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ESTABLISHED 1817. Incorporated by Age of Parlivment.	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.	OF CANADA.
Reserve Fund, 6,(MM <sup>1</sup> ,000	Reserve Fund	Capital paid up
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BRUESELS, BELGIUM-J. Måtthieu & Fils. NEW YOR-The Amer. Exchange Natl Bank of N. J SAN FRANCISCO-The Bank of British Columbia. CHICAGO-The Amer. Exchange Natl Bk. of Chicage	<ul> <li>France and Europe, Credit Lyonnais.</li> <li>New York—Fourth National Bank of New York, and Mesure. W. Watson and Alexander Lang</li> </ul>	London, England, - The City Bank, (Limit
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Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, Chin	Capital Authorized	
Japan, South America, Australia, and New Zealan	d Rest 1,920,393 DIRECTORS. H. S. HowLAND President.	Capital Paid-up
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DOMINION BANK.	T. Sutherland Stayner. HEAD OFFICE, D. R. WILKTE, Cashier.	W. F. Cowas, President.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rat of 5 per cent. upon the capital stock of this institu		W. F. Allen, Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. A. T. Todd, A. J. Somer
of 5 per cent. upon the capital stock of this institu- tion has this day been declared for the current ha year, and that the same will be payable at th banking house, in this city, on and after	<sup>1</sup> Fergus. Port Colborne. St. Thomas. <sup>1</sup> Galt. Rat Portage. Welland. <sup>10</sup> Ingersoll. St. Catharland. Woodstock.	Bowmanville, Cannington, Harrison Bradford, Chatham, Ont. Markhagi
Tuesday, the First Day of November Next	Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane. TORONTO Yonge and Queen Sts. Branch. Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.	Brantford, Colborne, New Brighton, Durbam, Parkdan Brussels, Forest. Picton, Campbellford, Stouff
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th the the 31st of October next, both days inclusive.	BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST. O Brandon, Man. Portage La Prairie, Mar Calgary, Alba. Prince Albert, Sask.	New York-Importers' and Traders' National Bernet Montreel-Can Bank of Commerce
By order of the Board. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.	Edmonton, Alb's. Winnipeg, Man. AGENTS,-London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ld. New York, Bank of Montreal.	W London, England-National Bank of Scotland Of All banking business promptly attended 10.
Toronto, 21st Sept., 1892.	A general banking business transacted. Bond and debentures bought and sold.	J. L. BRODIN, Cashier

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## THE MONETARY TIMES.

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## THE MONETARY TIMES.







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BUSINESS MEN= Who contemplate a business career for their sons should send them to the

BUSINESS COLLECE ••• TOMONTC BUSINESS COLLECE are they will be practically and thoroughly taught how to keep books, calculate rapidly and accurately, and write ( business letter; also the use of the typewriter togother witi derthand

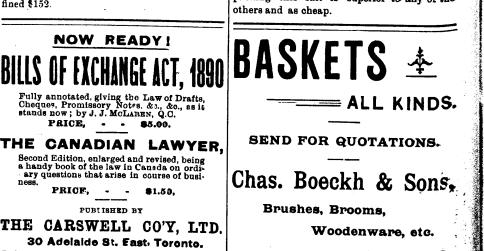
## mercantile Summary.

THE prospectus of the Central Electric Light Co. of Montreal has been issued. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000.

A ST. THOMAS firm received a consignment of boots and shoes from Germany the other day. Being under the impression that the goods had been shipped from Hamburg, where the cholera is raging, they refused to accept them

APPLICATION has been made for a charter to incorporate the Worsted & Braid Co., limited, to do business at Toronto Junction. The capital stock will be \$100,000, which will be utilized in the manufacture of braids, boot laces, carpet warps, yarns, twines and ropes. The company has acquired the premises and machinery of the Austin Manufacturing Co.

A DESPATCH from Halifax: says Some time ago a number of cats were sent to Sable Island to destroy the rats, which were killing the rabbits. The cats, after destroying a number of the rats, played havoc among the rabbits, and at last, becoming very numerous, it was decided to send a number of foxes to thin them out. The foxes not only killed the cats, but all the young birds. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Government with a view to having the foxes cleared off the ialand.



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WHEN a man is not doing well, he imagines that he could do better if he could move and pay more rent.—Atchison Globe.

ALMOST every day the announcement is made of some new enterprise to be launched. One of the latest is the Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co. of Montreal, with a capital stock of \$250,000.

WRITING paper has advanced two cents a pound, but the Detroit *Free Press* finds that the increase has not deterred a single business man from making out his monthly statement and requesting an early settlement.

ONE American millionaire, not ashamed of the source of his wealth, has, says the Youth's Companion, a derrick engraved on his seal. Another family, enriched by the manufacture of furniture, has adopted a tree as a crest.

In new stationery, says the New York Times, pale lilac, with address or monogram in darker tones, is shown. Light and dark green are also shown, and a dark blue, with white lettering, is a novelty. Gray in softest dove tints has the address in silver.

JUST a year ago, G. W. Thompson started in the furniture business at Cardinal. He has assigned. A carpenter by trade, he had been previously farming, with a like lack of success.—J. J. D. McBeth, a baker at Smith's Falls, also doing a business in flour and feed, has assigned for the benefit of his ereditors.

THE week's business mishaps in Montreal are the following: Victor Galipoli, an Italian doing a restaurant business, has failed; he owes \$2,500.—Alphonse Lalonde, dry goods, has assigned, with liabilities of \$11,000.—J. O. Labelle, shoes, has arranged a compromise at 40 cents.—James McGinn, a small dealer in dry goods and shoes, being unable to get a composition, has abandoned his estate.— Murray & Co., stationers in a small way, have assigned.

A TIMBER deal of considerable magnitude was, mays the *Herald*, consummated in Montreal last week. A syndicate has purchased forty thousand acres of spruce, hemlock and pine limits in Nicolet and Arthabaska, from the estate of Hall and Pierce. It is said to be the intention to build a branch line of railway to bring the timber district into communication with either the Dominion Counties railway or with the Grand Trunk at Arthabaskaville. The syndicate contemplates the erection of large mills, and the immediate operation of the newly acquired limits.

An Orangeville druggist had a customer of an economical turn of mind, who wished to know if there was any way of taking the flies off sticky fly paper so that it could be used again.

GABSIDE, MCKELLAR & DALLAS, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Toronto, have dissolved partnership, the senior member retiring. In future the business will be continued under the style of McKellar & Dallas, who assume all liabilities.

On the first of this month the new Quebeo provincial tax on merchants, lawyers, notaries, doctors, architects, and civil engineers went into force. The Montreal *Gazette* learns that about 60 lawyers, 25 doctors and 16 notaries have paid in their contributions of \$6 apiece; but as yet the other classes seem to have calmly ignored the tax.

A FIRM of retail dry goods dealers on St. Catherine st. west, Montreal, P. Harkness & Co., are reported in embarrassed circumstances, and have been consulting their oreditors, who have asked for a statement. The liabilities are understood to be about \$10,000. Mr. H. was unfortunate in business before, in Feb., 1891.

IN January, 1891, the old established hardware business of Vanzant & Son, Markham, was sold to Vanzant & Reesor. This partnership was dissolved in May last, and G. E. Reesor continued alone until August, when he resold to his former partner. Some litigation has since taken place, and now Mr. Reesor is forced to assign.

A. A. REMARDSON, a dry goods dealer of Vancouver and Nanaimo, B. C., met his ereditors in Montreal last week, and made a proposition to pay 40 cents on the dollar in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. They were not willing to accept this unless security were furnished, and we understand Mr. R. stated that there was nobody in the place in better shape than himself.

THE heaviest eight wheel passenger locomotive in America was sent out of the Union Pacific shops, Omaha, Neb., on Oct. 1st. It weighs ten tons more than the Union Pacific standard, and twenty tons more than the engines running between Chicago and Omaha. It stands 15 feet 5 inches from rail to top of smoke-stack. The boiler is 5 feet in diameter, and 23 feet 4§ inches long, with 252 two-inch tubes, each 11 feet 6§ inches long. An average pressure of 180 pounds will be carried.

THE cow sets us an admirable exampleshe never blows her own horn. The dehorned cow never does anyway.

NOTICE of dissolution is given by the wellknown (milling firm of this city, Messrs. Mo-Laughlin & Moore. The last-named partner retires and Mr. McLaughlin continues alone-—The Kellogg Iron Works Co. of Buffalo, N.Y., is retiring from business in Toronto.

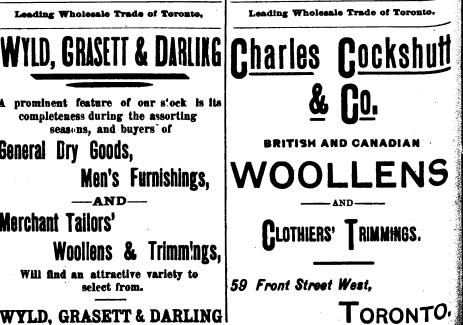
THE telegraph brings word of an accident to the steamship "State of Georgia," at Cape la Roche on the evening of the 4tb. She had on board 504 head of cattle (but these were all saved except ten, which were drowned) 10,000 sacks of flour, 1,000 boxes of cheese, and 500 tubs butter. A hole was cut in the bottom of the vessel, latting the water in freely, and her cargo must suffer severe if not total loss.

ONE Benjamin Leclair, a general storekeeper at Hemmingford, has assigned. He was originally foreman in a Montreal shoe factory, and started business four or five years ago at St. Michel Archange, but failed there in 1890, with liabilities of about \$7,000, which he settled at 40 cents on the dollar. Shortly after he removed to his present address, but it would probably have been better for him had he stuck to his last.

THE contract for a new steel passenger steamer for the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. has been given. It is to cost upwards of \$300,000, and to be ready for service by June next. The dimensions are 275 feet keel, 295 feet over all, 42 feet beam. 241 feet deep from spur deck, and 32 feet from hurricane deck. She will have seven water tight bulk-heads, bunkers for 250 tons of fuel, staterooms for 400 passengers and accommodation for 1,500 tons of freight. Her speed will be guaranteed 17 miles an hour.

REFLYING to a correspondent who had asked for the names of the several corporations composing the coal syndicate, the New York Times gave this answer: What is known as "the Reading System" manipulates the so-called "Reading Coal Combine." The various railroad companies composing the system are: Philadel phia and Reading (or Port Reading) Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad of N. J. (leased by the Port Reading), the coal traffic of which is controlled by President Wilson of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company; and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The "combine" controls three fourths of the anthracite output of Pennsylvania.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. J. F. EBY. HUGH BLAIN **R**rd Shipment Just In A prominent feature of our stock is its \* completeness during the assorting seasons, and buyers of **MORTON'S** (Oval Tins) General Dry Goods, **KIPPERED HERRINGS**! ----AND---**Merchant Tailors'** ORDER A CASE. Will find an attractive variety to EBY, BLAIN & Co.. select from. Front and Scott Sts., Wholesale Toronto, Ont WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING Grocers



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dry goods dealers at Sarnia, the stock was bought in for Emma J. Blundun, wife of one of the partners. She did not, however, succeed in making any money out of the venture, and her creditors recently took possession of the stock, and covenanted with her for a pro rata division of the proceeds. It brought 35c. on the dollar, and its disposal being mutually agreed to in this way, there were no charges upon the estate such as lawyers', assigneees, or inspectors' fees, and Mrs. Blundun was given a discharge from bankruptcy.

SEVERAL changes have taken place recently in the staff of the branches of the Bank of Montreal : C. M. Dean, of Montreal, is to be accountant at Hamilton : F. J. Rogers, accountant, Hamilton, becomes manager at Almonte; W. B. Graveley, manager at Almonte, takes a like position at Calgary; A. D. Braith waite, Calgary, is appointed acting manager at Hamilton; K. Eardley-Wilmot, the accountant at Stratford, goes as accountant to Guelph ; W. Dick, of Toronto, takes the accountant's desk at Stratford ; H. Lockwood, accountant at Guelph, takes the management of the Goderich office ; G. Drummond, manager at Goderich, to be manager at Picton; R. B. Crombie, manager at Picton, to be manager at Kingston.

An English journal states that a very in teresting exhibit in the transportation department of the World's Fair will be made by the steamship and railway companies of England. The collection of models of battleships, yachts, cruisers, steamers, and merchant vessels will be more complete than was ever before exhibited. The London and North-Western railway will send a complete train of cars, headed by a great compound locomotive named "Great Britain." This will afford an opportunity to compare the English compartment cars and sleepers with American coaches. The Great Western Railway will exhibit the antiquated locomotive, "Lord of the Isles," one of the arst used on that road, while several of the railways will show their signalling systems.

