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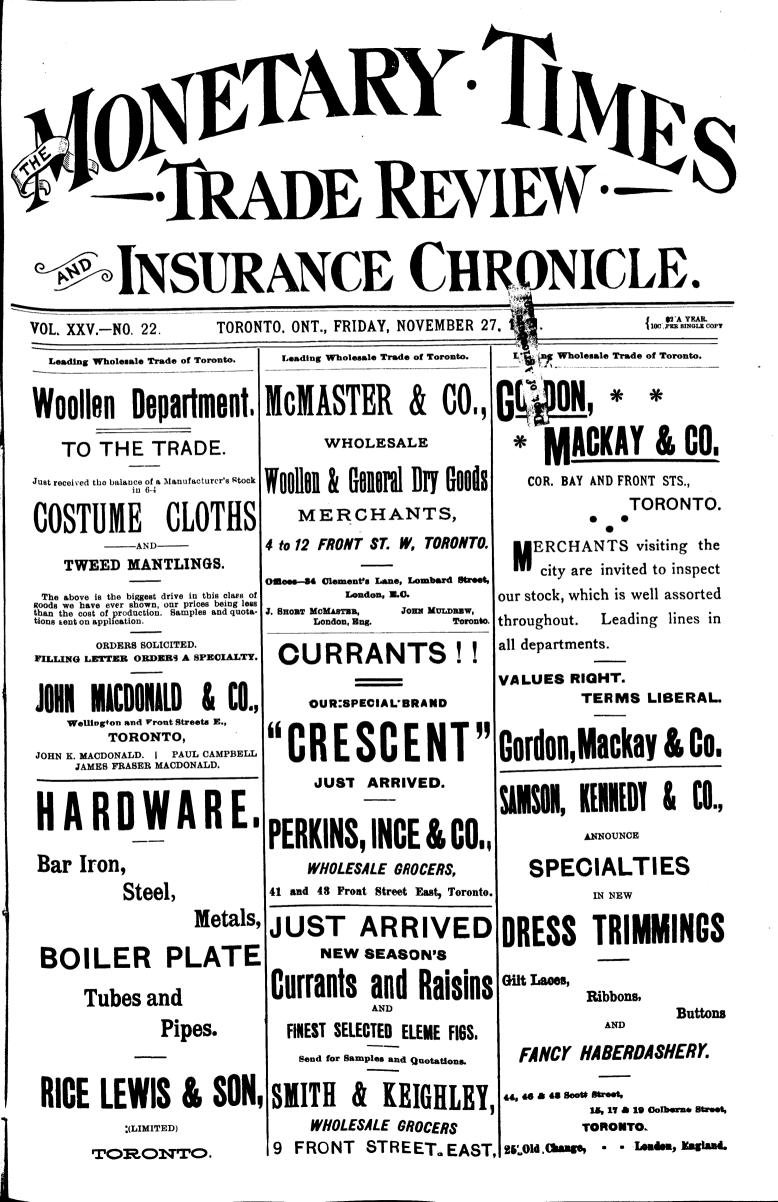
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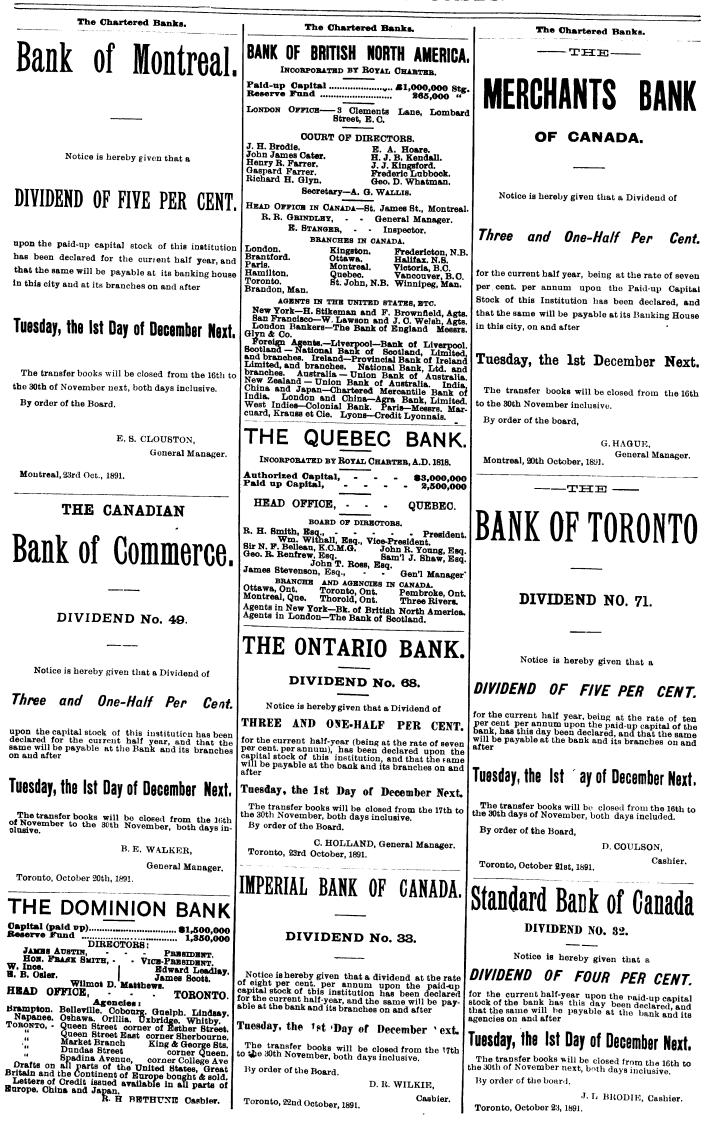
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 \$200,000

 Reserve
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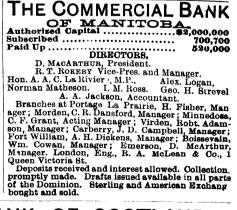


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THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. FREDERICTON, N.B.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1864.



#### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED 1825.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom. DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free

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HEAD OFFICE, - OSHAWA,	ONT.
Capital Authorized	\$1,000,000
Uapital Subscribed	500,000
Capital Paid-up	850,000

# PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

# A BANQUE NATIONALE.



OBHAWA, ONT	1
and the baselined	
Oapital Subscribed	\$300,000
Deposits and Can. Debentures	75,000
	000,000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Beal Estate and Municipal Debentures Deposits received and interest allowed, W. F. COWAN, President. W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President. T. H. MOMILIAN, Sec-Trees.





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FACTORIES, PARKDALE, TORONTO.

Fire Hose, Macintosh Clothing, &c.

THE ONLY RUBBER FACTORY IN ONTARIO.



THE Sherbrooke by law granting a bonus of \$25,000 to the Jenckes Machine Company has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

A BAKER named Robert McGrory, at Brockville, has made an unexpected assignment, and R. W. Vandewater, dealer in pianos, &c., at Kingston, has already assigned.

TENDERS are invited up to the 30th Nov. by the town treasurer of Collingwood for the purchase of \$12,000 worth of debentures bearing interest at five per cent. per annum.

WORD comes that a private banking concern has been opened in Beeton, by Mr. Henry Jackson, of G. & H. Jackson, at Egmondville, Ont. Mr. J. purposes selling out at Egmondville and living at Beeton.

OWING to the complications with S. Wigle & Son, who recently failed, W. F. McKenzie, carriage maker, at Learnington, has assigned with liabilities of about \$7,000, about one-half of which is due the first-named firm.

THE Montreal Freehold Company is among the latest to seek for incorporation with a capital of \$500,000, to do a general building and mortgage loan business. The promoters are Robert Archer, of Montreal, and Robert Jaffray, John Burns, William Christie, and Frederick J. Stewart, of Toronto.

At a meeting of the creditors of J. E. Brown & Co., jewellers here, whose failure we noted last week, an offer of 40 per cent. was made by the insolvent, but refused. However, the creditors seemed willing to accept an offer of 50 per cent. As this was not forthcoming, it was decided to sell the stock and wind up the business.

At a meeting of the oreditors of Thos. Cowan, boot and shoe dealer, at Thorold, no offer was made, and he has assigned to H. Barber & Co. with liabilities of \$2,500. It is likely that the business will be wound up.——The grocery stock of C. J. Thomas, in this city, who assigned some days ago, h s been sold at 57<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents in the dollar.

A DESPATCH from St. John, N.B., says that James A. Reid, proprietor of the 20th Century Boot and Shoe Store in that city, skipped out on Sunday night by Boston train, leaving Montreal and Quebec creditors to mourn his departure for \$16,000. A few days ago he quietly assigned to Thos. F. Sutherland, of St. John.

SINCE our last, the dry goods stock of Dumaresq & Co., barkrupts, Montreal, was sold by the firm of James Stewart & Co.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

J. F. EBY. Indian Assam Ceylon Extra Value. Write for Samples. EBY, BLAIN & Co., TORONTO. ONT.

The stock and fixtures, valued at \$2,672.55, brought 54 cents on the dollar, and the book debts, valued at \$2,365.28, were sold at 26 cents on the dollar. Messrs. H. Wolff & Co. were the purchasers of both.

ELLA MARTIN, doing a general business at Buckingham, Que., under style James Martin & Co., has assigned with liabilities of \$4,500. —Mary Jane Leblanc, who has been keeping store at Carlton, Que., for a few years, has assigned; liabilities, \$3,000. Estate will likely pay 30 to 35c. on \$.—Hormidas Denis, general dealer, St. Hilaire, Que., has secured an extension.

THE creditors of the Vermilyea Corset Co., at West Toronto Junction, have authorized the sale of a portion of the stock by auction. Madame Vermilyea will take the remainder and continue the business.—In the same place the stock of the Strachan Shoe Co., amounting to \$1,800,will be sold by auction. The plant of the Globe Tobacco Co., London, has been sold to Albert Smith & Co., cigar manufacturers, for \$6,000.

At the cotton mills in St. John, there are about 500 operatives at work in both mills. Mr. Parks says there is now, under the new control of the Canadian mills, a better distribution of the products of the different mills throughout the Dominion. Makers now run on special lines of goods for a certain time, after which they proceed to make another class, and in this way overproduction of any special line is checked.

THE following traders in Montreal have assigned: E. Pepin & Co., dry goods, liabilities \$1,800; Arcadius Gosselin, restaurant, liabilities \$1,400; Jules Giroux & Co., manufacturers' agents, etc., liabilities \$4,500; J. A. Peltier, grocer, liabilities, \$4,942. Wm. Branchaud, grocer, has compromised liabilities of \$3,000 at sixty per cent. cash, and George A. Crossley, contractor, Montreal, is reported missing. His creditors are to meet on December 1st.

WE are advised (of a group of failures in Ottawa. Two of the firms were picture-fram ers in a small way, namely, W. A. Armour & Co., and Chevrier & Co., and both have been closed under landlord's warrant.—L. Belanger, a small laund y man, has "skipped out," leaving hardly sufficient to pay rent. — James S. Kingston, plumber, has assigned with small liabilities. F. A Gendron, jeweller, has also assigned. His business did not amount to much, peddling among the lumbering shanties, and he owes but little.

A BUSINESS change in Seaforth is reported by the *Expositor*:-Mr. Wm. Hamilton, who has been a boot and shoe dealer there in company with Mr. Donald McInnes, has disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Thomas Richardson, and intends removing to Stratford in two months, where he has purchased the retail business of his brother. Mr. Mc-Innes has secured as his new partner, Mr. Richardson, who has been a resident of the town for a long time, and is well spoken of.

"HEAVY expenses, strong opposition, insufficient capital were, so far as I can ascertain, the causes of their failure." So writes our Quebec correspondent with respect to the firm of Bergevin & Roy, dry goods dealers in that city. They owe \$34,000, it appears, which implies disgracefully large lines of credit given by wholesale people who were only supposed to have \$4,000 capital.——In the same city we note the assignment of Hansen & Schwartz, ship brokers, and of Portugas & Lemay, furniture dealers.

At the auction room of Suckling & Co., Toronto, on Wednesday, the general dry goods and boot stock of Singer Bros., Toronto, was sold to N. B. Gould of Port Hope at 46½c. on the dollar. The same firm's stock, at Toronto, catalogued at \$8,575, was sold to Cockburn Drake of Toronto for 37½c. on the dollar. The general stock of M. H. Cole, Ridgetown, Ont., valued at \$7,923, was knocked down to Mara & Co. of Galt for 26c. on the dollar. J. Villiers of Barrie offered his bankrupt furnishings stock, valued at \$2,000, by the hammer, and it was sold at 56½c. on the dollar.

A CONSIDERABLE failure is reported from Richmond, Que. It is that of J. C. Bedard, dealer in bark, lumber, &c., who has assigned, with liabilities estimated at \$50,000. Recent losses in lumber and slate quarries are given as the cause of his failure.— Charles Bedard, undertaker, of same place, has also assigned, brought about by the failure of J. C., for whom he is said to have endorsed to the extent of about \$10,000.—Frank Farley, storekeeper at St. Valerie de Bulstrode, has assigned; his liabilities are placed at \$19,000, but his wife is said to figure as a creditor for \$10,000.

B. McWILLIAMS, a fruit dealer in Toronto, is in trouble, and has assigned with assets and liabilities of about \$1,000 each. Another dealer in fruit here, named J. A. Muter, is also in trouble and has assigned to John McMillan, his principal creditor. About five years ago he failed as a grocer and compromised at 30

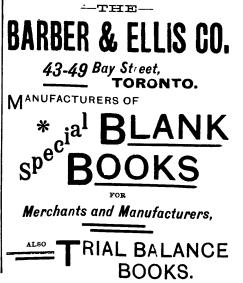
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per cent. Another Toronto assignment is that of George Dann, butcher. He has been in business about six years and owes about \$2,000. Mrs. Chas. Moulds, speculative builder here, has assigned. Her husband has been struggling for some time to work off judgments against him. In the same line of business here Samuel Davidson has got into difficulty. E. R. C. Clarkson has received his assignment.

THE creditors of Grant & Co., hatters, &c., in Toronto, gave an extension of time, but not many days later the firm discovered that they could not carry out the proposed arrangement, and offered instead a compromise at 75 cents in the dollar. Since this offer was made they have assigned to Campbell & May. Their liabilities are, as stated last week, \$12,000. It is about four years ago since the senior member of the firm came to this city with about \$20,000, which he had made in the hardware trade in we tern towns of this province, and started business with T. A. Johnson, who had experience as a hatter and furrier. Probably no branch of business has been greater demoralized than this here during the past three or four years.

In Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, L. B. Cochrane began, as a general storekeeper, in 1886, but owing to lack of attention to business he has not succeeded. A meeting of his creditors has been called, and he has assigned.----The landlord is in possession of the jewellery stock of Barron & Peterson, wholesale jewellers in Winnipeg. For some time past the firm's drafts have not been regularly met at maturity. and the fact that they have been behind with their rent cannot surprise those who have granted them credits.----Last February, A.S. Christie started the boot and shoe business in Winnipeg a second time, admitting a partner named Orr, a farmer, who, upon retiring less than two months ago, left \$1,500 in the business. Christie has now assigned.

A STRIKING and artistic illustration of what may be done in the way of practically demonstrating the utility of an article, is seen in the Lamp Room of Messrs. Gowans, Kent & Co., of this city. When one pulls aside the curtain which hides the entrance, he finds himself treading on the softest of carpets, amidst the mellow rays of the incandescent light disposed in pear shaped globes around the ceiling bor-Scattered throughout the room are der. scores of lamps of many designs, several being lit and showing off their good points to the critical buyer. Here are lamps for the drawing room, dining room, bedroom, hall, piano,

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Early Rising.

Fast Working.

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etc., in all sizes and shapes, and colors of shades. Underneath a tall lamp with a yellow silk canopy is the desk of the manager, who might well be termed the genie of the lamps.

THE Province of Quebec furnishes a considerable list of failed traders this week, albeit many of them owe but trivial amounts. We note the assignment of Martin. fils & Co.. general dealers at Rimouski; Michael Hayes, at Sheenboro', who owes \$4,000; Patrick Mc-Mahon, Chichester; Joseph L. Roberge, Thetford Mines, who has obligations of \$20,000. all three of these general dealers. Then a firm of paper makers, etc., in a small way at Richelieu. Louis Boivin & Co., have assigned. J. H. Lefebvre, general dealer, Howick, has settled debts of \$1,500 for \$750; and a shoe-dealer and grocer named N. Bertrand, at Terrebonne, has got a compromise at 60 per cent., 40 of it cash. He only owes \$1,000 or less. A dry goods dealer at Three Rivers, named N. E. Morissette, and a general dealer named W. S. Samson, at Windsor Mills, have both assigned. Charles Lussier, a small storekeeper at Lake Weedon, Wolfe County, has run off, leaving liabilities of about \$1,000, and little or nothing to pay them with.

