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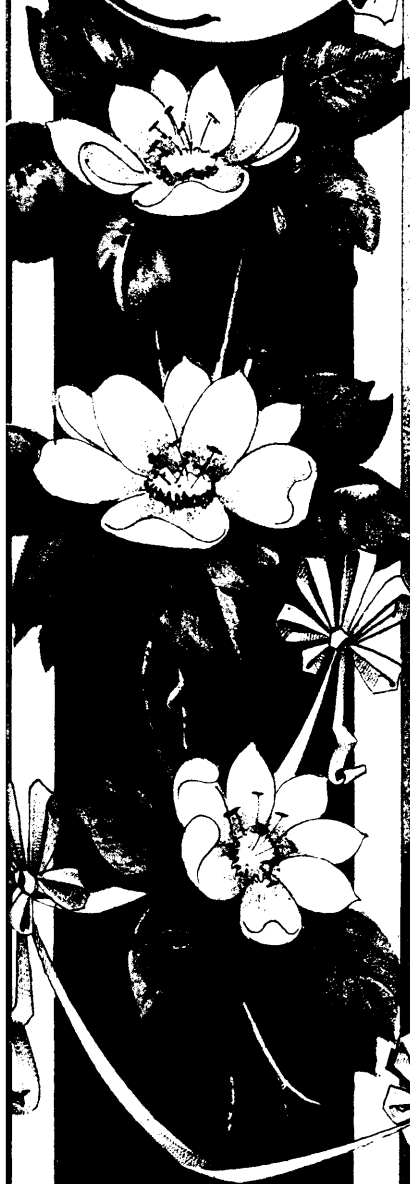
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THE MONETARY TIMES

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Canada Life



ASSURANCE
CO'Y

Head Office, HAMILTON, Canada



I AM MORE THAN SATISFIED

8 Glen Road, Toronto,
June 20th, 1895.

F. C. TAYLOR.

Agent, Canada Life Assurance Co.,
Lindsay, Ont.

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of the notice informing me of the profits declared by the Canada Life upon my \$2000.00 policy at the Quinquennial Division, Dec., 1894.

To say that I am pleased with the result does not fully express my satisfaction. I am more than satisfied.

The annual premium on my policy is \$47.17, while the annual cash payment guaranteed to me for the next five years is \$112.36. Ever since the year 1880 my policy has been more than sustained by the profits, and at each recurring division since then my profits have been increased until now the annuity amounts to \$112.36.

I wish further to say that during my long connection with the Company I have ever received the most courteous and honorable treatment from yourself as well as from the esteemed President of the Company. You are at liberty to make any use of this letter you please.

I remain,

Yours respectfully.

[Sgd.] **WM. LOGAN,**

Canon, St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto.

IT PAYS TO INSURE IN THE CANADA LIFE.

ACTUAL RESULTS

POLICY No. 1789, CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

ON THE LIFE OF

REV. WM. LOGAN, Canon, St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto

Ordinary Life, \$2000.

Premium, \$47.17

Issued April, 1855. Age 32.

Year.	Profits, Bonus Addition.	Profits, Permanent Reduction of Premium or Annuity of	Premium Paid.	Profits Extinguish Premium and yield annuity of
1855			\$47 17	
1856	\$24 10		47 17	
1857	24 90		47 17	
1858	25 56		47 17	
1859	26 41		47 17	
1860	26 12		47 17	
1861	25 43		47 17	
1862	24 79		47 17	
1863	24 21		47 17	
1864	23 66		47 17	
1865	23 13		47 17	
1866			47 17	
1867			47 17	
1868			47 17	
1869			47 17	
1870	250 00		47 17	
1871			47 17	
1872			47 17	
1873			47 17	
1874			47 17	
1875	250 00		47 17	
1876			47 17	
1877			47 17	
1878			47 17	
1879			47 17	
1880	250 00		47 17	
	\$998.31			
1881		\$52 58		\$5 41
1882		52 58		5 41
1883		52 58		5 41
1884		52 58		5 41
1885		52 58		5 41
		(Bonus Converted into a Life Annuity of \$52.58.)		
1886		70 78		23 61
1887		70 78		23 61
1888		70 78		23 61
1889		70 78		23 61
1890		70 78		23 61
1891		88 06		40 89
1892		88 06		40 89
1893		88 06		40 89
1894		88 06		40 89
1895		88 06		40 89
1896		112 36		65 19
1897		112 36		65 19
1898		112 36		65 19
1899		112 36		65 19
1900		112 36		65 19

46 Years, - - - - - | \$1 226 42 | \$675.50

Net Cost for 46 years, - - - - - | - - - - - | \$550 92

The above annuity \$112 36, is guaranteed as long as the Policy is in force, and it will be further increased in 1900 should the assured live.

THE MONETARY · TIMES

— TRADE REVIEW. —

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

Vol. XXIX—No. 8.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,300,000

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Clinton, Morrisburg, Toronto Junct'n.
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Meaford, Ridgeway, Woodstock, Ont.
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Capital paid-up \$1,200,000
Reserve 600,000

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WM. RICHER - - - - - Asst. Cashier
ARTHUR GAGNON, - - - - - Inspector.

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Boston—National Revere Bank.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1862.

Capital (with power to increase).....£600,000 \$2,920,000
Reserve£335,000 \$1,143,666
Head Office, 60 Lombard Street, London, England.

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Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

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Hon. M. H. Richey, - - - - - Mr. Charles Archibald.
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Cashier, - - - - - John Knight.

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The Bank of New York, - - - - - New York.
The New England National Bank, - - - - - Boston.
The Ontario Bank, - - - - - Montreal.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,200,000
REST, - - - - - 280,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

Board of Directors:

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., - - - - - President.
HON. E. J. PRICE, - - - - - Vice-President.
D. C. THOMSON, Esq., - - - - - E. J. Hale, Esq.
E. GIROUX, Esq., - - - - - Jas. King, Esq., M.P.P.
John Breakey, Esq.
E. E. WEBB, - - - - - GENERAL MANAGER.
J. G. BILLET, - - - - - INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont. Quebec, Que.
Boisvevain, Man. (St. Lewis St)
Carberry, Man. Shelburne, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T. Smith's Falls, Ont.
Merrickville, Ont. Souris, Man.
Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont.
Moosomin, N.W.T. Virton, Man.
Morden, Man. Warton, Ont.
Neepawa, Man. Winchester, Ont.
Norwood, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
Ottawa, Ont.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON, Parr's Bkg. Co. & The Alliance Bank, Ltd.
LIVERPOOL, " " " " " "
NEW YORK, " " " National Park Bank
BOSTON, " " " Lincoln National Bank
MINNEAPOLIS, " " " National Bank of Commerce
ST. PAUL, " " " St. Paul National Bank
GREAT FALLS, MONT " " " First National Bank
CHICAGO, ILL., " " " Globe National Bank
BUFFALO, " " " Queen City Bank
DETROIT, " " " First National Bank

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital Paid-up.....\$1,500,000
Reserve Fund.....1,300,000

DIRECTORS.

JOHN DOULL, - - - - - President.
ADAM BURNS, - - - - - Vice-President.
JAIRUS HART, - - - - - JOHN Y. PAYZANT,
R. B. SEETON,

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

THOS. FYSHE, Cashier, - - - - - D. WATERS, Inspector.

BRANCHES

In Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth.
In New Brunswick—Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Sussex, Woodstock.

In P.E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside.
In Quebec—Montreal. F. Kennedy, Manager.
In Newfoundland—St. John's. W. E. Stavert, Mgr.
Harbor Grace. J. A. McLeod, Mgr.

In West Indies—Kingston, Jamaica. W. P. Hunt, Mgr.
In U. S.—Chicago, Ill.—H. C. McLeod, Manager, and Alex. Robertson, Assistant Manager.
Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

INCORPORATED 1872.

Capital Paid-up, - - - - - 500,000
Reserve Fund, - - - - - 275,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

H. N. WALLACE, - - - - - Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

ROBIE UNIACKE, - - - - - L. J. MORTON, Vice-President.
President, - - - - - Jas. Thomson.
F. D. Corbett, - - - - - C. W. Anderson.

BRANCHES—Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Lockport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John.

CORRESPONDENTS—Ontario and Quebec—Molsons Bank and Branches. New York—Fourth National Bank. Boston—Suffolk National Bank. London (England)—Parr's Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank, Ltd.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, - - - - - N. B.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864.

A. F. RANDOLPH, - - - - - President.
J. W. SPURDEN, - - - - - Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—Union Bank of London. New York—Fourth National Bank. Boston—Eliot National Bank. Montreal—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Capital (all paid up) \$1,250,000
Reserve Fund 675,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HAMILTON.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN STUART, - - - - - President.
A. G. RAMSAY, - - - - - Vice-President.
John Proctor, George Roach, William Gibson, M.P.
A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee (Toronto).
J. TURNBULL, - - - - - Cashier.
H. S. STEVEN, - - - - - Assistant Chshier.

BRANCHES.

Alliston, Grimsby, Milton, Port Elgin,
Berlin, Listowel, Mount Forest, Simcoe,
Chesley, Lucknow, Owen Sound, Toronto,
Georgetown, Orangeville, Wingham
Hamilton (Barton St.)

CORRESPONDENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—Fourth National Bank, Hanover National Bank, Buffalo—Marine Bank of Buffalo, Detroit—Detroit National Bank. Chicago—Union Nat. Bank.

CORRESPONDENTS IN BRITAIN.

National Provincial Bank of England (Ltd.) Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-up.....\$1,100,000
Reserve Fund.....680,000

Board of Directors.—Thomas E. Kenny, M.P., President. Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President. Michael Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller.
Head Office.—HALIFAX, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier, W. B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier. Montreal, Branch, E. L. Pease, Mgr. West End Branch, Cor. Notre Dame and Seigneur Sts. Westmount, Greene Ave.

Agencies in Nova Scotia.—Antigonish, Lunenburg, Sydney, Bridgewater, Maitland (Hants Co.), Truro, Guysboro, Pictou, Weymouth, Londonderry, Port Hawkesbury.

Agencies in New Brunswick.—Bathurst, Kingston, (Kent Co.), Sackville, Fredericton, Moncton, Woodstock, Dorchester, Newcastle.
In P. E. Island.—Charlottetown, Summerside.
In Newfoundland.—St. Johns.

CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants' Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, National Hide and Leather Bank. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng., Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais.

Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

HEAD OFFICE, - OTTAWA, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed\$1,500,000
Capital Paid-up.....1,500,000
Rest.....925,000

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES MAGEE, - - - - - GEORGE HAY, Esq., President, Vice-President.
Hon. Geo. Bryson, - - - - - Alex. Fraser,
Fort Coulonge, - - - - - Westmeath.

Denis Murphy, - - - - - John Mather, David MacLaren.
BRANCHES.
Amprior, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Mattawa, Pembroke, Parry Sound, Kemptville, Rat Portage, in the Province of Ontario; and Winnipeg, Manitoba; also Rideau st., and Bank st., Ottawa.
GEO. BURN, General Manager.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Authorized Capital.....\$1,500,000
Capital Paid in.....1,499,905
Reserve Fund.....650,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. W. HENIKER, President.
Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, - - - - - N. W. Thomas,
T. J. Tuck, - - - - - Thos. Hart.
G. N. Galer, - - - - - Israel Wood, D. A. Mansur.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - SHELBROOKE, QUE.
WM. FARWELL, - - - - - General Manager.

BRANCHES—Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanslead, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford.
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland. Boston—National Exchange Bank. New York—National Park Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and promptly emitted for.

The National Bank of Scotland, LIMITED

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. Established 1825.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - EDINBURGH.

Capital, £5,000,000 Stg. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £785,000 Stg.

London Office—37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.

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 of charge.
The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application.
All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Authorized \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed 500,000
Capital Paid-up 372,400
Reserve 100,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.
 REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
 W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq. J. A. Gibson, Esq.
 Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Paterson, Esq.
 T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

BRANCHES—Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby, Paisley, Penetanguishene, and Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made.

Correspondents in New York and in Canada—The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, Eng.—The Royal Bank of Scotland.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AUDETTE, Esq., President.
 A. B. DUPUIS, Esq., Vice-President.
 Hon. Judge Chauveau. V. Chateaufvert, Esq., M.P.P.
 N. Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq.
 J. O. Villeneuve, Esq., M.P.P.

GEORGE CREBASSA, General Manager.
 P. LAFRANCE, Manager Quebec Office.
 Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Quebec, St. John Suburb. Sherbrooke.
 " St. Roch. St. Francois, N.E., Beauce
 Montreal. Ste. Marie, Beauce.
 Roberval, Lake St. John. Chicoutimi.
 Ottawa, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS.

England—The National Bank of Scotland, London.
 France—Credit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches, Messrs. Grunbaum Freres & Cie, Paris.
 United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston.
 Prompt attention given to collections.
 Correspondence respectfully solicited.

BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N.S.
 DIRECTORS.

T. W. JOHNS, Cashier.
 L. E. BAKER, President. C. E. BROWN, Vice-President.
 John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. S. A. Crowell.

CORRESPONDENTS AT

Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
 St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
 St. John—The Bank of British North America.
 Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.
 New York—The National Citizens Bank.
 Boston—The Elliot National Bank.
 London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London.
 Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold.
 Deposits received and interest allowed.
 Prompt attention given to collections.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1885.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Capital Paid-up 608,400
Reserve 85,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. BELL, Esq., of Guelph, President.
 C. D. WARREN, Esq., Vice-President.
 W. J. GAGE, Esq. John Drynan, Esq. J. W. DOWD, Esq.
 Robt. Thomson, Esq., of Hamilton.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

H. S. STRATHY, General Manager.
 J. A. M. ALLEY, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Aylmer, Ont. Ingersoll. Ridgetown.
 Drayton, Leamington, Sarnia,
 Elmira, Norwich, Strathroy,
 Glencoe, North Bay, St. Mary's,
 Guelph, Orillia, Tilsonburg,
 Hamilton, Port Hope, Windsor.

BANKERS.

Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.
 New York—The American Exchange National Bank.
 Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

INCORPORATED 1836.

ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.

Capital \$200,000
Reserve 45,000

W. H. TODD, President.
 F. GRANT, Cashier.

AGENTS.

London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.
 Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Subscribed Capital \$ 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital 2,800,000
Assets, over 12,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO ST., TORONTO.
 Branch Offices—WINNIPEG, MAN., & VANCOUVER, B. C.

The ample resources of this Company enable its Directors to make advances on Real Estate, without delay, at low rates of interest, and on the most favorable terms of repayment. Loans granted on Improved Farms and on Productive Town and City Properties. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures Purchased.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Company.

J. HERBERT MASON,
 Man'g Director, Toronto.

THE FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS., TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

Subscribed Capital \$3,223,500
Capital Paid-up 1,319,100

Reserve Fund 659,550

President, C. H. GOODERHAM.
 Manager, HON. S. C. WOOD.
 Inspectors, JOHN LECKIE & T. GIBSON.

Money advanced on easy terms for long periods; repayment at borrower's option.
 Debentures issued and money received on deposit. Executors and Trustees authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY

President, G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.
 Vice-President, A. T. WOOD, Esq.

Capital Subscribed \$1,500,000 00
Capital Paid-up 1,100,000 00

Reserve and Surplus Funds 330,027 00
Total Assets 3,730,575 85

DEPOSITS received and Interest allowed at the highest current rates.

DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by a w to invest in Debentures of this Society.

Banking House—King St., Hamilton.
 H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

THE LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN & AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.

DIVIDEND NO. 44.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of this company, for the half-year ending 31st August, 1895, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on the 16th September next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2nd September to the 9th October, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the company's offices, 103 Bay Street, on Wednesday, 9th October. Chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Directors. J. F. KIRK, Manager.

Toronto, 13th August, 1895.

THE DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society

LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed \$1,000,000 00
Capital Paid-up 932,474 97
Total Assets 2,541,274 27

ROBERT REID (Collector of Customs), PRESIDENT.
 T. H. PURDOM (Barrister), Inspecting Director.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

The Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.

OFFICE, No. 17 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Capital \$1,057,250
Paid-up 611,430
Assets 1,385,000

Money advanced on improved Real Estate at lowest current rates.

Sterling and Currency Debentures issued. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 42, Chap. 20, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest rust funds in Debentures of this Company.

WM. MULOCK, M.P., GEO S. C. BETHUNE,
 President. Secretra rea

Western Canada Loan and Savings Co.

ESTABLISHED 1863

OFFICES, NO. 76 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.
 Cor. Main St. and Portage Ave.,
 WINNIPEG, Man.

Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000
Paid-up Capital 1,500,000
Reserve 770,000
Contingent Fund 70,000

WALTER S. LEE.

MANAGER.

HURON AND ERIE

Loan and Savings Company.

LONDON, ONT.

Capital Subscribed \$3,000,000
Capital Paid-up 1,400,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company. Interest allowed on Deposits.

J. W. LITTLE, G. A. SOMERVILLE,
 President. Manager.

The Home Savings and Loan Company (LIMITED).

OFFICE: No. 78 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,000,000

Deposits received, and interest at current rates allowed. Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reasonable and convenient terms.

Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.

HON. FRA K SMITH, JAMES MASON,
 President. Manager

The London and Ontario Investment Co., Ltd.

TORONTO.

President, SIR FRANK SMITH.
 Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Alexander Nairn, Henry Gooderham, Frederick Wyld and John F. Taylor.

Money advanced at current rates and on favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property.

Money received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payable either in Canada or Britain, with interest half yearly at current rates. A. M. COSBY, Manager.

84 King Street East, Toronto.

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Paid-up Capital \$ 750,000
Total Assets, now 1,845,838

DIRECTORS.

President, Larratt W. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L.
 Vice-President, Geo. R. R. Cockburn, M.A., M.P.
 Wm. Mortimer Clark, W.S.Q.C. Joseph Jackes.
 George Murray. C. S. Gzowski, Jr.

Robert Jenkins.

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

OFFICE, COR. TORONTO AND COURT STREETS

Money advanced on the security of city and farm property.

Mortgages and debentures purchased. Interest allowed on deposits. Registered Debentures of the Association obtained on application.

THE ONTARIO LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY. OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Subscribed \$300,000
Capital Paid-up 300,000
Reserve Fund 75,000
Deposits and Can. Debentures 605,000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures.

Deposits received and interest allowed.

W. F. COWAN, President.

W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President.
 T. H. McMILLAN, Sec-Treas

The Canada Landed and National Investment Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 23 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.
 Capital \$2,008,000
 Rest 350,000
 Assets 4,458,402

DIRECTORS:
 JOHN LANG BLAIKIE, Esq., President.
 JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., Vice-President.
 James Campbell, A. R. Creelman, Q.C., Hon.
 Senator Gowan, LL.D., C.M.G., J. K. Osborne,
 J. S. Playfair, N. Silverthorn, John Stuart,
 Frank Turner, C.E., Hon. James Young.
 Money lent on Real Estate. Debentures Issued.
 ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, corner King & Victoria Sts., Toronto.
GEO. A. COX, - - President.

Capital Subscribed..... \$2,500,000 00
 Capital Paid-up..... 1,200,000 00
 Reserve Fund..... 315,000 00
 Contingent Fund..... 36,134 71
 Total Assets..... 5,200,830 09
 Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling, payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate, Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.
Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.
 FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Sec y

TORONTO SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
 10 King St. W., Toronto.

Subscribed Capital..... \$1,000,000 00
 Reserve Fund..... 105,000 00

DIRECTORS:
 J. R. DUNDAS, President. A. E. AMES, Vice-President.
 Rev. John Potts, D. D. George A. Cox.
 Robert Jaffray. E. W. Cox. J. J. Kenny.

Four per cent. Interest allowed upon deposits.
 upon Debentures. Four and one quarter per cent.
 Money to lend upon favorable terms.
F. W. SCOTT,
 Secretary.

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Co. OF LONDON, CANADA.

Subscribed Capital..... \$2,000,000
 Paid-up Capital..... 1,200,000
 Reserve Fund..... 450,000
 Total Assets..... 4,161,643
 Total Liabilities..... 2,468,764

Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Debentures and interest can be collected at any agency of Molsons Bank, without charge.
WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
 Manager.
 London, Ontario, 1890.

Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Co. (LIMITED.)

Offices, 13 and 15 Arcade, Toronto.
 Capital..... \$500,000 00
 Capital Subscribed..... 466,800 00
 Capital Paid-up..... 329,168 20
 Reserve Fund..... 100,000 00

DIRECTORS
 William Booth, Esq., President
 Vice-Presidents, } Bernard Saunders, Esq.
 } John J. Cook, Esq.
 Alfred Baker, Esq., M.A. William Wilson, Esq.
 Wm. Mulock, Esq., M.P. John Harvie, Esq.
 Money to loan on real estate security. Vacant and improved real estate in the city of Toronto bought and sold. Warehouse and business sites to lease, and buildings erected to suit lessees. Stores and offices to rent in "Toronto Arcade." Interest allowed on deposits other than call.
E. T. LIGHTBOURN, Manager.

The Trust & Loan Company of Canada. ESTABLISHED 1851.

Subscribed Capital..... \$1,500,000
 Paid-up Capital..... 825,000
 Reserve Fund..... 183,715
 HEAD OFFICE: 7 Great Winchester St., London, Eng.
 OFFICES IN CANADA: { Toronto Street, TORONTO.
 { St. James Street, MONTREAL.
 { Main Street, WINNIPEG.
 Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property.
WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON } Commissioners.
RICHARD J. EVANS.

Investments Made
Estates Managed
Rents Collected

JOHN STARK & CO. Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
 26 Toronto St.

ALEXANDER, FERGUSSON & BLAIKIE, SHARE BROKERS
 23 Toronto Street, Toronto.
 Estates Managed. Debentures Purchased.

JOHN LOW Member of the Stock Exchange
 58 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET MONTREAL
Stock and Share Broker

STRATHY BROS. Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Canadian Investment Securities
 1707 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL Special attention given to Investment

AGENTS
 BLAKE BROS & CO., Boston
 SPENCER, TRASK & CO., New York
 PANMURE, GORDON, HILL & CO., London, Eng.

A. P. BURRITT Member Toronto Stock Exchange.
 21 Jordan St., Toronto
STOCKS AND BONDS
 Listed on New York, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges bought and sold for cash or on margin. Orders by wire receive prompt attention.
Correspondence Invited.

IMPERIAL LOAN & INVESTMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited.

Imperial Buildings, 32 and 34 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, Ont.
Authorized Capital..... \$1,000,000
Paid-up Capital..... 711,996
Reserved Funds..... 180,752
 President—Jas. Thorburn, M.D.
 Vice-President—Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
 General Manager—E. H. Kertland.
 Manager of the Manitoba Branch—Hon. J. N. Kirchoffer, Brandon. Agents for Scotland—Messrs. Torrie, Brodie & MacLagan, Edinburgh.
 Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co. LONDON, ONTARIO.

Paid-up Capital..... \$ 626,742
Reserve Fund..... 130,000
Assets..... 1,927,725
 DIRECTORS:
 Messrs. D. REGAN, President; W. J. REID, Vice-Pres.
 Thos. McCormick, T. Beattie and T. H. Smallman.
 Money advanced on improved farms and productive city and town properties, on favorable terms. Mortgages purchased.
 Deposits received. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.
W. A. LIPSEY, Manager.

WESTERN LOAN & TRUST CO. LIMITED.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.
 Office—No. 13 St. Sacramento Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.
 HON. A. W. OGILVIE, President
 J. S. BOUSQUET (Mgr. La Banque du Peuple), Vice-President
 This company acts as Administrator, Executor, Trustee, Receiver, Committee of Lunatic, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, etc., etc. Also as agent for the above offices.
 All manner of trusts accepted; moneys invested; estates managed; rents, income, etc., collected; bonds, debentures, etc., issued and countersigned; highest class securities for sale.
 Send for information to the Manager,
W. BAROLAY STEPHENS.