BISSETT BROS., dealers in hardware, have been in Exeter for a number of years, and were at one time highly regarded. Owing to dull trade and slow collections they now assign. -Some twenty years ago Arthur Dukes began the drug trade in St. Catharines, but never made any progress. In 1882 an employee, named Marshall, loaned him \$4,000 and took a mortgage on the stock. Last year, wishing to leave that city, Marshall transferred his claim to Elliot & Co. Dukes being unable to meet

**BRASS FOUNDER,** 

MANUPACTURER OF Stonm. Pressure

And a Full Line of

**GAUGES** 

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Toronto,

Following the failure of Blundun & Michael, this mortgage, an assignment became neces--At Fort William, Rutlege & Hamsarv.mond, dry goods dealers, were burnt out a short time ago. Since the fire they have compromised liabilities of \$7,000 at 70 per cent.; payments to be 45 per cent. cash and the balance in six months.

ABOUT six months ago James Dickson, hardware dealer, Toronto, assigned Now we hear that his stock has been sold to J. Thomson at 59; per cent. .-- Two years ago J. L. Gamble commenced business in this city as Gamble & Co., tailors, with his wife and J. White as partners. On account of some old trouble he was unable to trade under his own name. Now they owe for past due rent, and their bills payable is in default; cousequently an assignment became necessary. E. R. C. Clarkson is now in charge .--- The Anglo-American Novelty Company, manufacturers of blank-books, etc., was started here about 1886 by Joseph Oldfield. In July last W. Endall bought out the concern, which has now assigned .---- A chattel mortgage exists on the hotel furniture, etc., of Robert Carter, Dresden, in favor of one James McColrick. Now the real estate is advertised for sale by a loan company. The business will be closed.

THERE are more than the usual number of failures in Manitoba this week. Among them is J. A. O'Neil, dry goods dealer, Broadview. He became involved in Oct., 1890, and the stock, amounting to \$1,250, was bought from creditors for \$450 cash, and was then transferred to his wife. Since then the business has been carried on in the name of O'Neil & Co. The husband continued to manage it, but with no better success, and now his wife assigns.----After being about fifteen months in the cabinet-making line at Calgary, G. W. Thacker has assigned. ----J. B. Smith was a general storekeeper at Fort McLood for eight years with his brother. In 1888 they dissolved and he continued. He could not say no, and freely sold goods on credit. Now he assigns. Among his assets are \$10,000 in book accounts. This explains the cause of his trouble .--Ia Winnipeg, G. H. Brown & Co., doing business in lumber for about three years, are endeavor. ing to compromise at 50 per cent. In July, 1891, they claimed a surplus of \$7,500.

RATHER a larger list of failures than usual is furnished by the Province of Quebec this week, but they are mostly of minor importance. Those outside Montreal city are as

\$1,164. He began business in 1888, and has had a hard row to hoe all along .---- M. Nadeau & Co., cabinet makers and painters at Fraserville, have likewise handed their assets over to the assignee.----A more important failure is that of Joseph Israel Tarte, publisher and politician, of Quebec, with liabilities of \$32,700, and apparent assets of \$17,500--J. C. Boulanger, doing a limited business at St. Francois Xavier de Brompton, has been asked to assign .---- J. A. Mercier at one time did a very fair general business at St. Michel de Bellechasse, but falling into bad habits, he has run behind and has assigned on demand.---O. H. Dubois, a young merchant of only two or these years' standing at St. Nazaire, has been served with a demand of assignment.-J. D. Gauthier, a restaurant keeper at Sherbrooke, has abandoned his estate, and F. Plouffe, a hotelman at Farnham, has been asked to do likewise. J. A. Chapdelaine, grocer, Sorel, reported as being in difficulties last week, has now assigned. ----A. E. Caron, doing a small general business at Asbestos, has been requested to turn over his estate for the general benefit of oreditors.----Timoleon Lacoursiere is a notary by profession, who thought he would try his hand at storekeeping, and started in Dec., '91, at St. Stanislas. His experience has been a short one; he has just assigned to the court, and owes \$4,500.---J. O. Todd, dealing in stoves and tins at Waterloo, is reported as having failed, owing \$3,590. He was burned out last May.

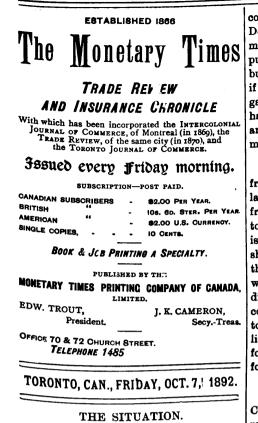
## HARDSHIPS OF PARIS SHOPGIRLS.

The situation of shopgirls, says the London Daily News, is one of great hardship; their pay is not handsome, they are obliged to dress well, and they have to be in the shop from thirteen to fourteen hours, meal times in-cluded. One of the hardships of which they complain is being forced to stand for so many hours. The air is generally exhausted, as customers fear draughts. Workgirls, if skilled, are much better off than shopgirts. It appears from statistics produced at the Congres Feministe by Mme. Vincent that out of the 10,352,000 artisans of France there are 4,415,000 women who receive in wages er The situation of shopgirls, says the London

4,415,000 women who receive in wages er dividends no less than £98,400,000. There are in Paris 8,000 women, doing basiness on an independent footing, and out of 3,858 suits that the Council of Prudhommes judged last year, 1,674 concerned workwomen.







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The Quebec Board of Health still persists, or did a few days ago, in the extraordinary course of pretending the existence of a necessity for prohibiting emigrants landing in the province, as a means of preventing the importation of cholera, and that the proclamation to this effect be maintained. How long is this farce to be kept up? Did the cholera ever spread in Canada at this time of the year, even when sanitation was in the crudest condition? Does the Board of Health really believe that there is the least probability, or even possibility, of cholera becoming epidemic in Canada before next summer? Apart from emigrants, the Board pretends to possess the right to forbid the landing of any steamship. The pretension will not pass current at its face value; it ought not to receive any countenance from the Dominion authorities, in whom the control of immigration and commerce is vested by the constitution.

Other parts of Africa continue to interest British subjects in search of new fields of adventure. A syndicate to explore the Transvaal and Mashonaland has been formed, with Lord Randolph Churchill at its head. The organization is the outcome of his recent African experience, and he must have become impressed with the idea that there is something there worth looking for. In the Transvaal, where you get down from 25° to 35° of south latitude, the position is much more favorable, and at one point this territory borders on the Cape Colony. The Queen still exercises a sort of suzerainty over it, Transvaal treaties being submitted to the Queen's Government before they take effect, though the probability of re-annexation to Great Britain is remote. Africa is the future field of European coloniz stion, but it is only in some parts that European colonies can take root in the soil. Trade may flow down from the equator in diminished streams, but the more tem. Perate regions alone are fit for European from United States' shippers will tend, ment. A story is told of a British hunter

colonization, in the best sense of the word. Delagos Bay, from which the Transvaal is most easily reached, was in Disraeli's time purchasable by England for a small sum, but the opportunity was not availed of, and if financial necessity should compel Portugal to sell, a much larger price would now have to be paid. But as a coaling station and for other purposes it would be of immense importance to Great Britain.

Two more Canadians have been deported from Baffalo under the anti-precontract law, and others have been sent back from other points, because they refused to take the oath of allegiance. Tt is about time that every Canadian should become aware of the existence of this law, and that it cannot be violated with impunity. Henceforth if any Canadian mechanic or laborer, while in this country, be asked to enter into a contract to work in the United States, refusal to listen to the charmer is his duty, the performance of which will in the end be best for himself.

The withdrawal of the British East India Company from the Uganda, for financial reasons, has become a practical question. It has its political as well as its commercial The Government, acting through side. Lord Rosebery, assumes the right to give the company liberty to withdraw, or, in a certain emergency, to compel it to do so. It is plain that a permanent colony of Englishmen taking root in the soil could not be established within three degrees of the equator. The great British colony at the Cape flourishes because it occupies a specially favored position between 30° and 40° of south latitude. Uganda could only be a trading post, in the occupation of what must virtually be a garrison. If, in the long run, the company could not make the venture a commercial success, the sooner it abandons a hopeless enterprise the better. But it would be a misfortune if it had to succumb to preliminary difficulties which would not be permanent, and have to give up what might prove a good thing, if a little nursing, patience and confidence were exercised. Lord Rosebery tells the company that it may, if necessary, hold on till March next; then, at latest, evacuation must take place, unless the company's financial condition can be made equal to the task it has undertaken; meanwhile, and till that date, the Government will contribute to the cost of occupation, but will incur no further responsibility. But if the company regards its prospects as hopeless, evacuation must take place by New Year's. Should a British commissioner remain in charge after the company has withdrawn, what responsibility would the Government assume by this step?

Pleuro-pneumonia, the United States Government proclaims, has been stamped out in that country. The British Board of Agriculture, accepting the statement as valid, the free admission of United States' cattle into Great Britain is likely to follow. In that event the competition which Canadian cattle will encounter in England them they are at liberty to get employ-

While more or less to depress prices. pleuro pneumonia existed in the United States our healthy cattle had an advantage over the American in the mode of admission into Great Britain, but as soon as American cattle, being free from disease, are admitted on the same terms as ours. this advantage will cease.

From the portentous preparations which the United States made to fight cholera, the authorities of Columbia thought that that would be a good country not to communicate with. So when the Pacific mail steamer " Columbia " arrived at Colon from New York, her captain was told that the port was closed against American vessels and that he could not enter. All nations are equal in the eye of international law, and if the United States has the right to isolate herself from the world, as a means of escaping an epidemic, which nobody denies, so has the smallest State of Central America, or for that matter the little principality of Monaco.

A large number of the Homestead rioters have been charged with treason. Treason as defined by the Constitution of the United States is specifically confined to "levying war against them [the United States]; or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Can a riotous attack upon the Homestead works and their defenders be called levying war against the United States? It will be curious to see what will be the outcome of sc unusual a charge. The men arrested have been admitted to bail.

Now that Newfoundland and Canada have appointed representatives to discuss the differences between them, we may expect that there will be a calm consideration of the points coming under review. The spirit of controversy between the two countries has for some time been hushed, passion is stilled, and a business-like attitude ought to govern on both sides. Canada will be represented by Messrs. Chapleau, Bowell and Tupper.

Bermuda is said to have forwarded a memorial to the British Government asking permission to send delegates to Washington to try to secure a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. A previous application of the same kind failed. Bermuda levies a tax of only five per cent. on imports, while her goods are met with practically prohibitory duties in the Republic.

If the story told by Donald McCush and Andrew Thompson, two of the crew of the schooner "Maria" seized by the Russians off Copper Island, be true, the need of aid being rendered to the captured sealers. who have been released, is urgent, and it is fortunate that a British cruiser has gone on this mission. The Russians at Petropaulovsky are afraid to aid them. The returned seamen say that the Rossians unload the men they capture at some point where no work is to be got, and then tell

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who, trying to run away, was shot. The ance of disadvantages he loses more "Maria," which occurred fifteen miles from education of the American farmer, which Copper Island, is that the captain had lost Mr. Cleveland says is going on, is complete, out of order.

#### MR. CLEVELAND'S PLATFORM.

Though Mr. Cleveland lowers the Free Trade flag, he does not furl it; if he is against undue haste in accomplishing the change which the Democratic platform calls for, not the less he objects to the theory of Protection as contrary to the spirit of the constitution. This is true, but while the letter does not forbid, the spirit is sure to be stifled so long as the Protectionists are in power.

Mr. Cleveland is in favor of "freer raw material." The phrase is somewhat ambiguous. It implies that raw materials which are partially free ought to be admitted on more favorable terms, though in ordinary language, free imports is an expression that does not admit of comparison; they are either free or subject to a duty. It is probable that an extension of the free list of raw materials is what is intended. The McKinley tariff, with all its sins, did largely increase the free list; this was its strongest and its best side. Mr. Cleveland virtually assents to this view when he expresses a wish for an extension of this freedom. In what direction he would carry the remission of duties on raw material he does not specify; but his object would be, by this means, to aid manufactures in a legitimate and unobjectionable way. Food products are the raw materials of which the thews and sinews of labor are made, and are as necessary in manufactures as any material which enters therein. Mr. Cleveland treats as a deceptive pretence the theory that Protection is necessary to provide a home market for the produce of the farm, and it is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that he would not oppose the making of farm products free, especially if any equivalent advantage could be secured by doing to. The American farmer, he says, "is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support." This means that when the United States repels trade in imports she suffers from the rebound of the repulsion ; the goods which she refuses to import, in finding other markets, are exchanged for farm products which originate in the countries where these markets are situated. A manufacturing nation, when it is also a colonizing nation, is forced by hostile tariffs to do what it can to bring the waste places of the earth under cultivation, as a means of finding markets for its goods. Trade tends to become mutual, and a nation which is not willing to take imports for what it has to sell does the most effectual thing possible to curtail its own exports. This, we take it, is what Mr. Cleveland believes to be the tendency of Protection. He does not believe that the American farmer is helped by duties which are professedly intended to secure him a home market, but that in the bal- these have, as a rule, much spare money, it destitute of private resources, have

alleged cause of the capture of the than he can possibly gain. When the his bearings in a fog, the chronometer being when he comes to realize that the forces which make prices for his produce consist of the relation which the demand of the great importing countries bears to the supply of the surplus produce of the foodexporting countries, he will cease to believe that he can be protected by such tariff devices as he is now amused with. The theory that taxes levied by the tariff are paid by foreigners, Mr. Cleveland treats as mere sophistry; and there is no doubt that, whatever exceptions there may be, he states the general rule correctly. His frank statement, in this particular, is a rebuke to those professed Free Traders among ourselves who never weary in calling attention to American duties which they pretend are paid by Canadian farmers. American consumers, Mr. Cleveland points out, "feel the burthen of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners."