It is scarcely more than five years since W. R. Scott removed from Luther, where he had been doing a general store business, to Grand Valley, and it is something over a year since he admitted Joseph Wreith a partner. Being worth about \$5,000, the latter gave. like a prudent farmer, nearly \$4,000 to his wife, and invested the balance in goods, etc. With this additional capital it is probable that the firm would have succeeded had its senior member, who well understands the trade, given it the attention of former years. But like too many other persons in business, he was anxious to make a little money out of horseflesh, and those who handle such animals well know that they are now difficult to convert into money, even though they be fast roadsters. For some months past the firm have been slow in meeting their payments, and the dissatisfaction of creditors culminated in a meeting being held in this city. The statement then presented showed liabilities of \$6,000 and nominal assets of \$7,000. An offer of 70 per cent. was made by the insolvents, but they were thought able to pay at least 5 per cent. more, and the meeting adjourned to give the firm time to increase the offer.

LAST month, Wm. Campbell, dry goods dealer at Elora, assigned. Now he has arranged a compromise at 60 per cent.-

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UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

CARPETS AND CURTAINS,

16 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.

T. G. FOSTER.

Roger Dart has been in business a number of years as a carriage-maker in London. It appears that since 1883 he has managed badly and nearly all his effects have been covered by chattel mortgage. He has made an assignment.----Some years ago G. W. Pitt began the jewellery business in London, but before long he became involved, and the business was carried on by his wife and Merritt L. Green, under the style of Pitt & Green. A week ago the bailiff took possession of their premises for rent, but they succeeded in inducing him to retire. Now the landlord finds that the stock has been removed and the precise location of the parties is not known. J. F. Robinson commenced the tanning business two years ago in his father's old premises at Markham, but having little or no capital and not an excess of energy, he has failed and assigned.---Creditors had a little surprise the other day in the shape of the failure of W. Kirton, dealer in boots aud shoes. He was formerly in business at Courtwright, then at Sarnia. About two months ago he bought the stock of J. J. Jelly at Petrolia, amounting to \$3,000, at 10 per cent. discount, paying the greater portion of the purchase money in cash. So far his difficulties and assignment are unexplained to us.-J. A. Smith, furniture dealer, Port Arthur, has assigned, with assets of \$1,907, and liabilities of \$2.600.-Last April, J. M. Hamilton removed from Alvinston to Watford and started a small store. Not having any experience in that line of business, his failure, even at this early date, is not a surprise. ---- The sheriff is in possession of the effects of Ralph Long, who bought bankrupt stock at Woodstock for a couple of years. His property has always been covered by a chattel mortgage. Now there are no less than three, footing up the sum of \$5,000, besides judgments amounting to \$1,200. There is now a dispute as to the ownership of the goods.



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TORONTO.

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#### TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1891

### THE SITUATION.

The Treasury Department at Washington has instructed the collector of customs at Gloucester, Mass., to treat fish transferred from the nets of New Brunswick fishermen to an American schooner in the same way as fish purchased on shore, that is, subject it to duty. This will interfere largely with the profits of American fishermen in their capacity of dealers in fish. This business is irregular from its very nature, and has hitherto been tolerated rather than legalized. The American purchasers cannot truly swear that it is their own catch; henceforth the passing off of purchased fish as such will be smuggling, with the addition of perjury. We shall see how the new regulation will work. Over seventy years ago John Bristed, an American author, described the frontier fishermen as people who had no attachment to country, and with whom the prospect of a few more cod or herring would at any time be a sufficient inducement to change their nationality. If he did not libel them, perhaps the fishermen of Massachusetts will try the experiment of changing their nationality with every cargo.

Newfoundland's fantastical bit of nonintercourse with the Dominion continues: She refuses to sell frozen herring to Canada. One reason for this strange freak of the fishing island is that Canada opposed a proposed convention between Newfoundland and the United States. Another is that Canada sells herring to the French. This piece of retaliation is quite as injurious to Newfoundland as to Canada. It is something to know that the island is rich enough to throw profit to the dogs. That Newfoundland should desire to prevent Canada being the intermediary for supplying French fishermen with bait is natural and not unreasonable. But it seems that we are selling some of our own herring to the French. Why not? It is caught to be sold. It does not matter much, if at all, bourse. If, as the official Messenger of St. enacts it. An author's legal rights are

to us whether the French fishermen are successful or not, though it is a great object of Newfoundland to freeze them out. This difference of interest ought to form the ground for some common action between Canada and Newfoundland; but the latter are apparently not in a temper to see any. thing, even when it affects their interests so nearly, in a rational light. It is only right to give their temper time to cool. Nova Scotia fishermen call on our Government to retaliate by ceasing to allow New. foundland fish to enter our markets free, and by prohibiting her fishermen from fishing on our coasts.

Russia has at length fulfilled the expectation that she would add that of wheat to the prohibition of the exportation of rve. If one half of the stories that come to us about the famine in the land of the Czar be true, this is a measure of necessity, or is believed by the Government to be so. German journals, however, connect it with the refusal of the Government of Berlin to countenance a Russian loan, which, without forbidding it, was able to prevent its being undertaken by Berlin bankers. To prohibit the exportation of wheat in retaliation of the attitude of the German Government towards the loan, would be a lefthanded way of aiding Russian fianances; though the folly of the act ought not of itself perhaps to be fatal to its credibility. It is much more likely that Russia knows or believes that she will require all the wheat she has before the next harvest. Should this belief, supposing it to exist, be found to be too little hopeful, the prohibition may be removed. This is not likely to take place, if at all, for some time, and meanwhile the rest of the world must estimate the supply of breadstuffs without bringing Russia into account. The prohibition will embarrass the Russian farmers who have wheat to sell. This the government recognizes, and hus set apart 60,000,000 roubles, which is to go to them, presumably in the purchase of grain. There are people in Russia who believe that the present stock of wheat is not sufficient to last till next harvest, among them Count Tolstoi, who urges the Government to make timely purchases from the United States.

When the late Russian loan was offered on the Paris bourse, its success was spoken of as overwhelming. A different story is now told, which receives countenance from the necessity which has since arisen of feel. ing the Berlin loan market, only, as the event proved, to meet a repulse. Fiasco is the word now applied to the Russian loan. The French syndicate which undertook to float the loan assumed a task beyond its strength. It has had to be relieved in one way or another, not helpful to Russian finances, of a large portion of the £20,000,-000 which it undertook to float, and the Russian Government appears to have realized only £9,000,000, a little more than half what it expected. If French enthusiasm for its ally went no further than this, an appeal to Germany was pretty sure to end as it did. At present, Russia would appeal in vain for a loan to any European

Petersburg alleges, Russia, after meeting the expenses of the year, has in the treasury enough to carry her through the year 1892, she will not suffer greatly from the failure of the loans which she offered, though she may have to slacken railway expenditure, and may gain time to ruminate on the blessings of peace.

Still there is work for the Canadian hen to do. The United States have practically made it known that they have no longer any need for her eggs. Of this, they must be the best judges; but the Canadian hen is not greatly discouraged, and she goes on laying and hatching as if upmindful of the McKinley tariff and all its works. Within six months, thirty millions of Canadian eggs have found their way to England. And where the eggs go the chickens are learning to follow. The Canadian housewife, though she regrets the loss of an' old trade connection, does not spend her spare time in cursing McKinley or praying for unlimited reciprocity. Her lord, too, is finding a market for his barley over the water. The Americans will take it no longer; they have made up their minds to use the inferior article which nature allows to grow on their own soil, as they had a perfect right to do. Canadian barley is now finding a market in England to an extent beyond the most sanguine expectations; it is passing to the seaboard by the hundred thousand bushels, through the ports of the Republic where it was wont to be consumed. In these three Canadian products, eggs, chickens and barley, a great market is opening in England, though, of course, it is still behind what that of the United States used to be. The change of market is not of Canada's making; she did not begin the work which proved to be the turning of the stream ; she simply did what she could, when one outlet was closed, to find another, and she has got fairly on the way to success.

Of the Canadian copyright bill, which he finds suspended in the air, Professor Wilson says some hard things : that "it seems [not?] to realise that an author has any right or interest in his works." "The whole aspect of the question," he adds, " is assumed to be the protection of printers and publishers on either side of the Atlantic." This is a truth which was mildly suggested in these columns when the said printers and publishers were calling aloud for the right to take British copyrights without leave of the author, to fix the compensation which they would pay, and to compel him to deal with firms with which he had no liberty of contract, and in which he might not have the most unbound. ed confidence. If Americans steal the literary labor of Englishmen, because there is no means of preventing them, is that a reason why Canadians should receive an immoral charter to copy the bad example ? The question is easily asked. The author has a right to the fruit of his labor; but copyright is the creation of municipal law, which is inoperative, in the absence of special agreement, beyond the country that restricted to his own country, unless they be extended by international arrangement. The printers and publishers who assume to deal with the question, as Professor Wilson remarks, push the author aside, while pretending to act in his name. So far as their claim of a right to steal goes, it deserves no sanction, legal or moral. But the right of Canadian legislation is not to be measured by the equity of this particular bill.

At a conference of the National Conservative Association, of England, held in Birmingham, Col. Howard Vincent succeeded in getting adopted a resolution favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout the empire, and calling for the denunciation of existing treaties which stand in the way of the realization of this plan. The meeting was attended by Lord Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain. But while this resolution was passed, Lord Salisbury did not cease to speak of protection as a "heresy," and he expressed the fear that "the errors of foreign statesmen might be translated to Great Britain.' Does he include in the protectionist heresy the proposal of Col. Howard Vincent? What is the meaning of the fear he expressed that foreign economic errors may take possession of Great Britain? Has this any reference to what his own party had done, the very day on which he spoke, on the subject of preferential trade? It looks as if the Conservative party in England was no longer a unit on the question of preferential trade, and that Lord Salisbury has for once been found in the minority.

The British Premier has estimated that the public credit will be used to purchase land with the view of increasing the number of small proprietors in England. Want of employment in the country, caused by the ruinous condition of agriculture, has driven large numbers of people to the towns, where their labor is not required. In the hope of being able to turn the tide, an effort will be made to settle such people upon land, in small holdings. The land will have to be bought, and the public exchequer will have to find the means, whatever may be the scheme for repayment.

The murder of Christian missionaries and their converts in Northern China has been renewed. The official explanation is hat these outrages are the work of Mongolian robbers, but other accounts represent them as the result of a formidable movement of insurgent forces. The Gov. ernment has sent troops to put a stop to the outrages. It has even decreed the publishing of anti-foreign placards to be a capital offence, and given power to the local authorities to proceed to execution without referring to the imperial authority. In all these cases the arm of authority proves to be too short or too feeble to reach the offenders and inflict condign punishment.

THE recent experiment of lighting some sixty omnibuses in London by electricity for a period of twelve months has proved a success. The public will shortly find it working in most of these vehicles.

#### M. LAURIER ON TRADE RELATIONS.

At the last general election, M. Laurier left a doubt whether, if he got a chance of negotiating a treaty with the United States, he would be willing to include the whole range of manufactures in a reciprocity scheme. That doubt has been removed by his Boston utterances. In the first of the two speeches which he delivered in that city, he said: "We are willing, whenever a new treaty is regotiated between the two nations, that it shall not apply to one class but to all classes of goods, whether natural or manufactured." The occasion, an aft rdinner speech, was not one in which the speaker would be expected to demonstrate that a treaty on these lines would be for the benefit of Canada. In the article of coal, he did show that a free exchange would be mutually beneficial; but in the proposal to include manufactures of all kinds, he made no such attempt. We have no doubt, however, that, on a suitable occasion, he would have something to say with reference to them. A reciprocity treaty may arrive at equality of treatment in either of two ways: it may mutually lower or mutually abolish duties. The first step in the solution of the problem would be to see that equal concessions and equivalent sacrifices are made, to secure greater freedom of trade.

Reciprocity of tariffs, if it had this object in view, might be made to serve a beneficent purpose: reciprocity in free imports on both sides, the last word of Free Trade, would be better still. But to secure either the one or the other, the sacrifices should be equal: and this would be possible only if, to begin with, existing duties stood on a common level. This, however, is far from being the case.

The duties on manufactures, which the Americans desire to have removed, are high; the duties on the products of the farm, the forest, and the fisheries, which Canada desires to have removed, are low. The difference arises from the policy of the two countries; both put higher duties on manufactures than on raw produce. In removing the latter, the Americans would be making a small concession; in consenting to the abolition of the former, Canada would be making a far greater. The conditions of the arrangement would be unequal, and the respective sacrifices would be of the same character. From such a basis of exchange, true reciprocity would not result. Instead of a mutual remission of equivalent duties, the concessions would be unequal: Canada would remit high duties to get the benefit of the remission by the Americans of low duties. The transaction would be adjusted by the Americans using light weights to measure the value of what they handed over to us, while we should be required to use for their benefit a weight two or three times as heavy.

Even this consideration need not weigh much, if no other evil consequences were involved. We need not stop to exact precise equivalents in duties, if the measure of free trade we were getting did not hamper and restrict our dealings with other countries better able to supply the manufactures we want than the United States is.

American manufactures are produced under a hot-bed system of high duties, and without such duties the manufacturers themselves tell us they would not be produced at all. A tariff wall of excessive height is built for the express purpose of checking or destroying foreign competition. The Americans do not propose to lower their wall so as to leave Canada, in case she accepted the proposed arrangement, a reasonable option in the purchase of foreign goods. We should be obliged to buy their goods at whatever sacrifice, since we should be debarred by our own act from making the choice of the goods of England, France and Germany that is now open to us. In this way we should get too large a measure of general restriction with our free trade with a single nation. To secure that freedom of trade we should cut ourselves off from trade with other nations; the sacrifice would be too great for the benefit it would bring: in other words, we should be buying free trade on one side, at too high a figure, and be obliged to take as part of the bargain an extensive and injurious restriction on the other. On the whole transaction, the loss would not fail to outweigh the gain.

M. Laurier complains that the economical question is embarrassed, unfairly he believes, with political considerations. We regret with him that the economic question cannot be separated from the political; but on consideration, he will find this impossible. Most questions of political economy have a political and economic side, as the nomenclature implies. And it is the practice of statesmen to give predominance to the political element whenever they see in it the highest interest. Nobody could prevent Horace Greeley or Consul Potter believing that the United States could capture Canada by employing the starving process, refusing to it any measure of reciprocity in trade; nobody can prevent any Canadian believing that the surrender of Canada could be more effectually enforced by the Americans in what he may regard as entrapping this country into unlimited reciprocity. Both conclusions belong to the speculative order : one already stands disproved, and the other might be after a test was made. So far as either of these beliefs is entertained, it is entitled to the respect due to sincerity; though pretended fears, which rightly or wrongly, some are accused of putting forward, deserve only contempt. In discussing the desirability of an international treaty, the political element cannot be suppressed, and it is not desirable that it should be. We do not here use the word in a party sense. Individuals are free to embrace unlimited reciprocity, and so is a political party, but it is not the less a misfortune that it has been taken up by a party out of power, a party which makes known in advance that it would be ready, if the chance should occur, to yield practically every thing the Americans ask. If it were to come into power to-morrow that party could not carry this promise into effect. But if the American Government believes that it could, Washington statesmen will feel less inclination to conclude a

with Canada. In the meantime M. Laurier is actuated by motives that are creditable, but the result of his offers, made on the season. The ports to which they found street, so to speak, to negotiate a treaty on lines which, it is known in advance, would quite suit the Americans, and which Canada has declared she could not accept, are likely to be unfortunate.

