to come here, say fifteen years ago," so a retailer tells the S. and L.

made for from \$10 to \$12, now come in and take a pair of good ready-made calf shoes for \$3 or \$4, and seem well pleased with the convenience of getting into something right away, and with the saving of money. Years and years ago a man expected to carry stock about on his legs that would never wear out there. It eventually found its way into shoes for his children."

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP SCRAP.

The locomotive works at Kingston will build fifteen engines during the winter.

The Bristol iron mines are shipping by the C.P.R. to Pennsylvania 150 tons of ore daily. A contract has been made for supplying 50,-000 tons yearly.

Do not let your ash pit fill up; if you do you will burn and warp your grate bars. Keep your combustion chamber clean.

The tenders for the steel pipe for the Ottawa vaterworks extension were opened last w by the Waterworks Committee. An Ottawa firm were the successful competitors, Messrs Law Bros. & Co., of New Edinburgh, at \$47,-The next lowest tender was for \$51,000, 558. and the highest for \$63,000.

The chain and anchor trades of South Staffordshire, Eng., are now consuming 75,000 to 80,000 tons of iron per annum, and the annual turnover is computed at one million sterling. The manufacture of British anchors and cables is now almost all done in Staffordshire, having entirely left the sea-coast of England, except at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

According to the statistics of the German Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association, the pig iron production of the German Empire and Luxemburg in September amounted to 373,185 tons, made up of 173,367 tons puddled pig and spiegel iron, 3,162 tons Besse mer pig 120,552 tons Thomas pig, and 49,104 tons foundry pig. From January 1 to September 30, 1889, 3,215,528 tons were produced, against 3,168,641 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

"A. M." asks what is the best disposition to make of exhaust from an engine in the city in confined space, where neighbors object to your drip on their premises. The Boston Journal of Commerce replies, put on an . " exhanst head," which will act as an air condenser to condense the greater portion of the steam. The water of condensation can be piped to the drain and the vapor that escapes from the "head " will do no damage. These devices can be purchased in any city, and some of them have facility for separating the oil and water, in which case the oil can be filtered and used over again and the water returned for use in the boiler again instead of to the drain. This should be done for economy's sake even if the neighbors did not object.

A contract has been made by a Scotch steel firm to deliver boiler plates (steel) at Middlesboro' at £10 6s. per ton.

The German iron pipe founders have raised their prices 10s. per ton, owing to the advancing prices of coke and pig iron.

The position of the pig iron trade at Glasgow on Nov. 8th was considered a guarantee that high quotations for finished material must obtain for many months. Common bar iron is very firm at from £7 15s. upwards. For oops the market is very firm at £8 15s. heets are quoted up to £10, and the mills are ally engaged. The total exports of tin plates from Great Mr. Alfred Budd, of St. Stephen, N.B., has been appointed general agent of the Provident Savings Life for the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters in St. John, N.B. hoops the market is very firm at £8 15s. Sheets are quoted up to £10, and the mills are fully engaged.

Reporter, "and order a pair of calf boots Britain last month were 33,871 tons, valued at at £474,130. The exports of these to the United States amounted to 25,647 tons, valued at £357,340, an increase of 1,000 tons in quantity and £26,000 in value over the corresponding months of the two previous years.

The total value of machinery and millwork exported from the United Kingdom in October was £1,531,798, as against £1,266,013 in the ame month of last year, and £997,701 in 1887.

There were 74,654 tons of steel rails exported from Britain during October, out of which, says the Iron Trade Journal, British North America took 18,318 tons, Argentine Republic 14,289 tons, British East Indies 10,755 tons, and Mexico 4,620 tons.

We mentioned last week that American pig iron was making its way into south-western Ontario, over the Niagara and Detroit frontiers. Another feature of the present month is, w are told, the importing by Ontario hous American boiler tubes, 31 and 4 inch, at strifle under the cost of the British-made article

Since our last issue the price of bar iron at the Hamilton rolling mills has been advanced \$2 per ton.

The Londonderry Iron, Company, Acadia Mines, are running their works to their fullest capacity, chiefly on iron and water as well as gas pipe.

The shipbuilding yards on the Tyne are all full of work, and engineers and ironfounders are, almost without exception, fully employed.

Mr. Walter Scott, the well-known contractor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, began life as a stonemason. Besides his business as a confractor, he is largely interested in the iron, engineering, and chemical trades of the Tyne. The Walker Engineering Laboratories, which Sir A. B. Walker has presented to the University College, Liverpool, at a cost of £20,000, were opened on Saturday.

In Belgium the rise in iron and steel is strongly accentuated. Raw materials are exceedingly scarce, and threaten to become still more so. (Nov. 8.) A general assembly of the Syndicate of Forge Masters took place on 6th inst. The price of iron has been raised 10f. per ton for the country and 12f. 50c. for exportation, and the deviation per number has been raised to 10f. uniformly. Irons are therefore settled at 158f. per ton for No. 1, exportation and country.

A cutlery factory is to be established at Toledo, Ohio, for the manufacture of the bee grades of goods.

Workmen compelled to work in a dingy, ill. kept, and ill-lighted shop will suffer loss of ingenuity, loss of ambition, loss of self-respect, and respect for their employer and his inter Tidy workshops stimulate manline and ingenuity on the part of workmen, and right there may be found the profit on the year's business, or if neglected, the year's losses

According to the Iron Age the results of blast furnacing for the month show an increase in weekly production from 151,057 gross tons on October 1 to 165,225 gross tons on November 1, the anthracite furnaces participating with 40,063 tons, the coke furnace with 112,269 tons, and the charcoal furnaces with 12,893 tons a week. At this rate the United States are producing more pig iron than Great Britain,

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Art Forma Page 1 Add 20 Page 2 Page	/	author-	Capital sub-	Capital		circula-	Governm't deposits payable on	Governm' deposits payable after notic or on a fixe	held as security for Dom Govern't e contracts d and Ins.	Gov'nt. deposits payable on	Gov'nt. deposits payable after no- tice or on a fixed	deposits payable on	able after notice or op	or deposits Lo made by de otherbanks by	ans othe in Cause
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k.of London, Can 2,385,057 1,930,453 1,102,075 978,096 6,208,843 1,833,857 563,000 1,965,982 1,365,750 594,049 10,288,887 12,778 561,000 1,196,982 1,365,750 594,049 10,288,887 12,778 561,000 1,196,982 1,365,750 594,049 10,288,887 12,778 561,000 1,196,982 1,365,750 594,049 10,288,887 12,778 561,000 1,717,15 513,000 12,778 513,074 7,124,478 51,674 7,124,478 51,674 7,124,478 1,421,811 12,778 507,279 90,000 11,700 7,925 12,778 507,279 90,000 11,900,982 11,900,982 11,900,982 11,900,982 11,900,982 11,900,983 11,900,983 11,900,993 11,900,993 11,900,993 11,900,993 11,900,993 11,900,992 11,910,982 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 14,913 14,923 13,494,991 12,929 12,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,924,978 11,918 11,918	raders Bk. of Can. raders Bk. of Can. ank of Hamilton. ank of Ottawa festern Bk. Can	3,437 116 6,205 204 0,609 117 5,717 24	,696 115,1 ,755 127,5 ,386 76,8 ,885 15,9	83 55,033 00 170,210 59 80,762 65 284,432	11,14 48,70 249,25 34,14	56 33,5 04 28 88,4 42 38,8	37 58,616 140,300 171 122,883 17	337,059	······································	36,40 158,99 265,05	0 72,940 1 93,711 8 16,960 82,400 4	652,256 729,323	150,000	3,193,73 1,175,25 3,61	9 6 2
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N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick MaritimeBk of Can St. Stephen's Bank MANITOBA. Com. Bk. of Man... B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia. 441,241 19,896 43,567 33,904 105,397 18,024 95,294 201,567 ***** 42 13,413 15,595 917 29,274 7,965 39,450 112,107 38,881 34,749 17,747 32,419 474,719 138,397 ...*Q*.... 14,819 61,244 193,274 4.035,095 2.631.656 5.540,054 1,343,868 557,385 14,032,256 2,369,258 23,470,131 224,037 171,128 12,703,5%2 3,326,063 6,819,015 9,606,206 6,759,259 Grand Total