The opportunism which Mr. Cleveland dovetails into the Democratic policy on the tariff question weakens the force of his argument for tariff reform; it produces the impression that he recoils from the application of his own arguments, unless Time and Opportunity come to his aid. But he finds the system in existence, and he desires to change it with as little disturbance of the interests to be affected as possible. For this the protected interests ought to thank him, and his friends will probably agree that the forbearance promised, provided it does not degenerate into weakness and surrender, may reasonably be tolerated under the circumstances. The concession is no doubt made to weak kneed Democrats and others who may be interested in the maintenance of the McKinley tariff.

On the currency question Mr. Cleveland had to do the best he could to counteract the effect of the plank of the Chicago platform which advocated a repeal of the tax on bank notes issued under the authority of the several States. He faces the difficulty in the best possible way when he suggests that whatever form of currency be used it should be so guarded by law as to make its value at once certain and stable. And he meets the silver question by taking the ground that "every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power." If the silver dollar is to be made of the same intrinsic value as the gold dollar, it will have to be greatly enlarged. This is the honest way out of the difficulty, and the silver advocates, if they wish to succeed by fair means, will walk in it.

## EXPERIMENTS IN EMIGRATION.

An improved plan of emigration for the Northwest is said to have been arranged for operation next year. Organizations which exist for other purposes are to take a hand in the work; churches will vie with a million of dollars, for its clients. If this schools, and temperance societies will help on the work. If it be said that none of

is not less true that they can raise a good deal by putting forth extra efforts. Houses, the story goes, will be erected in advance for the settlers, and provision made generally to carry them over the first year. These things have been tried in parts of Canada more than half a century ago with varying success. In the present movement an agricultural instructor will play a part. This would seem to contemplate that the emigrants, or a portion of them, will have to learn to farm after they get on the land; those in that position would start under a disadvantage, but courage and perseverance, even in their case, could accomplish much. Another plan has been formed for bringing out a Crofter colony in Vancouver Island. The syndicate by which the work is undertaken will have a capital, it is said, of £1,000,000, one-half of which will be issued at once. The company has a commercial aim, if its name," The Commercial Company of British Columbia," be any guide to its policy.

A special correspondent of the Globs gives an interesting account of the establishment of a Dakota colony in Assinaboia. The colony is made up of many nationalities, Canadians who originally went from Ontario to Dakota, Americans, Germans, English and Swedes. In one district of our Northwest they are 500 strong, and there are many others in other places. This immigration only began a year ago last spring. Iu Dakota their crops failed year after year, and they were on the verge of starvation; luckily for them they were enabled to borrow from a Canadian com. pany money to move out of Dakota, where their condition had, year after year, be come worse. They were, while there, in the hands of money sharks, who charged three per cent. a mouth. Blizzards were frequent, and the scorching winds and the absence of rain completed their ruin. Io the Northwest they are doing well for the short time they have been there, and they are hopeful and contented. This rill of immigration will before long swell into . mighty stream. It is the beginning of the reflux of the tide, which is destined to be felt in much greater force than has been perceptible in the ebb, which, wisely of unwisely, we have all deplored. Both movements are responsive to a law of popur lation which no human power can control, -the law of individual well-being.

## PHILANTHROPY OR POLITICS ?

It would seem as if not much reliance if placed on the appeal made for funds for evicted tenants by the McCarthy sec. tion of the Irish Nationalists. The sp peal has not awakened any deep response in the Old Country : what effect it may have in the United States remains to be seen. The money may not be wanted ex clusively for this one purpose; there are Irish political objects for which calls for money are incessantly being made. The Irish Evicted Tenants' Association appeals to the Government for a grant of £250,000, extraordinary demand were complied with it might go hard with Irish politicians who s good ouses, lvance geneyear. arts of o with ement a part. at the l have a land ; nder **s** rsevermplish ned for couver e work is said, l be is· a com nercial be any

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liance 🍺 ands for hy sec. The sp response it may ns to b<sup>o</sup> nted ex. here are calls for le. The appeals 250,000, It this ied with ans who, have 💅 rely on the party purse for means of subsistence. When funds for political purposes and for charity are mixed up together, it is easy for the politicians to get along : but if the Government should make any grant for evicted tenants, the politicians could no longer use their rame in appealing to the public for money, and the politicians might suffer. It would be strange if they did not oppose a Govern. ment grant, if any government could be found to propose one: the McCarthyites even object to an appeal by the Parnelites to Australia for funds for evicted tenants, unless some guarantee be given that none of the money will be used for political purposes. Mr. Morley does not appear disposed to recommend compliance with the request of the Evicted Tenants' Association.

## THE DOMINION BUILDING AND LOAN ONCE MORE.

Evidently the attention that the Mone-TARY TIMES has given this association has not been entirely unproductive of good. Not only have some of the innocent investors ceased to risk further sums in "so safe, and at the same time so profitable " a venture, but the management itself has wisely adopted some of our suggestions as to the better method of keeping accounts, although it complained of our criticism. This, so far as it goes, is much to its credit. From all we learn still further improvement in this and other respects is evidently desirable. In the company's financial statements there are discrepancies which should not appear, and no doubt some of the shareholders now wonder "if the books of the association are negligently and improperly kept," to quote Mr. McQuilan in his erstwhile capacity of auditor.

For instance, the present auditors' state ment of assets before us, which we are told by the secretary covers the accounts of the company from its inception up to the first May last, and which was completed in September, shows the amount advanced on mortgages to be \$584 less than the figures submitted at the annual meeting in May. There is also \$464 less cash in the hands of the Trusts Corporation than the company took credit for. Promotion Account, whatever that may mean, has been reduced from \$794 to \$365. Then the debt, \$2,208, of the late manager, S. F. Kilgore, has been reduced by the auditors to \$900, and now, we are reliably informed, this sum has since been completely "wiped ont." This worthy individual, who less than one year ago indulged in visions of prospective wealth, has now retired from the company's service.

We also find a number of changes in the revised statement of liabilities. The item, dues on stock," shows the favorable reduction of \$2,502. But as a set off against this a new and very important item, "Interest accrued on prepaid stock," \$2,929, appears for the first time. These changes in the amended audited statement bring the boasted surplus of \$6,736 down to \$4,852, which is less than two per cent. on Assets in round numbers of \$275,000. Observe the extent of this business. It is not

confined to Ontario alone, but extends on the west to the Pacific coast-a verification of the words of the prospectus, which says "It is national in its field of operations." Every sensible person knows that the risk, heavy expenses, and difficulty incident to successfully conducting a concern of this magnitude must be enormous. In view of this he will readily and truly conclude that a nominal surplus of less than two per cent. is a myth and a delusion, especially when he remembers that the money is invested in real estate securities. Where is the necessary margin for depreciation of values, losses by agents, etc. ?

In the statement of liabilities we also find the sum of \$3,000 for bills payable, which is no doubt discounted by the company's banker. Are the directors personally liable on this amount? And what about the additional \$3,000 of floating liability, which is not referred to in the revised statement? Does it still exist? If so, why is it not taken into account?

Outside of the charmed circle considerable curiosity exists as to why the late manager, Kilgore, who at one time enjoyed the confidence of the shareholders, and had largely the credit of successfully building up the company, should have retired and be replaced by J. McQuilan, formerly agent and later auditor, who is now in custody of the funds? The hasty action of the latter gentleman in advising that a meeting be called to "remedy exist. ing evils " was freely commented upon at the time by the late president, Hon. G. W Ross, who stated that much harm had been done the company by such precipitate action. Afterwards, at a meeting, Mr. Mc Quilan apologized for some inaccuracies in his statements. Does this amende honorable explain his advancement to the present position on the treasury bench? Surely the public has a right to know the true inwardness of this appointment.

We have not space to refer to the failures of building societies and other lending companies which occurred in Australia a few months ago; nor to the large number of similar disasters that took place in Eng. land during the past month. It is sufficient to say that many of these societies were much stronger than the one under review or any of its class in Canada. Nor is it necessary to again explain how this company's transactions, on the present basis, cannot, as is contended, be profitable to both the lender and the borrower.

## THE TARIFF ISSUE IN THE UNITED THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION. STATES

In an article in the October number of the North American Review, Senator Vest of Missouri states very fairly "the real issue" in the Presidential contest. He combats the theory that under the clause of the constitution which empowers Congress "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare," it is permissible to "levy such impost taxes as confiscate the proceeds of one citizen's life and labor to proceeds of one of the states of others," The contest vated it. An exodus of population was the real

over this question goes back to the time of Jefferson and Hamilton.

Senator Vest takes up the challenge thrown down by President Harrison to question the wisdom of the reciprocity policy of the Republicans. Mr. Blaine's original scheme, it is pointed out, included Canada "as of the American hemisphere, but the storm of indignation from New England against apprehended Canadian competition forced the late Secretary of State to abandon Canada and to confine his negotiations to 'the countries to the south of us.'" He then, to save himself and cover up the real cause of the change, adroitly pretended that the blame properly lay at the door of the Canadian negotiators. The President's own message, recently sent to Congress, shows that in the twelve months ending March, 1892, there was a decrease of \$1,212,827 in the exports of breadstuffs and provisions, from the United States to Brazil; and that of the increase in the whole exports, including manufactures, of \$1,052,573, no less than \$1,011,-508 was on steam engines, which had for years before the treaty was made been on the free list, in Brazil. The President, in his message, refers to the business done by the Brazilian Steamship Company, as if that would show the value of the treaty with that country. But Mr. Ivins, president of the company, gave evidence before the Senate committee that its business left a deficit of \$900,000; that it was on the verge of baukruptcy, and because it was not permitted to purchase foreign vessels, it had been driven to charter ten foreign vessels and to lay up two out of the five American boats. From the evidence, Mr. Vest concludes "that reciprocity with Brazil has not helped our people on either land or ocean."

But, take the other view of the matter, and suppose, as the Republicans wish to make out, that the Brazilian treaty has been successful as far as the United States is concerned, what then? Let Senator Vest answer. "If," he says, "reciprocity has successfully operated in Brazil and elsewhere with discriminating duties in favor of the American importer of from only four to twelve and a half per cent., the same importer paying a heavy freight from New York to Rio, a distance of 6,700 miles, is not the imposition of duties ranging from twenty five to one hundred per cent., under the McKinley tariff, a fraud and an outrage?" An answer to this conundrum is respectfully invited.

#### (COMMUNICATED.)

It has cocurred to me that too much is some times made of a country's increase of popula. tion or otherwise. There are cases in which population may absolutely decrease with advantage to a nation. It was recently observed by an experienced writer that the decreased population of Ireland has been of very great advantage to it, for a large majority of the population in former years was undoubtedly struggling and crowding for the barest means of existence. The land was divided and subidivided until it vielded, in very numerous cases, a more starvation pittance to those who culti-

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remedy. The land is as well cultivated, and produces just as much as it ever did; and with a reduced number amongst whom to divide its products a far greater share falls to each. A starving multitudinous population has therefore been exchanged for one that can obtain a reasonably good living. All the statistics of wealth and production in Ireland show that the country as a whole is vastly more wealthy and prosperous than it was when the population was half as much again. To a certain extent this applies to some localities of the Dominion. The agricultural districts of the Province of Quebec were undoubtedly overcrowded thirty or forty years ago; here the land was also divided and subdivided until it yielded only a very poor subsistence to its cultivators. The remedy, as in the case of Ireland, was an exodus, and as forces always move on the line of the greatest facility or the least resistance, it was most natural that the exodus should be across the border to the manufacturing districts of the United States. It was largely with a view to divert this exodus to our own cities and to find manufacturing employment for French Canadians at home, that the first manufacturing enterprises were commenced in the Province. These enterprises have had their periods of prosperity and of adversity, but the National Policy has undoubtedly surrounded them with such safeguards that on the whole stockholders have no reason to be dissatisfied; while from a patriotic point of view it is certain that large numbers of persons have been retained in the country who would otherwise have been exiled from it. The practical bearing of the above remarks is evident. While the last census did not show a large increase in mere population, it showed a very great development of manufacturing industries, largely increased business great accumulation of wealth, and all these in a far greater proportion than the numerical increase of the people. It is obvious that this is not an unsatisfactory state of things. If the population of a country remains absolutely stationary, while its production, commerce, manufactures and wealth all increase, that country must be in a prosperous condition. I conclude, therefore, that too much has been made of the small increase in our population during the last ten years. Observer.