# THE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.

An export trade which amounts in volume to seven millions of dollars in a season, is an important one. This may be predicated of the live cattle and sheep ocean export trade of Canada. The last cattle load from Montreal to Great Britain was taken out on Saturday last by steamship " Lake Winnipeg." But on the whole the season has not been a remunerative one. And this will account for the falling off of some twelve per cent. in shipments. This year the exports of live cattle from Montreal were 109,194 head, against 123,636 head for the same period last year, the first break in a series of increases year by year for ten years. There is a decrease, too, in the export of sheep, the figures this year being 32,042 against 43,372 head iu the navigable season of 1890. It is to be borne in mind, however, that cattle to the number of some thousands of head were sent from Canada to Great Britain by United States ports this year, perhaps 4,000 or 5,000 head.

The reasons for the unprofitable results of the season's export cattle trade are vari-In old-country markets American ous. cattle were offering more freely than usual, in addition to which the offerings of Irish cattle were large, and British buyers appeared to have agreed early in the year on low prices. It happened, too, that a couple of United States buyers came over here and bought up all the distillery fed cattle, some 8,000 or 9,000 in number, at full prices, which had the effect of putting up the market for our exporters generally. It would be too much to say that Canadian operators are sorry because these good Americans lost heavily on their venture; there is very little satisfaction to be derived from the fact. Liverpool and London were both bad markets for cattle during almost the whole of the five months ended with November. Glasgow yielded very fair returns in July and August, but not since. And the other Scotch ports, Dundee and Aberdeen, gave good returns from 1st July to mid-October, though bad as bad could be in May and June. The last four or six weeks have been "disastrous" generally. It is worth noting, too, that losses of cattle by stress of weather have been more than one per cent., the number so lost being placed at 1,300.

An interesting review of the trade, abounding in statistics, is given by the Montreal Gazette of 23rd instant. From it we learn that in the fifteen years, 1877 to 1891, both inclusive, 817,000 cattle and 795,000 sheep were shipped from Canada to trans-Atlantic ports. Cattle exports, which numbered 6,940 head in the first of these

ginning with 9,509 head, reached 93,800 head in 1886, and declined to 32,042 this their way were as in the subjoined table :

1891.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Liverpool	32,138	16,635
Glasgow		50
Dundee	12,013	• • • • • • •
Aberdeen	10,761	100
London	9,173	12,238
Bristol	8,964	2,913
Newcastle		106
Leith	748	•••••
Total	110,089	32,042

The names of forty two shippers are given, twenty five of whom shipped less than 1,000 head each. The largest shipper was Mr. John Crowe, 20,729 head. During the season now closed 909 carloads of cattle were carried for this gentleman by the C. P. R. alone. Eakins comes next, and then Flanagan and Bickerdike.

# THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

We observe that the members of the Civil Service Commission have held their first meeting, and that Mr. George Hague has been chosen chairman. The choice is a deserved tribute to Mr. Hague's experience and ability. It may be premised that the work of the commission will not be light, and that it may be unpleasant. But if it result in defining plans reasonably sure to prevent robbery of the Government, great good will have been done. Another feature may properly come within the purview of this commission : the easy-going dawdling methods-what is called work in some of the departments at Ottawa. We are glad to notice that the first thing Mr. Dawson, the new Queen's Printer, did, was to notify his staff that they should not put on their coats for the day at four p.m., but should work till five. What is needed is that the work done at Parliament Hill by the employees whom the people of Canada pay, shall be placed upon the same basis as work done by any other sort of clerks, that honest and capable work only shall be paid for, and that dudes and loafers shall not be permitted to prey on the public. Unfortunately it seems that there will always be some snobs in the public departments, they cannot be entirely got rid of; but they can be, and they should be, made to understand that they owe the public not only good service but civility.

# FIRE INSURANCE MATTERS.

The discovery of natural gas and the rapil development of electricity as an illuminant and as a motive power, are two most important factors in relation to the fire hazard. The principal danger in the ues of natural gas arises from the variable pressure of the gas wells. At times the pressure becomes so weak that the lights and fires in the buildings in which it is used become extinguished. When the pressure increases the gas is forced into them without being all consumed, and when a light is introduced, an explosion is sure to follow. Various devices have been invented years, maintained a pretty regular increase, to regulate the pressure; but the greatest until in each of the two latest seasons 100,-care must be exercised in using natural gas 000 head was exceeded; while sheep, be-to prevent accidents. The Canadian Fire and 2 ozs of gold to the ton."

Underwriters' Association, in dealing with natural gas, adopted the rules prescribed for its use in Pittsburg, where natural gas has been in use for considerable time.

Then in the case of electric light it may be said that this is the safest of all lights, provided the installations are properly made. To secure this end the association at present pays for the inspection of all electric light plant. They find this to be absolutely necessary, as many of the construction companies use very inferior material, which renders the use of electric light extremely dangerous. The public finding that the association pays for the inspection, a clause is almost always put in the contract with construction companies that the work must be done subject to the approval of the association before it is paid for. This has a most salutary effect in securing proper wiring, and consequently less danger of accidents.

We understand that the questions of com. mission to ageuts, and the rating of dwellings in Western Ontario, were considered and dealt with at the meeting in Montreal last week, subject to the approval of the representatives of absent companies. The policy of the association in grading cities. towns and villages according to their fire appliances, has worked marvellously well. There are at the present time, we are told. eight places in class A, nine in class B. twenty-nine in class C, all having waterworks of various degrees of efficiency; fifty in class D, and forty three in class E. All other places in class F, as having no fire appliances of any kind. The rates of insurance in each class, A, B, C, D, E and F, are various, the lowest rates being charged in class A, and the highest in class F. During the past year many places have had their classification raised, and several places have been lowered, not having been kept up to the standard requirements of the association.

"Sir," said one of the visiting underwriters to another, on the occasion of the parade of the fire brigade on the association's visit to Montreal, "when I look at this splendid display, and realize the immense number of fire fighting machines, so well equipped, that Montreal possesses, the wonder is to my mind, how so many great fires occur in that city." Doubtless other people have said or thought the same thing. Incendiarism is said to be the origin of many of them. A committee was appointed in Montreal and another in Toronto to endeavor to check the growing evil, by offering a reward for the conviction of the incendiary. Chief Benoit is manifestly proud of his brigade and its equipment. Alderman Stephens, chairman of the fire committee, is regarded as a good man for the place. Much of the efficiency of the brigade is attributed to the constant supervision of the worthy alderman.

<sup>-</sup>About twenty miles from Bathurst, New Brunswick, there has been discovered, so Mr. Thomas Gordon Oliver writes us, a deposit of sulphate of iron containing a large percentage of gold and silver. The rock bearing this is said to be five miles long and 23 feet across.

# MONTREAL IMPORT AND EXPORT FIGURES.

The statistics of import and export of that city are never to be obtained at the Montreal Custom House promptly at the close of any month. One must wait ten days or a fortnight for them, whereas the Toronto figures are obtainable at her Customs office about the third or fifth of the following month. The figures which follow were procured for us on Thursday of last week, too late for our last issue. Value of imports at Montreal last month was \$3,665,281, and of exports \$5,845,-687, aggregate thus \$9,510,968. In the previous October imports were larger by \$675,000 (most of the excess consisted of melado), but exports \$1,337,000 less, the aggrega'e in that month being \$8.829.236.

Free goods constituted not far from one-half the imports (\$1,695,733) last month. Coin and bullion, \$30,873. The falling off was general in dutiable goods, as a glance at the subjoined list will show; in fact the only notable items exhibiting increased purchase were spirits and wines, leather, earthenware and china, paper goods, drugs and manufactures of wood. There was a distinct decline in dry goods imports, and entries of metals were \$120,000 less than in the previous October.

IMPORT8.	
Oct. 91. Cotton goods	2 \$97,595 1 31,803 8 11,768 9 17,178 5 54,959
Total dry goods\$349,602	
Iron and steel goods         \$486,913           Brass goods         15,383           Lead and m'frs         7,143           Copper do.         6,803           Other metals         11,594           Coal, bituminous         5,965           do., anthracite	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Musical instruments         12,366           Oils         49,125           Paper goods         39,516           Paints         46,311           Spirits and wines         68,395           Tobacco and cigars         13,156           Wood m'frs.         34,957	3         14,320           3         72,394           5         31,179           5         51,258           8         63,649           8         14,624

Turning to exports, the aggregate of Canadian products sent abroad was last month \$3,918,791 in value, the difference between this sum and \$5,845,687, being made up of United States dairy produce, provisions, wheat, wheat flour, rye, and Indian corn, to the value of nearly two million dollars, which reached Montreal from the Northern or Western States by Canadian routes bound eastward. We shall first give the figures of our domestic products exported, premising that "Products of the Mine" includes mineral phosphate or apatite, as well as ores and coal.

#### EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.

Oct., 1891.	Oct., 1890
91,720	\$ 161,710
13,887	17.075
132,948	408,505
930,170	483,907
2,610,208	2,573,310
139,458	119,264
	91,720 13,887 132,948 930,170 2,610,208

\$3,918,791 \$3,763,772

The American goods classed among exports, in addition to above table, include, Oct., 1891: Butter, \$53,270; cheese, \$91,740; wheat, \$929,-988; rye, \$462,195; maize, \$335,710; flour,

cluded \$225,000 worth of fruit; \$125,000 worth of flour: \$75,000 worth of wheat, and \$54,000 worth of oats. Cheese amounted to \$1,162,-654, and butter to \$175,405; horned cattle, slightly over a million dollars

# DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

SMITH V. BAKER & Sons (Negligence).-When a workman engaged in an employment not in itself dangerous is exposed to danger arising from an operation in another department over which he has no control, the danger being created or enhanced by the negligence of the employer, the mere fact that he undertakes or continues in such employment with full knowledge and understanding of the danger, is not conclusive to show that he had undertaken the risk so as to make the maxim "Volenti non fit injuria" applicable in case of injury. The question whether he has so undertaken the risk is one of fact and not of law; and this is so both at commor law and in cases arising under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880.

The plaintiff in the present case was employed by railway contractors to drill holes in a rock cutting near a crane worked by men in the employ of the contractors. The crane lifted stones, and at times swung them over the plaintiff's head without warning. The plaintiff was fully aware of the danger to which he was exposed by thus working near the crane, without any warning being given, and had been thus employed for months. A stone having fallen from the crane and injured the plaintiff, he sued his employers in the County Court under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880. The jury found (1) that the machinery for lifting the stone, taken as a whole, was not reasonably fit for the purposes for which it was applied ; (2) that the omission to supply special means of warning was a defect in the ways, works, machinery and plant; (3) that the employers or some person engaged by them to look after the condition of the works, etc., were guilty of negligence in not remedying the defect; (4) that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence; (5) that he did not vlountarily undertake a risky employment with a knowledge of its risks; and returned a verdict for the plaintiff for damages. Application having been made to enter judgment for the defendants on the ground that the case ought not to have gone to a jury, the plaintiff having admitted that be knew the risk and voluntarily incurred it :

Held that the mere fact that the plaintiff undertook and continued in the employment with full knowledge and understanding of the danger arising from the systematic neglect to give warning, did not preclude him from recovering; that the evidence would justify a finding that the plaintiff did not voluntarily undertake the risk of injury; that the maxim "Volenti non fit injuria" did not apply; and that the action was maintainable.

BENTLEY V. MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY Co.-Where a right is given by statute to do acts causing damage to other persons' property, subject to the payment to such persons of compensation, and the statute provides a special tribunal for assessing the amount of compensation, if such tribunal becomes non-existent, a person whose property has been damaged by the exercise of the statutory right is entitled to have the amount of compensation assessed in the High Court of Justice.

ADMIRALTY .--- A German vessel, loaded at

other cargo, a quantity of pepper shipped by British subjects, under English bills of lading in the usual form. On the voyage heavy weather was expected and the vessel put into a port of distress, both the ship and a portion of the cargo being damaged. The master telegraphed to this effect to the ship's agent at Singapore, and the contents of the telegram were communicated to the various shippers, but no instructions were received. Thereupon the master, acting in good faith, on the best advice he could obtain, and believing it to be for the benefit of the cargo owners, sold, with other cargo, a considerable portion of the pepper, much of which might have been re-ship. ped, and some of which was in fact sent on by the purchasers in other vessels to London, where it fetched substantially the price of sound pepper. In an action for breach of contract and conversion, brought by the plaintiffs, who were the consignees of the whole, and the purchasers of part of the pepper so sold by the master; it was held that the defendants, the owners of the vessel, were not liable, as the law of the flag must be looked at to determine the propriety of the sale, and by German law the conduct of the latter was justifiable.

### OUR WINNIPEG LETTER.

"Civic reform" is the cry of the hour in Winnipeg. Winnipeg, like Toronto, is gradually awakening to the fact that a radical change in the administration of its civic affairs is necessary. The candidates for the mayor. alty, Messrs. Alex. MacDonald and alderman Taylor, are both capable and energetic men, having the city's interests at heart. The great danger is that the contest will devolve itself into a political campaign, and the issues at stake be lost sight of. MacDonald is a wellknown supporter of the Liberal party, while Taylor has always "voted straight," as a prominent Conservative politician remarked to-day, and here the difficulty lies.

There are many questions for the incoming council to deal with, that concern the city's interests very materially. The electric street railway franchise is one which appears to have been a stumbling block for the past eighteen months, and which the council is still struggling with. The time for receiving tenders for this undertaking expired at noon to-day, and much interest is evinced as to who the successful tenderers are.

The rate of taxation in Winnipeg for the year 1891 is 191 mills, and the prospects are that this will be very materially increased next year, unless the affairs of the city are handled with foresight and prudence, as there are many needed improvements which cannot be delayed much longer if we are to keep pace

with the requirements and growth of the city. The Tribune has been assuming the role of civic censor, and claims to have brought to light numerous transactions between this year's council and city contractors that demand investigation, but the matter in all probability will rest there.

Some few days ago Winnipeg had a large deputation of prominent business men from Duluth, who were entertained by the mayor and aldermen in a befitting way. Much prominence was given by our Duluth friends to the important bearing on Winnipeg as well as Duluth the Winnipeg and Duluth railroad will have, and renewed interest is being taken in the question. One important feature will be the additional facilities for carrying our grain from the province, which our railways at present seem unable to cope with. \$17,254. Canadian field products exported in. Singapore for London, took on board with Winnipeg to Duluth is also a shorter haul of some 80 miles than from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, which is an important consideration.

I wrote you a week or two ago that some of the grain dealers were complaining bitterly. claiming their business to be at a stand-still in consequence of a lack of cars. The C. P. R. denied that there was a "blockade," and has been since doing its utmost to facilitate matters. The clamor for cars shows to the rest of the world our wonderful output of grain that is taxing our railroade to such an extent to move.

Winter has set in very early with us. There is some ten inches of snow on the level, and the weather keeps severely cold.

Winnipeg, Nov. 23, 1891.

#### LOW WATER ON THE LAKES.

Low water has prevailed for some time on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and in certain parts of the navigable channels has become a menace to navigation. The Canadian canals east of Kingston have been troubled by it, and instances of vessels grounding or being delayed come from various parts of the lower St. Lawrence. The fact is probably owing to light rain.fall over the area draining into the Lakes. All the same, it is hard on the vesselowners, who have had a season of poor freight rates.

Of Lake Huron, an old navigator, Captain Rowan, of Kincardine, says that thirty years ago the lake was as low as it is now, but the reaction came and it gradually rose. He believes that the present depression will be followed by a similar rise in the waters of the entire lake. Lake Erie, being the shallowest of the chain, is most easily affected (as to depth of water) by long continued easterly or westerly winds. Last week, five large steam barges were simultaneously aground near Bar Point light-house at the western end. A curious state of things was brought about in Detroit river by a heavy west wind on Tuesday and Wednesday. The water of the river fell four feet below the summer average. The hull of the old passenger boat, "E.K. Collins," which was burnt in September, 1854, and has been submerged for years, was left high and dry; many persons walked dry-shod round the wreck and gathered relics of that frightful The Echo says that along the fatality. wharves there was no water inside the dock line. At the water-works lot the inlet pipe, which was projected above the ground a foot, was also high and dry. In front of C. J. L. MacLeod's residence the water was out over 200 feet from the stone breakwater. Yachts, boats and boathouses were all high and dry. Boulders along the shore, not seen for 25 years, raised their timid heads to the unaccustomed daylight. In front of Mr. Cuddy's, an old wreck was visible, and at Mrs. J. MacLeod's boathouse a small island, composed of small round stones, was above the water.

#### COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION.

We expressed an opinion some weeks ago about the Commercial Co-Operative Investment Company, which had hired an office and issued its persuasive circulars in this city. On Saturday last the Telegram came down upon the concern heavily, quoting the opinion of J. Howard Hunter, Ontario Inspector of Insurance, that the managers of the concern were adventurers conducting a sort of lottery. that the company had no legal status and that its methods were unfair, the mode of collection onerous and one-sided.

Messrs. Wilber, Gordon & Co., the managers of the concern, are by no means deficient in cheek ; they write a column-long letter to the Telegram interpreting their prospectus, and call names quite freely. They are angry at Mr. Hunter for "jumping too hastily at conclusions; because we may bear some remote resemblance to certain other companies that have proved fraudulent, he therefore, without even taking the trouble to read the prospectus, denounces us as of the same class."

But the editor knocks Messrs. W., G. & Co. on the head with logical sledgehammers. showing that the concern has no legal corporate existence, that the concern cannot be "co-operative" and at the same time under private persons' proprietorship, that the firm have transgressed the law anyhow by not registering. Then he quotes the Massachusetts Commission to the effect that "tens of thousands of wild cat certificates of irresponsible concerns have been eagerly bought " by citizens of that State, and that the operations of endowment companies have demoralized the people by "inculcating a belief that there is in these million in a minute concerns a royal road to fortune;" he further calls upon the State to "declare the further transactions of this bastard brood unlawful." And the article winds up by suggesting that the Local Legislature should look after the Commercial Co-operative Investment Company.

# BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO: THE RAILWAY CITY.-Sonvenir Edition of The Evening Journal. Neatly printed and beautifully illustrated. The photo-lithographs embrace views ranging from a swimming scene to an art studio; from a grape arbor to a gaol; from railway bridges to churches, winding up appropriately with the new Journal building. By the help of this little work one may understand, even tho' he has not seen St. Thomas, that it is a picturesque place.

ANNUAL REPORT, BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE.-July 1891.-This pamphlet, received only last week, gives, in addition to the report of the Board for the year ended July 3rd, 1891 (which embraces some 22 pages), and the membership roll, various appendices showing or bearing upon the work of the Board. Correspondence with various railways "as to the terms on which trans-continental all rail connections with Victoria can be had by means of ferry boats or bridges via Seymour Narrows' (a matter which all the roads appear to fight shy of), memoranda to government, population and assessment, and shipping statistics, are contained in these. And, by the way, we observe on page 51 a correction in red ink whereby the population of Victoria, 16,849 per census of 1891, is altered to 22,991, which we assume to be the result of the municipal census.

THE HUMANE ADVOCATE.- A pictorial publication issued monthly by the Toronto Humane Society in the interest of children, dumb animals, birds, "those who cannot speak for themselves." Mr. W. R. Brock is president of this praiseworthy society; Mr. John I. Davidson is its Treasurer; Mr. J. J. Kelso, secretary. Its P.O. box is 2654, in case any one wishes to send a cheque. Their leaflet No. 1 has a story by Louisa Alcott and a poem by Fidelis, that send one's hand into one's pocket to help such an organization.

THE YEAR'S RECORD OF A WORK OF LOVE.-This is a pamphlet describing the free sum-

city by the Children's Fresh Air Fund. It contains a graphic Babies' Fund paragraph from Saturday Night, one of those lay sermons from "Don" which lay hold of the heart more surely than half the sermons one hears from the pulpits. The Children's Aid Society is organized to succour the little ones. Mr. I. W. Langmuir and Mr. Hugh Blain are among its vice-presidents. We observe that a concert in aid of the Society is to be given in Association Hall on Wednesday evening, December 2nd, under the auspices of the Toronto Vocal Society.

THE OLD FLAG; Jubilee National Song for baritone voices. Words and music by Lindley Hunt. Toronto, Musical Journal office.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLI-TICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. Vol. 2, No. 3, Nov., 1891. Edmund J. James, Editor.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. By Hon. R. E. Porter, Supt. of Census. An address delivered before the American Statistical Association, Boston, Oct. 16, 1891.

TREATMENT OF THE OPIUM NEUROSIS; by Stephen Lett, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, Ont. A paper read before the meeting of the American Medical Association at Washington, D.C. Dr. Lett takes up strong ground against the method pursued by some doctors in treat. ing morphine-takers or other opium inebriates, viz., that of abrupt withdrawal of the drug, pronouncing it "a barbarous, inhuman, and dangerous procedure." And he breaks a lance with the renowned Dr. Clouston, of Edinburgh, over the matter. Dr. Lett's mode of treatment, we are told on page 10, is "the rational, humane and safe line of gradual reduction."

POOR'S MANUAL OF RAILROADS FOR 1891 .---Showing the routes and mileage of the rail. ways of the United States; their stocks, bonds, debts, cost, traffic, earnings, expenses and dividends; also their directors, officers, &c. H. V. & H. W. Poor, 70 Wall st., New York. This valuable book of nearly 1,500 pages, is a well-known authority upon American Railways. It is a marvel of condensed information upon the subjects catalogued above ; and the colored maps of systems are a new and attractive feature. We quote elsewhere from the manual.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PRISON AND REFORMATORY SYSTEM OF ONTARIO, 1891. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Large 8vo., pp. 799. Warwick & Sons, printers. Toronto.

SESSIONAL PAPERS, Province of Quebec. Volume 23-III., 1890. Session at Quebec, 53 Victoria. Queen's Printer, Quebec.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE RE-PORTS, Dominion of Canada. Quebec Harbor Works, Esquimalt Graving Dock, Resignation of Hon. Thos. McGreevy 1359 pp. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1891.

STATUTES OF ONTARIO, First Session, Seventh Provincial Legislature, 54th Victoria. Printed by Lud. K. Cameron, Queen's Printer, 1891.

### CANADIAN FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

In our account of the proceedings of the Canadian Fire Underwriters at the Montreal meeting, printed in our last issue, it was impossible to give the names of the newly elected officers, for they were not chosen till Friday, after we had gone to press.

The Montreal members of the association mer excursions given to poor children of this entertained their Western English and American confreres at luncheon in the room of the association. The business of the meeting, which had lasted four days, was brought to a close by the election of the following officebearers:

President, A. T Paterson (Phœnix), Montreal; vice-president, Thos. R. Wood (Ætna), Toronto, re-elected; second-vice., Thos. Davidson (North British), Montreal; secretary, Robert McLean, Toronto, re-elected; assistant-secretary, Alf. W. Hadrill, Montreal, reelected.

A hearty and unanimons vote of thanks was given to Mr. Paterson for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the gathering. After Mr. Paterson had responded in appropriate words' the meeting, one of the most interesting of the series, adjourned.

# PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DRUGGISTS.

"To make one pound of honey," says Science Siftings, "the busy bees must visit from 90,000 to 2,000,000 flowers." But as things are going now it will be hard for the busy retail druggists to make a decent living out of 90,000 or 2,000,000 prescriptions, when Timothy Eaton is dubbed a druggist and treated as one by a certain wholesale house, and when Robert Simpson sells sponges by the thousand at cut rates.

What shall we do if this war breaks the business up, Oh, what shall the poor druggist do. The sensible retail druggist will at any rate keep up, possibly raise, his prices on prescriptions (which Eaton & Simpson cannot make up) and cease divying up with his doctor. It is a foregone conclusion now that proprietary articles will be sold at cut prices for many a day.

The variations in the price of quinine for the last sixty or seventy years are given by the National Druggist. In the year 1823 quinine was worth from \$16 to \$20 per ounce, coming down to \$8 in the next year, and to \$3 in 1828 or 1829. For thirty years thereafter the price ranged variously between \$3 60 and \$1.40, but in 1861 a period of higher prices began, culminating with \$4 50 per ounce in 1877. Then gradually it went down, marking \$1.80 to \$2.50 in the year 1882, ninety ceuts to twice ninety in 1884, seventy five to a dollar in 1885, then down yearly, till, in 1891, the unprecedentedly low figure of 20 to 35 cents per ounce is reached.

There are four and a half millions of cinchona plants in permanent cultivation in Bengal, India. The quantity of bark in store at the beginning of this year was 426,000 lbs., and the stock is now 460,000 lbs.

A German imperial decree forbids the sale of the machines invented to make artificial coffee beans, which only cost \$30 per 1,000 pounds.

Grease may be taken out of white marble by applying a little pile of whiting or fuller's earth saturated with benzine, and allowing it to stand some time.

Window glass long exposed to sun and rain acquires a dulness which washing or sorub bing will not remove. This is due to a gradual surface decomposition of the glass and the solution of the sodium or potassium salts it contains by the carbouic acid of the atmosphere. To brighten such glass, wash with dilute hydrochloric acid, and afterwards rub with moistened chalk or whiting.

The day for complicated prescriptions, says the National Druggist, seems to be over. O d physicians well remember the time when prescription-writing was taught as quite an art.

Nowadays simplicity seems to be especially cultivated; at least this is true of the practice of the best physicians of the day, and the prescriber is content, it may be, with one "adjuvant" or "corrigent," and almost any convenient "vehicle." The long, often heterogeneous and absurd recipes of a former age are no more heard of. The ingredients of the prescription are few in number, and "direct medication" is attempted. . . The tablextriturate, with its single drug and definite dose, is usurping the place of the classic preparations.

A RECEIPT for making a paper absolutely impermeable by water and of great suppleness is given as follows in the *Chronicle Industrielle*: Thirteen pounds of gelatine are dissolved in a bath of 13 pounds of glycerine with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water, and while the mixture is constantly kept warm by means of a wet bath, the paper is immerted in it. After being taken out the paper is soaked in another compound of about 3 pounds of bichromate of potash dissolved in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water, after which it is exposed to light.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association of the United States, was held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, last week. Mr. O. L. Whitelaw, of St. L uis, the president, was in the chair. About 100 delegates and visitors, representing the trade east of the Rocky Mountains, were present. The chief subject of discussion during Tuesday was the Torrey Bankruptcy bill. The meeting was addressed by the author of the bill, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to Congress urging its immediate passage. Much of the afternoon was spent in the debating of ways and means for the establishment by Government of a Department of Trade and Commerce. The other matters dealt with were of interest only to the paint, oil, and varnish trade. The convention closed on Thursday with a banquet. Some 16 of the delegates were the guests of president O. L. Whitelaw at a St. Louis club dinner.

### INSURANCE NOTES.

Mr. George E. Casey, M.P., has been appointed agent in London of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., of New York.

It is stated by the Guelph Herald that Mr. A. McBean, who latterly had been secretary of the Bain Bros. Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Woodstock and Brantford, has ceased his connection with the company and returns to live in Guelph. He has received the appointment of agent for the Canada Life Insurance Company in Guelph, Berlin and Waterloo.

An invention for the extinguishment of fires by the effect of the fire itself, and by the operation of electricity, has been patented by Cass M. Radford, of Concord, N.H. A chemical generator as large as may be needed is first provided and pipes run from this into each room in the building. At the top is a jar in which acid is stored, and inside of which is a cartridge. An open circuit battery is used. The thermostat in 'each room is set at whatever figure desired, perhaps at 80°. In case of fire the mercury runs up to this figure, and the circuit is closed. This explodes the cartridge in the jar, a valve drops down, and the chemicals are sent to the room through a system of sprinklers. He supplements this by a system of dry pipes through which water can be poured upon any floor by an operator outside the building.

On Thursday of last week, the Montreal Fire

Brigade invited the Association of Canadian Underwriters, then in session in that good city, to witness a parade on the Champ de Mars, of which the members availed them. selves. The turnout was very creditable. There were in line 9 steamers, 3 chemical engines, 4 extension ladders, 10 single and 4 Bengor ladders, 13 single reels, and two double reels; each of the former carrying 500 feet of hose, and each of the latter 1,000 feet (there are also six spare reels), 3 salvage wagons, 1 Siamese wagon and one coal cart. The brigade consists, we are informed, of 153 men, 1 supply superintendent, 1 chief and 3 sub-chiefs-al of them apparently able-bodied, active men The horses are magnificent animals. The parade was creditable to the city and to the brigade, and elicited many expressions of praise from the underwriters.

One who was present at the turnout of the Montreal fire brigade last Thursday (19th), writes to us as under. He is a Toronto man, too: "I consider that Mr. J. A. Paterson, president of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, voiced the unanimous feeling of the members of the association who saw the parade, when he expressed his admiration of the men, horses and the equipments."

On this night week serious damage was done by fire to the St. John Bolt and Nut Works, situated on the Intercolonial Railway. The fire began in the engine room late at night, destroying the wooden structure where the heavy forging is done, and nearly gutted the brick building where stock is kept. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 or \$12,000; insurance about \$30,000, divided among the Commercial Union, Royal, Union Society, Phœnix of London and other offices. The machinery in the works was valued at between \$18,000 and \$20,000; the stock at \$15,000 or \$20,000, and the buildings at about \$20,000. The Telegraph states that \$15,000 of the \$30,000 insurance was in favor of Mr. Rankine, who holds a mortgage on the whole concern. He is also one of the directors. The works are owned by a stock company, of which Mr. James E. White is president; Mr. John Lawrence, manager; and Mr. R. R. Rankine, sec.-treasurer.

In a court at Leeds, England, the judge decided that a woman having in charge a young girl was entitled to recover the insurance on her life. It was held that the woman would probably have been liable for expenses for the burial of the girl, and that was considered sufficient to constitute an insurable inter. est in her life.

Beamsville. Ont., suffered heavily from fire a few days ago, and the inhabitants are now awake to the need of water for fire protection. It has been proposed to put water tanks along the main streets, to be kept filled from springs on the mountain. Besides these, it is suggested, the town needs a steam fire engine.

#### MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for week ending 26th Nov., 1891, were as under :

	Clearings.	Bulances
Nov. 20		\$335.974
" 21	2,303,044	327,500
" 23	1,577,748	187.980
" 24	$\dots 2,529,543$	267.316
" 25	1,847,136	247,154
·· 26	1,641,261	230,980
Total	.\$12,100,106	\$1,596,904
Cor. week 1890		\$1,516.793
Cor. week 1889	8,022,619	1,015,572

# TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances of this clearing house (of which the Bank of Toronto is not a member) for the week ended 26th Nov., 1891, are as under :--

ale as under	Clearings	Balances.
Nov. 20		\$174,376
	1,403,855	164,839
	903,769	83,372
	1,161,111	123,495
	1,126,221	185,129
	1,114,188	187,157
Total	\$7,014,847	\$918,368
:		
HALI	FAX CLEARING HO	DUSE.

Bank clearings for week ending Nov. 21st,

Monday,	Nov.	16		\$150,458	33
Tuesday,	**	17		277,405	
Wednesday		18		260,581	76
Thursday	66	19		242,788	63
Friday,	66	20		181,621	
Saturday,	**	21	•••	241,746	71
Total fo	r weel	ζ		1,364,602	16

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY PARAGRAPHS

The "Comox," the first of the steel steamers built at Vancouver, B.C., by the Union Steamship Co., was launched last week. This is said to be the first steel vessel built north of San Francisco.

THE Intercolonial Railway management calls for tenders for 297,000 new ties to be used on the tracks next year; also for 75,000 cedar fence-posts, and 2,000 cedar posts for semaphores.

A SPECIAL despatch of November 23rd, from Lunenburg, N.S., to the Halifax *Herald*, says that the Nova Scotia Central Railway was sold at sheriff's sale that day. The road was purchased by James D. Eisenhauer and F. B. Wade for \$515,000.

THERE was sold on Tuesday last in Montreal, on behalf of the liquidator, Mr. John McD. Hains, the stock belonging to the estate of Brown & Steel. One lot, comprising men's furnishings, realized 77 cents on the dollar; and the second lot, rubber coats, was knocked down at 55 cents.

HAVING done well last winter by their Around the World excursions, the Canadian Pacific Railway has completed arrangements with the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the fast steamship lines on the transatlantic route, to run these around the world excursions at a rate of \$610. This rate will apply, we are told, in either direction, and for slight additional cost variation can be made in the route to travel over India, Egypt and continental Europe.

A recent number of the London Timber Trades Journel says that the carpenters in the Sheffield district recently obtained a considerable advance in wages. This had the effect of turning the attention of builders to doors and window frames made elsewhere. "Recently doors imported ready-made from Canada have been taken into that district at a cheaper rate than they could be made there, and used in houses now in course of erection in the South Yorkshire district."