The Trusts Corporation of Ontario

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
 Bank of Commerce Bldg., King St. W. Toronto

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
 PRESIDENT, HON. J. C. AIKINS, P.C.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS, { HON. SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT,
 { HON. S. C. WOOD.

This Company acts as **Administrator** in the case of intestacy, or with will annexed, **Executor, Trustee, Receiver, Committee of Lunatic, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, &c., &c.**; also an **Agent** for the above offices.
 All manner of trusts accepted; Moneys Invested Estates Managed; Rents, Incomes, &c., collected Bonds, Debentures, &c., issued and countersigned.
 Deposit Safes to rent, all sizes. Parcels received for safe custody.
 Solicitors placing business with the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same.
A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.

Toronto - - - And Safe Deposit Vaults General TRUSTS CO.

Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts. TORONTO
 Capital - - - \$1,000,000
 Guarantee and Reserve Fund 240,000
 HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., President.
 E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D. } Vice-Presidents.
 JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C., LL.D. }

The Company acts as **Executor, Administrator, Receiver, Committee, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee**, and in other fiduciary capacities, under direct or substitutionary appointment.
 The Company also acts as **Agent for Executors and Trustees**, and for the transaction of all financial business; invests money, at best rates, in first mortgage and other securities; issues and countersigns bonds and debentures; collects rents, interest dividends, &c. It obviates the need of security for Administrations, and relieves individuals from responsibility as well as from onerous duties.
 The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.
J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director.

THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA
 Established 1872

Bonds of Suretyship Head Office: Montreal
 E. RAWLINGS, President & Managing Director
 Wm. J. WITHALL, Vice-President
 RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors.
 SELKIRK CROSS, Q. C., Counsel.
 Toronto Branch—Mail Buildings. MEDLAND & JONES, Agents.

E. R. C. CLARKSON
 TRUSTEE - - - RECEIVER.

Clarkson & Cross
 PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
 Ontario Bank Chambers, Scott Street. Toronto

The Canadian Homestead Loan & Savings Association

OFFICE—72 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
 Capital Subscribed..... \$400,000
 Capital Paid-up..... 100,000
 Reserve and Surplus..... 30,000
 Money Loaned on improved freehold at low rates. Liberal terms of repayment.
 JOHN HILLOCK, JOHN FIRSTBROOK,
 President. Vice-President
 A. J. PATTISON, Secretary.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

ALEXANDER MCKAY V. THE TOWN OF HINCH-INBROOKE.—Held by the Supreme Court of Canada, that a judgment in an action by a rate-payer contesting the validity of an homologated valuation roll is not a judgment appealable to the Supreme Court of Canada under the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act, and does not relate to the future rights within the meaning of sub-section (b), of section 29, of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act. Held, also, that as the valuation roll sought to be set aside in this case had been duly homologated and not appealed against within the delay provided in art. 1061 (M. C.), the only matter in dispute between the parties was a mere question of costs, and therefore the court would not entertain the appeal.

ALEXANDER G. MCPHEE AND HENRY F. DONALDSON V. PATRICK DOYLE.—A specific lot of land was conveyed by deed, and also "a strip of land twenty-five links wide, running from the eastern side of the aforesaid lot along the northern side of the railway station about twelve rods, unto the western end of the railway station ground, the said lot and strip together containing one acre, more or less." Held, by the Supreme Court of Canada, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, that the strip conveyed was not limited to twelve rods length, but extended to the western end of the station, which was more than twelve rods from the starting point.

FERRIER V. TREPANNIER.—The owner of the property abutting on a highway is under a positive duty to keep it from being a cause of danger to the public by reason of any defect, either in structure, repair, or use and management, which reasonable care can guard against.

Dame A. T. sued J. F. and M. W. F. personally, as well as in their quality of testamentary executors and trustees of the will of the late J. F., claiming \$4,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by a window falling on him from the third storey of a building which formed part of the general estate of the late J. F.; but which had been specifically bequeathed to one G. F. and his children, for whom the said J. F. and M. W. F. were also trustees. The judgments of the courts below held the appellants liable in their capacity of executors of the general estate, and trustees under the will. Held, by the Supreme Court of Canada, that the appellants were responsible for the damages resulting from their negligence in not keeping the building in repair, as well personally, as in their quality of trustees (*d'heritiers fiduciaires*) for the benefit of G. F.'s children; but were not liable as executors for the general estate.

JOHN DEKUYPER & SON V. VANDULKEN, WEILAND & CO.—In the certificate of registration, the plaintiffs' trade mark was described as consisting of "The representation of an anchor with the letters J. D. K. & Z.," or the words "John DeKuyper & Son, Rotterdam & Co., as per the annexed drawings and application." In the application, the trade mark was claimed to consist of a device or representation of an anchor inclined from right to left in combination with the letters "J. D. K. & Z." or the words "John DeKuyper & Co., Rotterdam," which it was stated might be branded or stamped upon barrels, kegs, cases, boxes, capsules, casks, labels, and other packages containing Geneva sold by plaintiff. It was also stated in the application that on bottles was to be affixed a printed label, a copy or fac-simile of which was attached to the application, but

there was no express claim of the label itself as a trade-mark. The label was white, and in the shape of a heart with an ornamental border of the same shape, and on the label was printed the device or representation of the anchor with the letters "J. D. K. & Z.," and the words "John DeKuyper & Son, Rotterdam," and also the words "Genuine Hollands Geneva," which it was admitted were common to the trade. The defendants' trade mark was, in the certificate of registration, described as consisting of an eagle having at the feet "V. D. W. & Co.," above the eagle being written the words "Finest Hollands Geneva"; on each side are two faces of a medal, underneath on a scroll the name of the firm, "Van Dulken, Weiland & Co." and the word "Schiedam," and lastly at the bottom the two faces of a third medal on a label in the shape of a heart (*le tout sur une etiquette en forme de couer*). The color of the label was white. Held, by the Supreme Court of Canada, affirming the judgment of the Exchequer Court, that the label did not form an essential part of the plaintiffs' trade mark as registered, but that, in view of the plaintiffs' prior use of the white heart-shaped label in Canada, the defendants had no exclusive right to the use of the said label, and that the entry of registration of their trade mark should be so rectified as to make it clear that the heart-shaped label formed no part of such trade mark. *Taschereau and Gwynne, J. J.*, dissent on the ground that the white heart-shaped label with the scroll and its constituents was the trade mark which was protected by registration and that the defendants' trade mark was an infringement of such trade mark.

WILLIAM ANGUS AND FRANK B. HOWARD V. UNION GAS AND OIL STOVE CO.—The chief object of an agreement between A. and B. was

London & Canadian

Loan & Agency

Co'y Ltd.



Sir W. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G., President.

Capital Subscribed, - - -	\$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - - -	700,000
Reserve, - - - - -	410,000

Money to Lend on Improved Real Estate.
Municipal Debentures Purchased.

TO INVESTORS

Money received on Debentures and Deposit Receipts.
Interest and Principal payable in Britain or Canada without charge.

Rates on application to

J. F. KIRK, Manager

Head Office, 103 Bay St., Toronto

British American Business

College Co. Ltd.

CAPITAL - \$10,000

The course of instruction has been thoroughly revised and will be found entirely new in Canada. The teaching staff has also been largely increased.

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Our system of imparting a business training is modelled after the most approved methods in use in the best regulated business houses.

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TORONTO

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Federal Life
Assurance
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Head Office, **Hamilton, Ont.**

Capital and Assets, \$1,051,610.78

Surplus to POLICYHOLDERS, \$714,935.75

Returned ^{to Policyholders} _{over} \$1,000,000.00

Accumulation Policies - - -

Compound Investment Policies -

Guaranteed Insurance Bonds -

Policies World-Wide - - - -

AFTER ONE YEAR FROM ISSUE

JAMES H. BEATTY,
 President.

DAVID DEXTER,
 Managing Director.

the profitable manufacture and sale of wares under a patent of invention issued to A. and in consideration of advances by B. to an amount not exceeding \$6,000, C., by a letter of guarantee, "agreed to become a surety to B. for the repayment of the \$6,000 within 12 months from the date of the agreement, if it should transpire that, for the reasons incorporated in the said agreement, it should not be carried out." On an action brought by B. against C. for \$6,000, it was proved at the trial that the manufacturing scheme broke down through defects of the invention. Held, by the Supreme Court of Canada, affirming the judgment of the Court below, that C. was liable for the amount guaranteed by his letter.

A FLOATING POST OFFICE.

An interesting feature in the development of the steam traffic of the great lakes of America is what is known as the Detroit River post-office service, established in June last. The aim of this service is to get letters and papers on board lake steamers as they pass Detroit, and to collect mail matter from the steamers without the necessity of their stopping at the city. In the month of July, the postmaster tells the *Marine Review*, the Detroit marine post-office handled 7,079 pieces of mail matter, or nearly 230 letters, papers and telegrams every day. The quantity of mail received from the boats in motion passing Detroit was 2,627 pieces; that delivered to them from the main office 4,552 pieces. It is a risky business, however, running up in a small boat alongside these huge iron steamers going 15 miles an hour. And Mr. Enright intends to recommend to the American P. O. Department the building of a steam vessel sufficiently speedy and staunch to make the delivery direct from the vessel.

SALVATION ARMY COMPETITION.

The Salvation Army is a great organization for "raising funds." It will be recalled that about 1892, H. H. Booth, the Canadian commandant, hit upon a scheme to clear the poorer corps and officers of the Army from debt. This was an annual "Harvest Festival Scheme," to be held all over Canada and Newfoundland on certain dates. This year the "Festival" begins next week. The officers of the various corps are instructed to visit friends and collect from them anything they are able to contribute, whether it be in cash or otherwise. Gifts of produce, groceries, fruit, grain, cattle, poultry, whatever is saleable, will be acceptable. A sale of the goods so given is arranged for the Tuesday night, and the proceeds will go to assist the various institutions, such as Rescue Homes for fallen women, Men's Shelters, Children's Institutions, Home for Sick Officers, also his Industrial Farm.

The Salvation Army does good in certain ways in certain places, and we have knowledge of its reclaiming effect upon weak and brutalized natures which the churches could not rescue—if, indeed, they ever tried. But we do not like some of its methods. Especially do we object to its begging money from farmers to assist in maintaining a Salvation Army farm and dairy—taking subscriptions from grocers to establish an opposition grocery on Yonge street, Toronto—using the money good-natured people give for "charity's sake" to keep up a printing office on Albert street, in competition with other printing offices which have to pay their way without any such fund to draw upon. This use of alms given to assist spiritual effort is all wrong. It handicaps legitimate business enterprise. Let the Army save souls if it will,

but it has no right to use money given for charity to antagonize business men who are trying to pay their way independently of eleemosynary help.

THE MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

From the scale and character of the preparations being made, it may be inferred that the coming Provincial Exposition to be held at Montreal from the 12th to the 21st of September next, will be the best yet held in that city. The present fair buildings are being altered and enlarged, while several new ones are being constructed. A new piece of ground has been purchased, and the ground will be enlarged north-erly by nearly ten acres of land. The buildings will be brilliantly illuminated with arc and incandescent lights during the show. Excursions both by rail and boat are being organized on all lines, and it is expected that at least 100,000 persons from the country alone will visit Montreal during the fair. Among these are 50,000 farmers. Excursions are also being organized as far west as Edmonton, and from Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Fall River, Lowell, Malone and Halifax, St. Johns, N.B., and from all points in Quebec and Ontario.

The public spirited citizens are planning to have adequate arrangements made for housing this great influx of people. And devices for their amusement are not wanting. For instance, the services of the Royal Scots Band and the Garrison Artillery Band have been retained. From present indications, the horticultural show will this year surpass all previous displays. Magnificent fireworks will be given every evening of the fair.

Fall Season Millinery Opening

Sept. 2, 3,
and
Following Days

ON September 2nd we will be prepared to exhibit a magnificent display of Rich Trimmed Millinery from Paris, London and New York. Our reputation in the Trimming Department is unexcelled, and we shall this season excel the past. In every other department of our extensive business the assortment will equal, if not surpass, any in the trade. Knowledge, taste and capital have been at our command in preparing for the Fall Trade, and it is with confidence we invite the trade to give us a call when in the market.

To suit the convenience of distant buyers we will be prepared to meet their requirements IN ADVANCE, our stock being well forward, and special attention given to all who may favor us with a visit.

Notwithstanding the general advance in **Silks** and **Ribbons**, we are prepared to supply the trade at old prices, having been fortunate in placing large orders in advance. No live merchant or milliner can afford to pass.

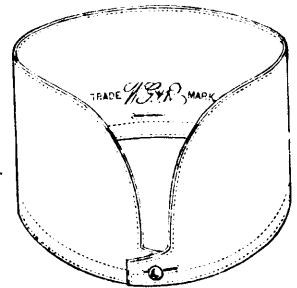
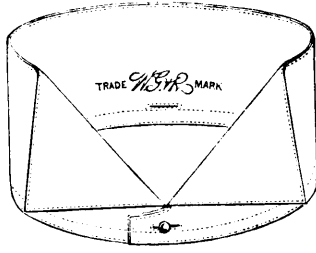
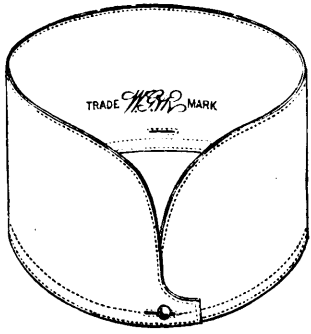
D. McCALL & COMPANY

TORONTO and MONTREAL

Wholesale Millinery, Mantles & Fancy Dry Goods



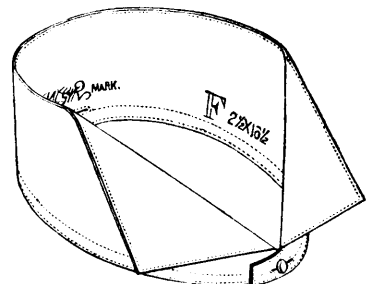
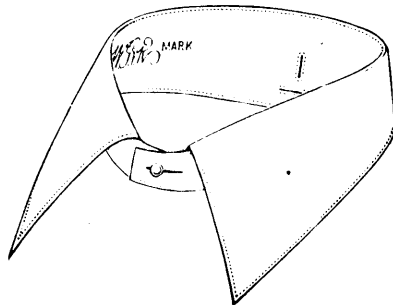
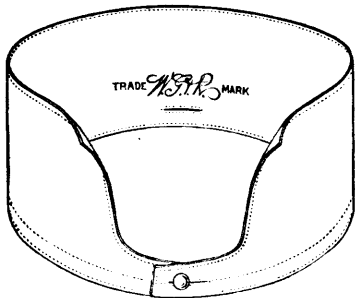
Trade *W.G.P.R.* Mark



Six of

Our Best

Sellers



Trade *W.G.P.R.* Mark

"WOE TO THE VANQUISHED."

To one who observes the signs of the times there is something pathetic in the slow but steady subjugation of the smaller shops in modern cities by the big departmental store. The despairing cry of the gladiators of the ancient Roman time—*Tc morituri salutant!*—"We who are about to die salute you," came to mind on witnessing, some months ago, a dry goods dealer of the expiring class gazing at the vast front and the emblazoned windows of a great city store, as if taking a mental photograph of his enemy. And yet, looking to modern tendencies in various directions, how can one expect it to be otherwise? The great steamers on lake or ocean are driving the smaller steamers and sailing vessels off many accustomed routes. The big trunk lines gobble up the smaller railways. Wholesale houses with large capital and extensive connections crush lesser houses to the wall. Associated capital, in the shape of banks and loan societies, make it hard for private banks or single lenders. It is a development of the present age.

All the same, it goes to one's heart to witness, as the writer did one morning lately, the efforts of a dry goods dealer on Yonge street, somewhere between Queen and College streets, to prolong his existence. It was early morning—half-past seven or eight—and a thin man with an anxious look was in his shirt sleeves, 'ragging out' the front of his store. His little daughter, a neat, slender figure with a blanched face, was helping him, as he placed benches at the sides of the doorway and proceeded to pile his most seductive wares upon them.

"Now Essie, when I've finished this pile of gingham, I'll hang up those wrappers at the front of the window. You might just be put-

ting tickets on these dress goods—I wrote them last night, you remember."

"Yes, father, I know. And then, after that I'll put prices on those shirt-waists in the window, if you like."

"Very well, my dear, very well, you're quite a help to your father. We ought to sell a fair share to-day—there's an excursion coming over from the States, and the people won't all get into Simpson's and Eaton's. Yes, I got that line of prints very low, very low, and if people only knew good value when they saw it, we should sell many a dress off those. Put the tickets on the new hose, Essie, will you, and then call Joey to help me with the step ladder."

The little creature disappears (probably upstairs, for the family evidently live over the shop), and the present scribe lingers, with guilty curiosity, under the pretence of waiting for a car. Presently she comes down and tells her father that Joey isn't to be found, and "mother thinks he's gone down to the bay, somewhere,—he did want a swim so bad."

"Swim! I'd like to know what time him or me's got for swimming. By George! I'll give him a leathering, and he'll go without his breakfast."

"Oh, please, father," pleaded the little maiden, "can't I help you with the ladder? Joey was kept up so late last night with those new goods, he never got any play. And he'll be awful hungry, too."

"Hungry, will he? It will be a mercy if we don't all go hungry some day soon, if trade doesn't mend. Lord knows it looks blue enough, Essie."

Just then the car, or something else, carried the reporter away and he was soon down at the office. An hour later, as he passed on his way to Spadina, via a Yonge and College car, the scene of the morning fresh in his mind, he

looked for the shop. And there, sure enough, was every attraction that the poor shopkeeper could devise on sidewalk, awning and window. The man himself had on a black alpaca coat, and stood with expectant face just inside the door, rubbing his hands and looking out—but there was not a customer in the shop. May be the excursion had not arrived.

A MONTREAL BUSINESS DREAMER.

DEAR EDITOR,—I observe with admiration that your letter makes only modest mention of your Toronto Exhibition and generous anticipatory mention of ours in Montreal, which from an Ontario man is *something*. Speaking of these events, I don't think I can get up to Toronto for the usual gala time you have at your Fair, when even your stern "morality" laws are relaxed, and you will let a thirsty man have a glass of lager, and will even permit him to stay out at the exhibition fireworks till eleven or on the city streets till twelve. I have assured some of my friends here that, *experto crede*, they may safely visit Toronto, and, if they behave as well as they do here, Archibald will not "run them in." Only they must not try it on at any other time than fair time.

You say that business is quiet, that "the boys" seem to be all away, and that H is lonely as a grass widower. Who wouldn't be lonely? At this midsummer season most men are that way—grinding at the desk all day, sad, moping, and unhappy at night—their spouses and children away at the seaside or the country, having "a very quiet time," although the naughty illustrated papers insist on showing up the ladies as flirting with the few men at the seashore, dancing, driving, "biking," etc., and anything but what one would call strictly a quiet time. And we poor men, who in the absence

A VISIT

to our Warehouse during the openings will convince the independent buyers that we set the pace for the fancy goods trade.

See Our

Blouse Silks

Drapery Silks

Art Linens

Baby Ribbons

Side Combs

Hair Nets

Hair Ornaments

Honiton Braids

and our unique collection of novelties of every description

Macabe, Robertson & Co.

8 Wellington Street West, TORONTO

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"Gloria" Saxony, "Gloria" Germantown, "Gloria" Fingering

The Pelee Island Wine Company's

Wines and Brandy

The Best Value obtainable in Canada

Our "CHATEAU PELEE" Claret, which your wine merchant can supply you with at \$3.75 a case, is equal to imported claret at \$6.00 a case.



J. C. MOOR, of 433 Yonge Street, Toronto, has it in stock.



The Trade supplied by

J. S. HAMILTON & CO'Y

Sole General Agents

Brantford

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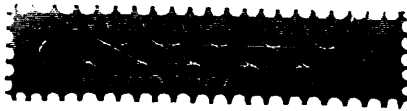
EVER-READY DRESS STAY CO.

MANUFACTURERS

Toronto Office,
14 Front St. West.

WINDSOR, Ont.

EVER-READY DRESS STAY



The Ever-Ready Dress Stays

are made of fine quality SA-TEEN, the BEST SPRING STEEL, Metal Tipped, and covered on both sides with Gutta Percha, so will not come apart, and positively cannot rust, and with reinforced ends, will not wear through. Made in **Drab, Black, White, Old Gold, Cardinal, Blue, Pink, Brown.** Put up in 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch lengths, and sets of nine stays.

PAPER BOXES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND

... NOVELTIES

PATENT PLUSH LINED

ALASKA SOCKS



THESE Stockings have Interior Loops, which are made out of the yarn of which the Stockings are composed, and CANNOT RAVEL, as do all other looped goods. They are the most durable socks, being made of a superior quality of yarn that will not shrink; have great elasticity, therefore are pliable and easy to put on and take off. Do not become stiff and hard as do fulled socks and felt boots.

.. OUR ..

Paper Vests

FOR LADIES AND MEN

are the best Garments that can be worn during the late Fall and Winter to keep out the cold and retain the heat of the body. Made in three styles and colors. Also

BED BLANKETS

which are endorsed by leading hotels and hospitals for their warmth, lightness and durability.



OUR

Alaska Mittens

are made in the same manner as the **Alaska Socks**, and are warmer and wear longer than any other mitten made.

PRE-EMINENT DRESS STAY.



The Pre-Eminent Dress Stays

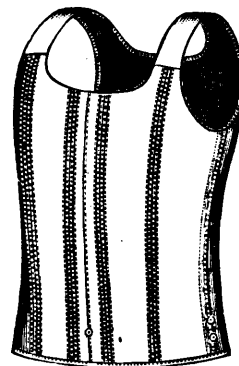
are made of the best SPRING STEEL, Japanned so are Rust Proof, Metal Tipped, and of fine heavy Corset Sateen, therefore will not wear through at the ends. Silk stitched all around, and positively cannot come apart. Made in **Drab, Black and White.** If your customers prefer Stitched Dress Stays, order the "**Pre-Eminents**" from your jobber, or direct. Put up same as "Ever-readys."

SELLING AGENTS

FOR ONTARIO FOR THE CELEBRATED

FIBRE CHAMOIS

. THE .



Ever Ready Child's Waists.

Sizes 18 to 27

THE "Ever-Ready Child's Waists" are correct in shape, made of a fine quality Jean, strongly corded and firmly stitched and bound; with bone buttons put on with tape, which admit of the waist being washed, and with bound button holes that will not come apart. Buttons on front and sides to fasten hose supporters and lower garments. **Colors:—White and Light Drab.**

Will be pleased to answer Correspondence, quote Prices and forward Samples.

of our wives, have nothing to occupy us but work, early and late, do these same papers not malign and slander us with imaginary views of billiards, moonlight excursions, little suppers, poker parties, etc.? How could anything be more preposterous or at variance with the truth. How is it yourself? If you admit that these things sometimes happen in Toronto, then I will, just for peace sake, make a similar admission here as to Montreal. Does any one object? After all, is it not better, far better thus?

Who could object, Puritan though he was, to the delightful recent occasion when the good people of Boucherville, aided by the R. & O. Navigation Co., illuminated this village and the shore of the opposite island in the St. Lawrence in gorgeous style, with Chinese lanterns, torches, etc., extending for about a mile on either shore, and a procession of illuminated boats up and down the channel added a really "Venetian effect."