## THEY WANT BETTER BARRELS.

The Canadian correspondent of the Glasgow Herald writes to his journal that Canadian millers are sending inferior flour in poorly made barrels to supply their West India trade. In a country where lumber is dear, the barrels, it is claimed, should be of the best quality, as they are resold and used for the export of West India merchandise. As United States millers send their best Minnesota flour in good, serviceable barrels, the Herald correspondent asserts that our trade with the West Indies is not holding its own.

The article in question was shown to Mr. N. Weatherston, the western freight and passenger agent of the Intercolonial Railway in this city. "Oh, yes," he said, "it is simply a case of round hoops vs. flat hoops. It is quite true that Jamaica merchants prefer the roundhooped barrels, and that very little Canadian flour is shipped in such. I have often drawn the attention of millers to this matter, but as the other West India islands and British Guiana are willing to take the flat hoops, and barrels manufactured with the round hoops being difficult to obtain in Canada, they prefer to push the trade with those islands that

good not only in the shipment of flour, but with regard to oracked peas and other articles of our own West India trade."

Speaking of the quality of the flour, Mr. Weatherston expressed himself as surprised that it should be referred to as poor. He had always understood that Canadian millers ship. ped nothing but the best flour to the West Indies, and although the climate is very unfavorable, he had never yet learned of Canadian flour souring, either while in transit or even after it had reached that market.

## CANADIAN FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association commenced on Tuesday last at its rooms in this city. Mr. A. T. Paterson, the president, occupied the chair. The following companies were represented : Ætna, F. W. Evans, Mont. real, and A. M. M. Kirkpatrick, Toronto; Agricultural, Jos. Flynn, Toronto, and C. R. G. Johnson, Montreal; Alliance, George H. McHenry, Montreal ; Atlas (not represented) ; British America, P. H. Sims, Toronto; Caledonian, Lansing Lewis, Montreal ; Commercial Union, J. McGregor, Montreal; Connecticut, E. P. Pearson, Toronto; Eastern, Chas. D. Cory, Halifax. N.S.; Fire Ins. Association, John Kennedy, Montreal; Guardian, G. A. Roberts, Montreal; Hartford, P. A. McCallum, Toronto, and J. W. Molson, Montreal; Imperial, E. D. Lacy, Montreal ; Lancashire, J. G. Thompson, Toronto; Liverpool and London and Globe, G. F. C. Smith, Montreal; London and Lancashire, A. Wright, Toronto; London Assurance, E. A. Lilly, Montreal ; Manchester, Jas. Boomer, Toronto; Mercantile, James Lockie, Waterloo; National (not represented); North America, Robert Hampson and George J. Pyke, Toronto; North British and Mercantile, Thomas Davidson, Montreal, R. N. Gooch, Toronto; Northern, Robt. W. Tyre, Montreal; Norwich Union, J. B. Laidlaw, Toronto, and W. Kavanagh, Montreal; Phenix of Brooklyn, F. Bryers, Toronto; Phoenix of Hartford, Gerald E. Hart, Montreal; Phœnix of London, A. T. Paterson, and R. McD. Paterson, Montreal; Quebec, Geo. J. Pyke, Toronto; Queen, H. J. Mudge, Montreal: Royal, John Kay, Toronto; Scot. Un. and National, W. Kavanagh, Montreal, and W. A. Medland, Toronto; Sun (not represented); Union, T. C. Morrisey, Montreal; United Fire (not represented); Waterloo, J. Keller, Waterloo; Western, J. J. Kenny, and C. C. Foster.

Following the president's address came the reading of the reports of the standing committees on Insurance Legislation, Classification of Places, Fire Appliances, Electric Lighting, Infractions of the Tariff, and Incendiarism.

The secretaries' and inspectors' reports were also read and received, and the suggestions made therein were referred to appropriate committees. Some of the questions were discussed and disposed of in open meeting, while others were assigned to committees. We may be able to refer at length to the deliberations of the association in our next issue.

WAS IT WISE?

Are not creditors sometimes a little too hasty in their treatment of a customer who may be in difficulties? Frequently the desire on the part of one creditor to get ahead of the others will precipitate a failure that might possibly be averted, if instead some judicious

We heard recently of a case in which a trader was severely reproached for availing himself of a technicality in the law to, apparently, evade the payment of his debts.

"Why didn't you take your creditors into your confidence," he was asked, "instead of adopting the unmanly course you did?". "I wanted to do so," was the reply, "and consulted the one from whom I thought I would be most likely to get some good advice. Did I get any sympathy or counsel? No. His answer was a lawyer's letter threatening immediate suit. Then I became defiant, and to gain the time I needed, for it was only a question of time when I would have been able to meet all demands in full, I took the stand I did." No right-minded person will uphold the action of this debtor, yet if he has frankly stated the case, was not the creditor unduly severe? Looking out for number one is all very well in its way, but the leniency that might have resulted from looking into his customer's affairs would have been better. perhaps, for himself and all concerned.

## DIFFERENCE IN SALESMEN.

There are some salesmen behind the counter who are mere machines. They produce what is asked for, state the price, make a few stereotyped remarks upon the quality and cheapness of the goods, call Cash ! and are ready for the "next," like the barber. There are others again who may say too much, and be in all respects the traditional any-thing-else-to-day young man,-a counter bore. Better than either of these, and more valuable to his employer, is the salesman who doesn't pretend to know better than the customer, who shows you a line of neckwear, for instance, and modestly suggests this style or that, or points out a new shade of color which you may not have seen before ; who talks, not parrot-like, but intelligently about his stock, and politely asks your permission to submit something nice in underwear, socks, or what not. Many a sale is thus made of goods judiciously introduced to those who came to buy, perhaps, but a collar or a tie. Such a result may be looked for only from the salesman who takes a real. live interest in his calling. Compare the volume of his sales to that of either of the first named and his value can be the better estimated. He deserves the best consideration of his employer.

## SUITS THE ONE BUT NOT THE OTHER.

A man may often legitimately enough in his advertisements make capital out of some incident, either directly or indirectly connected with himself or his business. Thus, for instance: "Never Say Die! The steamship White Wings,' which had on board my entire fall importation of rare and costly silks and satins, has been wrecked off the coast of Timbuctoo. A Total Loss. But my Customers will not be disappointed. No sooner did I hear of the disaster than I at once duplicated the order by cable, and the 'Ocean Dove' is now on the way with a magnificent stock of the latest novelties from foreign markets. Wait for them !" This, though smacking somewhat of big head, is quite in touch with modern methods of advertising, but the style would hardly be called appropriate for, say, church purposes. A church may herald the appearance of a new preacher in the biggest type in the printing office, but it is well not to overstep the bounds of good taste in the phrasewill take the cheapest barrel. The same holds treatment were accorded the unfortunate one, ology. Our attention was called the other day

#### MONETARY TIMES. THE

to the announcement to be seen in the window of a west end store. One of the old country delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Council was to speak in a certain city church. The fact was set forth something after this fashion : "The Rev. Mr. \_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_, whose heroic act in saving the life of a lady at Niagara Falls a few days ago has won for him the admiration of all, will preach in the --- Church, on Sunday evening." Another one dubbed him, if we mistake not, "the hero of Niagara Falls !" Such is one of the penalties of becoming suddenly famous.

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## ITEMS FOR GROCERS.

Zanzibar and Pemba, in Africa, supply four fifths of the world's supply of cloves.

On Wednesday next, Auctioneer Potter will conduct, at Montreal, an unreserved trade sale of teas for account of John Duncan & Co. The offering comprises Japans, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Imperials, Congous, Indian and Ceylons, and scented Orange Pekces, to the total number of 5,707 packages.

Our Montreal correspondent writes that the feature of the week in groceries has been the evident disposition on the part of American tea merchants to clear out Montreal stocks of all available parcels of common Japans, and one large Chicago house has become a purchaser of several thousand packages at prices which local firms evidently regard as high-These teas have been shipped to Chicago by boat, and as the buyers referred to are credited with being pretty shrewd observers and operators, the transaction is accepted in most quarters as an indication that values are going to advance, more especially as the goods are all of last year's growth.

A fact to be noted, says our Montreal correspondent, is that Canadian sugar refiners are heavy sellers to the United States, being able to lay down both yellows and granulated in New York at a profit; which in the case of yellows is said by the St. John Sun to be \$3.60 per hundredweight.

About one hundred belated and hungry tra vellers on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the other day, besieged a country store for some. thing to eat. The proprietor had in stock about two and a half pounds of cheese and four pounds of crackers, and there promised to be a lively scramble for these goods, when some one suggested that the storekeeper slice the cheese and auction it off, along with the crackers. The suggestion was adopted, and the scene was a lively one, bits of cheese going from 10, 12 and 15 cents, while the crackers brought from 10 to 20 cents per half dozen. The trader reaped a harvest and the best of humor prevailed among the bidders.

The Chicago Helper notes the growing use of "cleaned ourrants" in the States. Before very long nothing else will be sold. Bakers as well as housekeepers find that they can depend on the processes of well known and reputable houses more than on the help in their own establishments; and they very much prefer to buy the ready cleaned article at a higher Price than run the risk of handling the ordinary barrel ourrants.

The United States Food Exposition was opened at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 1st October.

"Tobacco and other confectioneries," is the way in which an Ohio paper describes the contents of a bundle which a thief had in his possession when overhauled.

the barrel is a very uncertain quantity. A barrel of wine, beer or cider contains thirtyone and a half gallons. The Cincinnati lamp oil barrel has forty-three gallons, the Kentucky whiskey barrel from forty to forty-five gallons. In several States in the East a barrel, as a measure of articles other than liquids, is a legal fixed quantity. In a half a dozen of the Eastern States a barrel of grain is five bushels; of rice 226 pounds, and of lime 820 pounds.

## INSURANCE NOTES.

You can, says an exchange, make your own hand-grenades, to be used in case of fire, by filling old quart bottles with the following :-Chloride of lime, crude, 20 parts; common salt, 5 parts; water, 75 parts.

A bicycle insurance company to insure bicycles against accidental breakage has, it is said, been started in New York. When a broken wheel cannot be satisfactorily repaired by the company's mechanics, the policy-holder is given a new machine.

The Insurance Monitor offered a prize of \$25 for the best answer to the question, "What are the uses and benefits of fire insurance?' Thirty five answers were received. The winning answer was, "To assume proper risks and pay honest losses."

A petition for a meeting of creditors to appoint a curator in the matter of La Compagnie d'Assurance Agricole du Canada, insolvent, has been granted by Judge de Lorimier, Montreal, and the meeting will take place on the 10th inst.

The London Insurance Review is authority for the statement that the General Life and Fire Insurance Company has determined to transfer its fire business to the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, "upon terms which are certainly most munificent." That journal adds by way of comment: There are too many offices in Great Britain, both fire and life, and the sooner these are concentrated, the better for policyholders and the better for shareholders."

The St. Thomas Journal hears that write have been issued against the Ancaster Knitting Company by employees for damages for injuries received in the late fire. It is alleged, amongst other things, that the company was guilty of negligence in not providing fire escapes as required under the Factory Act. Five members of the Havemeyer family,

New York, gave an insurance company a cheque for \$578,345, which represented the premiums on five separate policies President Hill of the Great Northern Railroad gave his for \$136,350. This last named policy is said to be somewhat original. The amount of the insurance is \$100,000, to run for ten years. and is known as a life option-endowment consol. At the expiration of the ten-year period the company promises to pay \$161,000 in cash, plus the accumulated surplus. Or if Mr. Hill chooses, the company will pay him \$12,400 a year as long as he lives, and pay to his heirs \$100,000 at his death. The \$136,350 covers all the expense of the ten years' insurance so far as Mr. Hill is concerned.

Mr. Thomas A. Temple telegraphs us as follows from St. John, N.B. : "The paragraph in the Boston Standard of 1st October, referring to the Keystone Insurance Co., is without foundation in every particular. The company has discounted every loss since it started business. There are no adjusted claims outstanding, and only five hundred dollars unadjusted, In the United States, says the Kansas Grocer, while the ratio of loss for the year is low."

#### MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

The figures of the Montreal Clearing-House for the week are : Clearings, \$16,111,854 ; balances, \$2,616,133.

## TORONTO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances of this clearing house (of which the Bank of Toronto is not a member) for the week ended Oct. 6th, 1892, are as under :---

	Clearings.	Balances
Sept. 30	\$1,232,504	\$303,490
Oct. 1	928,010	120,270
" 8	1,034,340	186.332
" 4	1,156,136	147,371
" 5	1,386,477	163,375
" 6	1,454,482	191,077
Total	\$7,191,949	\$1,111,915
		-

## HALIFAX CLEARING-HOUSE.

Bank clearings for week ending October 1st,

1892, were	as folle	<b>3₩8</b> ,	viz.:		
	Sept.			\$143,161	
Tuesday,		27		152,952	
Wedneeday		28		154,647	81
Thursday,		29		129,960	04
Friday,	**				56
	Oct.				89
Total		••••		\$915,828	56

-Word comes from Washington that the international monetary conference will be held at Brussels on Nov. 22d next. The following governments will send delegates : Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, and Norway and Switzerland. The delegates from the United States are Senators Allison and Jones; Representatives McCreary, of Kentucky, Henry W. Cannon, of New York, and F. A. Walker, of Massachusetts. It is expected that the United States Minister at Brussels will be made a delegate.