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				3,026				,375			21,615 39,087		236,77
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				154,0	017	30,1 167,3	56.	1,513			817,42		Nil. 8,507,3
Other curren loans, discoun and advanc to the	31	1,853, overdue and not specially secured.	Other over- due debts not speci- ally	154,0 781,21 Overdu debts secured	19 19	ASS Real Estate other than Bank Pre-	56 56 2,2 E T S. Mort- rage on Beal E Etate	1,513 51,739			817,49 049,31	nage ant f cie ld ing ie	Nil.
Other curren loans, discoun advant to the public 8,437, 13,309, 6,639, 8,437, 13,309, 6,6196, 3,929, 766	31 31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,853, overdue and not specially secured. 3,329 130,447 20,284 25,104 17,022 24,274	Other Over- due debts not speci- ally securd.	154.0 781,21 0 verdu debts secured 1,5 101,8 17,3 93,7 2,8 68,3 68,3	017 19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30,11 167,3 A S S Real Estate other than Pre- mises.) 7,050 83,974 3,974 3,974 161,560 20,000 77,718	56 2,2 E T S. Mort- nage on Real Estate by the Bank. 330 111,493 8,012 11,093 72,916	1,513 51,739 51,739 51,739 50,004 559,880 175,059 175,059 170,426 90,000 8,015 160,430	Other Assets not includ'd before. 561,680 6,149 25,592 18,158 45,903 34,743	Total Assets. 11.278,644 22,617,138 19,138,798 8,448,077 10,551,717	817,49 049,31 049,31 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	nage ant f cie ld ing ie	Nil. 8,507,3 Average amout of Domin ion Notes beld durin mont 657, 556, 345, 352, 215, 541,
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J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance

INSURANCE NOTES.

621

The Canada Life Assurance Company, having completed its arrangements for doing business in the State of Michigan, begins its work sensibly by appointing a local man of good record, Mr. Holmes, of Detroit, manager of the Michigan Branch. We understand, also, that Mr. Thomas Davidson, who has long been connected with the head office of the company in Hamilton, goes to Detroit to act as cashier of the branch. It may be predicted with reasonable safety that the Canada will obtain a fair share of life risks in Michigan. There are plenty of Canadians in Detroit, Saginaw, Adrian, Port Huron, &c., and even if there were not, the company has a reputation abroad as well as at home, as a sound, well-managed, and liberal concern.

459 It is stated by the firemeu's journal, Fire and Water, that Victoria, B.C., has purchased a 846 407 4**3**5 75 foot ladder truck for its fire brigade.

Mr. Thomas Kerr, inspector of the Standard Life Assurance Company, who has just returned from a business trip to the Pacific coast, says that business is good on the coast, especially at New Westminster, where the fisheries have been unusually successful.

We understand that the Sun Life Assurance Company will shortly erect in Montreal a new five-story fire-proof building. We have no particulars as yet, but it is plain that the increasing business of the Sun requires enlarged premises.

The new building of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co., on Richmond street, London, is a handsome and creditable structure of three storeys. The foundations and first storey are of Credit Valley stone and rock-faced ashlar, the others of red brick with Ohio stone dress ings. The basement storey contains two roomy stores, and on the first floor are the company's general offices, which will be occupied by the City Mutual as well as the London Mutual. These are being finished in elaborate style, and are 30 feet by 40 feet. There are three fire proof safes in the building, the doors and iron work for which were done by J. & J. Taylor,

There are many agents who give away their commission to secure certain policies. The Detroit Indicator tells of a prince among them, who until recently was employed in Ohio by a leading company at a high salary. His modus operandi is to button hole the intended applicant and dine him and wine him at the best hotel, and when champagne is flowing freely to spring the unusual offer of 80 per cent. of the premium as an inducement, declaring it is because of the influence it will give him among others. He always catches them.

The president and actuary of the Provident. Savings Life Assurance Society, Mr. Sheppard Homans, has recently visited Montreal. Mr. Homans is well pleased with the reception accorded his company in Canada, many of the wealthy and prominent business men of Canada having insured in the company for large

amounts. The new business of the company to the 1st of Nov. exceeded the entire amount of business done last year by three and a half millions.

A line drawing of the accepted design for the New bailding of the Confederation Life Association is reproduced in the last issue of the Canadian Architect and Builder. It was chosen out of ten or a dozen different plans, and represents a decidely ornate and imposing building. The dimensions are ninety-two by 155,589 one hundred and sixty-five feet, and six stories high. The structure will be an extensive one, reaching as it does from Yonge street to

Victoria, and facing upon Richmond street. Much pains have been taken by the referee, a Montreal architect, in settling the comparative suitability of different plans for the requirements of the company's large and growing business. The new premises when completed will be an ornament to Toronto and will do credit to the enterprise of the Confederation Life.

699

We are pleased to learn that the Insuran Chronicle, of Montreal, which is doing good service in the cause of sound and honest insurance, has made an addition to its staff in the person of Mr. A. H. Huling, an insurance journalist of experience, formerly connected with the Chicago Investigator. Mr. Huling takes the position of associate editor.

The managing director of the Eastern Assurance Company of Halifax, Mr. Chas. D. Cory, in the course of a westward trip has favored THE MONETARY TIMES with a call. Mr. Cory tells us that, in addition to the five general agencies in as many provinces of the Dominion, his company will presently open for business on the Pacific slope.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for the week ending

ZISt November, 1003.	
Clearings. November 15th \$1,738,047	Balances \$ 290,926
" 16th 2,230,648	290,118
" 18th 1,436,660	218,449
" 19th 2,387,305	213,378
" 20th 1,667,269	145,272
" 21st 1,638,089	169,891
Total	\$1,328,034
Last week	\$1,634,051. 1,718,467
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and and

-Mr. Henry W. Darling, of Toronto, has sent the following letter to the press :-

"SIR,—As a statement recently made in the public press to the effect that in the future it is my intention to devote a larger share of my time to the affairs of the Canadian Bank my time to the affairs of the Canadian bave of Commerce than heretofore seems to have given rise to the impression that a change in the active management of the bank is inthe active management of the bank is in-volved therein, I desire, through your valuable columns, to correct this impression.

"As president of the bank I have certain well-defined duties to perform, and these can-not in the nature of things differ materially in the future from what they have done in the past.

"The policy of the board of directors has been clearly expressed in placing the active management of its affairs/in the hands of gentlemen trained to the business.

"Nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of this policy, and I should regard it as a matter of regret were any director to take part in the active management of the affairs of the bank except as a member of the board." board.

-We find the announcement in an eastern journal that Mr. R. G. Leckie, recently man aging director of the Springhill and Cumberland Railway and Coal company, has accepted the position of general manager of the Londonderry iron works. This, if true, and we have some reason for considering it probable, is a matter of moment to the works and of decided importance to the manufacturing interests of Eastern Canada. Mr. Leckie is a man of decided ability and unquestioned energy. He has the knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of iron-smelting, and he has good connections. If a success is to be made of the Londonderry works, we should think him the man to achieve it.

-It is understood, says a Halifax despatch, that the contract for the proposed mercantile mail steamship service between Halifax and Jamaica will be awarded to Messrs. Pickford & Black, of Halifax, who for some months past have had steamers on the route, and appear satisfied with their experience. The contract for a similar service between St. John and Demerara will be awarded to a company promoted by Mr. Van Wart, of Fredericton. Presumably these concerns will get the Government subsidies.