Why won't some bank adopt us and give us all the capital we need to run our business without bothering our heads about security? What a convenience it would be, when funds are not at hand to pay pressing liabilities, if we could just hand our bank our own note and get cash for it. What if you do have to pay a little extra for the accommodation? You will probably never have to pay back more than 20 or 30 per cent. of it; if you can just succeed in making the amount big enough, then you can settle with the bank on your own terms, and if they don't want to, then give them nothing! Maybe you think I am sarcastic. Can you blame me after the late expose of overdrafts on a certain suspended bank by financial firms and individuals, some directors and some not, while we poor fry, who would always pay, of course, if we were accommodated, can get nothing unless we put up good collaterals? Of the overdrafts

from one bank these are some amounts which have got out to the ears of the public, though the names have not got into print yet: \$750,000 (of which about \$250,000 is accumulated interest!!)—\$350,000, \$225,000, \$150,000, \$100,000, \$85,000. How much of all these amounts will ever be repaid? The worst feature of this easy overdrawing is the lavish habits to which it gives rise. "Easy come, easy go" is a trite saying, but how true, and in the case of some of the above the annual "drawings" would amaze you.

I think it is the general opinion here that business is improving, but there is yet no "boom," and we hope such will not occur. Money is made by most people in business when great increases in price or demand set in, but how few know when to stop, or when they have had enough? Certain it is that not many houses in business here have added greatly to their capital during the last two or three years; in fact, they have been fortunate if they have held their own. But there seems now a reasonable prospect that the worst is over for a few years. True, one very extensive house is credited with the remark that they were surprised, when the balance was struck last December, at the amount of profit, after the bad year; but they must have been exceptional, or else their expectations had not been very high. People don't, as a rule, take stock in such talk in a period of depression.

What an inglorious closing of the career of our old friend A. B.! Could you ever, in the old days, have imagined his light departing under the shadow of customs frauds and incendiary fire? Yet we don't take much stock in newspaper reports of how very extensive are the ramifications of these fire-bug conspiracies. The number of incendiary fires set by proprietors or by their connivance are really few in

this city, and most of them of very small account.

There is small need to bother you about our municipal affairs. We have not improved much of late in civic government, but the citizens generally are beginning to feel a little more interested as they find their annual contributions considerably augmented. If you now occupied your former residence here you would be called on to contribute \$51 for water alone, for which you used to get off with \$32, and there is no better service or supply now than then—this is one of the things that pinch one's feelings and one's pocket. We cannot complain so much of the increase of taxes in other directions, as we have something to show for it; and while our street widening, permanent paving, park openings, sewerage, &c., &c., have cost a good deal more than they might under strictly economical and honest administration, yet we have a greatly improved and really beautiful city, of which none of us need be ashamed, and it will surprise and delight you, on your coming visit, to see the vast strides we have taken in advance. The street car service, too, is admirable and well deserves the liberal patronage it receives. I took a St. John visitor out upon it last Sunday—he was a good fellow, but not "unco guid"—to Longue Point, Lepine Park, and then, also by electric rail, to the Back River. It was health-giving and delightful, but of course Toronto ethics would say it was wicked. Not so here.

Montreal, 20th Aug.

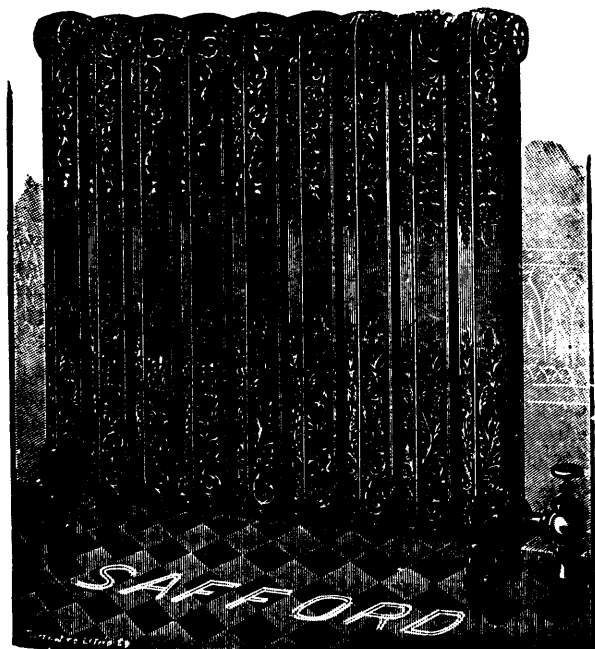
H. M.

—Samuel Malott, of Gosfield township, county of Essex, Ontario, has an apple tree 9 feet 8 inches in circumference, and the expansion of the top is 65 feet. It is over sixty years old.

The Toronto Radiator Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ontario.

Largest Manufacturers under the British Flag.



Safford Patent Radiators

NO
BOLTS
PACKING
LEAKY JOINTS



For
Hot Water and
Steam Heating

The only Radiator on the market embodying all latest improvements in Art and Mechanics.

Greatest variety of Patterns and largest stock in Canada

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

XAVIER, Cornwall.—Yes, there have been several World's Fairs in Paris, but not so many as you mention. The first held in that city was in 1855, the next in 1867; then came that of 1878, and the last was in 1889. In reply to your second question, the exhibition which was the forerunner of these and others was that in the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851. New York and Dublin had one each in 1853; Munich in 1854; London in 1862; Melbourne in 1865; Turin, Italy, in 1870; Vienna in 1873; Philadelphia, in the Centennial year of American Independence, 1876; Sydney in 1879; Boston in 1883; New Orleans in 1884. After the latest French Exhibition came the Chicago Exhibition of 1893, followed by the San Francisco Winter Exhibition. Jamaica held hers in 1891. It is, as you say, a pity that a Canadian World's Fair could not have been held in Montreal next year, but it is better to postpone such an event than to attempt to force it in the face of unfavorable conditions.

J. M., Pembroke.—They are quite different; the first-named has an English origin, the other is the one established at Mimico, near Toronto, largely by the efforts of the late W. H. Howland and Mr. Beverley Jones. Its object is to make good citizens and producers out of waif and truant children. Charles Dudley Warner said some good things in his address at that school when he visited it, some things that will bear thinking about. Among them was this—we quote from memory: "The very life of such a place as this Industrial School is the love that pervades it; the kindly personal interest, the individual care. This is what will draw, like a lodestone, these young hearts to better things. The moment you begin to institutionize these lads, that moment you lessen your hold on them. A prison taint, a reformatory taint, is not only bad for the boys outwardly, it is bad for them inwardly. They need a home life, a pure home training, and this it is they have mostly been bereft of; this, I can see, you strive here to restore. It will bear fruit in the coming years." Something more about the school may be gathered from the report of a retiring superintendent, Mr. Hendry: "We teach the boys punctuality and cleanliness. They have regular hours of alternate work and play, with not too much study; plenty of food and sleep. We try to show them the value of self-restraint, truth and duty. Already we see fruit in improved manners—they give up swearing. They show a spirit of loyalty, contentment, affectionateness, and their home life is very harmonious." The record for that year showed sixty-two boys from six to fourteen years of age from Bruce, Ontario, York and Peterboro counties, and the city of Toronto, treated during the year. Some had been returned to their parents on probation. The lads are employed in farm and garden, do tailoring, baking, carpentering, besides the housework of the premises.

ILLEGITIMATE TRADE RIVALRY.

A case which has recently been before the Court of Appeal throws a somewhat lurid light on the extent to which trade rivalry is sometimes permitted to go. It arose out of an action to recover damages for wrongful interference with a firm's trade on the part of a trading company engaged in the same class of business, and the decision of the learned judge in that action was upheld on appeal. It appeared in evidence that there was a custom, on the part of the defendants' servants, of interviewing the customers of their competitors after a purchase had been negotiated, and of so depreciating or

disparaging the goods supplied as to induce the purchasers to return the goods, and in place of them, to buy of the defendants. This procedure seems to have been proved to take place, and the judge before whom the case was tried held that the plaintiffs' business was thereby unduly, improperly and illegally interfered with, and that the action of the defendants' servants was within the scope of their authority, and was known to the superior officers of the defendants' company. As a result heavy damages were awarded to the plaintiffs—a verdict which is likely to be warmly approved of by all reputable business men. Trade rivalry, when confined within proper limits, is a decidedly healthy stimulus. But when it overpasses the limit of fair and honorable dealing, it requires to be repressed with suitable firmness.—*Hardware Trade Jour.*

FACT, FANCY AND ART.

Modern fancy portrays the real spirits of the Indian maidens sacrificed to the spirit of Niagara in days gone by, as idealized into the Maiden of the Mist—a mythical and typical maiden dwelling at the base of the Falls, and continuously, both by day and night, disporting herself in the ever rising and never failing clouds of mist or spray, awaiting and greeting the spirits of those victims (some unfortunate by accident, and some more unfortunate by suicide) who from time to time yield up their lives to Niagara, or as the Indians pronounced it.

"Ni-a-ga-ra, the thunderer of waters."

Tradition tells us that the Indians living near the Falls used annually to offer as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit of Niagara, the fairest maiden of the tribe, sending her over the falls in a white canoe, which was decked with fruits and flowers. The honor of being chosen as the heroine of this human sacrifice was eagerly coveted by the Indian maidens.

On one occasion the daughter of the chief was selected. Her father betrayed no feeling, but as the white canoe, guided by his daughter's hand, reached the rapids, he leaped into a canoe and followed her, nearly overtaking her, and meeting his death a few moments afterwards.

An effort has been made made by a clever artist to delineate on canvas both the "White Man's Fancy," as represented in the Maiden of the Mist above described, and the "Red Man's Fact." On the cover of this special issue of THE MONETARY TIMES are lithographed representations of these celebrated pictures. If any of our readers would like a calendar on January 1st, 1896, bearing this lithograph, they can obtain it by sending a postal card to the Dominion Suspender Co., Niagara Falls, who will preserve the name and address given, and reply as promised at the next New Year's Day.

LEGAL STATUS OF TYPEWRITING.

The *Pittsburg Commercial Gazette* says: "The art of writing by machinery has assumed such importance and has become so intimately associated with the legal and judicial proceedings of the country, that typewritten documents are demanding legislative recognition and validity. The typewriter is only a machine, but its product is entitled to equal recognition with that of the pen, even though the latter has been described as 'mightier than the sword.' At the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature a law was passed declaring that all typewriting heretofore executed or done, for any purpose whatever, shall have the same legal force and

effect as ordinary writing, and the word 'writing' occurring in our laws shall be held to include typewriting.

"This provision will set at rest all contention as to whether a typewritten will is valid within the meaning of the statute, together with a good many other controversies growing out of the use of the typewriter. Anything in the nature of written paper, record or document that would be sustained as legal by our laws, will be equally valid when printed on a typewriter, which is really a machine for printing words instead of writing them. Under the new law it would be competent to use the typewriter to record deeds, mortgages, wills and other legal documents, although its adaptability for that purpose is not generally conceded. Such records would have some advantages, however, over those written by the pen. They could be made uniform in typography, would occupy much less space, and would be entirely legible. Whether they would be as durable as ink-written records is questionable, but chemistry could be relied upon to supply any defect in that line.

"The law makes no change with respect to notes or other commercial paper. These are lawful, whether printed or written or partly in both forms. They may now be typewritten also. This legislation will increase the value of the typewriter, by augmenting the field of its operations and the uses to which it may be put."

SAVINGS OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

Twelve hundred millions of dollars or thereabout has been put aside as savings by the working classes of Great Britain.

The chief registrar of friendly societies makes the following estimates of the results of their thrift:

The friendly societies own	£ 28,500,000
The trades unions	1,378,007
Building societies	44,414,115
Industrial and provident societies..	18,552,867
Certified loan societies	256,139
Railway savings banks	2,469,965
Trustee and post office savings banks	144,725,640

Total £240,296,733

That the British workers should have a saved capital of such an aggregate shows that the 40 millions of Great Britain have an average of more than six pounds a piece between them and starvation.

—There is a great deal of unemployed capital in Great Britain. A writer in *The Statist* of July 20 estimates that there is an accumulation of 350 million pounds sterling of practically unemployed and available capital in Great Britain. Here are some of the reasons why it is piling up, unused: The loss of confidence caused by the Baring collapse, the Australian panic, and the silver folly in America. Much of this money is on deposit in the London banks, which now pay only one-half per cent. on deposit. *Rhodes' Journal* says that part of this vast accumulation of funds will no doubt flow to the United States when it becomes known that the free silver agitation has fully died out.

—We learn that it has been decided by the authorities of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax to call in the remainder of that bank's authorized capital, amounting to \$400,000, payable in four monthly instalments, commencing on September 14. The new stock is to be allotted to the shareholders at 150, although it sold recently at 161 ex-dividend. This will give the bank a paid-up capital of \$1,500,000, the amount at present authorized, and of which hitherto only \$1,100,000 has been paid up.

You will get into Trouble by Selling Textile Buckskin as Fibre Chamois.

The following is a copy of an injunction granted in favor of the CANADIAN FIBRE CHAMOIS CO. in an action brought against L. H. Boisseau & Co., proprietors of La Compagnie Generale des Bazars, Montreal :---

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT (in Chambers). No. 1022.

On the Twentieth Day of August, 1895.

Present the HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE TELLIER.

Having heard the parties by their respective counsel upon the plaintiffs' petition for an interim order or injunction on defendant, Fortunate Dufort, to restrain her from selling and offering for sale certain cheap and inferior articles of merchandise as "Fibre Chamois," plaintiffs alleging that they have an exclusive right to use the said words "Fibre Chamois" as a trade mark in the Dominion of Canada, and that unless such a temporary order be given the said plaintiffs will suffer damages :

Having also examined the proceedings and proof of record :

We, the undersigned Judge, do grant the said petition, and we do hereby forbid and restrain the said female defendant, her agents, clerks and servants, and each of them, during the pendency of the present action and until it is finally determined, from selling or offering for sale as "Fibre Chamois" or under that name, designation or title, or under any name, designation or title similar to "Fibre Chamois," or of which said words or either of them forms a part, or under the name of "Papier Chamois" or "Papier Chamois Lining," or "Doublure en Papier Chamois," any goods, substances or materials not manufactured by the plaintiffs and known as "Fibre Chamois," and from selling, advertising or offering for sale any goods like "Fibre Chamois" but which are not "Fibre Chamois," under that name or any name containing said words or either of them, or similar thereto, and we do further order and enjoin the said female defendant, within twenty-four hours from service of the present order, to take down and cease from displaying the sign attached to the building containing the store of said defendant, and on her default of so doing, the said plaintiffs shall be and they are hereby authorized to cause it to be taken down at her expenses, costs reserved.

(Sgd) LOUIS TELLIER, J.S.C.

(TRUE COPY.)

JONES & CO. vs. THE CANADIAN FIBRE CHAMOIS COMPANY.

After our action against La Cie Generales des Bazars was taken, we were served with a writ at the instance of Jones & Company for damages and an injunction upon the alleged ground that we have been intimidating the dry goods trade with threats of legal proceedings against any one selling or dealing in textile buckskin.

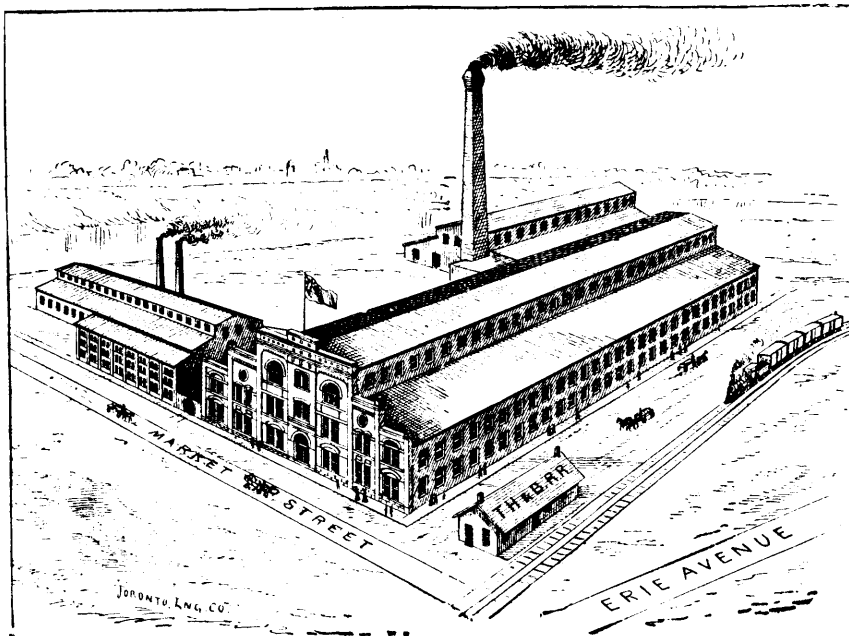
Jones & Company on the 30th of July last succeeded in obtaining on their ex parte statement a temporary injunction restraining us from doing certain things which we never did or threatened to do. Notice of the application for this temporary injunction was served upon one of our workmen in the factory on Saturday afternoon, July 27th, after we had closed the office for the day. Through an error on our part, and our counsel being out of town, he did not appear on the application for the temporary injunction. As a consequence, Jones & Co., *in our absence and without any opposition from us*, succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction, which they have extensively advertised. As soon as we discovered that a temporary injunction had been issued against us, we instructed our legal adviser to take proceedings to have it dissolved. The petition to dissolve the injunction has been filed, but unfortunately, owing to the legal vacation, our application cannot be heard before September.

We notice that Jones & Company have published in the MONETARY TIMES of August 2nd, 1895, an exaggerated and misleading statement of the case, and also what purports to be a copy of the injunction. No such injunction, as contained in the MONETARY TIMES of August 2nd, has been rendered, and the publication by Jones & Company in the MONETARY TIMES of that date is unwarranted.

They adroitly conceal the fact that their injunction has been obtained by default, although at the time of the publication our petition to quash and dissolve their so-called injunction had been served upon their attorneys.

We have evidence that a number of merchants have been taking advantage of the reputation created by Fibre Chamois and selling textile buckskin and other similar linings as Fibre Chamois, and in every instance where sufficient evidence has been obtained we have taken legal proceedings to protect our rights. As the trade is well aware, we already have obtained a number of injunctions both in Ontario and Quebec, and our rights, both in the patents, trade mark and the name of Fibre Chamois, are clearly defined and have been upheld by the Courts.

The Canadian Fibre Chamois Co., Montreal.



WATEROUS CO.'S NEW ENGINE WORKS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

WATEROUS ENGINE CO.'S NEW WORKS.

The accompanying cut illustrates the new buildings being erected in Brantford by the Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd. The buildings are what may be called of gallery construction. The main one is 300 feet long and 120 feet wide, having a central space of 40 feet wide running to the roof, over which a travelling crane will be operated. On each side of the centre is a 40-foot space with a gallery the full length of the building.

The foundry, or moulding shop, is 80 feet wide and 100 feet long, with a central space of 40 feet and two side spaces of 20 feet each; in one of the latter the cupolas will be placed. On one side of the foundry is the pattern room or vault, separated by a solid and heavy fire wall. The power house is 40 x 60 feet, and

in this building next to the main building will be the wash room of the men. The building will be large enough to contain the boilers, engine, dynamo, pumps, air compressor, etc.

It was thought advisable to place the blacksmith shop, boiler shop, and main building together to avoid any long distance between them. Thus the blacksmith shop, which is 50 x 80 feet, is between the main building and the boiler shop; one wall of the main building forms one side of the blacksmith shop, and the wall between the blacksmith shop and the boiler shop forms the other wall, so the blacksmith shop, main building and boiler shop are all connected. The boiler shop is 87 x 120 feet.

Lighting is done from the sides and the roof. Heating will be by the hot blast system, and for water, an excellent supply has been found on the premises. Railway tracks will enter the main building and the boiler shop, and other

tracks in the yard, from which shipments can be made and material received without the need of teaming. The works when completed will be capable of giving employment to at least 400 men. Every care will be taken and arrangement made to insure their convenience, and to permit of handling the work to be done with the least possible labor.

The company are pushing the work forward as fast as possible, and expect by the 1st of January, 1896, to be fully settled in their new premises. They have occupied their present site for 51 years, and although they have rebuilt, enlarged, and all available space secured, they have outgrown the premises entirely. For the past year they have been forced to run much of the time from 15 to 17 hours per day, although employing 240 men in premises not adapted to more than 150 to 170 with comfort.

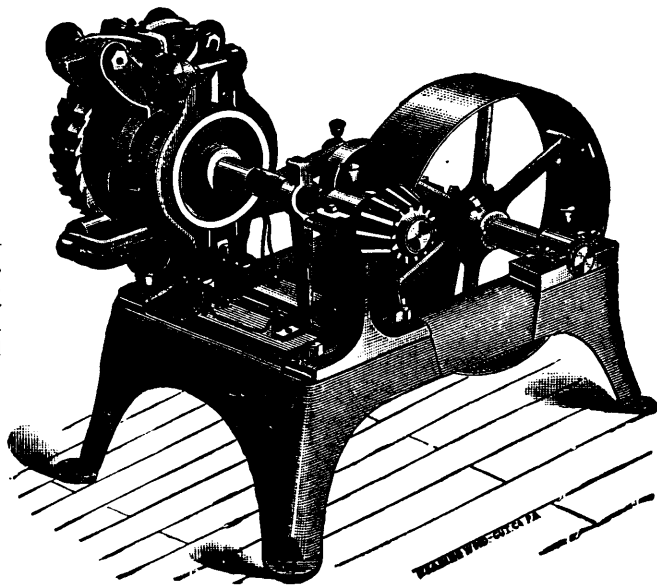
ELECTRIC WATER WHEEL GOVERNOR

(PATENTED)

Variations in speed detected by fast running, sensitive Governor Balls. Gate movement instantly set in operation by electric current. Quick and powerful action.

Thirty days trial. Write for particulars.

WM. KENNEDY & SONS,
OWEN SOUND, Ont.



The HOUGHTON PATENT KEY-LOCK WRENCH

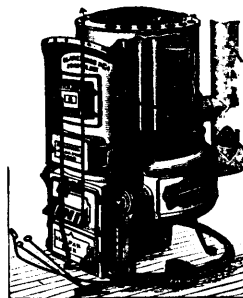
Is the strongest and most durable made. It has no equal for ease and rapidity of adjustment.

Manufactured in all sizes by the



PARIS TOOL MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., Paris, Ont.

Western Branch:
180 Market St., Winnipeg, Man.



Eastern Branch:
160 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

Ask for a copy of our "FURNACE BOOK," which tells all about

Preston Furnaces

Hot air or combination (hot water and hot air). People who are using them say they are the most POWERFUL and ECONOMICAL heaters on the market.

Let us tell you of some of their superior points of construction, and why there are more of them in use than those of any other make.



CLARE BROS. & CO.
PRESTON, ONT.

Commercial Union

Assurance Co., Ltd.
OF LONDON, Eng.

**Fire
Life
Marine**

Capital & Assets
\$27,000,000

Canadian Branch — Head
Office, Montreal, Toronto
Office, 49 Wellington St. E.

R. WICKENS,
Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York

City Agents—**G. R. Hargraft, T. O. Blogg, W. E. Wickens.**

Caledonian Insurance Co.

Of Edinburgh
ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Canadian Branch, 185 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

A. M. NAIRN, LANSING LEWIS,
Inspector. Manager.
MUNTZ & BEATTY, Agents, Toronto.

Queen City Fire Insurance Co'y.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

No. 32 Church Street - - TORONTO

DIRECTORS

AUSTIN (Founder Dominion Bank), President.
Hon. Justice Maclellan. James Scott, Merchant.

SURPLUS RESERVE

Ratio of Surplus Assets over all liabilities,
including re-insurance reserve, to amount of
risks in force, 3.66 per cent.

A ratio of Surplus Reserve Funds unequalled by
any other fire insurance company transacting business
in the Dominion.

SCOTT & WALMSLEY, Underwriters

Millers' and Manufacturers' Ins. Co.

Head Office—Queen City Chambers, 32
Church Street, TORONTO.

JAMES GOLDIE, J. L. SPINK,
President. Vice-President.

AIMS

This company was organized in 1885 expressly for
the purpose of insuring only **manufacturing indus-**
tries, warehouses and contents. The primary ob-
ject being to give protection against losses by fire at a
minimum cost, consistent with absolute security.