-At a meeting of the London, Ont., Board of Trade, held last Friday, a communication was read from Mr. A. T. Drummond, of Montreal, favoring some return as due by the Government to the people in the case of loss or damage to registered letters, or packets of any kind. The idea was endorsed by the members, coupled with the suggestion that the Government be asked to reduce the postage on local or drop letters from two cents to one cent. Another suggestion adopted by the board was that other boards of trade be communicated with in order to inaugurate cheap fall excursions to Ontario from the Western States.

A half-yearly dividend of three per cent. has been declared by La Banque Nationale.

## Correspondence.

## A FREIGHT AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

#### Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIB,-Perhaps you have noticed that the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia has voted in favor of the establishment of a Freight and Information Bureau in connection with the transportation interests of that city. It is to be managed by the various trade and manu-facturing associations, while all shippers and receivers, whether members of such organizations or not, may be admitted to its member-ship and share in its benefits.

There is, it is claimed, a need for such an

- Salar

organization in every place of considerable business importance. For, by the present system, the transportation companies often discriminate in favor of certain individuals or firms, who through long establishment, or by means of extensive shipping, are able to secure pecial rates. Even cities are often favored special rates. Even cities are often havored in this way, through the competition of rival lines. They are thereby enabled to place their goods in the market with less expense, and to undersell less favored traders. Moreover, in the case of many firms, and especially among the smaller ones, there is more or less ignorance with regard to transportation affairs. To know the line that will place one's goods on the market in the best condition, in the shortest time and at the least cost, requires not a little special knowledge and considerable experience in such matters.

The establishment of a shipping bureau, it is thought, would meet these needs. One of its principal functions would be to furnish the members with reliable information as to the respective advantages of the rival transportation companies, and to give the earliest notice of any changes in rates and time tables which may be made, or proposed. It is more than possible that the restrictions now placed on Canadian and American goods will not be of long duration. When they are removed, and our foreign trade is extended, such information

would be invaluable to the shipper. Between the railroads and those who do business with them disputes and claims con-stantly arise. The services of the head of the bareau might in such instances be utilised in arbitration. For, if I understand the working of the bureau aright, it is not necessarily an tagonistic to the railway companies, and would even be favored by them. The information which they now supply to numbers of men would then be given to one, who, from contact with railroad officials, would be experienced and in all probability at harmony with them. SHIPPER.

Zours, etc., Toronto 30th Sept., 1892.

## STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5th, 1892.

		·		·····		
<del>Вто</del> ска.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Bellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1891.
Montreal	231	227 <u>1</u>	627	230)	2301	228
Ontario	l		'••••i	123		112
People's	108	1071	110	110	1071	
Molsons	1715	170	160		171	155
Toronto				255		
J. Cartier	118	118	12	120	116	101
Merchants	163	160	212	162	161	1497
Commerce	144	144		145	144	1311
<b>Union</b>					99	863
M. Teleg	149			149	148	110
Rich. & Ont	70	67	550	70	69	57
Street Ry	249	2473	755	250	246	
do. new stock						
Gas, cash	224	220	1633	1		
do. x d	225	816 <del>1</del>		2247	2243	201
do, new stock						
O. Pacific	87	86	600	864	F6)	90
C. P. land b'ds					108	1074
N. W. Land	84	831		85	83	801
Bell Tele	163	163	150	164	162	136
Montreal 4%						
				1		
			1	•	-	4

## SOME "ADVICE."

In one of the large railroad offices in this country is a comparatively young man, who is at the head of a large department. When he entered the service of the company five years ago he was green and awkward. He was given

the poorest paid work in the department. The very first day of his employment by the company, a man who had been at work in the same room for six years approached him and gave him a little advice. "Young fellow, I want to put a few words in your ear that will help you. This company

is a soulless corporation, that regards its employees as so many machines. It makes no difference how hard you work, or how well. So you want to do just as little as possible and retain your job. That's my advice. This is a slave-pen, and the man who works over time or does any specially fine work wastes his strength. Don't you do it."

The young man thought over the "advice, and after a quiet little struggle with himself he decided to do the best and the most he knew how, whether he received any more pay from the company or not.

At the end of a year the company raised his wages and advanced him to a more responsible position. In three years he was getting a third more salary than when he begun, and in five years he was head clerk in the depart-ment; and the man who had condescended to give the greenhorn "advice" was working under him at the same figure that represented

his salary eleven years before. This is not a story of a goody-goody little boy who died early, but of a live young man who exists in flesh and blood to-day, and is ready to give "advice" to other young men just beginning to work their way into business. And here it is : "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it wish thy might."—Youth's Companion.

#### ARE YOU AMONG THEM?

There are nine classes of people who do a town no good and retard improvement and progress. These nine classes are :--(1) These who go out of the town to do their trading ; (2) those who oppose improvement; (3) those (2) those who oppose improvement; (3) those who prefer a quiet town! to one of push and business; (4) those who imagine they run the town; (5) those who think business can be done slyly without advertising; (6) those who deride public spirited men; (7) those who op-pose every improvement that does not origin-ate with themselves: (8) those who oppose ate with themselves; (8) those who oppose every public enterprise which does not appear to benefit them; and (9) those who seek to in jure the credit of an individual.

Examine the above list and see if you are to be found in any of the classes enumerated. If you are you may come to the conclusion that you do the town no good and retard progress and improvement.-Exchange.

## STRIKE BILLS.

Government statistics show that in seven recent years, taken all together, there were in the United States nearly twenty five thousand strikes of workingmen or employees of various sorts, and that these strikes cost the strikers nearly fifty-two millions of dollars. What they cost the employers is not known, but probably it was not a less amount.

The number and costliness of strikes increase from year to year, and as they become more frequent and more expensive, they also become more bitter and harder to settle.

The last summer has seen the soldiery called out in four States at the same time, to supprese out in four States at the same time, to supprese riotous disturbances in some way connected with strikes. Probably the total "strike bill" of the year 1892 will surpass in magnitude any which has been incurred before. It is impossible to settle the "rights and wrongs" of strikes off hand. Sometimes the

employees are exacting, unreasonable and un-friendly to their employers. Sometimes the employers goad their workmen to open resistance by injustice, a grasping policy, or overbearing insolence.

But nothing could be clearer than that the cost of strikes, in the long run, is just so much taken away from the general wealth of the community. Nothing could be more wasteful of the resources of both parties to a contro-versy. No doubt it would be less harmful, because less productive of the bitterness and hatred that leads to future trouble, if the mil-lions of dollars which strikes cost were taken

the way they are. Let us hope that the practical sense of the American people will, before many years, h t upon some satisfactory means by which this frightful and menacing strike warfare can be prevented. - Youth's Companion.

open and the plaster cast showed the interior of the hose under the condition of pressure, revealing wide differences between the various kinds of hose, owing to the kind of rubber, and also the interior of the fabric to which it and also the interior of the fabric to which it was applied. The method of weaving some of the fabrics was such, says *Engineering*, that in order to preserve a smooth and symmetrical outside surface there was a correspond-ing roughness on the inner side, and as a result of the information derived from these casts, some of the hose manufacturers modified their methods of manufacture in such a way as to obviate the defect.

-A German beggarthus soliloquized: "Here I am," he said, as he looked at himself in a pocket mirror; "here I am wearing the boots of a bank manager, the trousers of a landed proprietor, a baron's coat and vest, and a count's hat, and in spite of it all, I look like a tramp !'

#### Commercial.

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

#### MONTBEAL, Oct. 6th, 1892.

ASHES.—A further strengthening in values is to be noted, and this week we quote first quality pots at \$4.50 to \$4.55, while \$3.90 has been paid for seconds. Receipts are small, only 115 barrels for the whole month of September, and enquiries among makers show that there are but limited supplies in the country. A considerable quantity of raw ashes has been bought up by Americans for fertilizing purposes. Pearl ash may be quoted at \$5.25 to \$5 50.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS .- A fair movement of cements in moderate lots is reported, but prices are being considerably cut. A sale of whites was made a few days ago for \$2.05 for a 200 barrel lot, while Belgian has sold down to \$1.95. We quote Belgian \$1.95 to 2.05; Eng-lish \$2.05 to 2.20. Bricks \$15 50 to 21.50, ac-oording to quantity and lot; Newcastle bricks are up 2s. 6d., owing to the higher freights.

DATRY PRODUCTS.—Cheese shows little change since a week ago. The firmness of holders acts somewhat as a break on trade, but the acts somewhat as a break on trade, but the export movement is quite brisk notwithstand-ing. We quote 10 to 10 do. Butter is very steady, with an upward tendency, more es-pecially in creamery, for which 23 do. is asked in some cases. We quote creamery 22 to 25 do.; Townships 19 to 21c.; Morrisburg 18 to 20c.; Western 16 to 17 do. Eggs keep on advancing, and choice lots bring 15c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Fall orders are coming in very fairly, and the volume of business is showing some increase Outside markets indicate growing strength, particularly in disinfectants. Carbolic acid is in large demand, and we advance quotations. Refined camphor firm, and stocks of crude reported small. Quinine rather firmer, owing to larger demand. Cubebs easier. Ergot very firm, demand. Cubebs easier. Ergot very firm, and likely to advance, as there may be difficulty to import from Russis. Hemp and canary seeds eased off a little, but still very high. Lycopodium firmer, owing to difficulty in getting supplies from Russia. We quote :- Sal soda, \$1.15 to 1.25; bicarb soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; soda ash, per 100 lbs., because less productive of the Differences and hatred that leads to future trouble, if the mil-icons of dollars which strikes cost were taken out and publicly burned rather than spent in the way they are. Let us hope that the practical sense of the American people will, before many years, h upon some satisfactory means by which this frightful and menacing strike warfare can be prevented.-*Youth's Companion*. -J. R. Freeman, C. E., of Boston. in the course of some experiments upon the delivery of rubber-lined fire hose, found that there was a great difference in the co-efficient of friction of different kinds of hose having apparently the same interior surface. Suspecting, how-ever, that the surface was changed by the effect of the water pressure, he filled short lengths of hose with liquid plaster of Paris, and connected it with the eity water supply, subjecting the whole to a pressure of aboat was continued until the plaster had become thoroughly hardened. The hose was then out 20c.; senna, 12 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 70 to 75c.; American do., 65 to 70c.; insect powder, 25 to 35c.

DRY Goods .- The several houses we have consulted all agree in saying that retailers are consulted all agree in saying that retailers are buying more liberally than they have been. The latter part of September showed a good aggregate of sales, ahead of last year, and the present month has opened up well. City re-tail trade is good, and payments from this quarter are on the whole favorably spoken of. Country collections have shown some improve ment since the trans of the month. Advices Country collections have shown some improve-ment since the turn of the month. Advices just to hand from Europe announce a very marked advance in silk goods, equal to 15 per cent. This will affect dress goods, ribbons, velvets, handkerchiefs, as well as all other goods into the composition of which silk enters in any way.

GROCERIES.—The feature of the week has been the evident disposition on the part of American tea merchants to clean out this market of all available parcels of common Japans, and one large Chicago house has be-come a purchaser of several thousand pack-ages, at prices which local houses evidently regarded as high. These have been shipped to Chicago by boat, and as the firm referred to are credited as being pretty shrewd observ-ers and operators, the transaction is accepted in most quarters as an indication that values are going to advance, more especially as the in most quarters as an indication is accepted are going to advance, more especially as the goods are all of last year's growth. In London there is some little ruffle in the market for blacks, and an advance of a half-penny is re-ported. The local demand for teas is at the moment somewhat slack, as dealers seem to be holding back for the large trade sale of Messre. John Dancan & Co., on the 12th inst., the results of which will afford a pretty accurate index of the state of the market. Sugars are firm at refinery prices last quoted, but complaint is again heard of sales of granulated on the road at 4§c. A fact to be noted is that Canadian refiners are heavy sellers to the United States, being able to lay down both yellows and granulated in New down both yellows and granulated in New York at a profit. Syrups steady at last ad-vance. The direct fruit steamer from the Mediterranean is not yet reported. Prices of rice have not been subject to recent revision. We quote B, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Patna, 5c.; Caro-lina, 73c. In spices late variations have been few and slight rew and slight. Prices for new pack of canned vegetables have not yet got settled. Salmon will be short; one large house has already sold out their whole work the back of the set of the s out their whole stock to jobbers at figures more satisfactory than those at which sales are being made in the country in some instances.

HIDES. Dealers are paying the same figures for green hides as a week ago, namely, 5c. for No. 1, 4c. for No. 2, and 3c. for No. 3, and tanners are absorbing pretty freely what comes forward at 54c. for No. 1. Lambakins are steady at 70c., not having been yet put up this month.