An American newspaper is indignant over the irrefragable fact that during 1888 Brazil sold to the United States nearly \$50,000,000 worth of goods and bought only \$8,000,000 of American products. The other \$42,000,000 worth was bought from British manufacturers mainly. It desires United States statesmen to do something to remedy the evil.

-The London Chamber of Commerce proposes to form a special section of the Chamber for the hardware and allied trades. There are now over 3,000 members in the Chamber which is the largest and most powerful association of its kind in the world.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL MONTBEAL, Nov. 20th, 1889. Lowest Highes Buyer Tota Beller STOCKS. Montreal x-d... Montreal reg... Ontario x-d ... People's Molsons J. Cartier x-d. Merchants' x-d. Commerce reg. 2217 253 10 10 2317 2301 230 2353 1334 232 237 137 103 162 226 100 146 125 128 100 94 59 2 185 103 162 1331 101 254 60 10 95 158 2101 93 143 1231 128 95 954 55 190 198 721 85 104 216 96 135 118 100 146 124‡ 93 143 1234 4 209 235 mmerce reg. Communication Union Mon.Telegraph Rich. & Ont.... City Pass..... 95 933 58 190 198 73 841 1(0 5 1890 92 55 195 206 53 62 937 591 200 199 59 201 201 741 86 25 797 7300 Pacific R. R. W. Land. 731 86 C. N.

CANADIAN WOOD IN BRITAIN.

According to the circular of Farnsworth & Jardine, dated November 2nd, the arrival at Liverpool with timber from British North America, during the past month have been 44 vessels, 38,273 tons, against 40 vessels 26,797 vessels, 38,273 tons, against 40 vessels 20,797 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 has been 322,314, 347,565, and 449,396

tons respectively. Imports of most articles, says the same authority, have been in excess of the require-ments of the trade, and, notwithstanding a satisfactory demand and large deliveries, stocks have accumulated, and in most instances are now too heavy.

Woods, Quebec.-Yellow Pine Canadian Timber : Waney pine continues in good de-mand ; the deliveries have again been large, and prices well maintained ; the stock is moderate. Square pine is more difficult to move prices are easier, and the stock is too large. Red pine of large average has been more enquired for, but small wood is neglected. and the stock of the latter is too heavy. Oak : First class wood for railway work has been in good request, and recent sales have been at higher prices; the stock of this class of wood is light, but the stock of inferior quality is still too heavy, and prices rule low. United still too heavy, and prices rule low. United States wood is dull of sale, and the stock ample. Oak planks have arrived freely; there is a good demand for special sizes, but odd dimensions are most unsaleable, and prices are lower. Elm has come forward too freely; there is a fair enquiry, but prices are easier and the stock is too heavy. Ash is in fair de

mand, but the stock is a nple; late sales have been at lower rates. Pine deals have moved off more freely, but prices continue unsatisfa-tory, and the stock is still too heavy. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine—Of spruce deals the import has been too

en too large; the demand has been fair, but prices have slightly given way; the stock is now quite sufficient. Pine deals have been import, ed moderately; there is no change in values.

GIVING CREDIT

Getting his own again, is the worst business a merchant, or manufacturer, is called on to perform. It is unpleasant and costly, and most of it arises from lack of nerve and most of it arises from lack of nerve and determination to utter an emphatic "no," that has not a suspicion of a "yes" in it, when credit is asked for. The root of the evil lies at the door of the retail dealer. Obtainnerve and lies at the door of the retail dealer. Obtain-ing credit readily himself, on account of hav-ing a recognized position in the commercial world, he grants it as readily to others, who are merely migratory birds of passage, and who, though abundantly, able to pay, are very neglectful in so doing. People of reputed wealth are not infrequently sadly remiss in this particular, and their forgetfulness of small obligations gives, through want of thought, not from want of heart, much trouble, anxiety, and loss. In addition, proswant of thought, not from want of heart, mutrouble, anxiety, and loss. In addition, properity is fluctuating, especially in a strong speculative, commercial community, and t affluence of one day, in a land where there a no hereditary estates, may be followed by morrow of stringency, or actual poverty. F this reason all bills should be collected unickly as possible, even at the risk of similar and the owed by a this reason all bills should be collected as quickly as possible, even at the risk of giving offence, as breaking a rule to avoid doing so in one case leads to violating it in many, and thereby laying the foundation for suspension and failure. It is not prudent in the customer who intends to act honestly to cultivate the habit of obtaining credit. It misleads him in estima-ting his expenditure, and often finds him un-wittingly outrunning his income. The careful, conservative man is always, anxious to new

wittingly outrunning his income. The careful, conservative man is always, anxious to pay these bills, for when neglected, their aggregate sums are liable not only to astonish, but to incommode him at very inopportune times. Benjamin Franklin said he had found the Benjamin Franklin said he had found the philosopher's stone, which consisted in paying as you go. Let customers universally adopt this motto, and then the dealer, merchant, jobber, and manufacturer, will derive a full benefit, and there will not be so much dating ahead, and no good reason for giving or asking credit. As the primaries are to pol-tics, so the family customer is to trade. If the primaries are corrupt, the virus of corruption will run up to the presidential chair, and if private individuals are allowed too much indiscriminate credit, its effects will chair, and if private individuals are allowed too much indiscriminate credit, its effects will be injurious all through the gamut of the commercial world, up to bank discounts, which will be all the higher on that account. The Moses of the present age is prompt pay, therefore give your customers to understand that this is the prophet you follow through the wilderness of trade, and who is to lead you into the promised land of fortune, and if yo into the promised land of fortune, and in your intending customer wishes to aid you in get-ting there let him make a point of settling at once upon presentation of statement. It is wonderful how business settles down to a satisfactory basis when the customers of retail establishments are prompt in settling up.-Shae and Leather Review.

-A stir was created in the negro quarter of Camden (N.J.) recently by the appearance of two men who went into all the shops and bought a few cents worth of butter, cream of tartar, and iew cents worth of butter, cream of tartar, and other goods, and acted mysteriously. The storekeepers called upon Policeman Butts, who overhauled the strangers. They turned out to be Peter A. Vandegrift and Henry West, Deputy Food Inspectors for the State, who were securing samples for analyses by the State Chemist?

-The stockholders of the Phonog Doll Company would like to hear the creature say "par."-Boston Bulletin.

-Lady (leaving a store)—I am up to the tricks of these merchants. I made him come down \$2 on the price. Merchant (to himself) -L'am up to the tricks of these lady custo-mers. I put the price up \$4.—Texas Siftings.

w, Huddersfie BLACKLEY TOBONTO A ats, A STERED CABLE AD Telepl to Office, - STAN Hamilton Office, A. W. Ross, Notary Public. ROSS & al Estate, Insurs POST OFFICE BLOCK ce Solici Sen

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TRUSTEE AT

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28 YOBK CHAMBERS, - LOANS

GRIFFITH, ASSIGNI

ntants, Audito nsiness books wr nts formed. Bala DON & CAN. LOAN

CLARK, B ACC TRUSTEES

20 Front Street Es CORB

Montreal, Winnipeg, Manchester, Bradfo and Glasgow, Scot

W. F. E

ESTAR

Charter Trustee, Receiv WENTWORTH CHAMP HAMILTO

W. S. GIBBON.

GIBBON, L

Assignee

Address: 36 Front St. East BANKERS :- Bank ncial Bank, Lond

F. S. SH Chartered .

120 PRINCE WILLT

Complicated actor ments effected, Fina reported upon, Bala statements prepasa and adapted to and actions and exhibit and with the least 1