RESULTS

This Company's nine years' record is UN-
PRECEDENTED in the history of Fire In-
surance Underwriting, the Average Losses and
Expenses combined was only 69.32 per cent.
of the Cash premium income.

As new risks are employed, dealing directly
with the assured, those desiring to avail themselves of
the advantages thus offered will please communicate
direct with the company.

HUGH SCOTT, THOS. WALMSLEY,
Managing Director. Treasurer.

Northern Assurance Company of London, Eng.

Branch Office for Canada, 1724 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal. Income and Funds (1893): Capital and Accumu-
lated Funds, \$36,465,000; Annual Revenue from
Fire and Life Premiums and from interest upon Invested
Funds, \$5,455,000; deposited with the Dominion Govern-
ment for security of Canadian Policyholders, \$200,000.

G. E. MOBERLY, E. P. PEARSON, Agent,
Inspector. Toronto
ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

MONETARY TIMES

This Journal completed
its 28th Year of Publication
with the issue of 28th
June. Bound Volumes—
conveniently indexed—
are now ready.
Price, \$3.50.

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH,

BANKER AND BROKER

Dealer in Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Municipal
Corporation Securities a specialty.

Inquiries respecting investments freely answered.

166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

BANKS.	Share.	Capital Sub-scribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Divi- dend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES.			
						TORONTO, Aug. 22	Cash val. per share		
British Columbia.....	\$100	\$2,920,000	\$2,920,000	\$1,338,333	4%	125	130	125.00	
British North America.....	243	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,338,333	2½	115	120	279.83	
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000	3½	137½	138	68.75	
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	40	500,000	288,964	95,000	3	105	110	42.00	
Dominion.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3*	260	268	130.00	
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,499,905	720,000	3½	.....	.....	.....
Halifax Banking Co.	20	500,000	500,000	275,000	3½	139	142	27.80	
Hamilton.....	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	675,000	4	157	158	157.00	
Hochelaga.....	100	800,000	800,000	320,000	3½	.....	.....	.....
Imperial.....	100	1,963,600	1,963,600	1,156,800	4	185	187	185.00	
La Banque du Peuple.....	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000	3½	.....	.....	.....
La Banque Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	235,000	3½	.....	.....	.....
La Banque Nationale.....	20	1,200,000	1,200,000	300,000	3	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Bank of Canada.....	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	4	165	170	165.00	
Merchants Bank of Halifax.....	100	1,100,000	1,100,000	380,000	3½	160	.....	160.00
Molsons.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000	4	165	175	82.50	
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	220	222	440.00	
New Brunswick.....	100	500,000	500,000	525,000	6	253	.....	253.00
Nova Scotia.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	4	189	192	189.00	
Ontario.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	40,000	3	89	91	89.00	
Ottawa.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	925,000	4	169	170	169.00	
People's Bank of Halifax.....	20	700,000	700,000	175,000	3	122½	126	24.50	
People's Bank of N.B.....	150	180,000	180,000	115,000	4	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	2½	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen's.....	100	800,000	800,000	45,000	3	.....	.....	.....
Standard.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	4	163	165	81.50	
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	5	243½	251	243.50	
Traders.....	50	508,400	508,400	85,000	3	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank, Halifax.....	50	500,000	500,000	160,000	3	122½	126	61.25	
Union Bank of Canada.....	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	280,000	3	125	.....	125.00
Ville Marie.....	100	500,000	479,620	10,000	3	.....	.....	.....
Western.....	100	500,000	372,566	100,000	3½	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	75	300,000	300,000	60,000	3	119	122	89.25	
LOAN COMPANIES.									
UNDER BUILDING SOCIETIES' ACT, 1859									
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.....	50	630,000	626,742	130,000	3	110	112	55.00	
Building & Loan Association.....	25	750,000	750,000	124,075	3	90	.....	29.50
Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co.	50	5,000,000	2,600,000	1,450,000	5	162	.....	81.00
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.....	50	750,000	722,000	195,000	3½	110	116	55.00	
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society.....	50	1,000,000	932,472	10,000	3	81	90	45.50	
Freehold Loan & Savings Company.....	100	3,223,500	1,319,100	659,550	4	193	134	133.00	
Farmers Loan & Savings Company.....	50	1,057,250	611,430	162,475	3½	106	107	53.00	
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.....	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	700,000	4½	166	.....	83.00
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.....	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	336,027	3½	125	.....	25.00
Landed Banking & Loan Co.....	100	700,000	674,381	155,000	3	114	.....	114.00
London Loan Co. of Canada.....	50	679,700	659,050	74,000	3	103	.....	51.50
Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London...	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	450,000	3½	128	130½	64.00	
Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa...	50	300,000	300,000	75,000	3	124½	.....	22.10
People's Loan & Deposit Co.....	50	600,000	600,000	115,000	.....	40	50	20.00
Union Loan & Savings Co.....	50	1,000,000	697,770	260,000	4	114	.....	57.00
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co....	50	3,000,000	1,500,000	770,000	5	150	.....	75.00
UNDER PRIVATE ACTS.									
Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ltd., (Dom. Par.)	100	1,620,000	398,493	120,000	3½	110	114	110.00	
Central Can. Loan and Savings Co.....	100	2,500,000	1,200,000	315,000	1½	121	123½	121.00	
London & Ont. Inv. Co., Ltd. do.....	100	2,750,000	550,000	760,000	3½	113	.....	113.00
London & Can. Ln. & Agcy. Co. Ltd. do.	50	5,000,000	700,000	405,000	4	115	118	57.50	
Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.).....	100	1,382,300	548,498	450,000	3	160	.....	100.00
Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Par.)	100	1,500,000	375,000	111,000	3	100	.....	100.00
"THE COMPANIES' ACT," 1877-1889.									
Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd....	100	840,000	712,000	164,054	3½	112	114	112.00	
Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd.	100	2,008,000	1,004,000	350,000	3½	116½	120	116.50	
Real Estate Loan Co.....	40	578,840	373,720	50,000	2	72	.....	28.80
ONT. JT. STK. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874.									
British Mortgage Loan Co.....	100	450,000	314,441	80,000	3½	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co.....	100	466,800	314,386	150,000	3	33	.....	33.00
Toronto Savings and Loan Co.....	100	1,000,000	600,000	105,000	3	117	120	117.00	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH (Quotations on London Market.)						
No. Shares or amt. Stock.	Yearly Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par value.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.	Aug. 9
250,000	8ps	Alliance.....	20	21-5	10½ 10½	
50,000	25	C. Union F. L. & M.	10	5	35 36	
200,000	7½	Guardian F. & L.....	50	5	9½ 10	
60,000	20ps	Imperial Lim.	20	5	23½ 23½	
136,493	5	Lancashire F. & L....	20	2	5 5	
35,862	20	London Ass. Corp.....	25	12½	57 59	
10,000	10	London & Lan. L....	10	2	4 4½	
85,100	20	London & Lan. F....	25	2½	16 16½	
391,752	75	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L.	Stk.	2	47½ 48½	
30,000	22½	Northern F. & L.....	100	10	69 71	
110,000	20ps	North British & Mer	25	6½	38½ 39½	
6,782	£13½ ps	Phoenix.....	50	50	274 275	
125,334	56½	Royal Insurance.....	20	3	50½ 51½	
50,000	.....	Scottish Imp. F. & L.	10	1	.....
10,000	.....	Standard Life.....	50	12	.....
CANADIAN. Aug. 22						
10,000	7	Brit. Amer. F. & M....	\$50	\$50	131½ 132	
2,500	15	Canada Life.....	400	50	610	
5,000	15	Confederation Life....	100	10	270	
5,000	12	Sun Life Ass. Co.....	100	12½	368	
5,000	5	Quebec Fire.....	100	65	.....
2,000	10	Queen City.....	50	25	900	
10,000	10	Western Assurance..	40	20	163½ 164	

DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 9	
Bank Bills, 3 months.....	9-16
do. 6 do.....	3
Trade Bills, 3 do.....	1
do. 6 do.....	1½

RAILWAYS.

	Par value	London, Aug. 9
Canada Central 5% 1st Mortgage.....	100	105 107
Canada Pacific Shares, 3%.....	\$100	53 54
C. P. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5%.....	.....	116 118
do. 50 year L. G. Bonds, 3½%.....	.....	197 109
Grand Trunk Con. stock.....	100	64 68
do. 5% perpetual debenture stock.....	.....	118 120
do. Eq. bonds, 2nd charge.....	.....	119 122
do. First preference.....	10	39 40
do. Second preference stock.....	100	25½ 26½
do. Third preference stock.....	100	14½ 15½
Great Western per 5% debenture stock	100	111 114
Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds, 5%.....	100	93 95
Toronto, Grey & Bruce 4% stg. bonds,	.....	.....
1st mortgage.....	100	101 103
Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7% 1st mtg.	.....	95 97

SECURITIES.

	London Aug 9
Dominion 5% stock, 1903, of Ry. loan.....	113 115
do. 4% do. 1904, 5, 6, 8.....	108 112
do. 4% do. 1910, Ins. stock.....	110 113
do. 3½% do. Ins. stock.....	108 110
Montreal Sterling 5% 1908.....	106 108
do. 5% 1874.....	106 108

D. Morrice, Sons & Co'y.

MONTREAL & TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Montreal—Mills—Hochelaga, Coaticook, Chambly, Brantford, Kingston, Halifax, Moncton, Windsor, N.S., Magog. (Print Works).

GREY COTTONS—Bleached Shirtings, Bleached and Grey Sheetings, Cotton Bags, Drills, Ducks, Yarns, Twines, Wicks, Prints, Regattas, Printed Ducks, Cret-tones, Sleeve Linings, Printed Flannelettes, Shoe Drills, &c.

The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal.—Mills at Milltown, Cornwall, Hamilton, Merriton, Dundas, also A. Gibson & Sons, Marysville, N.B., & Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton. Shirtings, Gingham, Oxfords, Flannelettes, Tickings, Awnings, Sheetings, Yarns, Cottonades, &c.

Tweeds—Fine, Medium and Coarse, Blankets, Sad-dle-felt, Glove Linings.

Flannels—Grey and Fancy in all Wool and Union, Ladies' Dress Flannels, Serges, Yarns.

Knitted Underwear—Socks & Hosiery in Men's, Ladies' and Children's.

Braid—Fine Mohair for Tailoring, Dress Braids and inens, Corset Laces, &c.

Wholesale Trade only supplied.

DEBENTURES.

Municipal Debentures bought and sold, also Govern-ment and Railway Bonds. Securities suitable for Invest-ment by Trustees and Insurance Companies and for De-posit with the Government, always on hand. Money to loan on first mortgage at 5%.

GEO. A. STIMSON

9 Toronto St.

Toronto, Ont.

Mercantile Summary.

ACTON business men propose to light their town by electricity.

THE stores of the Hudson Bay Company at Calgary, N.W.T., are to be remodelled and ex-tended.

THE formation of a Miners' Union in West Kootenay, B.C., is the cause of great dispute between the miners and mine-owners.

THE North American Telegraph Company has now direct communication with Winnipeg over the lines of the Soo and Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

DETROIT's city directory for this year con-tains names to the number of 117,577, which is estimated to give Detroit a population of 352,-731, an increase of 22,000 over last year.

AT a meeting of the Ridgeway Board of Trade last Friday evening, Mr. Pool, manager of Traders' Bank, was elected secretary-treasurer in place of J. A. Elliott, resigned.

"HIGHWAYMEN on bicycles" are beginning to assert themselves in the States. Among other robberies noted is one at Bloomfield, where a man and his wife were deprived of \$1,700 by two men on wheels.

W. & J. Knox



Flax Spinners & Linen Thread

MANUFACTURERS

KILBIRNIE, Scotland

Sole Agents for Canada:

Geo. D. Ross & Co.,

648 Craig Street, Montreal

TORONTO OFFICE

19 Front St. West.

E. J. C. NORRIE, Manager.

Mercantile Summary.

C. R. KELLOW, of Cornwall, P.E.I., mer-chant, is about, says the *Guardian*, to give up business.

THE boilers and engine are being placed in the engine room, and the Westville, N.S., water works should be completed by the end of Sep-tember.

EUGENE and GEORGE DUPUIS, formerly with Pequegnot & Co., have bought out Mrs. Hen-derson's stock of dry goods and groceries at Sandwich.

SWINDLERS in the vicinity of Cornwall are said to be catching farmers in certain localities by buying cattle, paying one-third cash and the balance in bogus cheques.

THE Oshawa Railway Company's freight motor, which weighs fourteen tons and is very nicely gotten up, has arrived, and the cars will be running to the lake this week.

THE liquidators of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba have paid a dividend of thirteen per cent. on all claims settled by the court on the list of creditors. This is the fourth dividend paid since the failure, and represents an ag-gregate repayment of 50 per cent. of the origi-nal creditors' claims

Canadian Colored

Cotton Mills Co.

FALL, 1894

Ginghams, Zephyrs, Flannelettes, Dress Goods, Skirtings, Oxfords, Shirtings, Cottonades, Awnings, Tickings, &c., &c.,

See Samples in Wholesale Houses. **Now Ready**

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO., Agents
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Publishers of Catalogues

who appreciate good work should insist on seeing samples of **No. 1 Litho Book Paper**. It is cheaper than coated paper, works as well, and lasts longer. Can be supplied by all printers

CANADA PAPER CO.

TORONTO and MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

MR. JAMES DOWNEY, of Napanee, visited Whitby last week, making arrangements to establish a grain and coal business at the latter place.

WILL good roads pay? Yes, and pay well for any community that will build them. Good streets and roads will attract many people to a city or town which has them.

ACCORDING to the *Victoria Times*, Messrs. Hall, Ross & Co., of the flour and rice mills of that city, dissolved partnership on the 1st inst. T. B. Hall continues under the same style.

THE Winnipeg Summer Exhibition this year has proved a financial success. Its receipts were \$23,367, and after paying \$3,112 of debt accumulated in 1894, it has a small surplus.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has purchased a lot in Montreal, on Osborne street, 79½ feet front, area 8,954 feet, for \$13,000. It is under-stood that the road intends to extend its build-ings along Osborne street.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., will spend \$10,000 on a sewerage system for the town. For some time the scheme has been talked over, and last week a vote was taken on the question, resulting in a victory for the sewerage advocates by 205 to 79.

DOMINION PAPER BOX Co.



It is none too early to begin thinking of placing your orders for Oyster Pails for the coming season.

We would strongly advise you to refer to us before ordering, as we have special inducements to offer.

Our pails are all made on the Patent Auto-matic Oyster Pail Machine and are all uniform in size and finish.

DOMINION PAPER BOX COMPANY

36 and 38 Adelaide St. W., Toronto
F. P. BIRLEY. A. J. PENCOTT.

The Oakville Basket

Co. Manufacturers of



1, 2, 3 bushel grain and root baskets.

1, 2, 3 satchel lunch baskets.

1, 2, 3 clothes bas-kets.

1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets.

Butcher and crock-ery baskets.

Fruit packages of all descriptions.

For sale by all woodenware dealers.

Oakville, Ont.

Mention this paper.

Brooms

R
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Our Brands

A Variety of Sizes in Each Line.

Imperial
Gold Medal
Victoria
Bamboo Carpet
Standard
Leader

Give us a trial order. Freight paid in 5 doz. lots to Ontario points.

Chas. Boeckh & Sons,

Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont

Jas. A. Cantlie & Co. Montreal and Toronto
 General Merchants & Manufacturers' Agents
 Canadian Tweeds,
 Flannels, Dress Goods, Knitted
 Underwear, Blankets, &c.
 Representing in Canada F. P. LAVERY & CO.,
 Huddersfield and Bradford, Eng. Also ALOYS KNAPS,
 Aachen, Germany; I. CUPPER SOHN, Burtscheid,
 Germany.
 Wholesale Trade only supplied.

Cast Steel Works
 OF
Fried. Krupp, Essen, Germ'y
 REPRESENTATIVES FOR CANADA
JAMES W. PYKE & COMPANY,
 35 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL.
 Steel Tyres and Steel Tyred Wheels, Axles, Crank
 Pins, etc.
 STEEL CASTINGS of all descriptions a
 specialty.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada
 Head Office, - - - MONTREAL.
H. C. BAKER, Mgr. Ontario Dept., Hamilton.

THIS Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$7 to \$25 per set. Its "Standard Bell Telephone Set," (protected by registered Trade Mark) designed especially for maintaining a perfect service and used by the Company in connection with its Exchanges, is superior in design and workmanship to any telephone set yet offered for sale. This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of Electrical apparatus.
 For particulars apply at the Company's Offices as above.

C. F. SISE, President.
 GEO. W. MOSS, Vice-President.
 C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treas.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.
 are offering some very desirable lines in
 Flannelettes, Dress Goods, Hosiery,
 Smallwares, &c., &c.
 347 St. Paul Street - MONTREAL

McArthur, Corneille & Co. MONTREAL
Oil, Lead, Paint, Color and Varnish Merchants
 IMPORTERS OF
English and Belgian Window Glass.
 Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled and Rough Plate, &c., &c.
Painters' and Artists' Materials, Brushes, Etc., Etc. 312, 314, 316 St. Paul St., and 253, 255, 257 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Cream of Tartar Crystals and Powder.
Carbonate Ammonia In kegs 112 lbs.
Sal Soda In kegs and barrels.
Whiting In barrels 336 lbs. net.
 From stock and for importation.
COPLAND & COMPANY MONTREAL

THE most successful Grocers keep the
Cook's Friend Baking Powder
 Always in stock, well knowing it is **Sure to Please**, thus making and keeping customers.
GEO. STANWAY & CO.,
 46 Front St. East, Agts. in Toronto.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE
 PRESTON ONT.
 OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE.
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
 FINE BANK OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.
 MONTREAL and VANCOUVER, B.C.

Scarce Goods
 White Swiss Spot Muslins
 Black and Colored Satin Ribbons
 Just to hand. Full assortment
 Large clearing lines in Canadian Cotton Goods:
 Prints, Small Check Gingham
 Flannelette, Skirtings
 Crinkles and Cotton Crepons

FULL STOCK OF PRIESTLEY'S SERGES AND CRAVENETTES JUST OPENED.
 Our travellers are now showing complete ranges of Fall Samples in Imported and Canadian Goods.

Mercantile Summary.
 HAVE you paid your fire insurance premium?
 No time like the present for arranging to take out a policy on your life. Consult the agent of some sound company.
 A PHOTOGRAPHER of St. Johns, N.B., J. H. Connolly, who has been in business since 1892, has assigned, with small liabilities.

If you like this issue of THE MONETARY TIMES, and are not a subscriber, send your money to this office. \$2 a year.
 A GOOD number of Ontario storekeepers are selling for cash. Are you among them? If not, the present is a good time to begin.

LOUIS BOIVIN, a Quebec contractor, who succeeded to the business of his father several years ago, is reported as financially embarrassed. Liabilities are altogether local.

ONE of the leading coal dealers of Ottawa, G. W. McCullough, has made assignment of his estate, after suit had been entered for some \$10,700 at the instance of the Bank of Ottawa. Liabilities are not yet ascertained.

A GASPE special says: The fishery on the coast this season has been almost a complete failure—not one-third of last year's catch. The outlook is extremely black, and many fear starvation unless the autumn catch is extremely good.

THE barquentine "F. B. Lovitt," 554 tons, which sailed from St. John on Saturday for Buenos Ayres, carried the following cargo of lumber and scantling: Under deck, 472,929 M.; on deck, 201,247 M.; total, 674,176 M., or 120 M. over the register tonnage.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

THE convention of the American Street Railway Association, which takes place in Montreal on October 15, 16 and 17, will be attended, it is expected, by about 1,100 people. Representatives are expected from points all over the United States and Canada.

ON Friday last the citizens of Alexandria approved a by-law appropriating \$23,000 for a system of water works. The town has already expended considerable money in sinking artesian wells, but found that the supply was not sufficient. It is now proposed to take the water from the River Delisle, about two miles north of the town.

ADAM McDougall, a shipbuilder and lumber dealer, of Maitland, N.S., who has operated of late years mainly in conjunction with several brothers in the building of vessels, has had to assign. His liabilities, the amount of which are not yet exactly known, are mainly due in Halifax.

GLENDINNENG'S IRON WORKS = =
 WE MAKE ALL KINDS OF
Cast and Wrought Iron Work
 "ETNA" Hot Water Heaters.
 Universal & Leader Stoves & Ranges.
 Water, Gas and Soil Pipe and Fittings.
 Hydrants & Valves.
The Wm. Clendinneng & Son Co., Ltd.
 Montreal and St. Henry. Send for Catalogue

W. T. YATES has sold his grocery business in Wingham to Mr. Norman Farquharson, a young man of that town, and the *Expositor* says Mr. Yates has secured a situation as traveller for a carpet manufactory.

WE have just heard of the death of James Shipley, who was a private banker at Ailsa Craig, and whose suspension occurred about a year and a half ago. In April last he was stricken with paralysis of the brain, and never fully recovered from the shock. His age was only 44 years.

THE Ontario Government crop bulletin shows that the total area under crop in the Province increased from 8,227,153 acres in 1894 to 8,321,173 acres in 1895. The arable pasture lands increased from 2,703,241 acres to 2,724,655 acres. There was over a hundred thousand acres added to the cultivated area of the Province.

THE Dominion Line steamship "Labrador" reached Montreal at noon, on Saturday, after making the fastest passage on record. She left Liverpool at 3.30 on the 8th August, and Merville at 3 p.m. on the 9th. Half an hour later, the Allan Line R.M.S. "Laurentian" steamed into port, after making one of her fastest passages. She had left Liverpool at 1 p.m. on the 8th instant.

THE creditors of J. A. Roy, a dealer in carriages, agricultural implements, etc., at Cornwall, Ont., are called together. Mr. Roy has been spreading out a good deal, building extensively on land which he only leased, and evidently has been in a tight box for some time past, as evidenced by several suits taken out against him. It was given out some weeks ago that his premises had been burglarized, and his safe robbed of some \$2,500 to \$3,000 he had received as the proceeds of some sales of cheese.

THE latest big log-raft experiment on the Pacific coast has proved a big success, the first entire success in the history of such attempts. The raft was built on the Columbia River, and contained between six and seven million feet of lumber, made of piles so closely bound together that not a timber in the whole great bulk was movable. It started from Oregon late in July in tow of the steamer "Mineola," and arrived in San Francisco on Aug. 2, after a very smooth trip. It would have taken several score of ships to transport the lumber, and the owners of the raft have cleared something like \$22,000 by the success of the experiment.

THE following limited liability companies have been incorporated under the Ontario Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act:—The Bay of Quinte Hedge Co., capital \$35,000; the Walker Foundry Co., of Belleville, capital \$20,000; the R. A. McCready Co., of Toronto, capital \$25,000; the Greenland Ice and Cold Storage Co., of Toronto, capital \$24,000, and the McCrae-Hanes Co., of Toronto, capital \$24,000.

A MEETING of the creditors of Whitney & Brown, boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, was held on the 16th inst., when Mr. Arthur S. Whitney, the only partner, made a proposition to pay off general creditors at the rate of ten cents in the dollar. He subsequently advanced his offer to 20 cents in the dollar, but neither offer was accepted. Creditors are disposed, we understand, to accept 50 cents and grant Mr. W. his discharge, but the failure is much criticised, and justly so.

WE note with regret the suspension and assignment of P. Locke & Son, leather merchants, of Montreal. The unsatisfactory state of the leather trade for some time past, coupled with recent losses by failures in the shoe trade, have rendered this step necessary. The firm has of late done mainly a commission business, and their liabilities are quite moderate, only about \$6,000. It is expected that they will be readily granted some kind of a settlement, as the firm has always been well regarded personally.