At a pleasant gathering in Montreal the other night of members of the staff of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, a presentation was made to Mr. J. E. Durand, who has for some years past been accountant at the Montreal office of the bank, and is now leaving to take charge of the Windsor branch of the same institution. As a tangible evidence of

the esteem in which Mr. Durand is held by his confreres, a handsome gold watch was handed to him. Mr. Durand will be succeeded, we understand, by Mr. H. D. Wells, lately of the Ottawa branch.

THERE are counterfeit quarters in circulation about Ottawa. They are described as having a brilliant appearance and being slightly lighter than the genuine. They are soft, however, for if taken) between thumbs and forefingers and pressing outward the coin will break or bend. It is called a good counterfeit. In the west of Ontario, too, spurious silver is being circulated. The Simcoe Canadian is informed by Mr. Hornibrook, teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, that there is a number of counterfeit 10 and 25 cent pieces in circulation around that part of the county of Norfolk.

-The Canada Landed and National Investment Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent.

-A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared for the current six months by the Union Bank of Canada.

-Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day in the United States, there were no meetings of the Stock Exchanges or Produce Exchanges in the big cities, and brokers were without their usual quota of prices.

-There has been a prodigious outcry about the taxes in Toronto this year, and there is undoubtedly room for complaint of high assessment and excessive taxation in certain cases. But for all the outcry, and all the cry of "hard times," more than eighty per cent. of the taxes are already paid. Up to Tuesday last, out of the three million dollars levied (\$3,027,969), there were \$2,538,133 paid. It is significant that of the unpaid balance, \$499,-836, the outlying wards, which have been overbuilt, are worst in arrears. Of the taxes in St. Matthew's ward in the east, for example, 541 per cent. of the taxes (\$51,188 out of \$93,868) is unpaid, and in St. Mark's, in the west, 58.92 per cent. is unpaid.

-It is probable that the McKinley Tariff in the United States, and the disorganization of South American trade, had to do with the contraction of British trade last month. The British Board of Trade returns for last October compared with October, 1890, show a decrease of imports of about 2.3 per cent. and of exports about 10.5 per cent. The figures as to breadstuffs show that there was a falling off in the supplies drawn from Russia and Eastern Europe of 2,040,051 cwt., but this was more than offset by the increases from the United States, British North America, British East Indies and Chili. The last-named country, which supplied nothing whatever in October, 1890, contributed 307,275 cwts. The aggregate imports into Great Britain for the month were 329.463 cwt. greater than last year.

-The business men of Halifax are moving in the matter of securing ocean steam vessels which shall connect that port with Great Britain regularly when the Allan steamers are withdrawn. Since negotiations did not succeed for the sale of the steamers "Ulunda" and "Barcelona" to the Furness line, the owners of the steamers have resolved to form a company of Halifax capitalists, who would put them on the route between Halifax and either

London or Liverpool. It is said that the boats were offered to Mr. Furness for \$145,000, and they will be sold to the local syndicate for that amount. The owners have taken \$50,000 of the stock, and on the first day, last week, that the proposal was made \$32,000 additional was subsoribed by some of the business men of the city towards the enterprise. It is intended that the steamers shall ply once every three weeks.

-An object-lesson in the practicability of teaching the mechanic arts "in school" 'is afforded by the building in Chicago which has been almost wholly built by the students of an industrial school. This, the new building of the Institute of Technology, 147 Throop street, is the first building west of New York city ever put up wholly or in part by students. Says the Railway Review : No better evidence of the practical character of the instructions of a school could be desired. "The teaching of trades is in accordance with the broad plan. of this institute, which proposes to teach 'any person any study, day and evening.' It now announces the organization of evening classes in plumbing and bricklaying, as well as architecture and engineering, beginning with the present week, Nov. 21, 1891. Draughting of all kinds is made a specialty, three instructors being employed. A desirable opportunity is thus offered young men who wish to become proficient in any of these lines."

-At a banquet and presentation last week endered to Mr. H. S. Foster by the dairymen of the District of Bedford, Que., the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, was present, and made a suggestive address. He pointed out that winter dairying would give surer returns and richer profits than summer d irying. A cow calving in September, and fed on ensilage, roots, etc., will give 30 per cent. more milk than calving in spring. To demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme, three cheese factories in Ontario have been refitted and will run this winter, under Prof. Robertson's supervision, as creameries, making butter, which will be at once placed upon the English market. Another important matter in the dairying business is the question of paying creamery patrons for milk according to the amount of butter fat present. The speaker declared it to be a dishonest practice which allowed a man bringing milk with 3 per cent. of butter fat, the same price as the patron who furn-ished milk a third richer. It was hoped that a basis of testing values would be established and enforced by legislation in the near future.

#### STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

	.	. 1				3
STOPISH.	1 tigbest.	Lowest.	" otal.	soller.	Buyers.	A VOTARE. 1890
Montreal	221	· 201	40	225	221	223
Ontario	111	111	43	115	109	107
People's	95	97 <del>1</del>	46	100	96)	97
Molsons				165		••••••
Toronto			<b></b>	229	225	219
J. Cartier				103	••••••	• • • •
Merch nts			••••	150	$147\frac{1}{2}$	140
Commerce	1321	132	55	132‡	132	125
Union					••••	
Mon. Teleg	121	118	2602	12)	1193	97
Rich. & Ont	554	517		65	52ī	- 53
Street Rv	179	177	15 !	180	175	175
do. new stock	178	175	50	179	174	
Gas	<b>2</b> 03	200	145	201	100	2)
do. new tock	182	182	12		181	1874
C. Pacific			3100	873	67	74
C. P. land b'ds	10 - 5	1053	10000		1074	
N. W Land	- 81	79	14 )0	814	801	72
Bell Tele	146	144	82	145	143	
Montreal 4%					<b></b>	

# Correspondence.

#### NOVA SCOTIA'S WEALTH.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIB,-The wealth of any country is in its productions, and when these are carefully collected and properly distributed, that country, other things being equal, will necessarily be come rich and prosperous. The province of Nova Scotia has areas of mineral wealth and in deposits of varying qualities.

The coal deposits, which have been worked in many localities for some time, show no signs of giving out, and the output this year has been larger than for any previous one. inexhaustible quantity—speaking generally of course—of gypsum has been found in Hants County, Nova Scotia, near Windsor. For how many years this deposit has been mined or worked I hardly know, but it is a great source of wealth. You have previously pub-lished statistics of this industry. I do not need to dwell upon the importance of the iron deposits of the province, nor upon that of the precious metal, gold, mined here

In the neighborhood of New Glasgow, which I visited the other day, the hum of industry and prosperity is heard and seen on every side; even the town shows signs of it. Be-sides many new private residences and new buildings which have been erected, the streets are being graded and ornamented with ce-mented sidewalks and other improvements. The steel works close by are in active opera-tion, employing over 400 hands in the various departments of this extensive establishment. Then opposite is the Nova Scotia glass works, or what is now called the Diamond Glass Co.'s works, employing some 120 hands, making a variety of table glass ware. A new industry has sprung up in Eureka, a few miles further on, by the erection of large furnaces for turning coal into coke, something you will be glad to hear. And, again, a few miles further, the steel company have erected blast farnaces for smelting their own iron.

Halifax, although it has for the time being the winter trans Atlantic route, cannot but feel the withdrawal of the Allan steamers very materially. I hear that several of the entermaterially. I hear that several of the enter-prising merchants of the city intend forming a company to furnish steamers to ply across the Atlantic with British ports, and I believe it will be successfully carried out. They will own and manage the vessels, which may ultimately develop into a fast line of their own, and the profits will be assured to their own city. A few grumble about the withdrawal and think the Western Provinces, or "Canada," as they term it, are to blame in the matter. But those who follow the inquiry with more thoroughness, who have a wider intellectual horizon, will perceive that the settlement of the vexed question belongs more to the forces which are greater than any city, broader than any province. Mr. Thomas Caldwell, col-lector of customs, of Halifax, has kindly favored me with the following imports and exports for three months ending 30th Sept., 1901. 1891 :

EXPORTS.	
Mines\$	25.336
Fisheries 1	.284.144
Forest	90 807
Animals and their produce	31,343
Agricultural products	69,103
Manufactured articles	162,045
Miscellaneous	1.701
Gold in bars	76,745
IMPORTS.	

Total ......\$1,727,053 
 Consumption
 1,721,888

 Duty collected
 238,931

It is calculated that fully a half million of dollars of revenue has been lost by this port by taking the duty off sugars. A new export trade has sprung up between

this city and Great Britain in the shipment of eggs, and 1,500,000 dozen have lately been shipped thither. There were also 100,000 bushels of oats, netting \$28,000, and \$15,420 worth of fox-berries, a native berry, besides \$38,483 worth of apples, during the month of October alone

Besides the two large sugar refineries which are in active operation, there are two rope works-these are in Dartmouth, opposite

Gordon & Keith being one of the largest in the Province, and besides many smaller concerns of various kinds.

The city suffered last month from a very disastrous fire, which burnt out several very prominent business houses, causing great loss. Some of the property of the burnt district is now on the market, and proprietors are clear. now on the market, and proprietors are clear-ing away the *debris* and preparing fer the erection of new buildings. The firm of John Taylor & Co., one of the oldest and most prominent shipping firms in the city, is now temporarily in some offices lower down the street, and they and others will soon be in their new buildings. The losses on the insurances have been promptly met by the under-writers, and the interruption to business will soon be overcome.

soon be overcome. Halifax, with her historic memories, will not lag behind the other great cities of this continent, notwithstanding the present draw-back, for she has beautiful surroundings, and wealth and energy to fall back upon. "May her shadow never grow less.'

THOMAS GORDON OLIVER. Halifax, N.S., Nov. 20th, 1891.

# INSOLVENCY LAWS.

# Editor MONETARY TIMES :

SIR,-When is your Toronto Board of Trade going to take in hand the question of the insolvency laws? You will see that the Boards of Trade of the cities of Montreal and Quebec have recently united in recommending the Local Legislature to make some amendments in the provincial laws on the subject, and the Council of the Montreal Board states that it be ieves the present time to be opportune for the Dominion Parliament to deal with the whole matter. But the Dominion Parliament whole matter. But the Dominion Parliament will most likely say to commercial men: "Let us know what yon want, formulate your propositions, agree among yourselves, and then we will be prepared to act." Now we, in the Province of Quebec, think that our laws re-specting insolvent affairs are infinitely supe-ion to those of any other province and while rior to those of any other province, and while we do not claim that they are perfect (because you see our Boards of Trade are suggesting amendments), we do claim that such frauds as amendments), we do claim that such irands as chattel mortgages, assignments of book debts, bills of sale, and other traps for the unwary, that are so frequently met with east and west of us, are "strictly prohibited" in our Pro-vince; and we want to know when Ontario, with its bight mean focus properties of the same to with its highly moral Government, is going to put a stop to a crying evil.

The matter is admittedly a difficult one to deal with, and on that very account it should be taken in hand without delay, if the Dominion Parliament is to be asked to act next session. Would not your board do well to appoint a commission of experts, say a lawyer, an account-ant and a merchant, to consider thoroughly what is needed and to draw up a report. Mon-treal may possibly do likewise, and these two reports may form a groundwork for decision, and lead to the building up of a just, uniform law for the whole Dominion.

Yours truly,

R.

#### IT BANGS BANAGHER.

Well, yes. Spooner is a great boy entirely. You know Alonzo Spooner, of course. Every-one knows Copperine Spooner, of Port Hope. He has struck a new line now and when Spooner gets started on a line he streaks along it till he reaches the end, though he breaks a leg in getting there. There are some men who go wriggling through the world with nothing more in their heads -fit to mention—than a receipt for making soft soap. Spooner is none of that kind. He is an everlasting pusher, and does it withal so genially that he will load a man up with his Copperine, non-frictional a man up with his Copperine, non-frictional bearing freezer, who does not know babbit metal from Yorkshire pudding. But what's this got to do with Phenyle? That's Spooner's new line. Phenyle. It is something that no family can do without. It is hopeless to ex-pect domestic happiness without Phenyle. It is the most effective Disinfectant, Deodori-ver and Germinida known to modern signed zer, and Germicide known to modern science. Most of us go plodding along putting in our time dodging the tax collector, and thinking ourselves mighty clever, though if we were to works-these are in Dartmouth, opposite-also the boot and shoe factory of Robert Taylor, who has been in business over thirty years, and who employs some 200 hands making custom work; two furniture factories, that of

that everything and everywhere is just chuck fall of molecules. Phenyle is to molecules and insect life, what Chicago whisky is to humanity-certain death. Phenyle destroys all offensive odors. It will knock the odor of a pigpen cold, and make a tan yard smell as sweet as if it were called by any other name. It purifies cellar drains, cess pools, out houses, stabler, and has won testimonials from mayors, jailers, and all the great men of this great continent, and all the great men of this great continent, and is only 25c. a package. Health, happi-ness and sweetness is everything. Twenty-five cents is nothing. Try a package of Spooner's Phenyle and be happy.—Bobcaygeon Inderendent Independent.

#### TOUCH AND GO.

An old fashioned dry-goods merchant who ad done business in one of the interior towns hor many years, failed the other day, and when fan agent for one of the creditors reached the place it was to find the proprietor working hard to figure it out.

Lands! but I can't see why I should fail, he kept on saying. Mebbe, though, I didn't collect sharp enough.

You have a heap of old goods here, said the agent.

Yes, more or less.

When did you make your last inventory? said the agent looking around. Inventory?

Yes.

Is that when you take everything down, and put down the cost, and make out a list? Yes.

And dust off the shelves, and mop the floor, and hang up some laces and ribbons? That's it.

And clean the windows and paint the front of the store?

Yes.

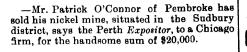
Oh, I never went into that. I was going to, one day about fifteen years ago, but they had a wrestling match in town and I let the inventory go. Mercy on me, but I can't under-stand how why I should fail.

-One of the agricultural implement firms in Canada has issued the following circular to the farmers of Canada, and the Wind-sor *Record* seems to think it about right, too: The implement trade in Canada has, during the past few years, become very much demora-lized, and as many more machines were manuactured than were really wanted, manufacturers have been paying enormous amounts to salaried men and granting even four years' credit to work off the goods. The direct and short time purchaser has been obliged to pay his share of the increased cost. We take pleasure in informing you that we have deter-mined to try the experiment of dispensing with all salaried agents west of Ottawa, and in future will cultivate direct dealing with the farmer at greatly reduced prices, with machines of such merit that every machine sold will be a standing advertisement for this company. The direct and short credit purchaser will be allowed a special discount of 20 per cent. off the price list."

-An English correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has obtained a statement of the amount annually paid by the British Government for annually paid by the British Government for carrying the mails to and from the United Kingdom. The whole payment made last year was \$3,740,275; but three-fourths of this sum was paid for communication with the British Colonies and dependencies, the re-maining \$998,500 having been paid for the transportation of the foreign mails. These payments are simply for work done, and are neither bonuses nor subsidies to "encourage" shipbuilding or to stimulate trade.

One Saturday evening when there was quite a crowd of purchasers in a local grocery, a gentleman came in in a blustering mood. "See here," he said to the proprietor, "that fancy creamery butter of yours tastes of the firkin." "I don't see how that can be," said the grooer, "for I keep that butter in a glass jar." "Well," said the customer sharply, "it tastes of the glass jar then !"-Ex.

-" Do you think those shoes are worth mending?" "Vell, yes, if I sole and heel tem and put new uppers on tem. The strings are stil goot."—Leather Dealer.



## Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 25th Nov., 1891. ASHES.—The season for direct export is over, but values still hold steady at figures for some time past prevailing. We quote first pots \$4.60 to 4.70; seconds, \$3.90 to \$4; pearls, very dull, and \$6.25 is an altogether nominal quotation.

Leading Accountants and A signees.

# HENRY BARBER & CO., Accountants, Trustees and Receivers,

20 Front St. E., Toronto.

-:-

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

# A. JEPHCOTT, A. C. A., Eng., Chartered Accountant, Auditor, Assignee Liquidator,

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

# THE Imperial Trusts Company OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominion Charter.

#### DIRECTORS.

Sir Leonard Tilley, C. B., K. C. M. G., President. Henry S. Howland, Vice-President. Hugh Scott, Andrew S. Irving, Sandford Fleming C. E., C. M. G., Wm H. Howland, Thos. Walmsley Owen Jones, C. E., London, Eng.