LEATHER.—Manufacturers of shoes are all fairly busy on fall wear and the preparation of spring samples, and are buying leather a little more freely, but still in moderate lots. Stocks fairly busy on fall wear and the preparation of spring samples, and are buying leather a little more freely, but still in moderate lots. Stocks are well ascorted, and prices unchanged. There is some scarcity of tan leathers, owing to the destruction of the Eoroyd tannery worked down. The English market is a shade better for splits, but buff is very dull. We quote:--Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 21 to 23c.; do., No. 2 to B. A., 17 to 18c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No. 2, 16 to 17c.; No. 1, China, none to be had; No. 1, slaughter, 20 to 23c.; No. 2, do., 18 to 20c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 88 to 45c.; wared upper, light and medium, 26 to 29c.; ditto, heavy, 23 to 28c.; grained, 24 to 26c.; Sootoh grained, 28to 30c.; aplits, large, 15 to 20c.; do.; small, 12 to 14c.: calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; extra heavy buff, 14 to 15c.; pebbled cow, 9 to 14c.; polished buff, 10 to 124c.; glove grain, 11 to 18 to 55c.

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METALS AND HABDWABE .- The end of last METALS AND HARDWARE.—The end of last week witnessed some little activity in ooke plates and galvalized iron at quotations, bat business in pig iron and other lines shows no increased movement. Summerlee is firm at \$20, and in very limited supply. Scotch war-rants show some little gain, being cabled at \$1/11d. Tin and copper are firmer in Britain,

and described as buoyant, but local prices are not materially altered. We quote :—Coltness pig iron, \$19.50; Calder, No. 1, \$19; Cal-der, No. 3, \$18; Summerlee, \$20.00; Eglin-ton, \$18.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50; Carnbroe, \$18; Shotts, \$19 50; Middlesboro, No. 3, none offaring: Sigmens' nig No. 1, \$18,75 to \$10; me der, No. 3, \$18; Summerlee, \$20.00; Egnin ton, \$18.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50; Carnbroe, fton, \$18.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50; Carnbroe, fton, \$18.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50; Carnbroe, fton; \$19:50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50; Carnbroe, fton; \$19:50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50; Carnbroe, ffering; Siemens' pig No. 1, \$18.75 to \$19; ma. offering; Siemens' pig No. 1, \$18.75 to \$19; ma. bar iron, \$1.90 to 2.00 for Canadian; British, \$2.25; best refined, \$2.40; Canada Plates-Blains, Swansea, and Garth, \$2.55 to 2.60; Blains, Swansea, and Garth, \$2.55 to 2.60; Merchants' roofing, 20x28, \$13 50. Black sheet iron No. 28, \$2.60; No. 26, \$2.50; No. 24, \$2.40; tin plates-Bradley char coal, \$6.00: charooal I. C., \$4.00; P.D. Crown, \$4.25; do. I.X., \$5 to 5.25; coke I. C., \$3.30 to 3.50; coke wasters, \$8.15; galvanized sheets. No. 28, ordinary brands, 5c.; Morewood, 6½ to 6½c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6 to 6½c.; No. 26, 6½ to 6¾c.; the nsual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.40. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75 to 3.00; common sheet iron, \$2.50 to 2.80 according to gauge; steel boiler plate, \$3.00; ingot tin.22; sping, \$2.60; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40, Russian sheet iron, 10Å to 11c.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$3 to 3.25; sheet, \$4 to 4.25; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 10Å to 12c.; spring, \$2.60; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40, round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin.22} to 23.50; trin.\$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40, round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin.22} to 23.50; trin, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40, sond, \$6 to 6.25; spelter, \$5.25 to 5.75; Ameri-on do. \$5.50. Antimony 12} to 15o.; bright iron wires No.0 to 8, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.70; galvanized, \$5 35; the trade discount on wire is 74 per cent. Coil chain,  $\frac{1}{4}$  or,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  or,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., 340.5 in., and upwards, 80. OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS —There are signs of increasing activity in these lines, enquries

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS -There are signs of OILS, FAINTS AND GLASS — I here are signs of increasing activity in these lines, enquiries being more numerous. Linseed oil is recover-ing from the depression; two advances have been reported in England within the last few been reported in England within the last few ing from the depression; two advances nave been reported in England within the last few days, and local prices are up a cent. Tur-pentine and other oils are without change. Glass is very firm, and holders are not pressing sales at present quotations. We quo e: --Tur. sales at present quotations. We quo e: --Tur. pentine 45 to 46e. per gal.; Linseed oil, raw, 54 to 55c. per gal.; boiled, 57 to 58c.; olive oil, 95c. to \$1; osator, 7 to 74c. in cases; smaller lots, 8c.; Newfoundland cod, 38 to 40c. per gallon; steam refined seal, 42 to 44c. Leads (ohemically pure and first-class brands only), 95.25 to \$5.50; No. 1, \$5; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$4.75; No. 3, \$4 to \$4.50; dry white lead, 5 to \$4.75; No. 3, \$4 to \$4.50; dry white lead, 5 to \$4.0; London washed whiting, 50c.; Paris white 90c. to \$1; Venetian red, \$1.50 to 1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.50 to 1.75; spruce cohre, \$2.25 to 2.50. Window glass, \$1.30 per 50 feet for first break, \$1.40 for second break; third break, \$3.

## TORONTO MARKE'TS.

TOBONTO, Oct. 6th, 1892.

BOOTS AND SHORS. - Trade is quiet just now, and will not probably improve much until we have a spell of something like wintry weather. There is nothing new to report. Payments are moderately good.

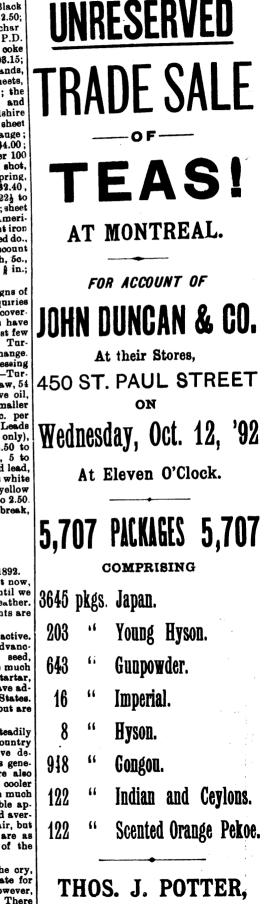
DRUGS — As a rule trade is fairly active. Many of the staple lines are firm or advanc-Many of the staple lines are firm or advanc-ing Quinine, opium, ergot, mustard seed, ipecae, coriander seed and aniseed are much stronger. Bromide of potash, cream of tartar, stronger. de for other drugs here ad stronger. Dromue of possen, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and a few other drugs have ad-vanced very considerably in the United States. At present prices here are unchanged, but are firm

DBY GOODS. --- Business is progressing steadily and orders are being received from the country to a very satisfactory extent. An active de-mand exists for tweeds and heavy goods genemand exists for tweeds and heavy goods gene-rally. Warm underwear and gloves are also being generally asked for, and the cooler weather of the last few days has given much animation to the enquiry for seasonable ap parel. Shipments are quite up to a good aver-age, and not only is present business fair, but the outlook is excellent. Payments are as good as can be expected at this time of the year.

FISH.—Little doing at present, is the ory, and the demand has been very moderate for some time; with colder weather, however, more activity will, no doubt, set in. There are still neither herrings nor whitefish on the market. Prices remain unchanged market. Prices remain unchanged.

The second secon

downward tendency. Early in the week some sales of straight roller were made at \$3 2) and sales of straight roller were made at \$3 2) and 3.30. At the call board yesterday some straight roller was offered at \$3.37½, Toronto tariff rates, but there were no bids. Very little doing in oatmeal, and small lots are quoted at \$3 80 to 4.20. Bran has also been very quiet, and at the city mills prices have declined to \$12 per ton. Cars on track have been offered at \$12, but no sales have been heard of.



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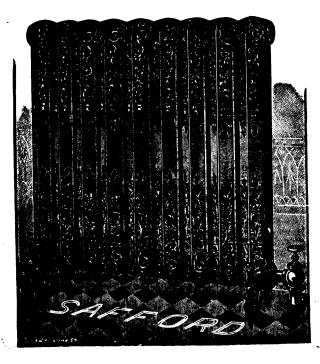
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TORONTO.

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Montreal, Hamilton, Quebec, Winnipeg, Victoria, B. C.

FUEL.—The activity we have lately reported in the demand for all kinds of fuel is well maintained, and the coal merchants are being kept pretty busy. Prices at present are un-ohanged, but as an advance will be forced if possible, the public would seem to be only acting with commendable forethought in secur-ing supplies at current rests ing supplies at current rates.

GRAIN.—There has not been much doing and the feeling was weaker at the close yesterday; some sales of fall wheat lying weet were re-ported at 644c. standard, and red at 64c. straight; spring wheat was nominally un-changed. On call No. 2 fall was 63c. bid west, and 661c bid fee Numer bard objuery. For No. and 664c. bid for November delivery. For No. 1 red 74c. f.o.c. was bid, and for No. 2 red 65c. was bid outside for November delivery. Mani-

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toba wheat was more active, with sales of No. 1 toba wheat was more active, with sales of No. 1 hard at 90c.; No. 2 hard at 85 and 87c. to arrive North Bay. Street offerings have been large, and prices are weak at 70c. for white and 68c. for red; 65c. for spring and 58c. for goose. Oats are weak and there is little enquiry. Early in the week some cars of mixed on Early in the week some cars of mixed on track sold at 30c., and white lying west sold at 28c. Barley has been quiet and prices are nominal. Some No. 3 lying west was offered at 37 and 38c. with no bids; at the close yes-terday No. 3 extra was quoted outside at 37 and 38c., and feed barley at 38c. Peas have



been easy, but are a little more steady now, been easy, out are a numer more steady now, with sales yesterday at 58c. north and west; street receipts easy. Rye is nominal at 56 and 57c.; a lot lying east sold at 54c. On Wednesday, 8,000 bushels of buckwheat sold at 40c. f.o.b. lying east.

GROCKRIES.—Matters are progressing steadily, and in a fairly satisfactory but by no means rapid manner. Sugars have weakened in New and in a fairly satisfactory but by no means rapid manner. Sugars have weakened in New York, and may be expected to slightly decline here before long, but at present they are un-changed and firm. We have a rather better enquiry for canned goods. Coffee has been more enquired for lately. The trade in dried fruits is picking up now that the new goods are arriving. There is a fair movement in rice. In syrups, molasses and spices there is a mod-erate demand. In teas we have much conerate demand. In teas we have much con-tinued activity, especially for medium and common grades of Japan teas, while the finer grades are more asked for. The amount and extent of orders gradually increase, and pros-pects are pretty good. Payments, however, might be better. erate demand. In teas we have much con-

HARDWARE.-There is a fair movement in HARDWARE.—There is a fair movement in progress, and the wholesale houses are being kept well employed in looking after the fall and winter orders, which are placed, and con-tinue to be received to an extent which indi-cate a promising outlook for the trade. There are no special features since our last report. Prices remain steady and unchanged.

HIDES AND SEINS -A fair trade only is reported. Green hides are steady, unchanged, and readily taken; cured are in comparatively small supply, and car lots sell at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. There

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F. B. POLSON, TORONTO.

is no demand for calf skins, and while few have been offered, the supply has been above requirements; prices are nominal. The best green sheepskins are now quoted at 65 and 70c. with moderate offerings; dry are quoted down to 50c.

LEATHER —A comparatively quiet order of things rules this week, and we have no special features to report. As a rule factories are occupied on their spring samples, and are not buying to any great extent just now. Prices are entirely unchanged, but are generally steady and well maintained.

Live STOCK — Trade continues in a very bad condition, and while slight fluctuations will of course occur, no material improvement is probable just yet. Since our last the market here has again weakened. There is a steady movement in shipping cattle at from 3¼ to 40. per pound. Stockers are being purchased for shipping at from 3 to 3½. Cables from London quote the markets there as weaker owing to lafge supplies. The demand for good butchers' cattle at our western yards continues active, but the quality is not here to meet it; the best grades offering will not bring over 3½c, while the range is 30., with inferior at 2½c, and lower. Complaint is general among local dealers that they can not get the quality of meat they require. Sheep are scarcely wanted, and lambs are very dull at from \$250 to 3.50 each; the market has been overorowded with lambs. Good calves are scarce and wanted. Hogs being in excessive supply have weakened, and 5c. is an outside price for the best; stores are not wanted. Farmers can only command fair prices for prime stock; secondary and inferior grades are not wanted and will only fetch what buyers feel inclined to pay.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Business is steadily improving, but there are no notable changes. Turpentine and oil are steady at recent quotations, and prices generally are well maintained.

PROVISIONS.—A good average movement during the week is reported. Butter has been firm, and very choice has sold up to 18 and 20c.; choice yellows and dairy have sold at 15 and 16c., while common has been steady and wanted at 12 and 13c. per pound. Eggs have been firm and wanted. All coming have found a ready sale. Case lots are selling at 15 and 16c., trade lots 14 and 15c. On the street new laid have been sold at 18c. Cheese is firm in price, though trade has been quiet. Choice has sold at 10<sup>3</sup> and 11c. occasionally. Very poor cheese has been offered at 8 and 8<sup>3</sup>c. Mess pork is quiet at \$14. Hams are in fair demand at 11 and 12c. for old, and 12 to 13c. for new. Lard is in fair demand at unchanged prices. Bacon is selling well at stronger fignew is arriving very slowly at present.