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For the H Under the recomm of the City of Wi Estates carefully economy. Special a enquiries. 35 Por

	Leading Accountants and Assignees.	Agents' Directory.	Leading Barristers-Continued.
	ESTABLISHED 1864.	HENBY F. J. JACKSON, Beal Estate, and Gen- eral Financial and Assurance Agency, King treet, Brockville.	MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
	E. R. C. CLARKSON, TRUSTEE AND RECEIVER,	GEOBGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ont.	Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,
	TRUSTEE AND Internet of the second street, East, Toronto, and at Lon- don, Giasgow, Huddersfield, Birmingham, Bradford, Winnipeg, Montreal.	WINNIPEG City Property and Manitoba Farms bonght and sold, rented or exchanged. Money loaned or invested. Mineral locations. Valuator,	TORONTO. J. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY
	BLACKLEY & ANDERSON,	Insurance Agent, &c. WM. R. GRUNDY, formerly of Toronto. Over 6 years in business in Winnipeg. Office, 490 Main St. P. O. Box 234.	A. F. LOBB. E. M. LARE W. G. SHAW J. E. HANSFORD.
	Accountants, Assignees, Receivers.	TBOUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; Lan- cashire; Canada Fire and Marine & Sovereign Fire; also the Confederation Life Insurance Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & Sav. Soc.; London and Can- adian Loan and Agency Co., Meaford.	SHAW & HANSFORD, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. 11 UNION BLOCK,
	REGISTERED CABLE ADDRESS, "JUNIOR." Telephone 1716. Toronto Office, - STANLEY CHAMBERS, 37 Yonge St. Hamilton Office, - 21 James Street, South.	E STABLISHED 1867. I. B. TACKABEREN, Auc- tioneer, Commission and Real Estate Agent, Valuator, Broker and House Agent. 29 Sparks St., Ottawa. Money advanced on consignments, to which special stiention is given.	
	A. W. Boss, H. T. CEPERLEY. Notary Public.	DETLEY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers	MONTREAL, NOV. 20th, 1889.
	ROSS & CEPERLEY, Beal Estate, Insurance & Financial Agents	Toronto.	shipments since last writing, notably one lot of 102 barrels, and stocks in store are some- what reduced, being 325 pots, with pearls, down to 114 barrels, the lowest figures for a
	POST OFFICE BLOCE, VANCOUVER, B. C. Correspondence Solicited. Send for Maps and Information		good while. Prices, however, are still easier, first quality pots being quoted at \$3.40 to 3.50, second \$3.10.
	W. R. HARRIS	MISS VEALS, (Successor to Mrs. Nixon.)	BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER.—Boot and shoe travellers are now generally out with spring samples, and enquiry at the counting houses elicits reports of fair orders coming in. But
	Receiver and Accountant, Insurance and Financial Agent. 28 YORK CHAMBERS, TOBONY CHAMBERS, TOBONY	n - the desing Prouch and (Jorman are require	in the factories themselves stock taking is the order of the day, and there is not much leather being bought. Of slaughter sole
COLUMN STATE	GRIFFITH, SAWLE & CO.	to converse in those languages with resident Frence and German governesses.	ferior on the market, which makes prices s. a little easier; grained is rather cheaper
	ASSIGNEES IN TRUST, Accountants, Auditors and Financial Agent	s.	that receipts of American show diminu- tion. Splits are steadier, and there is a
-	Business books written up, and Principal's a counts formed. Balance sheets certified. Partne ships arranged. LONDON & CAN. LOAN BLDGS. BAY ST., - TORONT	four widows, McLean by name, whose unite	scarcity. We quote:
	CLARK, BARBER & CO	-The whole of Punch's original Rour	21c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 34c.; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c.; no
	20 Front Street East, - Toront CORRESPONDENTS IN	in years gone by every week sat at dinner in years gone by every week sat at dinner meet Mark Lemon, Douglas Jerrold, Leec	splits, large, 16 to 22c.; do. small, 12 to 16c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), b, 35 to 55c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to ay 35 to 55c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to
	Manchester, Bradiord, Leeds, Huddersfield, En and Glasgow, Scotland.	in the person of Mr. Percival Leigh. — "And I'll take a dozen ears of green corn — "And I'll take a dozen ears of green corn	ness, 20 to 25c.; buffed cow, 11 to 15c.; persted cow, 10 to 14c.; rough, 16 to 21c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.
	W. F. FINDLAY	cer. "Gracious me! but you don't we green corn the last of October, do you?" "N sir; but we'll get it next July, won't we sir; but we'll get it next fur order for next Jul	io, cements has fallen off and will likely be quiet. "for next few months. The cheaper sorts are pretty, well gone, and stocks being all off
	Trustee, Receiver, Auditor & Adjuster. WENTWORTH CRAMBERS, 25 JAMES STREET, SOU HAMILTON, - CANADA.	I'm very absent-minded and an oblight	of Bricks, \$22.50 to 25 for ordinary; Glenboag, by \$30 per thousand.
	W. S. GIBBON. S. LEVERATT. GIBBON, LEVERATT & C	Press.	dull, and prices somewhat easy at 22 to 23c. for creamery, 19 to 21c. for choice township,
	Assignees and Accountants, TORONTO. Address: 36 Front St. East. No. 1883		to report; there are not many enquiries, how
	F. S. SHARPE, F. C.		FLOUR, ETC.—Inere is a breadstuffs, demand being slack. There is a breadstuffs, demand being slack. There is a demand however, and
and the second s	Chartered Accountant & Auditor. 120 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOEN, 3 Complemented advanted bighted Partnership Sel	N.B.	stocks are accumulating, which the state s
	ments effected, Financial Statements examines reported upon, Balance Sheets and Profit and I statements prepaged or certified, Books arran and adapted to any business so as to record to actions and exhibit results clearly, comprehensiv	Anna- anna- rely, and the state of the state	 4.25; superfine, \$3.10 to 5.00; batom pakers' quotes a \$4.40 to 4.75. In bags, strong bakers' quotes a \$2.40, and extrá at \$2.00 to 2.10. GRAIN.—No great activity to note. Transac- GRAIN.—No great activity to note. Transac-
	S. A. D.: BERTRAN		tions in wheat are mainly commercial to the second
	For the Province of Manitoba. Under the recommendation of the Board of T of the City of Winnipeg. Estates encoded in recommenses	rade under the second s	
	economy. Special attention to confidential bus enquiries. 35 Portage Av. East Winnipeg, 3		

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b. note. Transac-ined to sales of Manitoba, for Prince Arthur, is grade are not ht, quotation is 22 to 93c; oats rings 50 to 53c; ng about a cent The

with sales of a round lot or two at 68c; Indian corn duty paid 49 to 50c, in bond, 40 to 42c.

624

corn duty paid 49 to 50c, in bond, 40 to 42c. Live Srock.—The supply is fair, and of a better quality than has been customary for ten days past. These brought 44c. per lb., and good stock readily, 34 to 4c., demand being free. Common dry cows sold at 24 to 3c. per pound, or say \$20 to 30 each. Sheep and cal-ves are in brisk request, and good bring high figures, lambs too are very much sought for, some bringing as high as \$5. We quote sheep, \$3.00 to 5.50 as to quality, and lambs, \$2.50 to 44.50 that hogs easier at 44 to 5c. per lb.