This Company acts as Fxecutor, Administrator or Guardian and Transacts all Business usual to trust companies, including the Countersigning of Bonds, Negotiation of Debenfures, Mor'gages, etc , and the Investment of Moneys and Sinking Funds. ESTATES MANAGED

To the best advantage and on favorable terms.

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





Assets over \$8,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MANCHESTER, Eng. J. B. MOFFAT, Manager and Secretary.

Canadian Branch Head Office, Toronto.



Send for Price List and Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

I AL OFFICE, TOTORIO. JAS. BOOMER, MANAGER. METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO.

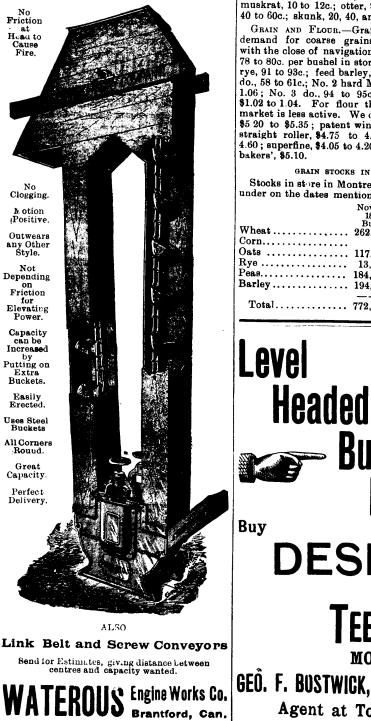
CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS. - Business in cement is very quiet, but prices are now exstore, and show no shrinking. We quote Eng-lish at \$2.40 to 2.65 as to brand and lot; Bel-gian, \$2.30 to 2.50. Firebricks are in some-whet better request with medicate to be what better request, with moderate stocks only, and range from \$18 to \$25, the latter for Glenboag in small lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS .- The market for butter DARY PRODUCTS.—The market for butter rules steady to firm, though with somewhat lessened movement. For choice, late made creamery 23½ to 24c. per lb. is paid, with holders asking 24½c. in some cases; earlier make, 22 to 23c. Townships, 19 to 20c. for finest, and for Western, 15 to 17c. In cheese there has been an upward movement, with sales of finest late makes at 103 to 107c. per sales of finest late makes at  $10\frac{3}{4}$  to  $10\frac{3}{5}$ c per b, though transactions at last-named figure are few; fine,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{1}{3}$  c. per lb, though transactions at last-named figure are few; fine,  $10\frac{1}{3}$  to 103c.; medium,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  to 10c. Later cables show a little decline in England. The season's shipments of cheese for 1891

# DETACHABLE Link Belt Elevators

# FOR COUNTRY WAREHOUSES

For Steam or Horse Power. CHEAPEST Erect. Can connect horse power rod or engine belt direct to boot shaft.



show a falling off of 58,000 boxes, the figures being for 1890, 1,430,054 boxes; for 1891, 1,372,033 boxes. Butter shipments show an being for 1830, 1,430,004 boxes; for 1831, 1,372,033 boxes. Butter shipments show an increase of 54,636 pkgs., the total being for 1891, 79,309 pkgs, and for 1890, 24,673 pkgs. Eggs are in demand, choicest stock realizing 17 to 18c.; ordinary, 15 to 16c.

DRY Goods .- Another spell of mild weather DRY GOODS.—Another spell of mild weather interferes seriously with sorting business. Country dealers complain of a slackness in trade, and are resorting to "Pumpkin-seed guess competitions," &c., to entice the dollars from the wary farmers' pockets. Collections, however, hold the improvement last week noted, though a freer movement of money is yet to be desired. City men are paying very fairly.

FISH.--While the demand is not specially rise.—while the demand is not specially active, the lightness of supplies in most lines makes prices generally stiff. We quote green cod, \$5.50 to 5.75 for No. 1; dry cod, \$5 25 to 5.50; C. B. herrings, \$6; sea trout, \$9 to 9.50; finnan haddies, 7 to 80; boneless cod, 6 to 6½c.; Malacana outcass \$3,50 to 4.50 Malpeque oysters, \$3.50 to 4.50.

FURS -The demand from local furriers is FURS — The demand from local furriers is as yet moderate, due to the open fall, and some decided frosts, with snow, are wanted to create some activity. Receipts of new caught raw furs are still small; the prices below are for well conditioned pelts. We quote:— Beaver, \$4.25 to 4.75 per lb.; bear, \$8 to 10; ditto cub, \$2 to 4; fisher, \$2.50 to 5; red fox, 75c. to \$1; cross ditto, \$1.50 to 3; lynx, \$1.50 to 2.50; marten, 60 to 75c.; mink, 75c. to \$1.50; muskrat, 10 to 12c.; otter, \$8 to 12: raccoon, 40 to 60c.; skunk, 20, 40, and 60c. 40 to 60c.; skunk, 20, 40, and 60c.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—Grain is quieter, the demand for coarse grains having slackened with the close of navigation. We quote peas 78 to 80c. per bushel in store : oats, 36 to 37c.; 78 to 80c. per bushel in store: oats, 36 to 37c.; rye, 91 to 93c.; feed barley, 48 to 50c.; malting do., 58 to 61c.; No. 2 hard Man. wheat, \$1.05 to 1.06; No. 3 do., 94 to 95c.; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02 to 1.04. For flour the demand in this market is less active. We quote patent spring \$5 20 to \$5.35; patent winter, \$5.05 to 5.30; straight roller, \$4.75 to 4.90; extra, \$4.50 to 4.60; superfine, \$4.05 to 4.20; Manitoba strong bakers'. \$5.10. bakers', \$5.10.

GRAIN STOCKS IN STORE.

Stocks	in store ir	Montreal	of	grain	were	8.8
under on	the dates	mentioned	:			

Nov. 23,	Nov. 16
1891.	1891.
Bush.	Bush.
262,270	204,633
252	. 350
117,990	136,361
13,569	26,317
184.458	191.540
194,264	161,394
772,803	720,595

Headed 🔊 Business Men Buy DESKS From

EES & CO.

MONTREAL.

Agent at Toronto.

The stock of flour in store in Montreal on Monday last was 23,667 barrels as compared with 28,388 barrels on the previous Monday.

GRCCERIES.—The movement is still of a moderate jobbing character, orders aggregat-ing fairly, but few large ones being reported. Sugars are firmer, owing to a very notable advance in raws, and there is nothing available now in vellows below 3½c. per lb.; granu'ated 4¼ to 4§c. Molasses quiet, especi-ally Barbadoes, which is held at 37½c. per gal. for best grades; New Orleans is offered at 29 to 30c. syrups are moving fairly at price lock to 30c.; syrups are moving fairly at prices last quoted. Japan teas are in steady demand, quoted. Japan teas are in steady demand, and there is no great supply of the lower grades; values, however, continue steady. Coffees are firmer, owing to Brazilian troubles, and Rio is quoted at 19c. Dried fruits are moving pretty freely countrywards at from 54 to 55c est to conslity. currents 51 to 55c moving pretty freely countrywards at from  $5\frac{1}{4}$ to  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. as to quality; currants  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to  $5\frac{5}{4}$ c. per lb. for Provincials; Patras, 6 to  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Sultanas 9 to 11c.; prunes scarce; dates easier at 7c.; dried apples 5 to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; evaporated; apples  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to 8c. Supplies of nuts are light; Tarragona almonds we quote 14 to 15c.; fil-berts 9 to 11c.; pecans 16 to 17c. Candied peel is now in fair demand; lemon and orange bring 14 to 15c.; eitron 22 to 24c.; canned bring 14 to 15c.; citron 22 to 24c.; canned goods show little change. Quebec pack of tomatoes \$1.00 to 1.05; best Western brands \$1.25; corn \$1.00 to 1.10; salmon \$1.35 to 1.45. lobaters \$7.50 to 8.00.

HIDES are inactive, with sales to tanners reported at  $5\frac{1}{2}c$ . per pound; the Chicago mar-ket is still reported weak. Dealers bere are still paying 5c. per pound for No. 1 green; sheepskins, 70 to 75c. each.

LEATHER.-Sorting business is still of a LEATHER.—SOTTING DUBINESS 18 STIII OI as slow, dull character in the shoe factories, and leather is not in much demand, few sales of any consequence being reported, aside from a few moderate transactions in sole at steady prices. Local hides are weaker, and the tend-ency would be to shade prices for fair lots of black leather. We quote:—Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 21 to 23c.; do., No. 2, B.A. 16 to 17c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20 :: No 2, ditto, 15 to 166.; No. 1, China, none to be had; No. 1 slaughter, 20 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 18 to 20c.; American cak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 26 to 29c.; ditto, heavy, 23 to 28c.; splits, large, 16 to 21c.; do., amall, 12 to 14c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs.), 50 to 60c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; har-ness, 20 to 26c.; buffed cow, 11 to 14c.; extra heavy buff, 14 to 16c.; pebbled cow, 9 to 14c.; slow, dull character in the shoe factories, and heavy buff, 14 to 16c.; pebbled cow, 9 to 14c.; polished buff, 101 to 134c.; glove grain, 11 to 134c.;rough, 20 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c

HARDWARE.-There is at present almost nothing doing in pig iron; one small lot of No. 1 Summerlee at \$22 ex yard is all that has changed hands this week. Advices from Glas-Ing doing in pig iron; one small lot of No. 1 Summerlee at \$22 ex yard is all that has changed hands this week. Advices from Glas-gow say nothing done in pig in that market during first half November. There were 499,801 tons in Concal's yard on the 14th. Middlesborough market dull, No. 3 iron selling at 38s. 9d. Malleable iron is firm in Scotland. Steel very quiet. We quote: --Coltness, \$22; Calder, No. 1, \$21 to 21.50; Calder, No. 3, \$20; Summerlee, \$21.50 to 22.00; Eglinton, \$20.00; Gartsherrie, \$21 to 22.00; Carnbroe, \$19.50 to 20.00; Shotts. \$21.50; Middlesboro, none here; oast scrap railway chairs, &c., \$18.50 to 19; ma-chinery scrap, \$15 to 18; common ditto, \$13; bar iron, \$2 for Canadian; British, \$2.25; bert refined, \$2.50; Siemens' pig No. 1, \$21.50 to 22.00; Canada Plates --Blaina, Swansea, and Garth, \$2.70 to 2.75. Terne roofing plate, 20 x 28, \$7.75 to 8.25. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.60; No. 26, \$2.50; No. 24, \$2.40; tin plates--Bradley charcoal, \$6 ; charcoal I. C., \$4.25; P.D. Crown, \$4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25 to 5.50; ooke I. C., \$3.60 to 3.75; ooke wasters, \$3.50; galvanized sheets. No. 28, ordinary brands, 5 to 6c.; Morewood, 6½ to 6∯c.; tinned sheets, ooke, No. 24, 6∯c.; No. 26, 70.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.40. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75 to 3.00; common sheet iron, \$2.40 to 2.60 according to gauge; steel boiler plate, \$3.00; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10½ to 110.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.50 to 3.75; sheet, \$4 to 4.25; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 3.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin OILS, PAINTS, &c.-Business is less active with the close of navigation, but in values

Leading Wholesare Trade of Hamilton.

ADAM HOPE & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

WE carry in stock

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

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

Gas Pipe, 1/8 in.-6 in. Boiler Tubes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Pig Iron and Metals of all Kinds.



HAMILTON. - ONT.

22 to 23c.; bar tin, 25c.; ingot copper, 134 to little change is to be noted. Linseed oil still 14c.; sheet zinc, \$6.50; spelter, \$6; American easy at 59c. for raw; boiled, 62c.; turpentine, do. \$5.50; antimony, 15c.; bright iron wires 55 to 56c.; castor oil, 9 to 94c. per lb.; pure Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., olive, \$1.10 to 1.20 in small lots; Nfld. cod, olive, \$1.10 to 1.20 in small lots; Nfd. cod, 42 to 45c., and very dull; also steam refin-ed seal at 48 to 50c. Leads and colors as before. Glass is firmer, as last week noted, but old quotations still hold. We quote:-Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$5.50 to 5.75; No. 1, \$5 to 5.25; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4 to 4.50; dry white lead, 5 to 54c.; genuine red do., 44 to 44c.; No. 1 red lead, 40; London washed whiting, 50c.; Paris white, 90c. to \$1: Venetian red, \$1.50 to 1.75; yellow ochre \$1.50 to 1.75; spruce ochre, \$2.25 to 2.50. Win-dow glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break, \$1.50 for second break; third break, \$3.25. PROVISIONS-Hog products are in only

for second break; third break, \$5.25. PROVISIONS — Hog products are in only moderate request. New pack of Canada pork is now on the market. We quote Canada short-cut, \$16.50 to 17.00 per bbl.; western mess, \$14 to 14.25; city cured hams, 10½ to 11c. per lb.; bacon, 9½ to 10c.; pure Canadian lard, 9½ to 9½c. per lb.

Wool .--- Though woollen manufacturers are reported to be booking fair orders for their products, they are still very light buyers of wool, and business is very quiet still. A few wool, and business is very quiet still. A few transactions in Cape at 144 to 15c. per lb. are reported, and prices generally are as last quoted.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, November 26th, 1891. BOOTS AND SHOES .- Business has materially improved since last report; winter boots are more brisk, and seasonable goods in felts and

The Best & Cheapest Fire Fighting

Appliances known.

JOHN

0

D.

.

ORT HOD

THE HANDSOME'S

TOWN IN CANADA

HE WORLD WHERE

OPPER

PLACE IN

I.W.PETRIE

TORONTO, CANADAD

THE ONLY

NEW & 2<sup>ND</sup>

CATALOGUE

FREE

BRUSSELS.

COMPLETE OUTFITS.

RONALD.

ONTARIO

rubbers are in active request. Fair sized sorting orders are daily coming to hand, and as the season advances, it is expected trade will increase. Payments are considered fair.

DRUGS.-There has been an expansion in DRUGS.—There has been an expansion in trade during the past few days; payments, too, are reported fair to good. Quinine and glycerine are both very easy; tartaric acid and cream of tartar, easier, if anything; opium and morphia, with sulphur, have dis-played a stiffening tendency, while heavy chemicals are sluggish in movement and slow of sale.

DBY GOODS .- Business opened rather quietly this week, the rainy weather experienced cur-tailing the demand somewhat. Sorting orders tailing the demand somewhat. Sorting orders in seasonable goods are being received with tolerable regularity, the demand being chiefly for mantle cloths, ulsterings, sealettes and heavy dress goods. Christmas goods are active, Japanese silk handkerchiefs being much sought after for one thing—se well as convice in Jap after for one thing—as well as curies in Jap-anese manufacture for Christmas presents. anese manufacture for Christmas presents. Most of the houses are now preparing for stock-taking, and express a hopeful feeling as to the coming spring trade. Payments are considered satisfactory, but have not come up to anticipation.