THE following are failures in the Province of Quebec for the week: Joseph Lamontagne, of Beauport, formerly a peddler, but carrying on stores at Beauport and L'Ange Gardien of late years, is reported insolvent. He had spread out too much for his little capital.—At Berthierville, P. N. Tellier & Co., general dealers, have assigned. Mr. T. was formerly of the firm of Laferriere & Tellier, who failed in 1893, and has since been doing business in his wife's name. He made an offer of 25 per cent. a fortnight ago, which was not accepted.—J. O. Girard, general merchant, at Fraserville, whose failure we have noted, has submitted an offer of 65 cents on the dollar, in instalments spread over fifteen months. Direct liabilities are \$26,000, indirect about \$3,000, while assets are shown nominally at \$34,000.—S. Daoust, general dealer, of St. Benoit, died last May; his heirs have abandoned the estate, and a meeting of the creditors and relatives has been called.—Antoine Parent, a wagon maker, of St. Eloi, has made an assignment, and owes about \$1,700.

THE *Mercury* says that the work in connection with the erection of the building for the Guelph Rolling Mills is rapidly nearing completion. Yesterday men were unloading the plant, of which some eight cars had arrived. Some of the pieces of machinery are exceedingly heavy.

A MERCHANT who used to take the *MONETARY TIMES*, but gave it up for a while, writes from Haliburton, on Aug. 19th last: "Please find enclosed two dollars to cover my subscription to *MONETARY TIMES*. I don't know that it will directly make me any money, but I feel that to be without it gives the same sensation as one hassitting on a chair that has lost a leg. A man needs all his legs in business now-a-days."

AN offer of compromise at 50 per cent. is made by J. S. Leighton, general storekeeper, Orangeville, who has made a number of changes but has been in business there since 1889. Now he finds himself hampered with real estate, and by granting credits too freely.—Alex. Rennie has been three years in business as a coal dealer, at Ayr, Ont., and now finds the services of an assignee necessary.—An assignment has also been made by John P. Weeks, flour dealer, at Horning's Mills.—Five years ago, W. J. Hupfer succeeded one Bone as a blacksmith, at Wroxeter. Hupfer has just assigned.

AMONG recent Montreal failures are the following: A. Gravel, barber and dealer in fancy goods, has assigned upon the demand of J. B. Vinet, his father-in-law, who is a creditor for \$3,700; the Banque du Peuple is also a creditor for some \$1,800, and the total liabilities are \$8,696.—T. Martin, dry goods, late of the firm of Martin & Dulude, who dissolved a year ago, is reported as embarrassed, and preparing a statement to lay before his creditors. He is said to owe \$5,800.—W. Morin & Co., dealing in stoves, furniture, etc., in a small way, have assigned on demand, and owe some \$1,600.—J. H. Dore & Co., dry goods, whose failure we mentioned the other day, are offering 35 cents cash, which creditors are not disposed to accept, thinking they should get 50 cents.—Wilfred Guerin, grocer, formerly of the firm of Guerin & De Repentigny, recently dissolved, has made a private assignment.—A demand to assign has been served upon A. A. Martin, formerly restaurant keeper. He took over the business from his mother in 1893, but owing to his inattention, etc., she resumed possession several months ago, and he has no present assets.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

1895 FALL 1895

Our Importations are now on exhibit. Attractive lines and unexcelled values in

Dress Goods,
Haberdashery,
Staples,
Merchant Tailors'
Woollens and
Trimmings and the
latest Novelties in

MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

To The Trade

You are cordially invited to visit our exhibit at the Industrial Fair, Toronto, Sept. 2nd to 14th, next, and make it your headquarters while at the Exposition.

We will be located on the first floor of the Main Building, where you will find Stationery, etc., and other conveniences which are at your disposal.

Hoping to have the pleasure of a call, we remain,

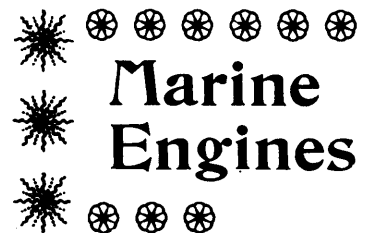
Yours truly,

THE EVER-READY DRESS STAY CO.
Windsor, Ont.

Toronto Office, 14 Front St. W.

King Iron Works

BUFFALO, N. Y.



Marine
Engines

OUR SPECIALTY IS

Propeller Wheels

And their excellence is acknowledged all over the Lakes.

WRITE FOR PRICES

COAD & RANNIE, general dealers at Hensall, advertise a dissolution by mutual consent, the business to be continued by Erastus Rannie.

MESSRS. GILLIES & SMITH, private bankers of Teeswater and Brussels, are opening a branch office at Gorrie, at which point Capt. Kaine is retiring.

ONE of the handsomest halls in Canada is that of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hamilton, which has been recently re-decorated with alabastine by Bruce & Co. of that city.

OWING to ill health, Mr. Jennings, of the post office store at Bluevale, has given up business and gone to Palmerston to reside. Mr. Joseph Pugh has moved his stock into the store vacated by Mr. Jennings.

THE report of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company for the half year ended June 30 states that the balance of revenue, including the amount brought forward, after providing for the interest on the bonded debt, is £14,097, which will allow of a dividend of 5s. 3d. per share and a little over. The dividend will be payable in September.

THE conflicting "times" used on the Detroit and Niagara and St. Clair frontiers are a puzzle to strangers, though a vast convenience to railroads. By an Act passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, entitled the "Time Act," the time used in Toronto, and known as "Eastern Standard Time," is made the legal time for this district of Ontario. This time has been commonly used for business purposes, but some municipal authorities have been using so-called "Sun Time," which is now illegal here.

IN Toronto there are but few business changes to notice and not many failures.—J. B. Thompson, boot and shoe dealer, has been in business at least a quarter of century, and for some years did a nice trade. But latterly, owing to partial neglect of duties, it became necessary for his son, Sidney, to assume the management. An arrangement has now been made with creditors, who granted fifteen months time, and the business has been transferred to the son. The liabilities are \$7,000 and assets \$12,000.

A DESPATCH of Saturday last from Chatham mentions the proposed consolidation of several milling industries of Western Ontario as likely to become an accomplished fact. The mills interested are the Kent mills, Chatham, Ont.,

owned by N. H. Stevens; the St. Thomas mills, owned by John Campbell; the Aylmer mills, owned by Mr. Stearns, and the Blenheim mills, owned by Messrs. Campbell & Rutherford. The aggregate capacity of the four is about 2,000 barrels per day. If the deal is effected a joint stock company, with headquarters at St. Thomas, will probably manage the joint business.

A NEW era in business education has been ushered in by the reorganization of the British American Business College, Toronto. Business men have complained, and with reason, that the training given in Canadian business colleges has often been narrow and superficial, leaving those who graduated with very imperfect ideas as to the actual requirements of a merchant's office. Mr. Edward Trout has for a number of years entertained ideas of a wider and more practical course of education for young men and women intending to enter business, and when the opportunity came he proceeded to put his ideas into effect. Beginning with Commencement Day, September 3rd, the students of the British American will be given a thorough office training, thorough, that is, in practice as well as in theory, the introduction of a new series of school books making it possible for the scholar to obtain all the advantages of actual business life. Supported, as Mr. Trout is, in his educational effort by such men as Wm. McCabe, E. R. C. Clarkson, D. E. Thomson, Q.C., Frederick Wyld, Stapleton Caldecott and S. F. McKinnon, the usefulness and increased success of the British American is assured.

ABOUT a year ago Wagner & Zeidler, manufacturers of fancy wood work, dissolved partnership at Toronto Junction, the latter retiring. His place was taken by two foremen, and the business was continued under the style of the Dominion Art Woodworking Manufacturing Co. Evidently the change has made no improvement in the financial condition of business, and the foremen have not profited by it.—In Nov., 1892, the Worsted & Braid Co. at Toronto was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Of this sum one-fifth was subscribed, and only \$8,000 paid. Apparently the company has had a good chance to prosper, but J. P. Murray, its president, become involved through real estate and other outside ventures, consequently the company was obliged to call a

meeting of creditors, and inspectors have been appointed. It owes \$28,000. In the meantime Mr. Murray made a personal assignment of his estate to E. R. C. Clarkson, with indirect liabilities of \$38,000, and the direct liabilities of \$14,000. His nominal assets are \$28,000.

HUTCHISON, NISBET & AULD

34 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO.

Select Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings

We will be ready with a complete new stock for fall trade early in August, and having been late in the English market as buyers we have secured a large quantity of overmakes, and are in a position to offer very special values.

Hutchison, Nisbet & Auld
TORONTO, ONT.

LAWYERS USE

A permanent writing fluid that will not fade. "A will's no will if the writing's gone."

ARNOLD'S INKS

For Sale.

A general store business on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, where a splendid cash business is being done. No credit accounts, and no opposition store. Rising town. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing

S. CHIVERS WILSON,
Calgary P. O., Alberta.

EUREKA Improved Fire King Extinguisher, (Underwriter's standard), absolutely the only reliable fire extinguisher; nothing equal to it made; also the Babcock Fire Extinguisher; prices on application; Morrison Duplex Standard Chemical Fire Engines. FIRE EXTINGUISHER MFG. CO., 161 Church St., Toronto.

TORONTO GOLD STORAGE CO.

13 Church Street

Rates on application

W. H. LECKIE,
Manager.

Merchants Import Co.

We are selling all Lines of Summer Goods in Stock at Clearing Prices this month.

MERCHANTS IMPORT CO.
8 Melinda St., Toronto.

Baylis Mfg. Co.

16 to 28 Nazareth Street,
MONTREAL

Paints Yarnishes, Japans
Machinery Oils, Printing Inks
Axle Grease, &c. White Lead

Debentures.

Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold.

Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

STOCKS.

New York, Montreal, and Toronto Stock purchased or Cash or on margin, and carried at the lowest rates of interest.

H. O'HARA, & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange,
TELEPHONE 915 24 Toronto Street

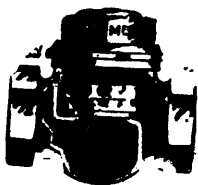
\$500,000

Private funds for investment on mortgage of real estate. Interest at lowest rates. Special arrangements may be made for church loans. Apply to

Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell,

Bank of Toronto Offices, Church St., Toronto.

The J.M.T. Cushion Gheck VALVE



The most reliable Check Valve on the market.

Suitable for either high or low pressure.

The introduction of high steam pressure has revolutionized the steam valve trade. Under these changed conditions of high pressure our J. M. T. series of Globe, Angle, Check and Straight Way Valves are acknowledged by all who have used them to be the best valves ever put on the market.

Made of the best steam metal and workmanship.
Sold by all the principal dealers in the Dominion.

MADE ONLY BY THE

James Morrison Brass Mfg. Co.
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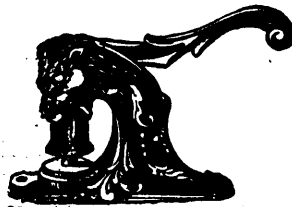
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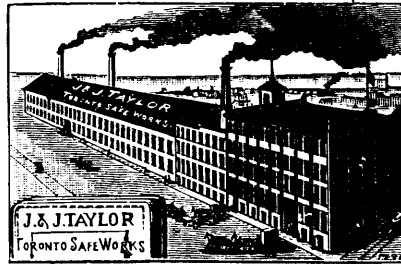
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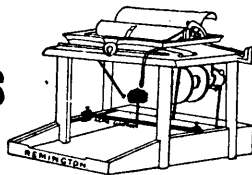
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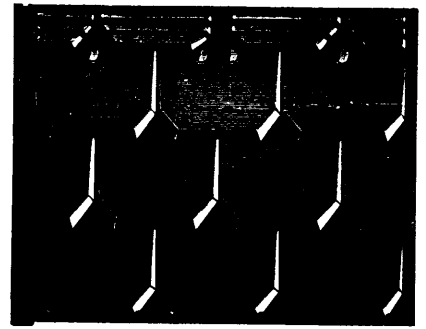


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TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895.

THE SITUATION.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, as he himself says, comes to this country to study the railway problem in connection with the Grand Trunk. He arrived just in time to be present at a meeting of American railway men. To reporters he is credited with saying that a pooling bill would be the best thing for the roads. It is natural that the railway companies should try to raise rates; but it is equally natural that those who pay them should resist, as far as they can. Even pooling, if it could be carried out, would operate unequally on the different roads which it affected. If the mileage cost of all roads were the same, an equal distribution of freight among them would give all an equal chance of paying a dividend. But the cost of the different roads is, in fact, very unequal, and an equal allotment of freight among the roads in a pool would enable some to pay a dividend, but not others with a much larger capital account. To go no further than the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, this would be true. When the Grand Trunk was built, the cost of railways was far greater than at present, and the rails, though much dearer, did not last half so long. This relative cost of construction affects the value of all roads which compete with one another. It is difficult to see that the Grand Trunk is worth more to-day than it could be built for; and if we apply this rule, we must conclude that the balance of the capital over and above the present value of the road is hopelessly lost. If this conclusion be sound, it is folly for managers to continue to live in a fool's paradise, and refuse to recognize the fact which expresses the actual condition.

Pooling arrangements, even when the legislative authority is willing to sanction them, can only deal with direct competition. What is to prevent the railways of Russia competing with railways in North America for such of the products hauled as are destined for a common market in Europe? Under certain conditions, as to length of haul and distance from the ultimate market, this competition is bound to be felt. It is not even certain that the competition of Australian railways cannot be felt, in the same way, here: one Australian statesman holds strongly to the opinion that it must be. The Australian railways owned by Government have the great advantage of having been built in a dear country, with an eight-hour labor day, at a low

cost, not over one-tenth that of English railways, and in point of quality they are better than the American. The Canadian Pacific was cheaply built, in comparison with the average of American railways. Pooling would, therefore, be especially favorable to it; but it would not be specially favorable to the Grand Trunk. An improved ocean service between Australia and the outside world will increase the indirect competition, now very slight, between Australian and Canadian and American railways. It has only to become more active to be felt. The cheapness and quality, especially the cheapness, of Australian railways, give them a decided advantage over American railways, as well as over our Grand Trunk. Sir Rivers Wilson, like a sensible man, comes to Canada in an enquiring spirit, anxious to learn and not puffed with the notion that he knows all about it. He has a heavy task on hand, and looking at the vast amount of unproductive capital in the Grand Trunk, it is to be feared that only partial success is possible.

From the uncertain quality of the weather, and the large areas of continued drought for a long time, the yield of the Ontario harvest gave rise to misgivings. The fact that hay is only half a crop is a serious matter in a province where grazing has become extensive. But when it became evident that hay would be a failure, it was soon enough to plant corn for fodder, and peas, of which the straw has a value for feeding purposes, will help to supply the deficiency of hay. Another reliance in this direction is in the root crops, turnips and mangels, but they too suffered from the drought. Wheat, once the main reliance of the province, but no longer so, is fortunately not a failure, fall wheat being estimated at 17.8 bushels, and spring wheat at 14.8 per acre. On the whole, the grain crops are reported to be fairly good. In Manitoba, the centre of the great wheat field of our North-West, the official estimate is 25 bushels to the acre, and some private estimates carry up the estimate to 28. This is a good showing, and, while anything like this success can be counted on, we fear it is useless to warn Manitoba that her permanent interest does not lie in an excessive production of wheat, which means a gradual reduction of the productive capability of the soil. Yet Professor Robertson has not failed to sound the alarm; but his voice, however wise the utterance, will be as one crying in the wilderness. An army of harvesters, such as used to go from Ireland to England, when the hook and the sickle were the only reliance in gathering the wheat crop, annually flocks into Manitoba and the North-West to aid in harvesting, all of them going great distances, some from Ontario, others from Quebec, and a few even from New Brunswick. It might be well if many of them could remain there.

During the debate on the Address, on the opening of Parliament, in England, the fact came out that China having objected to receive missionaries from foreign countries, the Rosebery Government had warned British missionaries not to go there. And Sir Charles Dilke, who is specially well informed on the subject, remarked that he feared the missionaries did not always obey the laws of China when they get there. All foreigners are of course required to obey the laws of the countries in which they find themselves, even when no objection to their going there is offered. The warning not to go to China officially addressed to British missionaries, applies to Canadians, and the question is whether they were aware of its existence. All who act in opposition to this warning may be said to go at their own risk; but they calculate on not being abandoned for their disobedience, if they get into trouble, and the reliance is not likely to fail them. But looking at the matter from a national or international point of view, can

their action be justified? How would the rule work if applied the other way? There are parts of the British Empire from which the Chinese are excluded. If Chinamen went there, if they even come to Canada in contravention of our restrictive law, they would have to answer for their temerity. The fact that the foreign visitors to China are missionaries makes no difference in the eye of international law. But the outrages to which they have been subjected will have to be atoned for. At the same time, it is matter of regret that the complication should have arisen.

AN ONTARIO IRON INDUSTRY.

A Toronto civic holiday was well spent, the present writer considers, in a visit to Hamilton, and especially to the works of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, whose tall chimney, and whose three hot-blast "stoves" rear their heads proudly on the east side of Burlington Bay. This enterprise, whose principal projector is Mr. Moorehouse, a practical iron maker of New York and Connecticut, had at first largely an American complexion, but the unhappy financial upheaval of 1893 and 1894 disjointed the arrangements of the American members. The result is a rearrangement, by which, owing to the public spirit of Canadians, the company is now virtually a Hamilton enterprise, with the gentleman mentioned as its general manager.

These works, as was impressed on us by the gentleman in charge, are not smelting works as commonly understood. "This," said he, "is to be a hot-blast furnace, in all respects up to date, with an equipment of the most modern character, capable of producing 200 tons of pig iron per day. The works will be suited to the most rapid production of foundry iron from rich Canadian ores—for the intention and aim is to use native ores entirely, as soon as these can be obtained. The company is satisfied, after careful enquiry, that Canadian ores can be assembled on the shores of Hamilton Bay at reasonable cost, to produce a character of foundry pig to suit the foundrymen of the Dominion.

The situation of the furnace is a favorable one. The city of Hamilton, from the number of industrial works within her borders, is a large consumer of pig iron. She is, besides, within 100 miles of most of the places in Ontario which afford a market for this commodity. This furnace, therefore, has an advantage over the coke furnaces of Nova Scotia and the United States; and as to Scotch iron, it has for several years been practically excluded from the markets of the province by American competition. The local product will have for provincial consumption also an advantage in freight charges over its American rivals, and Ferrona or Londonderry iron will be at a disadvantage of probably \$4 to \$5 per ton. Furthermore, the Canadian duty and bounty of \$4 and \$2 respectively, which, as the report of the Bureau of Mines points out, almost equals the whole cost of making pig iron in some parts of the United States to-day, represents a margin which should place the present enterprise reasonably beyond the prospect of miscarriage.

Hamilton has dealt liberally with the enterprise, granting it a site of 75 acres in the township of Barton, at a cost of \$35,000, and a bonus of \$40,000 in city debentures payable on completion of the furnace. It would be taking but a narrow view to regard the works themselves alone as a local industry. They bring other activities in their train. Manufacturers to whom pig iron is a prime necessity will naturally cluster as closely as they can, other things being equal, around the place where they get their raw material cheapest. And the area over which the influence of this furnace will be felt is not a narrow one.

Suppose that, instead of 200 tons iron per day, which is to be the full capacity, these works produce only 100 tons, they will require to feed the capacious maw of this 75-foot stack, 175 tons ore, 100 tons coke from Connellsville (both ore and coke are, at present, free of Customs duty), and about 50 tons limestone every day, which, added to the weight of the product represents 450 tons material to be handled daily by Canadian railways. Should the works be run to their full capacity, these figures will need to be doubled, with a resulting increase of both inward and outward rail traffic. At \$18 per ton, the Canadian price of soft southern, the pig iron product of these works will reach, at their full output, \$1,125,000 yearly, which has hitherto gone out of the country. And the disbursement for freight, for labor, for supplies will mean millions annually to Hamilton and her neighborhood.

The prospect is that the furnace will be ready for blowing in by the close of the present year, and we feel assured that there can be in the breasts of true lovers of Canada none but the best wishes for the success of a work that ranks among the most important enterprises undertaken in this province of recent years. Hamilton is exceptionally well situated by her position on Lake Ontario and by her network of railways, as a point from which distribution can readily be made. Enjoying already the widespread system of the Grand Trunk Railway proper, and having the immediate prospect of connection by the T., H. & B. Railway with two other systems over which to reach every point of Ontario with not only pig iron but its various products, she has assurance of increased industrial activity. May she flourish.

IS CO-OPERATIVE LABOR A SUCCESS?

About a year ago we made mention in these columns of an industry that began in Kingston on a co-operative basis. The promoter of the scheme is, like all co-operators, an enthusiastic believer that in co-operation lies the cure for all strikes, lock-outs, and other labor troubles. A year's trial has proved to him that his plan has been successful. The men employed in the factory in question were, we believe, allowed the ordinary wages of mechanics engaged in the same industry in the City of Kingston. In addition "they were to share the profits of the business, in the following manner: From the gross receipts, the running expenses of the factory and a sum equal to 6 per cent. of the capital invested, were to be deducted. The balance was to be equally divided between the mill and the men. In dividing the profits, each man was to receive a share corresponding to the amount of wages earned by him during the year." Trade at the factory during the year is described as having been "highly satisfactory," and the profits of each man for the year over and above running expenses and interest on capital, amounted to four per cent. of his wages. Thus if a man earned four hundred dollars in wages—and this would probably be a good average—he would be entitled to sixteen dollars profits. There must have been good management to bring about a profit to each man of even this small sum. The aggregate profits of the concern were not large, since the industry was a small one, but might not the same result be attained, other things being equal, in a larger concern, with greater profits and more claimants for a share in their division? We cannot pretend to say. It seems to us that sixteen dollars a year is not a sufficient inducement to entice the average mechanic to give up his right to leave his employment when he desires, or go on strike when he thinks himself wronged.

THE DRY GOODS WORLD.

THE LYONS' SILK INDUSTRY.—Not yet completed is the change from manufacture by human labor to manufacture by machinery. In the city of Lyons, France, a great number of hand looms still find a place in the silk goods industry. Lack of capital and ultra conservatism have prevented the owners of many shops from purchasing power looms. This is unfortunate for the reputation of Lyons as a great silk goods centre. An organization, designated "The Society for the Development of Silk Weaving in Lyons," has been formed with the object of introducing power-driven looms into the small weaving shops. Manufacturers have been asked to tender for the laying down of one or more looms in each shop where they are not now in use.

QUALITY V. PRICE.—We have frequently bemoaned the latter-day tendency of advertisers to make prominent the fact that their goods are cheap, that they can be purchased for almost nothing. Value, durability, and style seem factors of minor importance. The *Dry Goods Economist* well illustrates the situation thus: "For instance, A is selling a cotton undershirt of good and satisfactory value for 50 cents. B, on seeing this, sends over and buys one, and rushing off to the manufacturer's agent says: 'Here is a shirt that retails for 50 cents; make me one like it to retail for 35 cents.' 'I can't make you one just like it for that figure,' replies the agent, 'but I can make you one that looks like it.' 'That's all I want,' replies B; 'make me one that looks like it.' So the public buys for 35 cents a shirt that looks like the 50 cent one, just because B wanted to undersell A—not because it, the public, wanted a shirt any cheaper than the 50 cent one. The next thing ought to be that the man who sold the 50 cent shirt wants the manufacturer to make him one to retail at 25 cents, and so they might go on see-sawing, until a shirt was made to be given away." For purposes of illustration the picture is overdrawn, but it pointedly explains a great truth. The same thing has often been done in Canadian woollens. Dry goods retailers are injuring themselves and the public by catering to the desire for something cheap.

CHANGE IN STYLE.—The frivolities and extravagancies of the rich have often been considered an economic advantage in creating work for the laboring man. But waste is waste whatever form it takes. And change in fashion is probably the most serious form of waste. In men's garments, the change is gradual, and only the fop feels uncomfortable in a last year's suit of clothes; but in women's clothes, Dame Fashion changes complexion at the merest nod. With every change many thousand yards of dress goods, in the shops of retailers, are suddenly deprived of part of their legitimate value. This loss, in itself, is serious, but sinks into insignificance as compared with the losses consumers must bear.