4.50 : At hogs easier at 43 to 5c. per lb. METALS AND HARDWARE.—The iron market has lost none of its strength since this day week, despite the reported break of last Friday, when a tamble of thirteen shillings was wired abroad, probably to further the ends of some American speculators: the tacts being that warrants declined only thirteen pence at noon, but almost immediately recovered and closed eightpence firmer, last figures being 63/8d. Local values are firm at figures as revised last week, but business is quiet, no sales of any account transpiring. A further advance is re-ported in bar, iron at the rolling mills, the mill price at Hamilton being advanced \$2.00 a ton last Friday. A feature of the week has been the bringing into Ontario of some fair lots of American boiler tubes, at prices a little un-der cost of imported. Canada plates are firm

at quotations and are likely to go higher. Sheet sinc is cabled higher, and would now cost \$6.25 to import. Other lines as before. We quote :--Coltness, none here; Calder, No. 1, \$27.00, and none here; Calder, No. 3, \$26; Langloan, \$27.50; Summerlee, \$27.50 to 30.00; Eglington and Dalmellington, \$24 to 25.00; Gartsherrie, \$26.50; Carnbroe, \$25; Shotts, \$26 to 27.00; Middlesboro, No. 1, none here and cannot be got; No. 3, none; at quotations and are likely to go higher. Sheet \$25; Shotts, \$26 to 27.00; Middlesboro, No. 1, none here and cannot be got; No. 3, none; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., \$22; machinery scrap, \$20; common ditto, \$14; bar iron, \$2.50 for Canadian, British \$2.55 best; refined, \$2.50. The products of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as follows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$26.50 to 27.00; Acadia bar, \$2.30; Siemens' bar, \$2.40; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.15. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$8 to 8.25. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$3.00. Tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal I.C., \$4.50 to 4.75; do I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$4 to 4.25; coke wasters, \$3.75 to 3.90; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 54c.; Morewood, 7c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c.; No.26, 7c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs. \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 104c; lead per 100 lbs.; pig, \$3.90 to 4.00; sheet, \$4.50; shot, \$6.00 to 5.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to 3.00; round 'machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 284 to 25c.; bar tin, 26 to 27c.; ingot none here and cannot be got ; No. 3, none ;

copper, 13 to 14c.; sheet zinc, \$6.00 to 6.25; spelter, \$5.75 to 6.00; antimony, 18 to 19c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.60 per 100 bls.; annealed do., \$2.63.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, NOV. 21, 1889.

Leading Wholesale Tra

Knox, Morg

Wholesale Dry Go

STOCK, both IMPORTI now ready for inspection, and all departments.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

ETTES, ASTRACANS BI

DEESS GOODS in all th LINENS, MELTONS

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

SMALLWARES & AME GREAT VARIETY.

Werffer for sale the follo ex-yard at Montreal, To

1 CARNBROE.

" 3 MIDDLESBORO'

We also offer the follow Pig Iron, which have been in every respect to "BOCKWOOD." "CIT

Quotations delivered at all Scotch and American iro daily.

ADAM HO

JAMES TU

VALENCIAS.

BLUE FRUIT. London Layers, Blad

CURRANTS.

PRUNES.

HAMILTO

Prime Off Stalks,

Barrels, Halves & Ca

Large French 80/85s

We offer the above fin trade at low prices. Lett and carefully

THE B. GREEN

Garrett

Choicest De

Cases and

Bosnia

(LIMI

Try a car loss

HAMIL

No. 1 SHOTTS.

BROKEN CAR WHEELS.

PIG I

HAMILTO

Boors AND SHOES. -- Wholesale dealers report business as extremely quiet, but are in hopes that the prevailing wet weather will stimulate the demand for rubber goods. Some travellers have just started out with pring samples, but do not expect to book much on the initial trip. Remittances are still the subject of much o plaint.

DBY GOODS .- In the absence of cold weather Day Goods.—In the absence of cold weather matters in this department are not at all brisk. About the only line in which there is any marked movement is in scalettes, of which a goodly quantity is going out of the warehouse, and some descriptions of wool dress goods. Heavy woollens cannot, of course, be expected to move until colder days set in. Payments are only moderately good.

DRUGS .- All staple lines are reported firm, such as quinine, opium, turpentine, and castor oil. There are no especial features to note, and general trade is fairly good. Gillespie & Co., in their Liverpool circular of the 8th, report chemicals as generally stronger in tone.



We are prepared to p omptly supply these goods this season in any quantity-Flat or corrugated centre hoop. We make and supply everything used by Stove and

McCLARY

THE

Tinware Dealers. WRITE FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, TOBONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.

MANUFACTURING

Notice is Hereby Given

Solicitors for Applicants. Dated at Toronto this 13th day of November, 1888

FISHERMENS' DEPOT SALMON NETS for Pacific Co

SALMON TWINES, GILLING TWINES, SEINE AND STUBGEON TWINES.

WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING.

SHIP CHANDLERY, BUNTING AND FLAGS. Agent for W. & J. Knox's celebrated Fishing Nets and Twines, in Ontario, Manitoba and Pacific Coss.





CO'Y.

WHOLESALE HAMILTON, NEW CRO

> All kinds New Vale FIRST S

Sugars, Syri



COMPLETE OUTFITS. VARIOUS SIZES. Guaranteeing maximum power, efficiency and durability, at minimum cost. Will compete in any town with any maker (own expense), to prove these representations. Also Water Works built under same guarantee — See Wiarton System lately completed by us.

JOHN D. RONALD,

BRUSSELS, - CONTARIO.

6.00 to 6.25; 18 to 19c.; 2.60 per 100

S. 5 v. 21, 1889. dealers report ... are in hopes will stimulate ome traveller

g samples, bui ne initial trip of much com. cold weather ot at all brisk

there is any s, of which a he warehouse, dress goods. se, be expected in. Payments

reported firm, ine, and castor tures to note, I. Gillespie & 8th ronger in tone.

Given

e next Session of Act to amend the of Trade of the their borrowing 0, and to extend old lands to the vide for the con-tain agreements next Se ride for the con-tain agreements with subscribers issued or to be that Section 7 of 127 of the Revised oly to debentures Board. And for cosmary to fully ete and deal with the purposes and wered to issue the

STOCK & GALT, November, 188

DEPOT

or Pacific Coas WINES, SEINE NES. made to Order

LOTHING. G AND FLAGS. ated Fishing Nets

IST -KIE



G CO'Y

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton. Knox, Morgan & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods Importers, HAMILTON, Ont.

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

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

DEES GOODS in all the new Fabrics, TRIM-

LINENS, MELTONS and WINCLES fully

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALLWARES & AMERICAN NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PIG IRON.

Werffer for sale the following brands of Pig Iron ar vard at Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton:

No. 1 SHOTTS.	No 1 SUMMERLEE.
" 1 CARNBROE.	* 1 MIDELESBORO
" 3 MIDDLESBORO"	* 3 HARRINGTON
BROKEN CAR WHEELS.	THE PARTY A PROPERTY.

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

Try a car load as sample.

JAMES TURNER & CO

HAMILTON, ONT.

London Layers, Black and Blue Baskets.

Large French 80/85s. in 25 lb. boxes.

Barrels, Halves & Cases, Provincial & Filiatra.

Cases and Halves Vostizza.

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

THE B. GREENING WIRE CO

(LIMITED.)

Vire Manufacturers & Metal Perforators

VICTORIA WIRE MILLS

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAMILTON, - - - ONT.

New Valencia Raisins

Sugars, Syrups, Molasses.

FIRST SHIPMENT.

NEW CROP TEAS, All kinds and Grades.

Prime Off Stalks, best brands.

October 28th, 1880.

VALENCIAS.

BLUE FRUIT.

CURRANTS.

PRUNES.

Quotations delivered at all stations on application. Scotch and American iron strong and advancing daily. ADAM HOPE & CO.,

Garrett's Finest Ondura Layers.

Choicest Dehesa Boxes and Cartoons

Bosnia Cases. Turkey Hhds.