WOOL-Business has been rather quiet. Offerings of fleece have been small and taken



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COLLEGE.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, at 17c. for combing, and 20c. for clothing. Pulled is quiet, with a few lots selling at 214c. for super, and 25 and 254c. for extra. There have been some sales to the factories at 224c. for super and 26c. for extra.

#### BRITISH MARKETS.

In their Manchester report, dated Septem-ber 24th, Messrs. S. W. Royse & Co. write as ander :-

CHEMICALS .- The home-trade demand continues to be only moderate, but export business is fairly good, especially in disinfectants. The feature of the month has been the advance in Teature of the month has been the advance in bleaching powder, caused by strong foreign demand on account of cholera: this article has advanced from £7 10s. to £9 17s. 6d. f.or. makers' works, and is now firm at the latter figure, although some resale parcels are ob-tainable at less; the enquiry is now less active, but makers are heavily engaged for some conbut makers are heavily engaged for some con-siderable time ahead. Soda ash also is in siderable time ahead. strong demand, and prices are very firm. Causstrong demand, and prices are very firm. Caus-tic soda is steady, but is moving rather slowly. Soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda are in moderate request. Chlorate of potash is scarce on spot, and seems likely to advance. Chlorate of soda also is by no means plentiful. In car-bolic acids not much fresh business is passing; prices, however, are firm for early delivery, makers being well anould with orders for prices, however, are firm for early delivery, makers being well supplied with orders for some little time ahead, but for forward de-livery considerably lower prices would be ac-cepted. Green copperas has been moving off better, and there is still more enquiry, buyers feeling that values may be affected by the de-orease in production, consequent upon the stoppage of many tinplate works. Sulphate of copper has steadily dropped, and is at pres-ent almost inactive. Acetates of lime are

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steady as to price, but business is confined to small lots. Wood naphthas are quite depressed. Acetates of lead are dull, brown being perhaps a little easier in price. Acetate of soda is in rather short supply. The sulphate of ammonia market has a better tone. Muriate of ammonia also is moving better. Yellow prussiate of potash is quieter, but price remains unchanged. Recovered sulphur is rather firmer. Carbonate and caustic potash are steady, and in fair request.

MINERALS.—Iron ore continues to be freely offered, and at easy prices, but without attracting buyers. The imports, however, continue to improve, the Board of Trade returns for the eight months ended August 31st last, as compared with corresponding period of 1891, showing an increase in weight of 271,097 tons, and in value of  $\pm 56,779$  Chrome ore of all qualities is sufficiently plentiful, but has little enquiry at present, prices, however, remaining steady. Foreign brimstone has a fair share of attention; the imports in August last were about 550 tons less than in August, 1891, but for the eight completed months of this year as compared with same period of last there is an increase in weight of 3,193 tons and in value of  $\pm 11,355$ . The demand for manganese is at present strong, and as quantities coming forward are comparatively small, better prices are being obtained. China clay of all qualities is fetching steady prices; the home demand is below par, but shipping business is fairly good. Phosphates of lime continue in a depressed state. Sulphate of barytes of fine quality is more enquired for. French chalk also has rather a better enquiry.

METALS.—In our August report we were able to mention a fairly satisfactory state of things in the pig iron trade, and reasonably good prospects for the future. This promise has, however, by no means been fulfilled, and this month has been a bad one not only in the pig iron branch, but in the general metal trade, prices having fallen steadily almost without exception. Pig iron, both Scotch and Middlesbrough, is now about 1s. per ton cheaper than at the beginning of the month, and prospects appear to be unfavorable. Buyers cannot be brought forward, as there is a feeling that lower prices must rule before long; business at present is only of limited dimensions, and production is increasing. Shipments from Middlesbrough are poor, being returned as 32,425 tons up to the 19th instant, as against 57,215 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The manufactured iron trade is very dull, but latest advices from the Midlands report a slight improvement. Copper has fallen steadily, but slowly, notwithstanding arrangement for a restricted production about which a great deal was heard a short time ago. Tin has come down steadily, and is about 30s. per ton lower than at the beginning of the month. Spelter has had a collapse, but is now showing some signs of recovery.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.		
Oct. 6, 19.30	р. п	1.
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The Honest Miller.

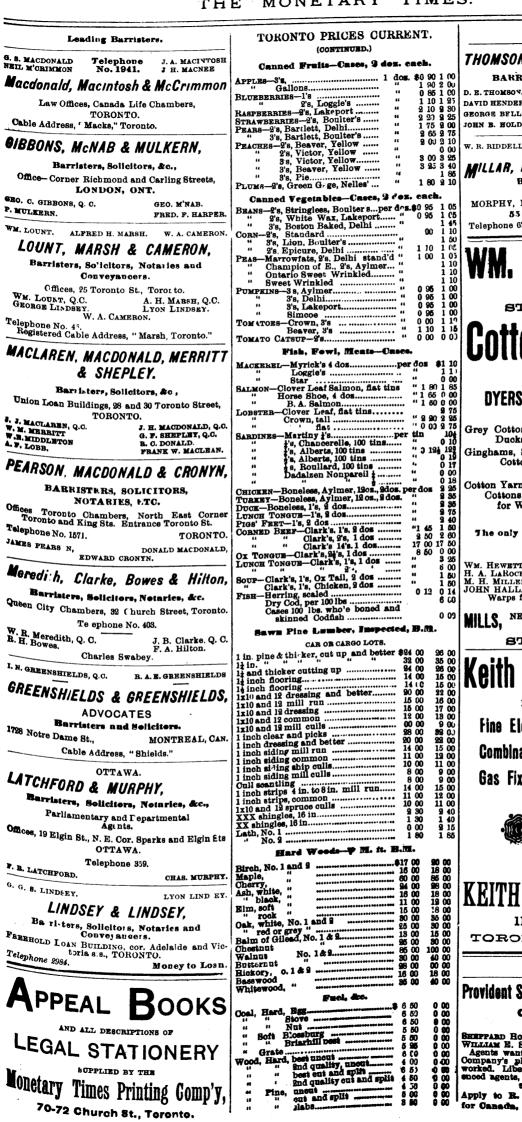


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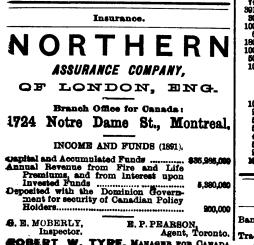
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OF CANADA.			DOMPANIES. DING SOC'S' ACT, 1859.								
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uthorized Capital \$500,000	)   Oanadie	in Savir	n Association Loan & Savings Co gs & Loan Co	50 50	5,000,000 <b>750,00</b> 0	0 722,000	1,562,252 195,000	6 31	202 122	203 125	101. <b>00</b> 51.00
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DIRECTORS.	Juron	t Erie I	dent & Loan Soc	50 100	2,500,000	0 <b>1,300,000</b> 0 1,100,000	602,000 275,000	34 44 34	162	•••••	64 50 81.00 134.0J
r Leonard Tilley, C. B., K. C. M. G., President. enry S. Howland, Vice-President.	London	Loan O	g & Loan Co o. of Canada	100 50 50	700,000 679,700	0 631,500	118,000 68,500	3 31	107		53 25
ngh Scott, Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Wm. H. owland, Thos. Walmsley, Andrew S. Irving, Wm.	Jntario	Loan &	Deben. Co., London Savings Co., Oshawa. Deposit Co	50 50	2,000,000 300,000 600,000	0 300,000	400,000 75,000 119,000	84 34 84		 119	65 00 59 00
Withall, Henry M. Pollatt. This Company acts as Executor, Administrator	Union I	loan & f	avings Co Loan & Savings Co.	50 50	1,000,000 8,000,000		235,000 750,000	4	137		68 50 80 50
Guardian, and transacts all Business usual to ust companies, including the Countersigning of			PRIVATE ACTS.				~ ~ ~ ~ ~				
onds, Negotiation of Debentures, Mortgages, to., Investment of Moneys and Sinking Funds, ollection of Reuts, and Financial Agency	Central	Can. Lo	nv. Co. Ld. (Dom Par) an and Savings Co nv.Co.,Ltd. do.	100 100 100	1,690,000 9,000,000 9,750,000	0 800,000	90,000 2JC,000 155,000	31 3 31	122 .	••••	1.600 122.00
Bestates Managed. Municipal and other De-	London Land Se	& Can. curity (	Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. )o. (Ont. Legisla.)	50 95	5,000,000 1,377,895	700,000	375,000 545,000	4	1314 1	322	119.00 65.37 55.00
ntures fo: sale.	1		Vest. L. Co. (Dom Par) VIES' ACT," 1877-1889.	100	1,950,000		111,000	81	11.31		112.53
ffice, 32 Church Street, Toronto	Imperia	l Loan	t Investment Co. Lud. National Inv't Co., Ld	100 100	<b>629,850</b> 2,006,000		123,000 325,000	84 34		351	129 00 134 00
F. S. SHARPE, Secretary-Treasurer	Real Es	tate Los	an & Debenture Co LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874.	50	900,000		6 (100)		<i>a</i> n		30.00
ILLIAM KENNEDY & SONS,	British	Mortgag	e Loan Co ial Loan & Inv. Co	100 100	<b>450,000</b> 466,800		59,000 190,000	34 34	110		110.00
OWEN SOUND, ONT.	Toronto	Saving	s and Loan Co	100	400,000		õ0,000	3	3 1 4 1		114.95
N'FRS OF THE	<u></u>	TNG	UBANCE COMPANIE								
"New American"	Buc		Quotations on London		tet.)		BAILWA	<b>AY</b> 8.		Par value ₽ Sh.	Londor Sept. 25
TURBINE						<u> </u>				<b>•</b> 54.	
	No. Shares	Divi-	NAME OF COMPANY.	ount.	Last Sale	Canada Pa C. P. R. 1st	cific Shar		54	\$100	88 <u>1</u> 89 114 117
Heavy Mill Work.	or amt. Stock.	dend.	3	A B A	Sept. 23	C. P. R. 1st do. 50 Canada Co Grand Terr	year L. G.	. Bonds, 6 1st Mo	317	•••	100 101 106 108
Water Power Pump- ing Machinery for				-		5 % per	petual de	benture	stock	100	8 <b>3 88</b> 126 128
Domestic and Fire	1 100,000	25 3	O. Union F. L. & M. 50 Fire Ins. Assoc	3   1	291 301	αο.	Eq. bonds First pref Becond vr	erence		10 100	125 127 59 60 88 37
purposes. lans, Estimates, and Superintendence for	90,000 19,000 136,493	81 24 121	Guardian 100 Imperial Fire 100 Lancashire F. & L. 90	98	99 101 31 32 53 61	do. Great Wee	Third pre- tern per 5	f. stock % deb. s	oek	100 100 100	88 59 201 21 192 194
enstruction of Municipal Water Works and Improvement of Water Powers.	85,869 10.000	120g 200 10	London Ass. Corp 9 London & Lan. L 10	5 194 9	53 61 54 56 37 41	Toronto, G	rey & Bru	oe 4 % st	5 % z. bonds	100	107 109
	74,080	90	London & Lan. L 10 London & Lan. F 9	្រំខ្ល	37 41 177 187	lst mtg   Wellington	38			100	100 10 <b>8</b> 99 101

Insurance.