THE FIRST COTTON CORNER.—What was perhaps the first great "bull movement" in the cotton market, says James L. Watkins, in the "Production and Price of Cotton for One Hundred Years," published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, occurred in Liverpool, in 1825, when cotton advanced in price 110 per cent. The advance was purely speculative, and possibly originated upon the attempt of a Liverpool house to prove that cotton production had reached its limit, and that the demand was greater than the supply. It was a current report that one hundred millions sterling had been raised by capitalists to buy all the cotton in sight.

EUROPEAN GLOVE MAKERS ADVANCE PRICES.—A combination of causes has brought about a stiff advance in European glove markets since last spring. The principal

factor in the higher prices is a remarkable rise in the price of raw material. The merchants of skins used in making gloves have seemingly taken lessons from American tanners and demand 25 to 40 per cent. more for their product than they formerly received. A stimulus in the organization of labor has come from some quarter and the employees in the glove factories have made determined efforts to secure more wages. The necessary advance demanded in this market to cover the additional cost of production will, according to the *Economist's* estimate, be fully \$1 a dozen on all grades of schmaschens, from 50c. to \$1 a dozen on lambskins, according to quality, and from \$1 to \$1.50 on real kid.

FIRE REGULATIONS.

What shall we do to avoid conflagrations? The question carries us back far beyond the conditions of to-day. Properly to provide against the prospect of conflagration one must begin with the laying out of a town. Reasonable width of streets; open park spaces at intervals; plenty of room all around public buildings; a supply of water for health, as well as for fire purposes; restrictions as to wooden out-houses—all these should be considered, if the planners of a town would feel themselves fairly entitled to look with serenity upon the chances of a great fire. But even these precautions are not a guarantee against the ever-present conflagration hazard.

Suppose all this done, and that a village has been by the wise foresight of its founders made a creditable object-lesson to a country side. It is still in the power of the inhabitants to neutralize what may be termed public precautions by private negligence or folly. A man may, from parsimony or greed, put up a dwelling so cheaply that it becomes a fire-trap. Another man may keep ashes and cinders in a wooden box, because he is too stingy to provide a brick or stone one. A factory proprietor may so build his chimney or smoke-stack that it is a menace to his neighbor. Householders may leave loose straw, oiled rags, shavings or paper in exposed places, yard or shed, garret or cellar. Builders may erect unsafe chimneys or faulty stove-pipes. Hence it is needful, if the community is to be protected from individual carelessness or depravity, to frame regulations to govern such people and to see that these are observed.

Quite recently the city of Atlanta, Georgia, framed and passed a series of fire ordinances, which are well deserving of attention. Section 447 of these ordinances forbids any person to place and let remain in any box, barrel or otherwise, in any building, cellar, street, alley or yard within the fire limits, for longer than six hours, any loose straw, hay, paper or other combustible material. All residents are required under penalty to permit the chief or any member of the fire department, or any police officer, to inspect their buildings and premises to see that this ordinance is complied with. It is made the duty of the fire chief to make such inspections.

By section 450, frequent examinations of chimneys and stovepipes are made the duty of the fire chief. If he finds their condition dangerous he may order their repair within twelve hours. Any householder refusing or failing to so amend chimney or stovepipe may be fined \$100 and costs. By a following section, ashes are forbidden to be placed in a wooden box, and people who violate the ordinance may be sent to gaol for thirty days.

It is against the law for any citizen, firm or corporation of Atlanta to have a chimney or smoke-stack whose condition is a source of danger from fire, and it is the duty of the chief of police to have such structure made safe

within five days. Any firm or person failing to so amend his chimney may be fined or imprisoned. We urge these regulations upon the notice of Canadian municipal authorities. They are the result of costly experience, and if something like them were enacted by Canadian towns and cities generally, fire losses might be materially lessened.

BANK STATEMENT.

We give below a condensation of the figures of the statement of Canadian banks for the month of July, which bears date Ottawa, 21st August. It is compared with the bank statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets and liabilities, average holdings of specie and Dominion notes, &c.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

	July, 1895.	June, 1895.
LIABILITIES		
Capital authorized	\$ 73,458,685	\$ 73,458,685
Capital paid up	61,704,458	61,701,007
Reserve Funds	27,083,799	27,083,799
Notes in circulation	29,738,115	30,106,758
Dominion and Provincial Government deposits	7,548,323	8,546,493
Public deposits on demand	68,175,704	66,582,630
Public deposits after notice	114,512,523	114,081,499
Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured	1,156,258	111,276
Bank loans or deposits from other banks unsecured	2,461,151	2,215,596
Due other banks in Canada in daily balances	185,036	129,381
Due other banks in foreign countries..	186,338	196,388
Due other banks in Great Britain.....	4,261,095	4,605,104
Other liabilities	375,508	368,639
Total liabilities	\$228,600,132	\$226,943,664
ASSETS.		
Specie	\$ 7,528,212	\$ 7,471,967
Dominion notes	15,255,563	13,473,432
Deposits to secure note circulation....	1,813,828	1,824,727
Notes and cheques of other banks	7,083,262	6,780,635
Loans to other banks secured	987,864	106,275
Deposits made with other banks	3,461,722	3,002,271
Due from other banks in foreign countries.....	22,968,798	21,391,104
Due from other banks in Great Britain..	5,677,303	3,428,078
Dominion Govt. debentures or stock	2,720,014	2,647,191
Other securities	18,475,309	18,314,806
Call loans on bonds and stock	15,888,213	16,763,622
	\$101,860,088	\$ 95,204,108
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	209,964	645,792
Current loans and discounts	200,607,210	205,497,046
Due from other banks in Canada in daily exchanges.....	162,831	170,512
Overdue debts	2,958,065	2,366,964
Real estate	1,110,382	1,128,558
Mortgages on real estate sold	591,456	590,325
Bank premises	5,550,439	5,529,349
Other assets	2,131,786	1,853,644
Total assets	\$315,323,415	\$312,986,516
Average amount of specie held during the month	7,448,550	7,677,886
Average Dominion notes held during the month	14,289,175	13,545,718
Greatest amount notes in circulation during month	31,483,859	30,622,195
Loans to directors or their firms	8,159,067	8,396,491

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY.

The construction of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway is proceeding with no laggard pace. In Hamilton particularly the energetic character of the construction is most apparent. The handsome brick and stone passenger station on the corner of James and Hunter streets is roofed in. The situation of the freight sheds is not yet made known, but it will probably be in the southeast quarter of the city. Along Hunter street the scene is a busy one. Huge steamshovels excavate the street to a depth of twenty feet, stone walls are being founded on concrete to sustain a

semi-circular brick double-track tunnel almost the whole width of the street. This tunnel will extend some 1,900 feet, from the west side of Queen to the east side of Park street, and from its eastern end at Charles street an incline will bring trains up to the passenger station. Steel bridges will span the line at every street where the track is open. Hundreds of men are at work on the city portion of the line by night as well as by day, for the contract is to be completed by December 1st.

The route of the road is from Waterford on the Canada Southern Railway northward through the villages of Scotland and Mount Pleasant to Brantford, where it crosses the Grand River, thence eastward through Cainsville, Jerseyville and Dundas to Hamilton. It may be said to be practically completed between the first and last-named places. Between Welland and Hamilton the line runs north-westerly along the plateau of high land, 300 feet above the level of Lake Erie, touching Fonthill, St. Ann's, Smithville, and half-a-dozen other villages, crossing the Chippewa River on a steel structure, tapping about midway between the lines of the Canada Southern and the old Great Western, the smiling fruit districts of that garden of Ontario. From Welland eastward to the International Bridge and into Buffalo the track of the Michigan Central is to be used. The line from Hamilton to Toronto will follow, more closely than any other railway, the shore of Lake Ontario, passing through Burlington, Oakville, Port Credit, and all other villages of the intervening counties, and there are no serious engineering difficulties in the whole 140 miles of line.

Important connections and a welcome service to many places will be secured by the completion of this road, traversing as it does seven counties—at Waterford with the Canada Southern, at Welland with the Michigan Central, at Buffalo with the Vanderbilt system, at Toronto with the Canadian Pacific. Traffic arrangements have already been made, we are told, with all three of the roads named, but these arrangements are dependent upon the construction of the line between Hamilton and Toronto, which is to have a double track. The character of the line, so far as road bed and equipment are concerned, is first-class, and the rapidity with which it is being pushed forward to completion, affords a specimen of how speedily railway building can be done at the present day when energetically pushed.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE.

Life assurance is an improving business, a progressive science, if you will. Its progress has been shown in the simpler application of its principles to the varied nature of human circumstances. Not only have the life companies of to-day made things easier for the insurant in many respects, but safeguards have been thrown around the policy-holder which did not exist in former years. Comparing, for example, the year 1870 with the year 1895, the patrons or indeed the managers of the earlier period would hardly recognize the great and widespread fabric of to-day, whose principles and regulations, on both sides of the Atlantic, are not only as a rule business-like and legally sound, but even, with respect to the protection of the interests of beneficiaries, generous and honorable. The exceptions, where meanness attempts to despoil a widow, or where arrogance or chicanery essays to get the better of an insurant, only serve to emphasize the honorable character of the assurance profession as a whole.

While much of the present status of the business is the result of careful study and minute observation of the great lights of the profession, the actuaries and controllers at headquarters, life assurance could never have grown to

be what it is to-day but for the efforts of the agents. We find the value of the intelligent agent well set forth in a paper read at a Boston gathering by a gentleman who is manager in New York for the Penn Mutual:

"True protection to the insured," says Mr. Goulden, "means the accomplishment of two objects: first, to throw the protecting mantle of a good sound policy contract in a well-managed and honestly-conducted company around dependent ones. To do this satisfactorily prudence should govern the selection of the company and the agent, as both are essential qualities in the matter. A good company may be represented by a poor agent; and *vice versa*, a good, honest agent may have an indifferent company. Of the two I would recommend greater care in the selection of the representative rather than the company itself. An intelligent and experienced man, with his manhood and character at stake, will not represent a weak and experimental institution. Hence, to the insurer I would recommend the same care in the selection of an agent to transact the business that should be given in appointing the cashier of a bank in which the party was largely interested. A man of this character will advise honestly, and protect the interests of both the insured and the beneficiary. The company, too, will have full and implicit confidence in an agent of this high standing, and his word will be accepted; thus in case of any difference between the insured or the beneficiary and the company, the interests of the latter will be best conserved."

In this view the integrity as well as the intelligence of the agent becomes a matter of moment to the company. We sometimes see noodles or even "shysters" sent out to represent large and reputable companies, though, happily, that is not a matter of frequent occurrence. Now no prominent company can afford to be represented by such people. The reason is plain—apart from the ill impression it gives as to the character of the company, it affords an excellent chance for the sensible and honest agent who may represent an obscure or struggling company to "get in his work" upon the very man whom the noodle or the chain-lightning sharper had canvassed. There are many reasons why, as Mr. Goulden suggests in his paper, the honest, sensible, humane man should be employed as a life agent.

THE MILLINERY OPENINGS.

A departure from precedent has been made in the date of the Toronto millinery openings. Hitherto, it has been the custom to hold the autumn openings on the last Tuesday in August. But the autumn openings of 1895 will be held on Sept. 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The change has been made solely in the interests of the retail trade. The wholesale houses are, or with little preparation could be, in a position to display their new styles next Tuesday. Under the previous arrangement retailers secured their stocks several weeks before they were needed. It will be noticed that the openings are held on the first three days of the Industrial Fair. This should prove an advantage. Retailers will be able to take advantage of the reduced railway rates given during the Fair. The hotels are never crowded during the first three days of the Exhibition, and the buyers of millinery will therefore not be put to any inconvenience in securing hotel accommodations. Many retailers will undoubtedly combine business with pleasure, and wait over until the second and more interesting week of the Fair. The Montreal millinery openings, or at least a number of them, are advertised for the same dates as the Toronto openings. The Montreal Fair, however, does not begin until the 12th September.

DENIMS DEARER.

Cotton goods are advancing in price. There is no boom, no rush, just a healthy, steady rise. In the United States manufacturers have been announcing higher prices for several weeks. The same conditions that have effected an advance in the United States are operative in Canada. On the first of the month merchants were apprised by the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co. of an advance equal to five per cent. in shirtings, tickings and cottonades. On Wednesday of the present week manufacturers announce another five per cent. increase in the price of denims. Following this comes word of a rise of 50c. per bale in seamless cotton bags. Still further movements of a similar nature are expected within the next fortnight. The advances made are not large, but "many littles make a muckle."

DRY GOODS JOTTINGS.

The season in Japanese handkerchiefs promises to be an active one, but values are likely to be in excess of last year.

English manufacturers of waterproofs report business with Canada as good.

According to the statistics gathered by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, the production of silk cocoons in Italy this year has been about 38,500,000 kilos, valued at 125,000,000 lire [about \$25,000,000]. This quantity is 12 per cent. smaller than the crop of 1894 and 19 per cent. smaller than that of 1893.

A representative of D. Morrice & Co., manufacturers' agents, was recently sent to Australia to test the cotton goods market there. He succeeded in selling a quantity of prints, grey and white cottons, ducks and drills, but the competition was too severe to admit of a profitable trade.

John Macdonald & Co. know how to advertise. If you don't believe it, watch their space in THE MONETARY TIMES from week to week; you will find something fresh and new in every issue. This firm has just issued an abridged programme of the Industrial Fair, which will prove a useful guide to their patrons, and a reminder that John Macdonald & Co. are in the dry goods business.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

When the members of Holyrood Commandery, K.T., of Cleveland, and the Wheeling Commandery, and sundry other commanderies were lingering round their gorgeous Pullman cars in the Union Station the other night, *en route* to the Conclave of the Knights at Boston, the writer got into conversation with a Cleveland man, and after showing him the handsome 4 by 8 feet view of Montreal that the Exhibition authorities of that city have got out, called his attention to the figures of the Toronto Industrial. "What!" said he, "do you mean to tell me that this show of yours had 264,000 people go see it, and took in more money at the gates than any of our State shows?" We assured him, on the authority of Mr. Hill, that such was the case. He used a strong, but not unfriendly expression, and at once brought some of his uniformed friends to see the pictures of the grounds. The dog show, the fruit show, an electrical display and a bicycle tournament are among the features of the Exhibition, which opens on Monday, September 2nd. Nay more, there is this year promised a water-tower trial and a "musical ride" by the military.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

The St. John's, Que., *News* complains that bread is dearer in St. John's than in Montreal.

A well known grocer of Straight Shore, St. John, N.B., Mr. George Kain, died suddenly on Friday last.

The steamship "Pharos" brought a cargo of salt, some 1,040 tons, to Montreal from sea last week. This is said to be the first cargo of salt arriving at this port for the last three years.

The Chilliwack Valley Fruit Growing and Shipping Association are sending out consignments of fruit, grown in the district, to Vancouver, Donald and Calgary.

Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, when in Essex County last week, bought part of June and all of July make of Harrow, Cottam, St. Joachim, Stoney Point and Comber cheese factories. He paid 7½ to 7¾c. per lb. for it.

It is understood, says the *Reformer*, that McPherson Bros., the well known grocers, have disposed of their business, and are retiring from the trade in Galt. Mr. W. A. McPherson has purchased a fine stock of groceries and provisions in Campbellville, and will enter upon business for himself in that village.

There have been many complaints in past seasons of the inferior quality of much of the evaporated apples offered in Canadian markets. As we have previously pointed out, this is to a large extent the result of using early green apples. The apple season is now opening and green apples are being offered at the factories. It is poor economy to accept them at any price. The waste in drying the green apple is enormous and cuts a serious inroad in the profits of evaporators, while their appearance, when the process of evaporation is completed, is anything but inviting to buyers. In order to hold their own Canadian evaporators must now compete with the dryers of Californian fruits. One of the largest handlers of evaporated apples in Toronto assures us that during the last year his sales of California dried pears, peaches and apricots had exceeded his sales of dried and evaporated apples. The sale of these fruits is likely to increase rather than decrease, and evaporators must maintain the quality of their product if they hold their laurels.

SAMSON, = =

KENNEDY

TORONTO,

Ontario

& Co.

Our offerings for the fall trade sustain the best traditions of **Our House**. Everything in a retailer's stock of Dry Goods can be found in our **SELECTIONS**.

We cannot begin to enumerate, therefore mention a few lines taken at random.

We court inspection and defy competition.

Dress Goods Department

SPECIALS

- " H 208—36 in. Serge, all colors, 13½c.
- " H 210—40 in. Serge, all colors, 15½c.
- " H 220—40 in. Melton, all colors, 15½c.
- " D 432—36 in. all wool Serge, 18½c.
- " 300—45 in. black all wool Henrietta Cracker, 30½c.
- " L 208—27 in. **Printed Velours**, latest, 16½c.
- " W 600—500 pcs. 43 in. coating all wool Serge, 30 shades, 35c.
- " LOOK, H 200, H 202, H 204, 800 pcs. fancy dress goods, 5½c.
- " Line 32 in. Black Velvet and Plush.

Three special lines in **Colored Velveteens**. A full range of **Black Velveteens**.

You want to Increase your Linen Sales?

It is not always easy to get the **right things**, but we offer the following **Special Lines**:

- 36 in. Embroidered Dowlas, 20c.
- D 107—55 in. Loom Damask Tabling, 21c.
- 588—58 in. Lily Damask Tabling, 30c.
- D 120—59 in. Bleached Damask Tabling, 37½c., extra special.
- A.A.M. R.B. Towelling, 16 in. 6½c.; 18½ in. 7½c.; 22 in. 9c.
- Job, 16 in. Turkish Towelling, 8c.
- A 15 in. Glass Towelling, 4c. per yard.
- 55—20 in. Glass Towelling, 6½c.
- 250—19 x 44 in. Turkish Towel, \$1.10 per doz.
- D 26—20 x 42 in. Cream Damask Towel, \$1.30 per doz.

2 EXTRAS (F.K. 20 x 40 Bleached Huck Towel, \$1.75
W.G.K. 22 x 44 " " " \$2.25

SNAPS: STAPLE DEPARTMENT

Red and Black Salisbury Suiting, 7½c.
28 in. Flannelette, 5½c.
25 in Grey Wool Flannel 11½c.
No. 111 Grey Cotton, 4⅜, extra value.

Shirtings, Cottonades and Tickings at old Prices, notwithstanding advances.

600 pieces Tweed, Job, 18½c
500 doz., 16 oz., all Wool Shirts and Drawers, \$4.25 doz.
400 doz., 16 oz., Men's Fancy Shirts and Drawers, \$3.25 doz.
White Woolen Blankets in all sizes, 33c. lb.
3,000 pairs White Cotton Blankets, 65c. pair.

Fancy Wool Goods

SPECIALS

- " Empress Tam O' Shanter, \$2.00 doz.
- " Czarina Tam O' Shanter, \$2.40 doz.
- " B 100, Black Mitts, \$1.20 doz.
- " Black Boy Mitts, \$2.00 doz.
- " Job Honey Comb Shawls, \$2.50 doz.
- " Ladies' Golf Jerseys.
- " Lot 7. 200 pcs. Job Swiss Checks, 3¼c. extra.
- " Lot 8. 500 doz. Initial Hdkfs., 35c. per doz.
- " 1,000 doz. special Job Swiss Hdkfs.

In Lace Curtains we have a full assortment at popular prices.

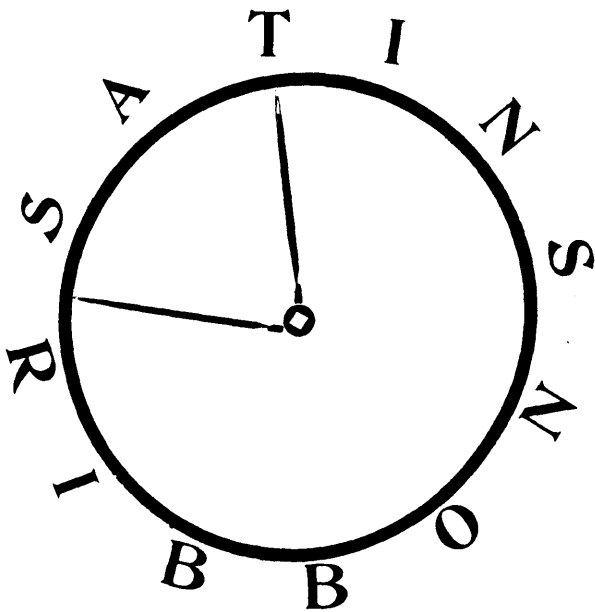
Our 277 at \$1.25 is a knocker.
Job Skirts, 200 doz., \$6.50.
Job Skirts, 100 doz., \$9.10.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas in Great Variety

SPECIALS

- " 303—Ladies' Steel Rod, \$9.00 doz.
- " 405—Ladies' Steel Rod, \$12.00 doz.
- " 256—23½, Ladies' Umbrella, \$9.00 doz.
- " 258—21½, Ladies' Umbrella, \$9.00 doz.
- " 410—24½, Gents' Cherry Sticks, Silk Covers, \$24.00 doz.

Time for —



Both Colored and Black and we have a full range which we offer at very Special Prices.

SPECIALS

- " 555—Black Satin Ribbon, 4½c, 8c., 11c., 14c., 15c., 19c. Widths—5in. 9in. 16in. 20in. 22in. 40in.
- " 230—Black Faille Ribbon, 4c., 6½c., 10c., 12c., 14c. Widths—5in. 9in. 16in. 20in. 22in.
- " 656—Black Moire Ribbon, 6c., 9c., 12c., 16c., 19c. Widths—5in. 9in. 16in. 20in. 22in.

An extra range of fancy **Millinery Ribbons**.

A select range of **Plantagenet Frillings** always in stock.

Just received a large shipment of **Hair Nets** from 20c. to 75c. per doz.

VEILINGS

EXTRAS

- " M 186—14 in. Chenille Spot, 30 shades, 5½c. per yd.
- " 900 } Black and Tobac, 18 in. Chenille Spot, 12c. per yd.
- " 901 }
- " 907—Black and Tobac, 18 in. Chenille Spot, 14c. per yd.

LACES

Fancy Silk and Cotton Laces in endless variety of widths, patterns, colors, and prices, including **Valenciennes**, narrow and wide in **White, Cream and Butter**.

Real hand-made **Torchon Laces**.

Special **CENTURY FRENCH WOVE CORSET**—long waist—White and Grey, \$9.50 per doz.

Gents' Furnishing Department

We are noted for our **CELEBRATED RANGE** of **Knots Derbys, Graduated Derbys, Windsors and Bows**, \$2.25 per doz.

Just purchased 500 Gents' **Paramatta Twill Rubber Coats**, all colors, \$4.00 each.

ORDERS { No Order so large that its details escape our attention.
No Order so small that we do not cater for it.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & CO.,

And 25 Old Change, London, E.C. England

44, 46 and 48 Scott Street,
15, 17, and 19 Colborne Street, **TORONTO**

SPECIALS

- " 'Arry, 400 doz. Job English Braces, \$2.50 per doz.
- " K.K., 200 doz. Job Silk Hdkfs., \$9.00 per doz.
- " W.K., 100 doz. Job Silk Mufflers, \$7.50 per doz.
- Gents' and Boys' Sweaters, large variety.
- 2,000 doz. fine Oxford Shirts, \$4.80, extra value.

Hosiery and Glove Department.

Our lines in this department are now complete, and we offer all lines bought previous to advances at old prices.