Soda crystals, 2s. 74d. to 2s. 9d, per cwt.; blue copperas, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; cream tartar, owing to scarcity, is held for high prices; nearest spot value 100s. per cwt. Olive oil is firm at 235 per ton for Lesant, and likely to be dearer. Palm steady at £21 to 21 10s. for Bonny, and £23 10s. to 24 per ton for Lagos. Castor barely so firm at the advance of 41d. to 41 per Ib.

FLOUR.—The past has been an extremely quiet week. There has been no enquiry, and offerings of straight roller at \$3.95 to 4.00, and extra at \$3 60 to 3.70, did not tempt buyers. There is some little bran changing hands at \$10.50 to 11.00.

\$10.50 to 11.00. Fuss.—There is one peculiarity of the mar-ket here, that is—said Messrs. Dunnet, Mac-pherson & Co., of this city—the quantity of bear offered. Skins in large quantities from Montreal, New York, &c., both raws and dressed, are being pushed here at prices a good deal lower than they were bought at last sea-son. This would indicate that bear boas are not as fashionable as they were in either of these two markets, although the reports from London show that they are still great favor-London show that they are still great favor-ites in Europe. Advices from Europe an-nounce a great decline in the price of mink. Local quotations are: Beaver, \$4.25 to 4.50; Local quotations are: Beaver, \$4.25 to 4.50; bear, \$12 to 18; cub, \$6 to 8; fisher, \$5 to 6; red fox, \$1 to 1.25; cross ditto, \$2.50 to 3.00; lynx, \$2.50 to 3.50; martin, \$1.00 to 1.25; mink, 75c to \$1.00; muskrat, fall, 10c; otter, \$10 to 12; coon, 40 to 75c.; skunk, 50 to 75c.

GRAIN .- About the same condition of things exists as reported last week. Values of wheat do not show much, if any change, and trading is limited, being confined as usual to the local mills. Barley has eased off a point or two, from even the low prices previously named, and from even the low prices previously named, and about the only transactions have been some closing sales before lake navigation is over for the season. Oats are lower and now quote at about 29 to 29½c. per bush.; there is only the local consumption demand now reported. A firm feeling exists in peas, which are being pretty freely taken on export account. We hear of nothing doing in corn and rye, which remain nominal.

Leading Wholes ale Trade of Hamilton.

GROCERIES .- We hear of no features that call for special comment this week. Values of sugars are unchanged from last week, and of sugars are anonanged from assisted, we are an even in a some firms can report a fair quantity selling considering the total volume of trade. Reviewing the London sugar market, the *itizen* says: "No one seems to know what the market is going to be, and there has been and still the the area market is going to be and there has been and still the set of the set is so much talk of the enormous beet crop that buyers do not know what to do. The bugbear of Mr. Licht's estimates has been trotted out well this campaign, but is now getting a little stale, and bears will have to find another bogey to take its place. The feature to-day seems to be the firmness of all forward months, both in beet and refined." All fruits are very firm, and some say are getting into small compass here. Teas are doing fairly well. In their review of the tea market dated Lendon, 8th Nov., Messrs. I. Lewenz Bros. say : There is, as far as we can see at present, no change whatever in the general situation nor in the prospects before us to account for the depressed of Mr. Licht's estimates has been trotted out whatever in the general situation nor in the prospects before us to account for the depressed state of things, so that the latter can be put down only to the hurry sourry with which teas, as soon as they are out of the ship, are based on the market and offered for sale. As placed on the market and offered for sale. As long as that system prevails, and importers are afraid of holding their teas so as to feed the market according to its requirements, buyers will naturally always get the best of it.

625

buyers will naturally always get the cess of it. HIDES AND SEXS.—This market is very quiet. Dealers are asking from 5½ to 5½c. per Ib. for cured and inspected hides, but 5c. would probably tempt them for car lots. By an error we were led to say last week that "car lots of green are held at 5½ to 5½c per lb." Manifestly it should have been "car lots of cured." Calfskins continue nominal. Sheep eling have undergone another advance, and cured." Calfskins continue nominal. Sheep skins have undergone another advance, and now stand at 90c. to \$1.00 for best. This is due to the advance in the price of wool. Rough and rendered tallow are quiet and unchanged. PEROLEUM.—Canadian refined is a fraction-easier and may now be had in 1 to 10 barrel lots at 14 Jc. f.o.b. Toronto Carbon Safety is firm at 17c. Other kinds as before. Provestors — Values under this heading do

PROVISIONS.—Values under this heading do not show much alteration compared with a week ago. Stocks of butter are rapidly accu-mulating and the demand is quite unimportant. Finest makes bring only 15 to 16c. per lb., and there is no enquiry for any other gade. Cheese is dull and unchanged, and there is also notice-able quietness in her products prices of which is dull and unchanged, and there is also notice-able quietness in hog products, prices of which are not materially changed since our last re-view. Dressed hogs bring from \$5.75 to 6.00, and receipts are light. Arrivals of eggs are fairly numerous, and 21c. is the quotation for fresh and 16 to 17c. for pickled. Evaporated and dried apples are, in the absence of trans-



Special Ducks for Agricultural Implement Makers.



1847 ROCERS BROS. ARE GENUINE AND GUARANTEED

Meriden Britannia Co. ARANDEST SILVER PLATENORT



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637 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL.

TIMES. MONETARY THE

actions, almost nominal. The same remarks will apply to white beans. Poultry has arrived in fairly liberal quantities and prices are not so firm. Geese can be had for 6c. per pound; turkeys at 9¹/₂ to 10c.; chickens 35c, per pair, and ducks file. and ducks 60c.

and ducks 60c. WooL.—There is a strong upward tendency noticeable in pulled wool, in sympathy with the advance in England and elsewhere. We now quote supers 24 to 26c. per lb.; extras, 28 to 30c. Trading is not very active as there seems to be some hesitancy about paying these figures. All kinds of fleece are scarce and in good demand; 22c. would be paid for good selected fleece clothing, and 22c. for ordinary combing. combing.

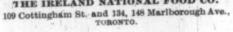
YANKEEISMS.

YANKEEISMS. Here are a few Yankeeisms, drawn for the most part from the country regions of New for any and the butters sausages "-i.e., lives to extravagantly : "Back up your cart" for pass your plate : "Waal, that's a huckleberry tew much : " "He's troubled with Bright's kidneys; " "He died of a plexy : " "Can't let have written a receipt for my husband's tombstone : " My plano is made of Chick-ering wood ; " Draw a longscy the" (sigh): "These corns hurt me so I most want to walk backwards ; " "Newark, New Jersey, is in York State, isn't it ?" "We had a fine ball last night ; the T. Ostrich (orchestra) played for us ;" "Up here we have winter nine months in the year, and t'ther three mighty late in the fall ; " I don't care what yer say yer mouth went off, enyhow." The last phrase was used by a village Thersites at one of those hot-boxes of controversy, a "school meetin." called to locate a new school-house.—Christian Union

A NOTABLE MILL.

The Washington woollen mill at Lawrence, Mass., is interestingly described by the Boston Journal of Commerce. It is a modern structure, plain but imposing in design, and we are told by the writer that there is no single woollen mill that can excel in display more practical, perfect, and complete and costly machinery





FOR SALE.

An excellent imitation in Buffalo Brown and

Wolf Grey is manufactured by NEWLANDS &

CO., Galt, (patented and registered in Canada and

Are made in three sizes, and are heavily lined

with Imitation Lambskin. They combine warmth with durability and handsome appearance.

W. H. STOREY & SONS,

Acton, Ont., Sole Agents for Canada

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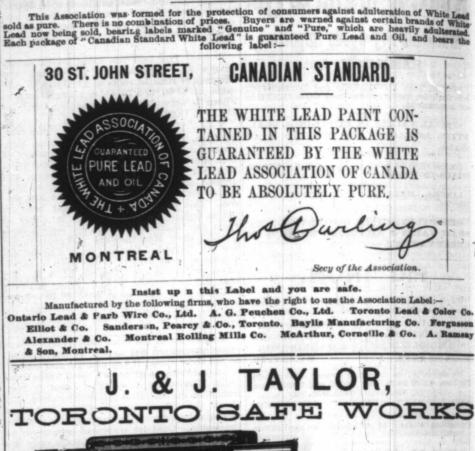
ROBES

CANADA.