FLOUR AND OATMEAL. - The flour market continues quiet, and prices all over remain fairly steady at present quotations; see prices cur-rent. Shipments are going forward for Quebec steady at present quotations; see prices cur-rent. Shipments are going forward for Quebeo and Maritime provinces, and in addition fair sized consignments are being forwarded for export. Oatmeal is quiet and steady at pres-ent prices and the demand is improving. Bran unchanged as to price, in active demand, car lots at outside points realizing \$13 per ton; lesser quantities, \$13.50; price at mills in the city, \$14. CRUM\_The wheat market is dull with a

GRAIN — The wheat market is dull, with a decline in prices all round; offerings are not large and the demand is poor. The wet weather during the past week has broken up the roads so badly in some localities that dethe roads so badly in some localities that de-liveries are impossible. The decrease in values proceeds from the declining outside markets. The American dull and very weak, English void of animation, and lower. The local milling demand is poor, mills being supplied by farmers in their own vicinity. Some fair shipments have been made for export via Halifax. Values in winter wheat have receded Halifax. Values in winter wheat have receded about two cents per bushel, now quoted as follows: No. 1, 95 to 96c.; No. 2, 92 to 93c.; No. 3, 90 to 91c. Spring wheat shows a reduction of one to two cents per bushel, quo-tations being 93 to 94c. for No. 1. Manitoba hard wheat shows a reduction of four cents per bushel all round, with small shipments being made at the reduced prices. No. 1 is quoted at \$1.05 to 1.06. Values of barley have also contracted, quotations having declined from one to five cents in the various grades. The export demand, which was very brisk, is The export demand, which was very brisk, is hardly so much now, either for the English or hardly so much now, either for the English or American markets, and the offerings are less. Barley, No. 1, is now quoted at 55 to 56c. per bushel. Oats are unchanged in price, dull locally, but wanted for export. Peas are about one cent lower, now quoted at 62 to 63c.; the export demand has slackened off, and the quantity offering is not large. Rye is firm and unchanged, not much doing. Corn dull and purely nominal: in thicago. corn advanced purely nominal; in (hicago, corn advanced 11c. per bushel in the last two days for November deliveries ; the increase is purely specula-



#### 645

STOCKS IN STORE. Stocks in store in Toronto elevators at fol-

nowing d	ales, were	•			L
		No <b>v. 23</b> , 1891.	Nov 16 1891.	Nov. 24, 1890.	
	eat, bush	9,320	9,062	24,700	
Sp'g '	••	9,462	21,723	51,907	L
Hard '	••	8,700	8,700	nil.	l
Goose '	· · · • •	300	7,000	nil.	
Barley	"••	100,625	88,693	53,467	
Peas,	"•••	<b>2,50</b> 0	2,100	606	
Rye,	"	290	290	nil.	
Oats	"••	1,95 <b>0</b>	1,950	400	
Total a	r'n hush	133.147	133 518	106 380	

Total gr'n, bush. 133,147 133,518 106,380 THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada, with comparisons, is as follows

	Nov. 23, 1891.	Nov. 24, 1890.
	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	41,014,514	24,189,819
Corn	1,950,080	4,328,559
Oats	4,645,230	3,530,286
Barley	3,736,460	5,095,909
Rye	2,505,804	561,901

The stock of grain in store at Port Arthur on November 16th was 580,656 bushels. During the week there has been received 655,720 bushels, and shipped 472,390 bushels, leaving in store on the 23rd inst. 765,986 bushels.

GROCERIES -Some houses report business GROCERIES.—Some houses report business improving, while others claim it is just the reverse; but all admit that payments are very fair. Canned goods in peas, tomatoes and corn are in active demand. Prices firm and tend-ing upwards. Canned salmon is still in request, though the demand usually falls off at this season. Dried fruits are without change, and prices rule fairly high and firm. There are prices rule fairly high and firm. There are very inferior and low-priced goods offering, that would be dear at any price. Most orders that would be dear at any price. Most orders of Marbat walnuts, on account of quality, have been cancelled for this market, as prices are too high in proportion to those of Grenoble walnuts. Syrups and molasses are reported easy in price and rather slow of sale. Sugars easy in price and rather slow of sale. Sugars are firm, but no advance in price is named, except for Farnham crystals, which is quoted to higher, now selling at 42c. per pound in barrel lots of from 1 to 15, over 25 barrels 4gc. The demand is inactive for cane granulated sugars, whites or yellows. Any activity would immediately increase price, refiners claiming they are producing at a loss. Foreign markets are all stronger and advancing. The shortage in the beet root crop, the estimated surplus of which was 300.000 tons, has dwindled down to which was 300,000 tons, has dwindled down to which was 300,000 tons, has dwindled down to 60,000 tons actual production, a difference of 240,000 tons. Sugar in New York has again advanced ic. per pound. Coffees are quiet and prices are steady. Teas: trade is rather slow. Japans are in request, and are con-sidered very good values at the present time. Ceylons are increasing in sales, and are teas that meet favor wherever they are tried. Chinas: fair quantities of greens moving; better grades of blacks not active.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The hide market con-tinues dull, and without change as to prices. Car lots of cured hides selling at 5c. per lb.; sheepskins find ready sale at quotations; calf-skins, nominal. Tallow, dull, and prices unaltered.

altered. LEATHER.—The business doing in the leather trade is of a very steady nature, and unaltered in its general features during the past month. Manufacturers are now preparing to take stock, and purchasers are averaging sample lots. Representatives of English buyers have been in the market, and some considerable ship-ments of sole leather have been made at fairly favorable figures. The Boston market in sole leather is reported  $\frac{1}{2}c$ . per lb. better. Stocks in all grades of leather in good shape here: no in all grades of leather in good shape here; no accumulations heard of. Payments very fair.

PROVISIONS .- The volume of trade up to the present has been admitted to be very fair; now that navigation is almost closed, movement is that navigation is almost closed, movement is slackening off; the last shipments by water for the season have to be ready by Tuesday, first. The receipts of butter continue to be large, choice dairy in pails and tubs realizing 14 to 16c., extra choice sometimes reaching 18c. per lb.; rolls are coming largely to hand, some of an inferior make; prices are from 13 to 17c. for choicest; the demand is not very brisk the farmers bringing in large quantities. brisk, the farmers bringing in large quantities : common butter is selling at 10 to 12c. per lb.; medium, 12 to 14c.; stocks are not large however. Cheese is firm and has advanced about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., now quoted at  $10\frac{3}{4}$  to 11c. per lb. 2c. per 10., now quoted as 10% to 110. per 10. Dried and evaporated apples are almost nomi-

nal in price, and totally without movement of any kind. Hops are dull, brewers holding off, looking for lower prices after Christmas; a cable report on the German market quotes prices much easier with downward tendency, prices much easier with downward tendency, caused chiefly by the large crops. Bavarians are quoted at 30 to 32c. per lb.; U.S., 26 to 28c., and Canadian, 18 to 20c. Mess beef dull and unsettled. Mess pork, \$14 to \$14.50; not much doing. In hog products fair trade do-ing; long clear bacon a little easier. Pure lard is dull and easier in price; sompound lard unaltered, at 8½ to 9c. per lb. Dressed hogs, packer's weights, \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; light hogs not wanted at all, some sold yesterday as low as \$4.50. Eggs are in good supply, pickled selling at 14 to 15c. per dozen; fresh eggs 17 to 18c., some of them rather inferior; strictly fresh command 20c. per dozen. Honey is in better request at steady prices. SEEDS.—There is neither home demand nor

SEEDS .- There is neither home demand nor SEEDS.—There is neither home demand nor enquiry of any kind as yet, and prices are about nominal. Dealers here are paying from \$5.50 to 6.00 per bushel for prime to choice Alsike clover, a trifle more for extra fancy to choice, suitable for finest export trade.

WOOL.-The wool market is still without change of any kind to report; there have been

INSURANCE AGENT

REQUIRED FOR CITY OF TORONTO BY

**INSURANCE COMPANY** OF AMERICA.

UEEN

some enquiries from the States, but the result is nil. The demand from the mills is light and prices are steady.

BRITISH MARKETS.

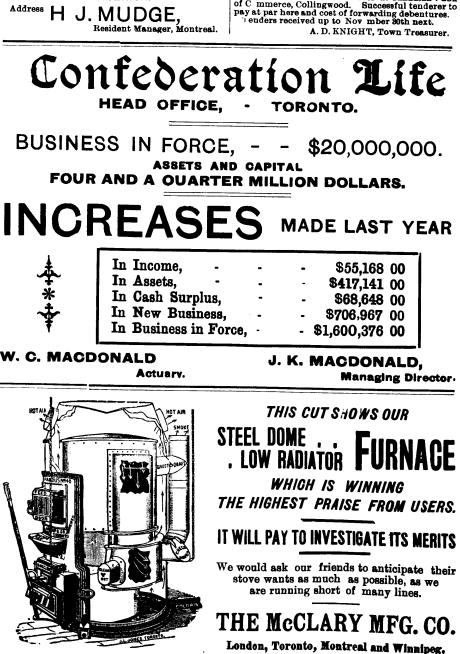
We learn from Messrs. Paul Frind & Co., wool dealers, Toronto, that they received the following cable on Tuesday from Liverpool:— "East India sales opened to-day; the quantity offered for auction is 16,000 bales. Result, no change in prices.'

#### LIVERPOOL PRICES. Nov. 25, 1891.

Wheat, opring	<b>8</b> .	d. 81
LTU. 1 . /01	8	11
Cord	6	- 54
Peas	6	10
Lard		6
Pork	50	0
Bacon, heavy	34	6
	25	9
	54	3

COLLINGWOOD DEBENTURES.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of \$12000 Debentures. Town of Collingwood, issued as follows: Firstly.-\$5,000 under authority of 47 Vic., Cap. 44 Ont. Stat., repayable as follows: \$3,000 on December ber lst. 1909; \$2,000 on December 1st. 1910. Secondly.-\$7,000 under 54 Vic., Cap. 65, Ont. Stat., repayable as follows: \$3,500 on December 1, 1912; \$3,500 on December 1, 1913. Whole to 'e issued in debentures of \$1,000 each and two of \$1,500 each. Interest 5% payabe half yearly on 1st June and December at Cauadian Pank of C mnerce, Collingwood. Successful tenderer to pay at par here and cost of forwarding debentures. 'enders received up to Nor mber 30th next. A. D. KNIGHT, Town Treasurer.





Improvement of Water Powers.

# THE MONETARY TIMES.

Leading Barristers.	STO	CK A	ND E	BOND	REPO	RT.		
McMurrich, Coatsworth, Hodgins & Urquhart,	BANKS.	Share.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Divi- dend last 6 Mo's.	CLOSING I Tobonto, Nov. 26	PBICES. Cash val
Coatsworth, Hodgins, Urquhart & Geddes, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices, 11 Toronto Chambers, 1 Toronto st., Toronto Telephone 643.	British Columbia British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce Commercial Bank of Manitoba Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	\$243 50 100 40	\$3,000,000 4,868,666 6,000,000 713,730 500,000	6,000,000 525,010	\$1,000,000 1,289,666 900,300 50,000 65,700	4	883 893 1524 13:4 1313 105	370.57 65.81 42.00
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. D. E. THOM30 V, Q. C. DAVID HENDERSON, Offices :	Dominion Eastern Townships Faderal Halifax Banking Co Hamilton Ho.belaga	50 50 90 100 100	1,500,000 1,500,000 500,000 1,224,200 710,100	1,500.000 1,467,102 500.000 1,187,360 710.100	1,350,000 550,000 170,000 600,000 163,000	5 34 3 3 4 3 3	244 246 In Liquidation 1144 1663 168	122.00  22.93 166.75
GEORGE BELL, Board of Trade Buildings, JOHN B. HOLDEN. TORONTO.	Imperial La Banque Du Peuple La Banque Jacques Cartier La Banque Nationale Merchants' Bank of Canada	50 25 100 100	2,0.00,000 1,900,000 500,000 1,200,000 5,799,200	1,900,000 500,000 1,900,000 5,799,200	876,000 425,000 150,000 100,000 9,510,000	4 3 3 9 9 8	181 181 <u>3</u>	181.00  140.00
BEATY, HAMILTON & SNOW, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Solicitors for Confederation Life Association. Col- lections receive special attention. 15 Toronto St., Toronto. Telephone No. 38. JAMES BRATY, Q. C. J. C. HAMILTON, LL.B. A. J. RUSSELL SNOW.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ottario Ottawa People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of N. B	50            900            100            100            100            100            100            100            50	1,100,000 9,000,000 500,000 1,362,500 1,600,000 1,000,000 600,000 180,000	9,000,000 19,000,000 500,000 1,228,849 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 180,000	975,000 1,100,000 6,900,000 450,000 757,275 26C,000 425,000 90,000 105,000	3 4 5 8 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	181         166         220       225         243         157         112       114j         118         118	131.00 83.00 440.00 243.00 157.03 112.00 23.60
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Office-Corner Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.	Quebec St. Stephen's Standard Toronto Union Bank, Halifax Union Bank, Canada Ville Marle Western Yarmouth	100 50 100 50 100 100 100 100	2,500,000 900,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,900,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 300,000	900,000 1,000,000 9,000,000 500,000 1,900,000 479 250 349,006	500,000 36,000 500,000 9,000 9,000 225,000 20,000 75,000 50,000	34 3 4 5 3 8 3 4 3 3 4 3 3	163            225         230           119             108	83 00 925.00 59.50
GEO. C. GIBBONS, Q. C. GEO. M'NAB. P. NULKERN. FRED. F. HARPER. LOUNT, MARSH, LINDSEY & LINDSEY	LOAN COMPANIES. UNDER BUILDING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. Agricolitural Savings & Loan Co	50	630,000		103,000	34	••••••	
And MACDONALD & MARSH, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers. Offices 25 Toronto St., Toronto. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q. C., G. C. B. WM. LOUNT, Q.C. GEORGE LINDERY. Telephone No. 45. Registered Cable Address, "March Toronto."	Building & Loan Association Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Oo Dominion Bav. & Inv. Boeiety Freehold Loan & Savings Company . Farmers Loan & Savings Company . Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Oo Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc Landed Banking & Loan Co London Loan Qo of Canada	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 100 100 50	750,000 5.0 30,000 750,000 1,000,000 3,321,500 1,057,350 2,500,000 1,500,000 700,000 679,700	2,600,000 650,410 932,401 1,319,100 611,430 1,300,000 1,100,000 638 207 631 500	108,000 1,550,158 160,000 10,000 648,918 128,513 581,000 955,000 103,000 68,530	3 6 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1	1111          2:0          102          903       96         140          120          160          110          110          110          110	27.81 100.09 61.03 45 38 140.00 60 3 J 80.0 J 80.0 J 55.00
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY.	Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London. Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawe People's Loan & Deposit Co Union Loan & Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co UNDEB PRIVATE ACTS.	. 50 . 50 . 50	9,000,000 300,000 600,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	300,000 599,429 677,970	379,000 75,000 119,000 235,000 750,000	39 39 39 4 5	1274 13) 1174 134 170 175	63 75 57.75 67.00 85.00
Bar. isters, Solicitors, &c, Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 3) Toronto Street, TORONTO. . J. MACLAREN, Q.C. W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY, Q.C. T. MIDDLETON B. C. DONALD, A.F. LOBB,	Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld. (Dom Pai Central Can. Loan and Savings Co. London & Ont. Inv. Co., Ltd. di London & Cont. Inv. Co., Ltd. di London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. di Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.) Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom Pai "THE COMPANIES' ACT," 1877-1889.	. 100 b. 100 b. 50	1,620,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 5,000,000 1,377,825 1,950,000	8 10,000 500,000 700,000 5 15,707	82,000 192,000 130,000 375,000 <b>545</b> ,000 111,000	34 3 34 4 5 34	1131 1243 1384 129 230 1095	113 5) 124.75 118.0) 68.13 55.0) 169.50
APPEAL BOOKS	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltc Can. Landed & National Invit Co., L Heal Estate Loan & Debenture Co ONT. JT. STE. LETT. PAT. ACT. 187	d 100 50 4.	<b>699</b> ,850 2,008,000 800,000	1,004,000	123,000 301,200 5,000	94 *3 <u>3</u>	123) 126 50	123.50 126 00 25 0J
LEGAL STATIONERY	British Mortgage Loan Co Ontaric Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Toronto Savings and Loan Co * The Canada Landed Credit	100	450,000 466.800 400,000 31 and the	314 291	59,000 183,000 50,000 Inv. Co. 3	34 Ri 3 before ti	he amalgamati	
Monetary Times Printing Comp'y,	INSURANCE COMPAN Englise(Quotations on Lond		ket.)		<b>BAILW</b>	<b>AY</b> 8.	Par value # Sh.	Loudon Nov. 14
F. C. INNES, Notary Public. Solicitor of Ontario	No. Shares or amt. Stock.	Bhare par val. Amount. Paid.	Last Bale Nov. 14	Canada Pi C. P. R. 1s do. 50 Janada C Jrand Tr	acific Shai t Mortgage year L. G entral 59	res 5% s Bonds, . Bonds, K 1st Mon		89 89 <u>4</u> 114 117 97 98
INNES & RICHARDS, Real Estate, Insurance and Loans, VANCOUVER, B. C. Pacific Terminus C. P. R. Insurance.	30,000 271 Northern F. & L 100,000 23 ps North Brit. & Mer.	100 26 90 9 25 194 10 9 95 94 Stat 9 100 10 85 64	814 32 101 103 17 175 7 73 53 55 32 42 21 22 47 43 708 714	do. do. do.	Eq. bonds First pref Second or Third pre stern per 5 tg. 1st mtg trev & Bro	1, 2nd chi lerence f. stock % deb. s 5, bonds, ice 4 V st	stock            arge         10            100            100           tock         100           5            8         bonds	104 106 93 10 122 124 124 126 674 684 464 475 25 253 119 121 105 107 107 102 97 99
ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENG.	6,722 £63 ps Phomix 100,000 564 Hoyai Insurance 50,000	90 3	259 .64 8 83 553 563	Dominion		BITIES. 1903, of 1		London Nov. 14
Branch Office for Canada: 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal, INCOME AND FUNDS (1890), Capital and Accumulated Funds	10,000         7         Brit. Amer. F. & M.           9,500         15         Canada Life           5,000         19         Confederation Life           5,000         19         Sun Life Ass. Co           4,000         7         Boyal Canadian           5,000         5         Juebeo Fire           9,000         10         Jueen City Fire           10,000         10         Vestern Assurance	400 50 100 10 100 191	14611461	do. Montireal a do. do. Toronto O do. do. do.	817 do. Sterling 5 5%, 1374, 1 do. orporation do. 6%, 15 do. do. gen do. stg	%, 1908 5%, 1 6%, 18 906, Wate con. do n. con. do . bonds	By. 10an 3,8	105         107           105         107           101         103           101         108           101         108           101         108           101         108           102         104           100         106           102         119           105         107           108         110
Invested Funds		ondon,		City of O do.	do. sug ondon, 1st Waterv ttawa, Stg do.	. Donas i pref. H works, i.	1998, 4% ied. 1893, 5% '' 1898, 6% '' 1893, 6% ' 1904, 6%	102         104           100         109           105         107           100         138           107         109
JAS. LOCKIE, E. P. PEARSON, Inspector. Agent, Toronto. ROBERT W. TYRE, MANAGEB FOR CANADA,	Bank Bills, 3 months do. 6 do. Trade Bills 3 do. do. 6 do.	3 3 3 3	84 34 4	City of Qu do City of W do.	do, 1878 innipeg, d	eb.	" 1892, 674 " 1908, 674 " 1907, 674 " 1914, 574	99 101 109 111 111 113 104 106