SPECIALS

- Cracker Hose, \$2.40 per dozen.
- Buster Hose, \$2.75
- 222 Hose, \$2.40 per dozen, all wool.
- 20 Gents' Cashmere Socks, \$2.25 per dozen.
- Blizzard Socks, \$2.00 and \$2.25 per doz.
- Three special lines Top Shirts, buttoned and laced, at \$3.75, 4.50, 6.00.
- 100 dozen Cashmere Gloves, \$2.25 per dozen, extra value.
- Ladies' Knit Wool Gloves, white and fancy, the correct thing, \$1.75 and \$2.25.
- Ladies' Ribbed Vests, \$1.50, 1.80, 2.25, 4.50 doz.
- Ladies' and Gents' Duplex Kid Gloves, \$12.00.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

We have an immense range of Novelties, comprising **Jet Gimps** from the low grades to the finest **Cut Beads**, in **Insertions, Edgings, Points and Garnitures**. An actual inspection of these goods can only give a correct idea of their attractions and values.

SPECIALS

- 543, Jet and Fur Gimp in sable and brown, \$1.35 per dozen.
- 545, Jet and Fur Gimp in sable and brown, \$2.25 per dozen.
- Also a select range of black and colored at \$4.50 per dozen.
- Line of narrow Jet Gimp, with new nail head, at 45 cents per dozen. Ask for No. 400.
- Line of Jet Pointed Gimp, \$4.75, \$4.25.
- Jet Point Ornaments from 4 in. to 20 in.

Millinery Ornaments

This season we are showing a larger and more tasty range of these goods than ever. **Buckles** in **Jet, Steel, and Rhinestone** are in great demand. They come in sizes from one inch to four inches long. We also show a handsome range of **Jet Crowns, Wings, Aigrettes, Cabouchons, Bows, Bandeaux, long Hat Pins, Lace Pins, Ribbon Wire, etc.**

Buttons are now one of the leading features for dress trimmings. They are worn on both the skirt and bodice in such profusion that the demand cannot help being great for them. The sizes most popular are 22, 50, and 60 lines. Our display embraces many handsome and exclusive novelties.

Real Hair Cloth—24 inch. Only 300 pieces, white, grey and black, at special price, 25c.

Holiday Reading.

OLD TIMES IN TORONTO.

A FURTHER INSTALMENT OF REMINISCENCES—REPAIRING THE TELEGRAPH UNDER DIFFICULTIES—THE OLD ROYAL LYCEUM—TORONTO AND TORONTO PEOPLE IN THE FIFTIES—MELANGE OF INTERESTING MEMOIRS.

In the ante-railway days, when there were no telegraphic facilities north or northwest of Toronto, and but one single and solitary telegraph wire between Toronto and Montreal, and between Toronto and Buffalo, the operators or others of the office employees, when the line became interrupted, were frequently called upon to go out and make the necessary repairs. Each office had a section allotted to it to keep in order, and this section, or "beat," extended, save in exceptional cases, half way to the next station on either side. That ubiquitous and highly important individual, the regular telegraph-line repairer, was as yet in embryo. Climbers or iron spurs had not been invented, and operators, when engaged in repairing the line, who were unable to shin up a pole, were obliged to exercise their ingenuity in improvising a ladder out of any available material to be found in the neighborhood of the break, or to use other means to assist them in fastening the spliced wire as high up the pole as possible. The rule was imperative that in splicing the line the utmost care must be observed in order to make a complete and solid connection. Diligent practice was therefore required to become competent in deftly turning out a telegraph "joint" that would pass muster, and all operators were expected to perfect themselves in this intricate wire-twisting operation.

Jim Poustie, the first regular line repairer employed in Canada, with an assistant, made a tour of inspection over this lone line in the spring and again in the fall of each year, and put it in thorough repair. It was an event of rare interest to the small, but wide-awake, telegraphic community at Toronto, when Jim came along with his repairing establishment, which consisted of a long, light wagon, with an extension ladder strung alongside; and, stowed snugly away in the wagon, picks, shovels, axes, crowbars, top-pins, insulators, braces, spare wire, etc., all of which implements and "fixings" were required to complete the outfit. The wagon was drawn by a smart French-Canadian pony, and on some occasions, to save the expense of housing this animal at a livery stable, when Jim's caravan arrived the pony was given accommodation in the small woodshed in the yard in rear of the office. Jim no doubt used to wonder why his tough little *cheval* was not quite so sprightly as he ought to be after a night's repose in this shed. He would have been able to account for the stiffness of limb and generally bedraggled appearance of his fleet-footed little equine had he seen us youngsters, after office hours, put him through a course of energetic exercises, bare back, east and west on Wellington street and along the bay front, taking care not to go too near "Roach's Hotel," down by the market, where Jim put up, and where, owing to the conspicuous position he occupied in connection with the wonderful "Electric Telegraph," he was looked upon as one of the greatest men in the country. Every one about the place, from the landlord to the hostler, went stumbling over each other in their eagerness to pay him homage, and when Jim condescended to accept their attentions, they felt that a great honor had been conferred upon them.

The telegraph office was then—1850-1851—in John Ewart's building, No. 22 Front street East, opposite Brown's wharf, and nearly opposite F. & G. Perkins' warehouse (now Perkins, Ince & Co.), which was then the only brick building on the south side of Front street, between Yonge and Church streets.

W. J. MacDonell (the late Chevalier MacDonell, so well known in connection with the Freehold Building and Loan Society), forwarder and commission merchant, and D. K. Feehan, agent for the Montreal Type Foundry, occupied premises over the telegraph office. Eugene O'Keefe, the wealthy brewer of this city, was at a subsequent period employed as book-keeper for D. K. Feehan. Mr. O'Keefe, at that time was an excellent gymnast, and few there were amongst the young men of the city who could surpass him in feats of strength and daring on the horizontal bar or flying trapeze. His erect figure and well-built frame, as seen to-day, abundantly testify to early and judicious physical training. Immediately east of the telegraph office was John Ewart, jr., & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store, and the adjoining building west was occupied by Mrs. Arthurs, mother of the late Col. Arthurs, George and Jack Arthurs, and also of Mrs. John Leys and Mrs. Capt. James Dick. Captain James Dick, the veteran navigator, who was thoroughly conversant with every nook and cranny, shoal and inlet, of Lake Ontario and all the Upper Lakes, and who only died this winter, lived in a neat little brick cottage which stood alone just west of Mrs. Arthurs' residence; then came a couple

of wooden houses occupied as private residences; the Newbigging House, Norwood's North American Hotel, &c., and at the north-east corner of Scott and Front streets was the steamboat office, where Donald Bethune, and G. B. Holland, the popular, prominent and energetic steamboat agent, could always be found. On the north-west corner of Scott and Front streets, where the British America Insurance Company's building now stands, was a nice little garden in which grew immense egg plums and other large fruits that in point of excellence would compare favorably with the best fruits of the kind produced in the Niagara district. Just west of the garden stood a brick terrace comprising three residences. These were occupied by R. A. Goodenough, Thompson Smith and Hon. Henry Sherwood. Thompson Smith and R. A. Goodenough, two thorough-going Americans, were engaged in the lumber and commission business. Mr. Goodenough later on built one of the prettiest suburban residences in the neighborhood of the city on the west side of Bathurst street, slightly north of Col. Gzowski's residence. Midway between Front and Wellington streets, on the west side of Scott street, stood a little brick cottage belonging to Mrs. Carfrae. Sted Campbell, a well-known lawyer and man about town, resided with this lady. On the corner of Scott and Wellington streets, where the Great North-Western Telegraph Co.'s building now stands, was a low-sized clap-boarded building painted white. Here Paddy Graham, a "fine ould Irish gentleman, one of the rare old stock," kept a boarding house. On the south-east corner of Scott and Wellington streets, Luke Cutler kept a tavern. There were also taverns on the north-east corner (now Ontario Bank) and on the north-west corner (now Western Assurance Co.) of Scott and Wellington streets, the former kept by J. McFadyen and the latter by John Murphy. Murphy's place was called "The Coopers' Arms." Further up Scott st., on the east side, midway between Wellington and Colborne streets, Mickey O'Halloran kept a tavern, and opposite his place, on the west side of Scott street and just north of Murphy's "Coopers' Arms," stood a little cottage in which Jenny Glen, a popular actress 35 or 40 years ago, resided. Micky O'Halloran was a tidily-built little man, below the average height, but physically, and mentally, too, he was "all there." He was, in fact, the quintessence of a *mulum in parvo* sort of a chap, and was universally acknowledged to be the best man of his inches in a rough and tumble scrimmage in that section of the city.

Mickey was the owner of some famous fighting dogs, and when a strange animal of that species came into the neighborhood, if he had any sand in him, a fierce battle right on the highway was the result. Luke Cutler also owned a large greyish-white Labrador (?) dog. He was almost of as gigantic proportions as Sir Bedivere, the huge St. Bernard which was to be seen at the dog show held in the Montreal Exhibition grounds last September. Cutler's dog was usually quiet and well behaved, but when roused to anger, owing to his great size and strength, was something to be dreaded. At this time Geo. L. Allen was Chief of Police at Toronto. A few years later Mr. Allen was appointed jailer, and Sam Sherwood succeeded him as chief. The bull terrier owned by the redoubtable Sam, already referred to in a previous article, attacked Cutler's enormous piece of dog flesh one day, and, true to its customary style of attack, fastened its fangs in the throat of the big fellow and proceeded to do its utmost to throttle him. This unprovoked and savage assault made Labrador's representative furious, and, after shaking himself loose, he seized Sam's thorough-bred by the nape of the neck and literally wiped the road with him. The chief's dog in the jaws of Cutler's formidable beast was as helpless as a rat in the jaws of a fox terrier. After a good deal of manual labor had been expended on Cutler's dog, he was finally persuaded to loosen his grip on Sam's game but over-matched canine, and Sam was glad to get his bellicose pet away alive. Sam's dog was the aggressor, and he and his master—his master morally—were clearly to blame for the disgraceful exhibition, but the custodian of the morals and peace of the city was greatly enraged, not because the peace had been disturbed, but because his dog had received an unmerciful and well-deserved thrashing. The chief threatened Cutler with all sorts of punishment, even to "taking the law on him," but Cutler, who was a very powerful man and physically easily the chief's master, was in no way alarmed at either the threat to "haul him up," or to inflict corporeal punishment, and the irate chief, greatly humiliated, withdrew from the battle-field with his seriously mangled four-footed companion. Had Cutler been an ordinary-sized man, the chief would no doubt have punched his head, but his chiefship had heard of Cutler's prowess and ability as a bruiser, and he probably thought, in this case anyway, that discretion was the better part of valor.

I am aware that these village-like incidents are of no special inter-

est in themselves, but they perhaps illustrate in a more striking manner the wide difference between the uncouth, easy-going times of 45 years ago and the bustling, busy present, than would a comparison of the grass grown roadways and old-fashioned buildings of the past with the architectural excellence of the structures and elegant up-to-date thoroughfares of to-day. The customs and conditions, ideas and aspirations, of the people, have certainly undergone a wonderful change, and such a scene as I have attempted to depict, and which was probably merely a weak imitation of, and in keeping with, still more barbarous times, is not now, it is unnecessary to say, within the range of the possibilities, for even did Toronto's chief of police, in the year of our Lord 1895, deem it compatible with the dignity of his office to keep a fighting dog, public opinion, and the city hall, would very soon correct his depraved notions of official municipal deportment and call him down.

At that time John Macdonald, the founder of the house of John Macdonald & Co., wholesale dry goods, kept a retail dry goods store on the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets, and the late A. M. Smith kept a retail grocery and provision store, selling over the counter eggs, butter, crockery, potatoes, tallow-candles, etc., etc., on the east of Yonge street, a few doors below Richmond street. In this modest little store did Mr. Smith lay the foundation of his large fortune, and when he died, a few months ago, he was rated as being worth a quarter million dollars. One Lafferty, a colored man, ran a retail grocery and carried on an extensive business in an old wooden building on the same side of Yonge street, just about where Lugsdin's saddlery shop now stands. Lafferty sold beer over the counter for 2½ cents per pint, and poor people, although it was an infraction of the law—a very laxly enforced law, by the way—used to drink it clandestinely behind a screen on the premises. But to return to Wellington street.

Where the North British and Mercantile Insurance building now stands, and where Mr. R. N. Gooch has his offices, stood a little wooden cottage occupied by John Campbell, shoemaker, a very highly esteemed and industrious man, who settled there in the early forties, and further east, on land which the Imperial Bank now covers, was the post-office, a small stone building with the postmaster's residence adjoining, but standing back from the street a short distance. C. S. Berczy was the postmaster. Mr. Berczy was a tall, gentlemanly man, pretty well advanced in years. It is quite evident that he was a man of considerable business acumen, for besides being postmaster, he was president of the Toronto Building Society, president Consumers' Gas Co., and president of the old Toronto Water Works, and he was also a public notary. In the course of time, Mr. Berczy was superannuated by the Government. He then retired to a private house on Carlton street near Yonge street, and one day, many years ago, the whole city was startled by the announcement that the old gentleman had committed suicide by hanging himself in the woodshed in rear of his house.

Employed in the post-office during Mr. Berczy's reign as postmaster, and holding a first class position, was no less a personage than the well known and highly respected general manager and secretary of the Consumers' Gas Company, Mr. Wm. H. Pearson. Mr. Pearson is yet a very active man. Those who see him to-day, loaded up with business, full of energy and snap, hurrying with "light, springing foot-step," along the streets, will require little persuasion to cause them to believe that forty or forty-five years ago he was a "cracker," and made things lively behind the wickets in the old post-office. Mr. Pearson then, as now, was a strict Sabbatarian, and rather than appear on duty on the Sabbath day, and take his turn with the work necessary to be performed in the post-office on that day, he resigned his position. This was a great deal to sacrifice for a principle, but it shows the sterling stuff Mr. Pearson is made of. I do not suppose Mr. Pearson ever had any reason to regret taking the step he did, and to-day in him is to be found one of Toronto's most esteemed and prosperous citizens, and the same upright, earnest and consistent Christian gentleman that he was forty-five years ago. In the post-office at that time, besides Mr. Pearson, were Mr. Walsh, a good-natured little Irishman, who had a pleasant word for everybody, and one of the Backus brothers. Backus was subsequently sent to the penitentiary for having committed some act while in the post-office which the authorities decided justified his being sent to that institution, but the poor fellow received his liberty before his term of incarceration had expired owing to ill health. Then there was Mr. McCluskey, the one and only postman, who was universally known, and, of course, welcomed wherever he went. On a large lot east of the post-office was a livery stable—the Wellington stables—afterwards kept by Mr. Grantham. An important *attaché* of the stables was a large male goat. This agile and festive animal was noted all over the southern end of the city for his crass impudence and intrusive daring. The most hirsute Santa Claus that ever came down a chimney would have envied "Billy's" long and shaggy goatee. "Bearded like the Pard" entirely fails to describe his facial adornment. This mischievous and malodorous animal was always on hand. The stablemen had taught him

many disreputable tricks, and strangers passing in the neighborhood were soon made aware of his presence by an unlooked for and vigorous reminder from behind, which caused them to accelerate their movements, if it did not completely upset their equilibrium and land them in the gutter. It was always good policy to beat a retreat when Billy commenced hostilities, for if an attempt were made to resent his rudeness with force, he immediately assumed an upright position, struck out boldly with his fore feet, and parried and dodged like a trained pugilist. There was no backdown to this belligerent ruminant, and the encounter generally ended in Billy remaining master of the situation. Billy was on familiar terms with the neighbors, and sometimes took the notion to go a visiting. He didn't stand upon ceremony, but wherever he found an office or house door open in he walked, and with a desire to make himself sociable, endeavored to find his way into every room. It often required some little ingenuity to peacefully get rid of this "butt and ben" visitor.

East of Grantham's livery stable came a little tavern kept by Mrs. Archer, and on the north-west corner of Church and Wellington streets, where the Bank of Toronto now stands, stood the old Wellington Hotel, a good-sized wooden building painted white, and having a very wide portico, large pillars, and broad stairs at the Wellington street entrance. Mr. Russell Inglis, late of Her Majesty's customs, was the proprietor of this hotel. There were a great many little taverns down about the lower end of the city fronting on the bay in those days, and, in fact, these drinking houses were scattered quite plentifully all over the city. Licenses were cheap and easily obtained, and neither the temperance people nor temperance societies had yet begun to make their influence felt. Among the well known second-class hotels was the "Argyle Hotel," on the south-west corner of Yonge and Wellington streets, kept by Daniel Macnab, a brawny Scotchman, who took great delight in parading the streets dressed in the Highland costume. Macnab was of herculean proportions, and as he strode along in all his immense ponderosity, "the trembling earth resounded his tread." He was said to be an almost perfect specimen of a big man, and the Highland uniform displayed his fine physique to good advantage. The great Donald Dinnie's shanks, abnormally developed though they were, were as broomsticks compared with Macnab's. It would have gladdened the heart of Col. Davidson, of the 48th Highlanders, to have had a sight of this haggis-fed, usquebaugh-drinking Scotchman, decked out in all the glory of his well-ventilated but picturesque Highland toggery. Macnab, who was not "born to blush unseen and waste his sweetness on the desert air," was very vain of his personal appearance, and, like all vain people, was fond of self-approbation and notoriety; he consequently appeared frequently on the streets in uniform, and was known all over the city by the aristocratic title of the "Duke of Argyle." Alexander, or, as he was commonly called, "Sandy" Dingwall, another Scotchman, kept a tavern on the south-east corner of Colborne and Yonge where the Toronto General Trusts building, (Lancashire Insurance Company's office) now stands. Dingwall was not by any means as large a man as Macnab, but he was athletic and well built, and a typical Scotchman. He, too, frequently appeared on the streets in Glengarry, tunic, plaid, philabeg, sporran, and skene dhu, and, as Paddy would say, in "trousers without sleeves." Max O'Rell avers that Scotchmen took to wearing kilts because their feet were so big that they couldn't conveniently get them into the legs of their pants. I don't believe that this is the true reason for "Sawney" adopting a half-made uniform. A searching metaphysical examination into the subject would probably show that this same Sawney, though *pawky*, is æsthetic, and that he has excellent high authority for exposing his uncovered legs to public view and criticism. Does not one of the ancient philosophers tell us that "The fewer our wants [in the way of pants] the nearer we resemble the gods?" and of course it is well known that the poet Goldsmith referred to pants when he wrote:

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

An Irishman named Metcalf kept a little tavern on Melinda street, on the ground now covered by the western end of McKinnon's large warehouse. Metcalf never failed to meet the boats on arrival at the wharves, and in a robust North of Ireland tone of voice saluted the passenger with the information that "ham and eggs" could be had at his house. Below the Toronto News Company's building, A. S. Irving, proprietor, Yonge street, and just north of Davidson & Hay's warehouse, a wide lane—it could not be called a street—ran west a couple of hundred feet. There were a number of shanties in this lane, and it was known by the significant appellation of "Little Ireland." Some of the houses in this select neighborhood were placed on posts three or four feet high, and the space between the floor and the ground was sheeted over and set apart for the pigs. A good many of the houses in St. John's ward and in Cabbage Town, in the eastern part of the city, were built upon the same plan. These premises were only used by the porker as bed rooms and were not necessarily filthy. The hog in those pastoral days had full run of the city to wander where he

listeth, at his own sweet will, and forage for himself. These privileges he availed himself of to the fullest extent, and he nosed about the streets all day, only returning to the residence of his owner at night to grunt and to sleep—unless, indeed, darkness overtook these harum-scarum, insinuating members of the porcine tribe in their predatory peregrinations, in which case they camped out on the sidewalk, or in the gutter, in whatever part of the city they happened to be.

Amongst the principal hotels at that time were Sword's, Beard's, Ellah's, The Western, Horwood's, North American, and the American. Many members of Parliament and Government officials boarded at these hotels. Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, and other Lower-Canadian politicians, boarded at Ellah's. A number of French-Canadian families regularly moved up from Lower Canada to Toronto, when Parliament was in session here, and opened boarding-houses for the accommodation of Lower-Canadian members and French-speaking officials.

As stated in the first part of this sketch, operators and other employees of the telegraph company were expected to go out and repair the line when it became interrupted, and I have a lively recollection of an expedition of this sort in which I participated in 1852. The line was down between Toronto and Hamilton, and there being no intermediate office between these places, Toronto was expected to cover half the distance in search of the fault, and Hamilton the other half. Toronto's "beat" ended at Trafalgar. Pat Langdon, a messenger boy, but a good-sized lad of fifteen or sixteen years of age, and myself, were delegated to go out and discover the difficulty. As Pat was the oldest, he had charge of the horse and rig. We started from Toronto early in the morning, having got our horse from Chris and Jim Mitchell, who kept a hotel—the Lovejoy House—and livery stable on King street West, where Verral's baggage transfer stables are now, next to the Canada Life Insurance building. The Mitchells always supplied the company with a horse and conveyance when required to go out on the line, and they usually furnished a capital roadster, "Brown Dick," for this purpose. Brown Dick was an old stage horse. He was badly afflicted with the spring halt and other ills that old stagers are heirs to; and when he first started out he had a habit of, at every step, spasmodically getting one of his hind legs an unnecessary height into the air; but after he had been out a while and became warmed up, he forgot all about his spring halt and other infirmities, and was good for any distance at a rattling good steady gait. The Mitchells sized up the party who were to act as repairers on this occasion, and thinking, no doubt, that any kind of a horse was good enough for the youngsters, palmed off on us a thick-legged, lazy old brute with which we had a terrible day's experience. The telegraph line followed the Dundas Road out by the Peacock, Lambton, Islington, etc., etc.

At the time of which I write, Sir W. P. Howland, then plain W. P. Howland, ran a grist mill and general country store at Lambton. This was many years before the gallant knight entered politics. Although we started early in the morning, it was dinner time ere we reached Cooksville—16 miles. The horse required constant watching, to prevent it from leaving the road to lean up against the fences for a rest. If there was nothing of the trolley, there was a good deal of the trollop about this old nag. After dinner, and a short rest at Cooksville we set out for Trafalgar, and on arrival at that place managed to get down the long, steep, winding hill without mishap; but on attempting to return, the now thoroughly used-up horse insisted upon coming to a sudden stop every few yards, when the buggy would, of course, run back, dragging the horse after it. We were in a pretty predicament, and it looked every minute as if the telegraphic equipage, with its worthy but worried juvenile occupants, would be hurled to destruction over the huge embankment, and the world called upon to mourn the untimely demise of two celebrated electricians. This surely would have been a calamity. But had the bones of Mitchell's back-sliding old reprobate, erroneously yclept a horse, been left to bleach on the bleak and barren hills of Trafalgar, he would have merely got his deserts. It was, at last, decided that Pat should walk alongside the old *crow-bait* and lead it up the hill, while I ran behind with a good-sized stick of timber. Every time a stop was made I promptly clapped my block of wood behind the wheels to prevent the buggy from running backwards. Pat and I remembered that history tells of another great man, England's naval hero, who died for his country in "Trafalgar Bay" nearly a century ago. Was history about to repeat itself, and this time, did the fates require two instead of one victim? These harrowing thoughts caused us much uneasiness, but just then Nelson's brief but famous exordium to his men, "This day England expects every man to do his duty," came into our minds, and again we thought of "Toronto, home and beauty." This lent renewed vigor to our almost exhausted energies as we plodded our weary way to the top of the hill, using the block as often as necessary to prevent a catastrophe. I am afraid that the outrageous conduct of this horse was the cause of some very unparliamentary remarks right on the Queen's highway on that day. We had an awfully tough time getting home.

I finally went to sleep in the bottom of the buggy, while Pat continued to reason with and to coax the old thing along; but we didn't reach the city until long past midnight. We found the line working through all right next morning, the Hamilton people having discovered and remedied the trouble on their section.