BUFFALO

the United States.

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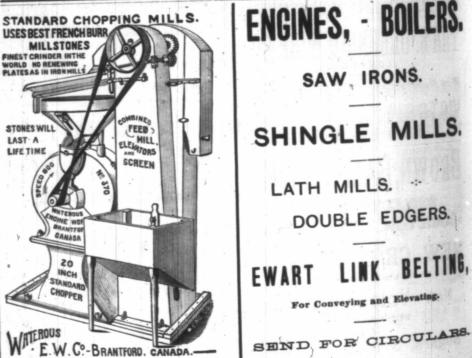
DOUBLE EDGERS.

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than is within the four ton woollen mill, Lawre ing of beavers, wors cloakings, ladies' dress ulsters, and those, too, and grades, besides Ken ness of this great establington mill contains 54 spindles, and 438 looms of the mounds of pure spindles, and 438 loomi 50,000 pounds of pure cent week's output in to was as follows: 11,627 ted suitings, cloakings goods 23,722 yards w every conceivable desig fanciful colors diffused and silk missa. and silk mixes.

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SCHEMES TO ENT

Among the worldly g of West Nissouri, says is 3,000 feet of clothes is 3,000 feet of clothes since two agents for line appeared on the s ing for a local agent modern inventions in dity, and subsequently sign what he thought him the account for a sign what he thought him the agency for a days after a man with line halted at the gate man knew nothing of the farmer in question 3,000 feet of clothes li feet of clothes line wa reported that a Blans in the same way but n \$135, the amount of

THE MERCA

The oldest and most formation as to the his in the United States an Branch Offices in HALIFAX, HAMILTO W.NNIPEG, VICTORI and six cities, of the Un Reference Books issu and September, each y DU

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The half-yearly internext, on the 5 per c Company, will be p Morton, Rose & Co England

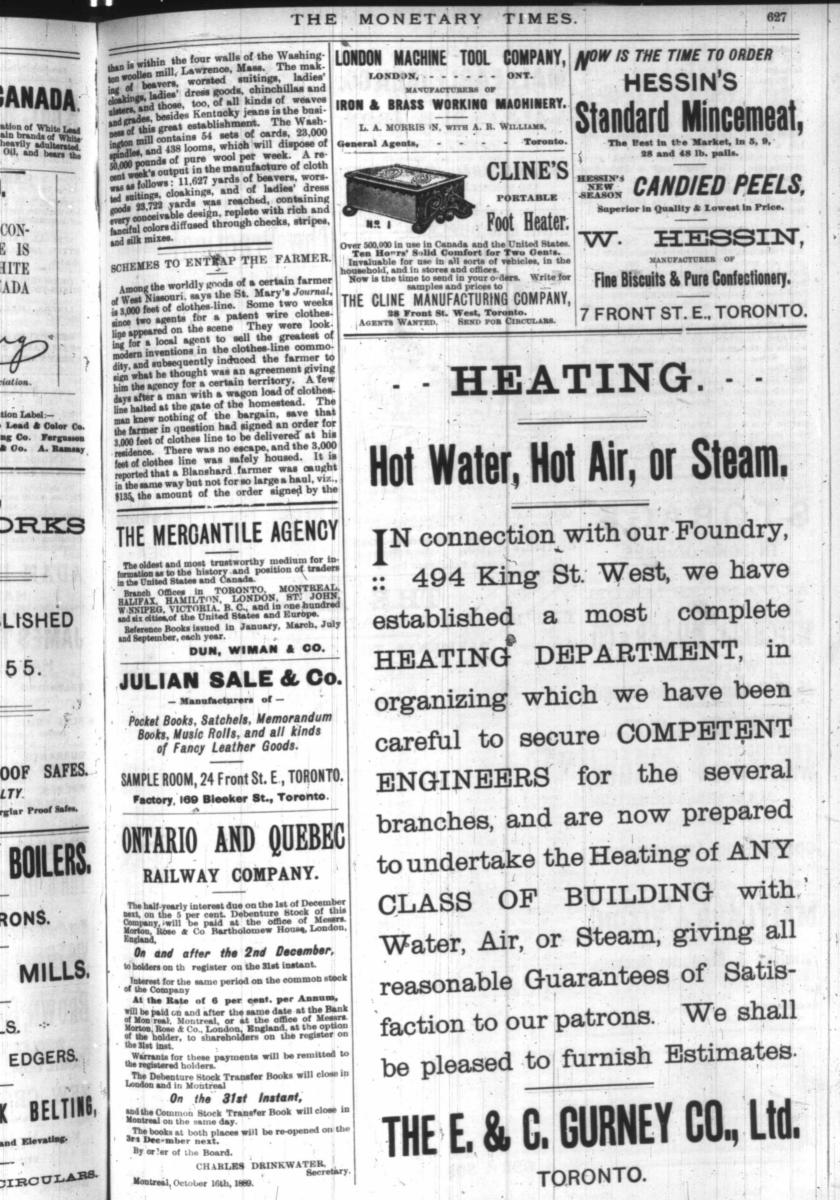
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the Company At the Rate of will be paid on and a of Mon real. Montre Morton Rose & Co., I of the holder, to sh the filst inst.