650 <b>T</b> H	IE MONET	ARY	Y TIMES.			
Leading Manufacturers.	TORONTO PRICES CURRENT Nov. 26th, 1891.					
J. HARRIS & CO.	Breedstuffs.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article GroceriesCon.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.
(Formerly Harris & Allen), ST. JOHN. N. B.	Patent (WntrWheat)	<b>c. s c.</b> 5 00 5 25 5 00 5 25	Plums, 1 case Almonds, Taragona. Princess	0 19 0 16 0 15 0 16 0 93 0 95	Hardware.—Oon. IBON WIRE: Bright	\$ c. \$ c.
New Brunswick Foundry,	Straight Roller Extra Manitoba Patent Strong Bakers	10 4 90 40 5 50	Filberts, Sicily Walnuts, Bord Marbots	0 101 0 11 0 11 0 111 0 12 0 14 0 151 0 14	Annealed Galvanized Barbed wire, galv d. painted	Market Report 0 05 0 05 0 04 2 0 06
Raılway Car Works, ROLLING MILLS.	Oatmeal Standard 4 "Granulated 4 "Rolled 4	40 4 50 46 4 57 50 0 00	Grenoble SYRUPS:Com to fine lb Amber lb Pale Amber lb	0 15 0 16 0 02 0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03	Coil chain § in Iron pipe	0 04 0 00 60 to 584%
	Bran, # ton	00 13 50 95 0 96	MOLASSES: W. I. gal New Orleans RICE: Arracan	0 85 0 45 0 32 0 55 0 037 0 042	Screws, 2 <sup>12</sup> headty "ruhead Boiler tubes, 9 in " 8 in	35 to 37% 75 tc 771% 70 to 75% 0 11 0 00
Manufacturers of Bailway Cars of every descrip- tion, Ohilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.	No. 2 0 No. 3 0 Spring Whest, No. 1 0 No. 2 0	92 0 93 90 0 91 93 0 94 91 0 92	Patna Japan Carolina	0 042 0 052 0 042 0 052 0 092 0 092 0 11 0 19	STEEL: Cest Boiler plate, <u>1</u> in "5/16 in	0 14 0 00 0 134 0 14 2 50 0 00 2 40 0 00
The Canadian Office and School	" No. 3 0 Man. hard, No. 1 1 " " No. 2 1	89 0 90 05 1 06 02 1 08	Cloves	0 13 0 15 0 15 0 95 0 90 0 25	Sleigh shoe OUT NAILS :	9 95 0 00 9 50 9 50
Furniture Co., (L'td.)	Barley No. 1	55 0 56 50 0 51	Nutmegs	0 90 0 95 0 75 1 90 1 00 1 10	10 to 60 dy C.P. 8 to 9 dy C.P. 6 to 9 dy C.P. 4 to 5 dy C.P.	2 20 0 (0 2 45 0 00 9 70 0 00 2 79 0 00
PRESTON, ONT.	" No. 3 0 Oats 0	40 0 41	SUGARS:	0 13 0 16 0 18 0 28	3 dy C.P. 4 to 5 dy A.P. 3 dy A.P.	3 20 0 00 2 95 0 00 3 70 0 00
SUCCESSORS TO W. STAHLSCHMIDT & CO.	Rye         0           Oorn         0           Timothy Seed 1001ba         3	91 0 92 78 0 75 75 4 00	Jamaica, in hhds Farnham Crys.Gran Extra Granulated	0 00 0 00 0 04 <u>8</u> 0 04 <u>8</u> 0 04 <u>4</u> 0 05	HORSE NAILS ; Pointed and finished ( HORSE SHORS, 100 lbs.	30 to 60/10% 3 50 0 00
MANUFACTURERS OF Office, School, Church and Lodge	" Red, " 8 Hungarian Grass. " 0	00 12 00 00 8 50 00 0 00 00 0 00	Very bright	0 054 0 054 0 043 0 044 0 04 0 044 0 033 0 034 0 033 0 034	Abercarne	290300 290295
FURNITURE.	Flax, screen'd, 1001bs 3 Provisions. Butter, choice, 🎔 lb. 0	00 3 25 12 0 17	TBAS: Japan. Yokoha.com.togood	0 03 0 032 0 15 0 25	TIN PLATES: IC Coke. IC Charcoal	3 00 3 10 4 00 4 95 4 25 4 50 5 25 5 50
	Dried Apples 0	10 <sup>2</sup> 0 11 945 9 04 <sup>2</sup> 072 0 08	Nagasa. com. to good Congou & Souchong.	0 30 0 40 0 17 0 90 0 15 0 55 0 30 0 55	DC "	6 25 6 10 4 50 4 75 6 25 6 50
	Beef, Mess 11	50 14 00	I Hyson, com. to g'd	0 45 0 65 0 18 0 35 0 30 0 40	96 x 40	140150 150160
		TOB O TT	Gunpwd.com to med " med to fine	050055 090035 035040	41 x 50	3 40 3 50 3 70 3 80
Parental Annual An	Lard, pure 0	06 0 00 09 0 10 08 0 09 17 0 00	TOBACCO, Manufact'r'd Dark P. of W	050055 051051	" sporting FF " FFF	275000 50000 595000 795000
UFFICE DESK NO. 61;	Honey, liquid	06 0 10 10 0 18	Solace	050055 055000 053000	Sisal	0 121 0 18 0 091 0 10
SEND FOR CATALOGUE	Liv'rpool coarse, \$\$ bg 0 Canadian, \$\$ bri 1 "Eureka," \$\$ 56 lbs. 0 Washington, 50 ". 0	75 0 80 50 0 00 70 0 75	Rough and Ready 7s Index 7s	0 64 0 00 0 59 0 00 0 57 0 00	New York Keen Cutter Lance Maple Leaf	9 9 5 9 50
GEO. F. BOSTWICK,	Bice's dairy 0	45 0 00    60 0 00	BARM YEAST : Box 3 doz. 5c. pkgs (	00 100	Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. gal	000000
No. 94 Front Street West, Toronto.	Spanish Bole, No. 1         0           "No. 9         0           Slaughter, heavy         0           No. 1 light         0           "No. 9         0	94 0 96 91 0 93 95 0 96	" 3 " 10c. " ( " 44 " mixed ( Wines, Liquors, #c. WINES:		Lard,ext.Nol Morse's Ordinary No.1 " Linseed, raw	070075 060065 069063
WM. BARBER & BROS.,	marness, neavy 0	95 0 98 (]	Port, common	30         1         10           50         4         00           50         9         75           00         4         50	Seal. straw	0 65 0 66 0 00 1 30 0 50 0 55 0 55 0 69
PAPERMAKERS, GEOBGETOWN, ONTABIO	" light	80 0 83 1 33 0 35 75 0 90 1	PORTER: Guinness, pts 1 " gts 9 BRANDY: Hen'es'y case 18 Martallia	65 1 80 65 9 75 00 13 50	Petroleum.	061 0 071
MANUFACTUREBS OF	" Veals 0 ( Heml'k Calf (95 to 80) 0	70 0 80   50 0 55   60 0 65   70 0 75	BANDY: Hen'es'y case 13 Martell's "19 Otard Dupuy & Co"10 J. Robin & Co. "10 Pinet Castillon & Co 10	50 11 50 00 10 95	Canadian, 5 to 10 bris ( "single bris (	1mp.gal. 15 0 00 15 0 00 17 0 18
Book Papers, Weekly News, and Colored Specialties. JOHN B. BARBER.	36 to 44 lbs		HIN: De Kuypers, <b>\varphi</b> gl. 3 "B. & D 8 "Green cases "Bed "11	05 9 50 1	Amer'n Prime White "Water" Photogene	983 0 00 984 0 00 997 0 00
THE OSHAWA	Enamelled Cow, # ft 0 Patent 0 Pebble Grain 0	18 0 90 1	Booth's Old Tom	75 8 25	Paints, &c. White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs	5 75 6 <del>4</del> 0
MALLEABLE IRON CO.	Bur	13 0 16 35 0 45 06 0 081	MHISKY Scotch, rep.qts Imperial qts	75 7 25 25 11 25 00 8 76		550 600 500 550
MANUFACTUREES OF	Sumac		1	In Duty	Ked Lead Venetian Red, Eng Yellow Ochre, Fr'nch Vermillion, Eng	00 1 90
MALLEABLE IRON,	Steers, 60 to 90 lbs 0 Oured and Inspected 0 Calfskins, green 0 "cured 0	05 0 00 1	F'mily Prf Whisky	66 9 04 66 9 04	Varnish, No. 1 furn (	85 1 00 85 1 00 65 0 80
CASTINGS TO OBDER FOR ALL KINDS OF	Wool Skins	85 0 00	Rye Whisky, 7 yrs old 1	00 20 22 23 11	Drugs.	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.	Sheep Pelts       0 6         Tallow, rough       0 (         Tallow, rendered       0 (         Wool.       0 (		Hardware. FIN: Bars ¥ lb 0 Ingot0 COPPER: Ingot 0	141 0 15	Doney	021004 051007 030031 10011
OSHAWA, CANADA.	Fleece, comb'g ord 0 "Olothing 0 Pulled combing 0	18 10 00 20 0 21 T 18 0 19	Pig0 Sheet0 Pig0 Sheet0 Sheet0	20 0 22 05 0 054 032 0 044	Camphor	65 0 75 96 0 50 10 0 19
GOLD MEDALS	" Bitrs		INC: Sheet	003 0 001	Cocallie OE, S	082 0 05 00 9 50 28 0 80
PARIS DI 1878-1889	Java 🌮 lb., green, 0 Bio " 0 Porto Rico " 0 Jamaica. " 0 Monitoria	28 0 92   18 0 90   T	Antimony0 Solder, hf. & hf 0 BRASS: Sheet	16 0 19 90 0 90	Gentian	18 0 14 15 0 17 10 0 18
	FBUIT:	69 U 33	Ban: Pig. Summerlee	50 23 00	Iodine	C0 6 50
R V HILUID	Baisins, London, new 2 "Blk b'skets, new 3 ( "Valencias new 0 ( "old 0 (	0.061	Nova Scotia bar 9 Bar, ordinary 0 Swedes, 1 in. or over Lowmoor			90 0 35 50 1 65 60 3 75 00 3 10
	New Sel d Valencias "Sultanas new 01 " old 0 ( Ourrants Prov1 new 0 (	7 0 08	Band " 9		Opium	19 0 14 60 3 75 96 0 40
S ENS -	" Patras 6 (	0 0 064	Foller Rivets, best 4 Russia Sheet, 2016	50     4     50       11     0     12       10     0     00	Sal Rochelle	96 0 98 30 0 38
Numbers for use in Schools :- 351, 352, 382, 404, 729, 303, 170, 166, 5, 6, 292, 293, 291 (Mapping), 659 (Drawing).	Vostizza Figs, Eleme, new 01 Prunes, in Casks		Best No. 22	05 0 053 05 0 053 05 0 05	Soda Ash	12 0 02 75 3 00 50 0 55
	— пеw 0 (	77 0 10 II	" <b>B</b> - m m m m m	05 0 07	Uttric Acid 0	65 0 70

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A SU VERSION AND A CONTRACTOR

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CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY	Ontario and H. M. BLA W. ROWLAND W. ROWLAND FIRE FIRE SIR HEMRY E. CAPITA CAPITA Head Office. ALF. SH
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont. Capital and Funds over	ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL,
QEO. A. & E. W. COX, Managers. Province of Quebec Branch, Montreal, J. W. MARLING, Manager Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax, N.S., P McLARBEN, General Agent. D. H. MACGABVEY, Secretary Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, W. L. HUTTON, Manager. A. MOT. CAMPBELL, General Agent.	RANCE
A. G. RAMSAY, President. W. T. RAMSAY, Superintendent.	
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y	IEAD
Our rapid progress may be seen from the following statement: NET ASSETS LIFS INCOME. BEFIDES ASSUE'NG'S UNCALLED IN FORCE. CAPITAL. 1973\$ 48,210 \$ 96,461 \$1,064,350 1864 \$ 278,379 \$ 638,897 \$ 6,944,404	
1976 102,922 955,944 9,414,063 1888 525,273 1,536,816 11,931,316 1880 141,402 473,633 3,897,139 1890 869,079 2,473,514 16,759,356 The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays claims promptly, without waiting sixty or ninety days. R. MACAULAY, Managing Director.	SIMBOTHAN, City Agent, SIMBOTHAN, City Agent, TTELEPHONE: TTELEPHONE: TTELEPHONE: TELEPHONE: TELEPHONE: TELEPHONE: TELEPHONE: General 3376 (House) General 3376 (House) Control and Stansper: L. O. PHILLIPS, Esq. £2,000,000 Stg. Out reference to England. Manitoba Branch. Head Office, - Winnipeg: General Agent
THE ROYAL CANADIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	WESTERN
160 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestion-	FIRE AND MARINE. INCORPORATED 1851.
Able security and honorable treatment: Assets, January 1st, 1889	Capital,            \$1,000,000         90           Assets, over             1,500,000         90
DUNCAN MOINTYRE, Esq., Pres. Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-Pres ARTHUR GAGNON, SecTrees. GEO. H. MCHENRY, Manager.	Annual Income, over           1,700,000         00           HEAD OFFICE,         -         TORONTO,         Ont.
<b>ROYAL</b> INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND.	A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve Funds,	LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Policy-holder (chiefly with Government) exceeds, \$1,000,000. Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium, Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.	
Head Office for CanadaRoyal Insurance Buildings, Montreal, JOHN KAY, ABTHUB F. BANKS, County of Chief Agent.	NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES ; TONTINE INVESTMENTS,
THE GERMANIA LIFE	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
Insurance Company of New York.	BRITISH AMERICA
31st YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1891.	Assurance Company.
Amets,	FIRE AND MARINE.
Insurance written in 1890,10,015,716Total Insurance in force,58,227,620Total Payments to Policy-holders,24,422,489	INCORPORATED 1888. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
CANADIAN MANAGERS	BOARD OF DIRECTORS! GOVERNOR, JOHN MOBISON, Esq
J. FRITH JEFFERS, GEO. W. KONNE, 46 King Street West, Toronto.	G. M. Kinghorn. Esq. John Y. Reid, Esq. Geo. H. Smith, Hsq. Jr. H. Bobertson. T. H. Purdom, Esq. A. Myers, Esq. T. H. Purdom, Esq.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. LIBERAL TERMS.

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