ROBERT W. TYRE, MANAGER FOR CARADA

R N	HISH(	Quotations on Lon	lon	Mar)	kei.)		value ₽ Sh.	Lond Sept	101) ;. <b>25</b>
No. ares ant. tock.	Divi- dend.	Чаны ор Сомрану.	Share par val.	Amount. Paid.	Last Bale Sept. 23	Canada Pacific Shares 5% C. P. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5% do. 50 year L. G. Bonds, 5% Canada Central 5% 1st Morsgage Grand Trunk Con. stock	\$100  100		89 117 101 108 8
50,000 90,000 19,000 36,493 85,863 10,000 91,752 30,000 00,000 6,752	95 3 81 24 121 20 10 90 75 80 81 90 84 90 84 90 84 90 84 90 84 90 84 90 84 90 85 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	0. Union F. L. & M. Fire Ins. Assoo Guardian Imperial Fire Lancashire F. & L. London Ass. Corp London & Lan. L London & Lan. F Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L. Northern F. & L. Northern F. & L. North Brit. & Mer Phoenix	8 100 100 90 95 10 95 Stik 100 95	5 50 95 9 19 9 9 9 9 9 10 6 1 50	29 3 30 3 99 101 34 32 54 56 54 56 32 43 177 182 493 433 665 679 40 413 205 270	5 % perpetual debenture stock do. Bq. bonds, Snd charge do. First preference do. Becond wref, stock do. Third pref. stock Great Western per 5% deb. stock afidland Stg. 1si mtg. bonds, 5 % Foronto, Grey & Bruce 4 % ist. bonds Ist mtge Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7 % Ist m.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 	126 125 59 88 201 192 107	128 117 60 33 91 124 109 108 01
80,035 00,000 50,000 10,000	56g	Queen Fire & Life Boyal Insurance Scottish Imp.F.& L. Standard Life	10 90 10	- 1 8 1 19	491 503	SECURITIES.		Lond Sept	
10,000 9,500 5,000 4,000 9,000 9,000	7 15 19 19 7 5 10	CANADIAN. Brit. Amer. F. & M. Canada Life Confederation Life Sun Life Ass. Co Boyal Canadian Quebec Five Quebec Five Western Assurance	400 100 100 100 100 50	\$50 50 10 194 90 65 95 99	Oct. 6 99 103 690 995 440 900 148]149	do. do. stg. bonds 1932.	П b 6% 5%	107 107 104 104 104 105 109 104 105 104 105 104 105 110 110	111 109 100 106 106 106 107 118 107 118 107
D	SCOUN	T BATES.	Lond	lon,	8 <b>sp</b> t. 23	City of London, 1st pref. Hed. 1895	04 04	104 1 109 1	10 <b>0</b> 10 <b>0</b> 10 <b>6</b> 114
nk Bi do. ade B do.	111g 8 (	ntbs		18 28 18 28	11 11 22	City of Quebec 64 Con. 1999, do do. 1678, 1998, City of Winnipeg, deb. 1997, do. do. deb. 1914,	67 67 07	114 J 167 J	

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## THE MONETARY TIMES.

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Leading Manufacturers.	T0	RONTC	PRICES CUR	RENT	-Oct. 6th, 1892.	
The Canadian Office and School	Name of Article.	Wholesal Bates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.
Furniture Co., (L'td.)	Breadstuffs. FLOUB: (# brl.) f.o.c. Manitoba Patent	\$ c. \$ c. 4 40 4 50	GroceriesCon. Almonds, Taragona.	\$ 0. \$ 0. U 141 U 10	Hardware.—Con. IBON WIRE :	\$ c. \$ c.
PRESTON, ONT.	" Strong Bakers Patent (WntrWheat)	4 00 4 10 3 50 3 60	Almonds, Ivica Filberts, Sicily Walnuts, Bord	0 104 0 11	Bright Annealed Galvanized	Bee Market Report
SUCCESSORS TO W. STAHLSCHMIDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF	" Spring " Straight Roller	0 00 0 00 3 20 3 30 3 10 3 15	Grenoble SYBUPS:Com to fine lb	0 141 0 15 0 014 0 021	Barbed wire, galv d. Coil chain # in	0 042 0 00
Office, School, Church and Lodge	Extra Oatmeal Standard '' Granulated	3 60 4 10 3 60 0 00 11 00 11 50	Amber lb Pale Amber lb MOLASSES : W. I. gal	0 0 2 0 03	" galv	60 to 524% 35 to 374% 724tc:774%
	Ostmeal Standard Granulated Bran, & ton GRAIN: f.o.c. Winter Wheat, No. 1		New Orleans	0 28 0 42	" ra head o Boiler tubes, 2 in " " S in	70 to 75% 0 10 0 114 01134 0 14
FURNITURE.	"No. 9 No. 3 Bpring Wheat, No. 1	0 60 0 62 0 65	Japan Grand Duke SPICES: Alispice	0 038 0 002	STEEL: Cast	0 15 0 14 0 11 0 L0
	" No. 3	0 6) 0 62	Cassia, whole ¥ lb Cloves	0 15 0 16	Boiler plate, ± 1n " 5/16 in " § dsth'ck'r	2 235 U00 2 245 U00 2 245 000
	Man. hard, No. 1 " " No. 2 " " No. 3	0 85 0 87	Ginger, ground "Jamaics,root Nutmegs	0 90 0 95	DIGIGN SLOG	M_00 0 00
	Barley No. 1 " No. 9 " No. 8 Extra.	0 40 0 41 0 37 0 58 0 35 0 36	Mace Pepper, black	1 00 1 10 0 13 0 16	50 and 60 dy A.P. 40 dy A.P. 30 dy A.P.	12130 000 1235 000 140 000
	" No. 3 Oate	0 30 0 32 0 30 0 31 0 60 0 61	SUGARS: Barbadoes	0 18 0 98 0 03 <u>7</u> 0 04 <u>1</u>	40 dyA.P. 30 dy A.P. 90, 16, 12 dy A.P. 10 dy A.P. 8 and 9 dy A.P. 6 and 7 dy A.P. 4 and 6 dy A.P.	2 45 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 55 0 00
	Peas Bye Corn Timothy Seed, 481bs	0 60 0 66	Extra Granulated Bedpath Paris Lump Very bright	0 944 0 944 0 068 0 954 0 345 0 944		
OFFICE DESK NO. 56	Olover, Alsike, 60	7 00 8 00	Bright Yellow Med. " "	U 042 U 042 0 038 C 984	3 dy A.P. 4 and 5 dy C.P. 8 dy C.P.	2 00 0 00 2 2 00 00 2 2 00 00 00 00 00 0
SEND FOR CATALOGUE	Hungarian Grass, 48 Millet		TEAS: Japan.	0 10 0 45	HOBSE NAILS : Pointed and finished HOBSE SKORS, 100 lbs.	60to60&10% 8 60 0 00
	Provisions.		Japan, new Yokoha.com.tugood " fine to choce	030 040	CANADA PLATES: Garth	2 80 2 95
GEO. F. BOSTWICK, No. 34 Front Street West, Toronto.	Butter, choice, $\Psi$ lb. Oncesse Dried Apples	0 19 0 041	Nagasa. com. to good Congou & Bouchong. Oolong, good to fina.	0 16 0 65 1	Abercarne Frood TIN PLATES : 10 UOKS.	990 995 300 310 375 4 00
	Evaporated Apples.	0 18 0 25	Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 16 0 30	IC Charcoal	4 25 4 50 5 25 5 50
WM. BARBER & BROS.,	Beel, most Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear "Cumb'rl'd out	15 00 16 00 0 00 0 08 0 07 0 00	" med. to choice " extra choice Gunpwd. com to med	0 50 0 55	DO "	6 25 6 50 4 00 4 25 6 25 6 50
PAPERMAKERS,	Hams	0 00 0 11	" med to fine " fine to finest Indian-Darjeelings	0 85 0 40 0 50 0 55 0 85 0 45	WINDOW GLASS:	140 145
GEORGETOWN, · · ONTARIO	Lard, pure	0 093 0 10	Pekoes, broken Pekoes	0 50 0 40 0 25 0 35	96 x 40	1 56 1 60 3 40 3 50 3 70 3 80
Book Papers. Weekly News, and Colored	Honey, liquid		Ceylons—B'k'n Pekoes Pekoes Pekoe Souchongs		Bisal	0 111 0 121
Specialties. JOHN B. BARBER.	Salt.		TOBACCO, Manufactr'd Dark P. of W Myrtle Navy	0 51 0 513	Lath yarn Axms: New York	5 775 8 00
	Liv'rpool ocarse, ¥ bg Canadian, ¥ bri "Eureka, ¥ 56 lbs Washington, 50 "	1 35 1 40 0 70 0 75	Solace Brier 75	0 50 0 56	Lance	775800 925950
THE OSHAWA	Washington, 50 O. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy Bice's dairy	0 45 0 00 0 60 0 00	Rough and Ready 7s Index 7s	0 64 0 00	Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. gal	0 45 0 50
MALLEABLE IRON CO.	Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1 " No. 9	0 94 0 96	Wines, Liquors, &c.	0 58 0 00	Palm, W lb Lard, ext. Nol Morse's	
MALLEABLE IRON,	Blaughter, heavy No. 1 light	0 93 0 95	" fine old Sherry, medium	9 50 4 00 1 50 9 75 3 00 4 50	Linseed, raw	0 57 0 60 0 60 0 63 1 40 0 00
MALILEABLE INON,	" No. "	0 94 0 97	PORTER : Guinness, pis	1 65 1 80	Seal. straw	0 50 0 55
CASTINGS		0 30 0 32 0 32 0 35 0 75 0 90	BRANDY: Hen'es'y case Martell's "	La 60 13 00	Petroleum. F. O. B., Toronto.	imp. gal. 0 14 0 00
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,	Kip Skins, French "English Domestic	0 70 0 75	J. Robin & Co.		" gingle bris	0 144 0 00
AND MISCHELLANBOUS PURPOSES. OSHAWA, CANADA.	" Veals Heml'k Calf (95 to 30) 36 to 44 lbs	0 70 0 80 1	GIN: De Kuypers, \vert gl. "B. & D" Green cases "Red "	8 95 8 50 5 75 6 UU	" Water "	021 022 023 024:
	Thomah Call	1 10 1 40 0 90 0 95 0 15 0 90	Booth's Old Tom	176 825 676 126	Paints, &c. White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs	8 50 0 00 <sup>1</sup>
	Bplits, large, ¥ lb "small Enameiled Cow, ¥ fi Patent	0 18 0 90	Imperial qts	8 00 8 76	White Lead, No. 1 "No. 9	5 25 0 00 5 00 0 00
	Pebble Grain Buff Bussets, light, \V lb	0 13 0 16 0 13 0 16 0 35 0 45	Pure Spis 65 o.r. ¥ I.gl	In Duty Bond Paia 1 26 4 07	Ked Lead	4 50 5 00
	Gambier Sumac	0 05 0 06 0 04 0 05 0 04 0 05	" 50 " " " " 25 u.p. " F'mily Prf Whisky	1 14 8 70 0 60 1 89 0 66 9 04	Yellow Ochre,Fr'neh Vermillion, Eng Vernish, No. 1 furn	0 001 1 100
The King Iron Works	Hides & Skins.	Per 1b.	Old Bourbon " "	0 66 9 04	Varnish No. 1 Carr Bro. Japan	1 50 0 00 0 80 1 00 0 65 1 25
	Cows, green Steers, 60 to 90 lbs Oured and Inspected	0 05 0 00 0 05 0 63 0 05 0 07	Bye Whisky, f yrs old Hardware.		Putty, per 100 lbs	9 123 9 95 9 00 0 463;
BUFFALO, N. Y.	Calfskins, green " cured Lambskins	0 07 0 08	TIN: Bars V lb	0 241 0 251	Drugs.	0 021 0 04
	Shearlings Tallow, rough Tallow, rendered	0 014 0 02	Sheet	0 16 0 91	BOPAT	
MARINE ENGINES	Wool. Fleece, comb'g ord	0 16 0 17 <sup>1</sup> 0 20 0 00	Pig Sheet	0 031 0 032 0 041 0 05 6c. & 121%	Camphor	0 65 0 70
	"Clothing Pulled combing "super	0 17 0 18 0 99 0 93	ZINC: Sheet	0 062 0 07	Carbon Cil	0 081 0 15
OUR SPECIALTY IS	" Bitth Groceries.	0 26 0 28	BRASS: Sheet	0 16 0 17 0 15 0 16 0 20 0 30	Oream Tartarlb. Epsom Salts Ext'ct Logwood, bulk "boxes	0 23 0 27
<b>Propeller Wheels</b>	Corres: Java ¥ lb., green, Rio	<b>8 c. 8 c.</b> 0 28       0 36         0 18       0 20	IBON: Pig. Summerlee Carnbroe	00 00 00 00 00 1	Glycerine, per lb	0 15 0 17 0 10 0 18 0 18 0 27
1 10halial Milaal9	Porto Rico "… Jamaica. "…	0 28 0 28 0 29 0 23 0 29 0 33	Bayview American No. 2 Soft Southern N. S. Siemens	298 50 93 00   21 95 00 00   32 00 00 10	Hellebore	0 18 0 15 5 (0 6 50
Ana their Excellence is Acknowledgeo	Mocha FRUIT: Baisins, London	2 40 9 50 0 00 0 00	Bar, ordinary Swedes, 1 in. or over Lowmoor	9 06 9 10 4 00 4 95	Morphia Sul	1 50 1 75
all over the Lakes.	"Bik b'skets "Valencias, new. New Sel d Valencias	0 064 0 074 0 064 0 084	Band "	9 50 0 00	Oil Lemon, Super Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide	8 25 3 50 0 19 0 14 8 60 3 75
8	"Sultanas	0.061.0.07.	Tank Plates		Sal Rochelle	0 064 0 18
WRITE FOR PRICES.	" Layer Val Currante Prov'i " Filiatra ce' " Patras Vostizza	0 043 0 001 0 07 0 075 0 08 8 005	do. Imitation GALVANIEND IBON; Best No. 99		Snellac	0 30 0 38
	Figs. Eleme. new		223.000 000 000 000 000	8 05 8 06	Soda Bicarb, W keg Tartaric Acid	0 02 0 02 2 75 3 00 0 40 0 42
	Prunes, in Casks Prunes, new	u uogiu 08 į	··· 28	0 05 <u>1</u> 0 00 1	Oitrie Aold	0 53 0 69

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