Warrants for these the registered holder The Debenture Sto ondon and in Mont

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Montreal, October





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TORONTO (R. WICKENS, G

HEAD OFFICE, 173



Leading Manufacturers.	TORONTO	PRICES CURRENT.	Nov. 21 1889.
EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.	Name of Article. Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article. Wholesale Rates. Groceries.—Con. 8 c. 8 c.	HardwareCon
Culinary and Laundry Starches, - ALSO - CONFECTIONERS' GLUCOSE,	Rolled Oats	Almonds, Taragona. 0 15 0 16 Princess 0 030 09 0 Filberts, Sicily, new 0.09 0 10 Grenoble. 0 130 0 STRUPS: Common 0 626 0 Amber 0 630 0 68 0 MotAssEs 0 65 0 68 0 68 MotAssEs 0 045 0 0 032 0 48 Pata Arrecan	No. 1 to 5 9 100 108 3 60 0 00 No.13 2 95 3 00 Galv. iron wire No.6 3 50 0 00 Barbed wire, galv d. 0 06 0 00 Coi
Gardinal, Ont. Montreal, Que.	" No. 9 0 81 0 82 No. 3 0 75 0 76 Bpring Wheet, No. 1 0 81 0 82 No. 9 0 79 0 80	Cloves	STEEL: Cast
J. HARRIS & CO.	mail mo. 2 0.87 0.88 Barley, No. 1 Bright 0.00 0.00 0.00 "No.1 C.14 0.49 0.50 "No.3 C.14 0.45 0.49 0.50 "No.3 Extra 0.33 0.33 0.35	Macconstruction 0 19 0 21 Pepper, black 0 38 0 35 Structure 0 38 0 35 Porto Rico 0 0 0 0 0 Jamaica, in hhds 0 0 0 0 0 Canadian refined 0 05 0 0 75 0 0 Extra Granulated 0	4 dy. and 6 dy A. P. 3 55 3 60 3 dy C. P. 3 80 0 00 A.P. 4 30 0 00
(ormerly Harris & Allen), ST. JOHN. N. B. New Brunswick Foundry,	Peas 0 54 0 56 Bye 0 45 0 46 Oorn 0 43 0 45 Timothy Seed, 1001bs 3 45 3 60 Olover, Alsike, " 10 75 14 00 No. 8 25 No. 8 25	TEAS: Japan. Yokoha.com.togood 0 15 0 25 "fine to choice 0 30 0 40 Nagasa.com.togood 0 13 0 19	CANADA PLATES: Penn, half polished, 3 00 3 10 Boarshead " \$ 10 3 95
Railway Car Works, ROLLING MILLS.	Hungarian Grass, ∞ 1 60 0 00 Millet 1 50 0 00 Flax, screen'd, 100 lbs 2 50 2 65 Provisions. 0 00 0 00 Butter, choice, ♥ lb. 0 00 0 00 O 104 0 11 0 104 0 11	Congou & Souchong. 0 17 0 50 Oolong, good to fina 0 0 56 " Formosa 0 13 0 95 " Formosa 0 13 0 95 " med.to choice 0 30 0 40 " med.to choice 0 30 0 40 " med.to choice 0 30 0 40 " med.to choice 0 50 0 55 Gunpwd.com to med 0 30 0 40 " fine to finest 0 50 0 55	TIN PLATES: IO Cohe. 4 25 4 50 IC Charcoal 4 75 500 IX 50 5 DC 4 25 IO.M. L. 50 5 WINDOW GLASS: 6 25 6
Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip- tion, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Arles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shatting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.	Drieded Apples	STARCE: 0 06 0 06 Benson's pr'p c'n stch 0 07 0 07 "satin starch 0 07 0 07 "llb f'cy& 61b bzs 0 07 0 07 "llb f'cy& 61b bzs 0 09 0 00 "llb fancy 0 09 0 00	36 and under 1 60 1 0 96 x 40 1 55 1 41 x 50 3 60 3 61 x 60 400 4 10
COPPERINE	B'stat smok 0 128 0 00 Hams 0 128 0 00 Lard 0 09 092 092 Eggs, * dos. 01 01 01 Shonlders 010 014 010 014 comb 016 090 091	TOBACCO, MANUFACT 70 0 46 0 46 Dark P. of W 0 55 0 00 Myrtle Navy 0 48 0 00 Idly 0 43 0 50	a rifle FFF 5 35 0 00 Bors: Manilla 0 15 0 16 Sisal 0 13 0 14
TOR MACHINERY	Salt. Livrpooloorse, Pbg 0 75 0 80 Canadian, Pbrl 1 35 1 40 "Eureka, P 66 lbs 0 70 0 75 Washington, 50" 0 60 0 00 C. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy; 0 45 0 00	RoyalArmsSolacella 0	KesnCutter&Peerless 7 50 8 00 Bushranger 7 00 7 35 Woodman's Friend 7 00 7 35 Gladatone & Pioneer11 00 11 35 Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. gal 0 45 0 50 Palm, \$\Pol_1\$ 0.054 0.05 0 Lard,ext.Nol Morge's 0 75 0.00
MADE BY ALONZOW. SPOONER. PORT HOPE ONT.	Leather. Spanish Sole. No. 1 0 25 0 27 ""No. 2 0 22 0 24 Slaughter, heavy 0 22 0 24 "No. 1 light 0 22 0 24 "No. 2 0 0 1 0 23	PORTER: Guinness, pts 1 65 1 7	Ordinary No.1 0 00 0 70 Linseed, raw 0 09 0 70 Linseed, bolled 0 71 0 72
THE CANADIAN OFFICE AND School Furniture Co. (L'td.)	Harness, heavy 0 26 0 28 "light 0 25 0 27 Upper, No. 1 heavy 0 30 0 35 "light & med. 0 32 0 35 Kip Skins, French 0 70 1 003 "English 0 70 0 800 "Domestic 0 45 0 55	Prinet Castillon & Co 9 60 16 00 A. Martignon & Co 9 60 16 00 GIN: De Knypers, ♥gl. 9 70 9 7 " B. & D 9 60 2 66 " Green casses 4 75 5 00 " Red " 9 00 9 2 Particle Old Tomm, 7 9 5 7 56	F. O. B., Toronto.
W. STAHLSCHMIDT & CO. GEO. F. BOSTWICK,	"Veals 0 55 0 65 Heml'k Calf (26 to 30) 0 50 0 60 36 to 44 lbs 0 60 0 70 French Calf 1 05 1 40 Splits, large, W lb 0 20 0 27 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	RUM: Jamaica, 16 o.p. 3 25 3 00 Demerara, " 3 00 3 00 WINKES: 1 95 1 77 "fine old	Carbon Salecy 0 35 000 Amer'n Prime White 0 35 000 "Water " 0 35 000 Photogene
Office, School, Church & Lodge Furniture	Patent 0 17 0 50 Pebble Grain 0 12 0 16 Buff 0 12 0 16 Russets, light, ¥ lb 0 36 0 45 Gambler 0 06½ 0 05	"old	in Oil, 26 lbs 167 l 85 white Lead, No.1 160 l 70 in Oil, 26 lbs 0.00 00 in Original for the state of
	Degras	" 25 u.p. " 0 48 1 6 F"mily Prf Whisky 0 53 1 6 Old Bourbon " 0 53 1 6 " Rye and Malt 0 50 1 5	Vermillion, Eng 0 85 0 90 Varnish, No. 1 furn 0 85 1 00
OFFICE DESK NO. 51.	Callskins, green 0 05 0 06 "cured 0 06 0 07 Lambakins 0 90 1 00 Pelts 0 90 1 00 Tallow, rough 0 50 0 06 0 07	Hardware. \$ c. \$ d. TIN: Bars ¥ lb 0 26 0 3 Ingot	Drugs. 66 Alum
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE TO 24 Front St. West, TORONTO. Factories at PRESTON, ONTARIO.	Fleece, comb'g ord 0 21 0 22 "Clothing 0 23 0 24	Sheet	52 Carbolic Acid 0 55 0 60
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THE MONETA		681
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Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifar, N.S., Maritime Aront. D. H. MACGARVEY, Secretary	- A EO	BRANCH
W. L. HUTTON, Manager. A. Mor. CAMPBELL, General Agent. W. L. HUTTON, Manager. A. Mor. CAMPBELL, General Agent. R. HILLS, Secretary.		NCH
Confederation	In, late Load	
ORGANIZED TITE HEAD OFFICE	F LONDO F LONDO Lo.d Mayor.	HEAD
OVER \$3,500,000 ASSETS	UN, UN	OFFICE,
AND CAPITAL. BUBINES IN FORCE,	ENGLAND General W. L. O. PHI 2,000,00 2,000,00 2,000,00 1 reference to F	DFFICE,
\$17,000,000.00.	NGLAND. General Manager: . 0. PHILLIPS, E .,0000,000 Sty .,000,000 Sty 	TORONT(B A. BADENACE. - City Agent E: Basis (House.)
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y	FIRE AND MARINE. INCORPORATED 1	851. \$1,000,000 00
OF CANADA. Our rapid progress may be seen from the following statement:	Capital,	1,600,000 00 1,500,000 00
INCOME. ASSETS. ASSUR'NO'S IN FORCE. INCOME. ASSETS. ASSUR'NO'S IN FORCE. 1972\$ 48,210 \$546,461 \$1,064,350 1882\$ \$254,841 \$1,073,577 \$5,844,889 1972\$ 48,210 \$546,461 \$1,064,350 1882\$ \$254,841 \$1,073,577 \$5,844,889	HEAD OFFICE, - TORONT	and the first of the
1874 64,073 521,302 1,785,302 1005 173,500 1,593,027 9,413,356 1876 102,922 715,944 9,214,093 1886 373,500 1,593,027 9,413,356 1878 197,505 773,895 3,374,683 1888. 525,273 1,974,316 11,931,316	A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, M. JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.	
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