James Mink, a fine looking and well-to-do colored man, kept a livery stable, in which he had a superior class of horses, just about where the present post-office stands. Mr. Mink had a daughter who was black, very black, but a pleasant-faced, buxom young woman. She dressed in a quiet, genteel manner, and had a decidedly lady-like appearance on the streets. It would do no violence to perfect taste to say that she was "good form," and as she majestically sailed along the fashionable thoroughfares her style and figure and general get up excited favorable comment. Her pedal extremities were not fashioned after the humpy, expansive plantation pattern, but were trim and shapely. It is said of Annie Laurie that "Like dew on the gowan lying was the fa' of her fairy feet." Miss Mink was not in Annie Lauries' class as to feet, but her voice—a characteristic of many of her race—was musically "low and sweet," and quite a match for that of Maxwellton's feminine celebrity. There was nothing spirituelle or flimsy about Miss Mink. She was natural, substantial and solid, fond of show, and ambitious. As she gracefully skipped along the streets she cut quite a dash, and

"Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice, ran in and out,
As if they feared the light."

Thinking it would improve her social status, her father stated openly that he would give a large sum of money to any well-behaved and otherwise suitable white man who would marry her. By and bye an attractive and speculative young man, who meant business, came along from the other side and laid siege to the heart of Miss Mink, and to her father's purse. The young lady was not long in capitulating, and the marriage took place without delay. The newly married couple took an extended trip into the States, gradually going south, and when the enterprising, but unprincipled villain arrived in South Carolina, he cruelly sold his young, simple and confiding colored wife into slavery. Of course, this happened a great many years before the immortal Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring the slaves in the States to be freemen. Miss Mink—if I may still so call her—being young, well educated and good looking, brought a large sum of money. Her father was betimes apprized of the dastardly trick that had been played upon himself and his daughter, and took immediate steps to repurchase her and bring her back to Toronto. Poor old Mr. Mink had to pay dearly for the coveted, but doubtful, honor of having a white man for a son-in-law. The adventurer made well out of the speculation, for he not only got the dower that went with his wife, but the sum he realized on her sale. I believe Mr. Mink's daughter is still alive and a resident of this city.

A well-known saloon-keeper and caterer, a colored man named Snow, kept a place on the south side of King street, midway between Bay and York streets. He was so awfully black that his patronymic stood out in marked contrast with his complexion. His place was much patronized by Toronto swells, and he controlled a large and lucrative business.

In 1850-51, the number of telegraphic despatches received here for local delivery did not exceed a dozen or two per day. One messenger delivered them all with ease and had what the boys now days would call a soft snap. We had a messenger boy about this time who was very fond of shooting, and he invariably brought his gun down with him in the morning, leaving it in a secure place in the battery room, and when he had messages for people living any distance off he took his gun along and was sure of a shot at some description of game. Like most youngsters, a gun had a great attraction for me, and I was glad of any excuse to get out with this mighty hunter, and do a little still hunting in the city and suburbs. Having a message for the old Parliament buildings on Front street, one afternoon, we were lucky enough to shoot a brace of plover right on the grounds around the Parliament buildings. At that time a fair-sized creek—long since filled in—ran through the eastern part of the Parliament grounds. None of the immense, gnarled, knotted, ancient-looking trees which now adorn the grounds had been planted, and the ground around the buildings was an open and unimproved common, destitute of trees and other horticultural embellishments. One of the principal caretakers, a very austere man, was near by when the plover were killed, but instead of finding fault with our gunning operations within the sacred precincts of Government grounds, he praised our skill as marksmen and helped to gather the game. Black squirrels were very plentiful about Toronto at that time, and our messenger-sportsman often returned to the office with two or three in his bag. It would look not a little odd to see a messenger boy leisurely trudging along the streets to-day with a gun in his hand, cocked and ready for action, and his powder horn, shot bag, and other hunting accoutrements fastened across his breast. There

were no tickers in those days, nor Chicago markets (Chicago at that time was scarcely as large a place as Toronto), nor New York stocks. A bulletin service had not been dreamt of, nor were there any evening papers with vigilant and exacting news editors to razzle-dazzle and fright the souls of dilatory messenger boys. Possibly the said news editors think that it is they who now require a gun. I fear it would be bad for the blundering messenger did the news editor have his blunderbus handy when a "rush" piece of news was placed before him which a rival paper had already received and bulletined. The only morning paper published in Toronto at that time was the *Daily Patriot*. This paper was afterwards merged in the *Toronto Leader*. There were a number of weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly papers, amongst which were the *Globe*, George Brown, publisher; *North American*, William McDougall, publisher; the *Examiner*, Jas. Leslie, publisher; *British Colonist*, Hugh Scobie, publisher, etc., etc.

The Esplanade had not been built, and the waters of the bay lapped up against the pebbly beach along the city's front just as they now do at the Island, and in the spring and fall it was a common sight to see large flocks of wild ducks flying about the bay or resting on its waters, and the marsh was alive with wild duck and all sorts of water fowl. The old custom house stood just about where the present custom house stands, and the waters of the bay came within fifteen or twenty feet of it. A large log lay on the beach at the back of the building, which was used as a wharf by people coming and going in row boats.

The telegraph was as yet something very new, and indeed to most people it was a vast and inscrutable mystery. The occupation was, however, considered decidedly tony and professional, and Mr. Dwight, who had charge of Toronto office and of the line in this section, was quietly importuned by a class of people seeking employment who would never think of entering the business now-a-days. We, consequently, had some queer characters employed, at different times, in the office here. Amongst others was Captain Lionel Fitzgerald, an Irish gentleman who sold out his commission in an English cavalry regiment and came to Canada to seek his fortune. Nothing gave the captain greater pleasure than a run out on the line to make repairs, and he was frequently required to go on these expeditions. This valiant ex-member of the Horse Guards disdained riding in a buggy, and to maintain the dignity of his erstwhile profession he invariably went on horseback, and the friest steed the Mitchells had in their stables suited him best. It was a ludicrous sight to see the captain in a semi-military cap, brown velvet coat, riding pants, and bespurred boots, a coil of iron wire wound around his shoulders, and the nippers, clamps and copper wire in his saddle bags, start off on one of these excursions from in front of the office. Everybody in the neighborhood came to their doors or looked out of their windows to see the restless and war-like charger with the curiously accoutered cavalier move off, or rather bolt off. All being ready, the stableman gave the racer its head, the captain gave it the spurs, and off went this small, but extremely comical, cavalcade tearing through the streets of the city and out into the country at a rate that would have astonished Tam O'Shanter and his mare "Maggie." The captain, though peculiar in many respects, was well bred, and had the instincts of a gentleman. It dawned upon him ere long that his habits and training had not quite fitted him for the telegraph business, and he left the service. Being naturally of a roving disposition, he found his way in the early fifties into the region around Lake Superior while that country was yet in a very wild state, returning to this part of Canada some years later with a large assortment of Lake Superior, agates and other rare and pretty stones which then abounded in that section. With these he set out for the old country, believing that in his geological possessions he had secured a large fortune.

Another young English swell to whom Mr. Dwight gave employment in 1850-51 was a Mr. Saunders. I forget his initials, but so numerous were these that they invoked a large draft on the alphabet. He was a scholarly fellow and an excellent penman. He was also a good amateur actor and fond of spouting Shakespeare. Our ideas of office decorum were sometimes rudely shocked by his suddenly assuming a tragic attitude and exclaiming with great fervor, "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" Pat and I, while on our memorable trip to Trafalgar, occasionally in our despair addressed ourselves in the same strain to the imaginary influential inhabitants of the Dundas road, but it brought us neither comfort nor relief, though we were willing to throw in our jack-knives along with our kingdoms in the swap. Saunders frequently appeared on the boards of the Royal Lyceum, where he "declaimed" with considerable native ability and taste.

T. P. Bernard, referred to in a previous article, who preceded Mr. Nickinson in the management of the Lyceum, was an uncommonly good specimen of the cultivated, whole souled, happy-go-lucky Irishman. He was a large, handsome man, and a capital all-round actor, but he shone to best advantage in an Irish character. In an old Irish comedy, called "The White Horse of the Peppers," he took a leading part and sang a number of Irish songs. It is doubtful if the man ever

lived who could excel T. P. Bernard in singing an Irish song. He had a rich, flexible baritone voice, which was full of music, and his brogue, expression and action were captivatingly Irish. He possessed an extensive repertoire of Irish songs, all of which he sang well, but did mortal man ever sing "Widow Machree" as he could sing it? or "The Low Back'd Car," or "The Bould Soldier Boy"? Was there ever a Tipperary boy who could twirl a black-thorn, smoke a dudheen, or tell a side-splitting Irish story like this big-hearted and talented theatrical manager of 45 years ago? "Widow Machree" is a fine old Irish song, but I am afraid it is little known to the present generation. After advising the widow to throw aside her "dirty black gown" and her "close cap," and again enter the matrimonial state, the words of the song go on to say:—

The birds go in pairs, and the rabbits and hares—why, even the bears
Now in couples agree;
And the mute little fish, though they can't spake, they wish,
Och hone, Widow Machree.

And this is given as a still stronger reason why the widow should change her social standing:

Why, the shovel and tongs to each other belongs, and the kettle sings songs,
Full of family glee;
While alone with your cup, like a hermit you sup,
Och hone, Widow Machree.

And that by remaining unmarried it was plainly hinted that she was keeping some poor fellow out in the cold, and—

With such sins on your head, sure your peace would be fled, could you
sleep in your bed
Without thinking to see
Some ghost or some sprite that would wake you each night,
Crying, Och hone, Widow Machree?

The last verse, in which T. P. B. was irresistible, says:

Then take my advice, darlin' Widow Machree, och hone, Widow Machree;
And with my advice, faith, I wish you'd take me och hone, Widow Machree.
You'd have me to desire, then to stir up the fire, and, sure, hope is no liar
In whispering to me
That the ghosts would depart when you'd me near your heart,
Och hone, Widow Machree.

"The Low Back'd Car" was another of T. P. B.'s favorites, and almost everyone about Toronto sang it in those days. The sentiment is genuinely Irish, and so also is the tune.

Thomas Pope Bernard's budget of songs covered the whole gamut of Irish melodies, from the low comic up to the highly pathetic and touchingly plaintive, and included such good old Irish ballads as "The Bould Soldier Boy," "The Fine Ould Irish Gentleman," "Corporal Casey," "Molly Bawn," "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls," "The Wake of Teddy the Tiler," etc. So artistic was Mr. Bernard's rendering of this class of songs, that he could popularize any one of them that he chose for the time being to make his own.

Mr. Nickinson, who succeeded Mr. Bernard in the management of the Royal Lyceum, was also a clever actor and an able and successful manager. His success, however, was due in a great measure to the assistance he received from his four talented daughters, Charlotte, Virginia, Isabella, and Eliza, each of whom possessed histrionic abilities of a very high order. To have seen the Nickinson family with their assistants play "Napoleon's Old Guard," was to have witnessed a piece of acting that time with all its divers changes cannot efface from one's memory. Mr. Nickinson, in the character of Corporal Haversack, was simply grand. His English was spoken with a strong, pleasing, and correct French accent, which was exceedingly attractive, and the part which his daughter Charlotte took in this play was most touching and true to nature. The French-English linguistic efforts of the Nickinsons was a perfect imitation of the native born Frenchman or French woman attempting to speak English. To wander back in memory to the time when Charlotte Nickinson scored her successes on the boards of the old Lyceum is to indulge in something very pleasant, felicitous—an "iridescent" reverie. Small wonder that her name was on every one's lips in those days, and that by her charming personality and ability as an actress she turned the heads of half the young men in the city. In "Nan the Good for Nothing" she appeared to splendid advantage, and made perhaps the most perfectly natural, unaffected, ingenuous "Nan" that ever essayed that character. Miss Nickinson was, without doubt, a gifted and an accomplished actress. She had a graceful figure, an exceedingly bright, intellectual face, a vivacious, winsome manner, and a clear, musical, joyous English voice. Her versatility was remarkable, and she was always equal to the correct interpretation of any of the roles she attempted in either low comedy or the higher and more difficult walks of the drama. Miss Nickinson subsequently married the late Daniel Morrison, a distinguished journalist and political writer.

Mr. Morrison was at different periods in the course of his journalistic career, connected with the *Dundas Warder*, *Toronto Examiner*, *Toronto Leader*, and *Toronto Colonist*. He also went to New York for a season, where he was engaged as a writer on one of the leading dailies. Returning to Toronto, he accepted the editorship of the *Daily*

Telegraph, of which John Ross Robertson was proprietor. Mr. Morrison made this paper a power in the land, as all will acknowledge who have any acquaintance with passing events of those days. I well remember with what fiery invective, and vehement but polished eloquence, he insisted, day after day, upon the removal of the Gooderham & Worts' byres from the position they occupied alongside the distillery, where it was claimed they were a menace to the health of the city, to their present location across the Don. His cogent and original arguments for the removal of these cow sheds were apparently as inexhaustible as they were indefatigable, and he never gave the matter rest until he accomplished the end he had in view. The removal of these sheds was a most expensive affair to the Gooderham & Worts' firm, but in spite of their desire to have them remain unmolested, and the great influence they were able to bring to bear in favor of their retention, the sheds had to go.

Mr. Morrison had for contemporaries such trenchant political writers as Wm. Lyon McKenzie, George Brown and Gordon Brown, Geo. Sheppard, Chas. Lindsey, Wm. McDougall, John Sheridan Hogan, Wm. Kingsford, and later on, Bill Rattray and Chris. Tyner. Among this galaxy of celebrated journalists and luminous literary lights, Mr. Morrison was assigned a foremost place.

But with further reference to the Royal Lyceum, Mr. Nickinson had gathered around him an excellent and strong company of stock actors, including the popular and many-sided Petrie, Miss Phillips, Charlie Peters, who subsequently married Isabella Nickinson, and Owen Marlowe, who later on took unto wife her sister, Virginia. Then there was J. W. Walcott, who married Isabella Nickinson; Simcoe Lee, the Lyons family, Den. Thompson, W. J. Notter, J. W. Davidge, etc., etc. There were also the Cook sisters, ballet dancers, who danced very gracefully and were a powerful attraction. One of these young ladies was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from a foot-light one night while performing to a crowded house. Toronto was favored in the early fifties by frequent and prolonged visits from the great Couldock, who subsequently made Toronto his home for a considerable time. This grand old actor with a world-wide reputation was always a prime favorite here. Sir William Don, the well-known actor, who died in 1862, frequently appeared on the boards of the old Lyceum, and was held in high esteem by the theatre-going community. The following highly interesting correspondence will, I am sure, be read with interest by all who are familiar with C. W. Couldock. It cannot fail to bring to old theatre-goers a flood of recollections of many a pleasant hour:

(From a Cincinnati Paper.)

"Mr. C. W. Couldock, the veteran actor, yesterday received the following complimentary letter from an admirer, but an entire stranger to him personally. Mr. Dwight, the writer, a resident of Toronto, is the general manager of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada, and is a gentleman of distinction and culture:

"Office of the Great N. W. Telegraph Company of Canada, Toronto, Ont., March 16, 1883. C. W. Couldock, Esq. Dear Sir,—I have known you as an actor for over thirty years. I came to Toronto in 1850, and it is here that I have seen you since that time in all the characters you have acted. I am older than I used to be in the days of T. P. Bernard and John Nickinson, and go to the theatre less frequently; but in those days I went often, and always looked forward eagerly to your coming to fill your announcements at the old Lyceum. I have seen a good many actors meantime, in fact most of those who have gained any great reputation in this country; but I never cease to look back and recall the pleasure that I have received at your hands in the portrayal of the characters you represented during your many engagements here. It is especially my delight to think of your Shakespearean characters, and I never cease to tell my friends that on one occasion I saw you play 'Hamlet' as I never saw it played before or since, and I do this with great confidence, notwithstanding all that may be said as to the merits of other great and favorite actors. I confidently affirm that I have received more instruction and innocent pleasure at your hands than from all other actors put together, and it has been long on my mind to thank you for the pleasure you have been the means of giving me in by-gone days, and to convey to you my best and kindest wishes.

"I shall take it as a special favor if you will send me a photograph of yourself, with your signature underneath, and, if you will give me your proper address, I shall take the liberty of sending you some little book or other memento of my regard. Yours sincerely,

"H. P. DWIGHT."

The veteran actor replied, declaring to Mr. Dwight, in a letter from Cincinnati, that "The contents of your very kind letter have given me more pleasure than all the complimentary notices I have ever received.

"Your mention of Bernard and Nickinson carries me back to the days when I was full of hope and ambition, and though those days are

past, I am gratified at their being called back to my memory by one who thought so well of my acting at that time.

* * * * *

"C. W. COULDOCK.

"H. P. DWIGHT Esq."

Very few merchants who were in business on King street in 1850 are to be found doing business there to-day, and the old familiar signs over the store doors have almost entirely disappeared. Among the few that remain is Hugh Miller, druggist. This old gentleman seems to be blest with a perennial existence, and apparently is to-day as vigorous and clear-headed as he was 45 years ago. A. & S. Nordheimer, an old time house, are also still doing business at the old stand, which, indeed, has been extended back to Colborne street. Joseph Rogers, hatter; R. Score, tailor; T. McConkey, confectioner, are names that were prominent on King street in 1850. The names are there still, but the founders of these houses have long since joined the great majority. E. Dack, the shoemaker, is another old-timer. Then we have James Bain & Son, formerly plain James Bain. The founder of this well-known book store was a prominent citizen and active business man in the early fifties. Few men doing business on King street were better known or more highly respected. Mr. Bain retired from business many years ago, but continues hale and hearty, and although not so nimble on his feet as he was wont to be, is still able to move about, and to take an active and intelligent interest in passing events. Michie & Co. are another of the old-time King street houses. The style of this firm in 1850 was Alex. Ogilvie & Co. This firm then, as now, took first rank in their line of business. The firm of W. A. Murray & Co. was originally G. B. Wylie. It subsequently became Wylie & Murray, and later on W. A. Murray & Co. Mr. Wylie, who died many years ago, was a well-known man in his day. It was at Mr. Wylie's house where that sociable and scholarly old gentleman, Rev. Mr. McGeorge, of Streetsville, stopped when he visited the city.

"Solomon of Streetsville" was the pen name of Mr. McGeorge, who, 40 years ago, contributed a series of papers to the *Toronto Leader* under the caption of "Solomon Prelecteth." These productions were original and clever. The reverend gentleman was a steady old polymath, and enthusiastic etymologist, and possessed a large vocabulary of impressive, old-fashioned, and strange-sounding words. These, on treating subjects upon which he wrote, he skilfully worked into pithy and epigrammatic sentences, and his letters, by reason of their peculiar literary style, as well as on account of their amusing and instructive character, attracted general attention. Mr. McGeorge's facile and fascinating pen was seldom idle. An indefatigable writer himself, his constant advice to the young was to "arrest the present hour and stay its flight; imprint the marks of wisdom on its wings." All the time he could spare from his ministerial duties at Streetsville was devoted to literary pursuits. In 1858 he published a most interesting little volume of "Tales, Sketches and Lyrics," which had a large sale. He shortly afterwards left Canada and returned to Scotland, where he was appointed Dean of the Diocese of Argyle and the Isles, of the Scottish Episcopal Church, with residence at that lovely watering-place, Oban. He died a good many years ago, but all those who enjoyed his friendship here have most kindly recollections of the genial and scholarly old gentleman.

The "Mammoth House," the well-known establishment where Thompson & Son now do business, was in the neighborhood of 1850 kept by Thompson & Pierson. The firm of James Scott & Son was then Scott & Laidlaw. The old partner of this firm, Mr. John Laidlaw, is the kind-hearted and courteous old gentleman whose familiar figure, as he walks the streets with measured step, wrapped in his Scotch plaid, has come to be recognized as one of the landmarks of Toronto of old. Mr. Laidlaw was a go-ahead man of affairs in his time. He was also very popular socially, and as he sang a good song and had a great fund of anecdote and pleasing address, he was much sought after at social gatherings, both of a private and a public character. May the days of the old veteran be long in the land—in this beautiful Toronto that he loves so well, and that he helped, as an early pioneer, to make the great and prosperous metropolis that it is to-day.

Rice Lewis is another of the old houses. This firm 45 years ago was simply "Rice Lewis, sign of the Big Padlock." "And Son" was added to the style of the firm later on. The padlock referred to in the sign was of Brobdignagian dimensions. It also had a history. It was stolen once and advertised for all over the country, but it turned up again after a protracted absence quite as mysteriously as it disappeared, and the funniest thing in the transaction was that it never transpired where it had been in hiding. Rice Lewis, the founder of the firm, was a keen, crafty business man, with a strong dash of Irish humor in his composition. He also was in great demand at all sorts of banquets, dinners, etc., and he had a habit sometimes of dropping in on these functions, as he said, "fortuitously." He was always welcome, however, and he was droll and ready-witted,

and full of "wise saws and modern instances," to which he gave utterance with a knowing wag of the head and in mellifluous Ballykilbeg accent. When he built the big house on the south-east corner of Church and Gould streets, the "boys" christened it "Blarney Castle." Rice Lewis made it part of his life to take a plunge in the bay every morning before breakfast. This practice he kept up to within a year or two of his death. The writer has frequently met the old gentleman coming up from the bay early in the morning, late in the fall, puffing and blowing, with his wet towel frozen stiff hanging over his shoulder, and as he briskly forged ahead, wishing his friends a pleasant "good mornin'"; as they passed he gave the sidewalk a characteristic and peculiar double tap with his walking cane. This "double tap" was all Mr. Lewis' own, and it heralded his approach wherever he went. Mr. Lewis continued his morning ablutions in the bay every season until the ice became so thick in the fall as to prevent his gaining access to the water. Only then did he suspend outdoor bathing until the following spring. J. Kane, father of Paul Kane, the most eminent of Canada's earliest painters, kept a little dingy, dimly-lighted liquor store just about where McKenna's book shop now stands on Yonge street. The interior of this little store was profusely bestrewn with dust and frescoed with cob-webs, and for all the world it had the appearance of a wine cellar on top of the ground. It was said by those who knew where they spake, that the old man kept a sup of extra good stuff on tap, and the hidden away in the musty recesses of his rambling little shop were some of the choicest brands in bottle. His son, Paul Kane, was a genius. After accomplishing some meritorious work here, he sailed for Italy, where he studied four years—from 1840 to 1844—under the best Italian masters, and returned to Canada with all the prestige of a skilled artist. He spent two years—from 1846 to 1848—among the Indians of the North-West Territories, studying Indian life and character, and acquainting himself with the legendary lore and traditions of the red man. He returned to Toronto about 1849, and from 1850 to 1853 we saw a great deal of him. At that time, he, fresh from the scenes of his exploits in the North-West, visited the telegraph office at least once a week and discussed matters pertaining to art with Mr. Dwight, and frequently, the time being opportune, treated his listeners with rare bits of his experience while sojourning with the Indians in the North-West. The North-West was then as much a mystery to Canadians as is the Dark Continent at the present time. Mr. Kane was gifted with great natural powers of pictorial narration, and the word pictures of his nomadic wanderings and semi-savage mode of living were vivid and life-like, and second only in interest to those of his gifted brush. It seems strange that this modest, but wonderfully clever painter, a native of Toronto, should have, in self-sacrificing devotion for his profession, made his home in that "illimitable wilderness" at a time so remote that the western plains swarmed with millions of buffalo and the untutored Indian held sway over that vast territory. But if it be strange, it is also a convincing and pleasurable evidence of the indomitable energy and sublime intrepidity of the Canadian character. "Poundmaker," the sagacious Sagamore, and "Big Bear," the wily tactician and strategist, were, at the time Paul Kane roamed over their hunting grounds, merely unsophisticated young "bucks;" while "Sitting Bull" and other noted Indian fighters, who have since achieved an imperishable, though infamous notoriety, were not yet big enough to pull a bow string.

R. F. EASSON.

A HEADQUARTERS STORY.

Construction time was a happy time, after all, if one may judge from stories told by those who were engaged in the work of building the Canadian Pacific Railway. Remote as the work was, when gangs had reached the north shore of Lake Superior, headquarters had occasional visitors. Engineers, surveyors, missionaries, contractors themselves, when their road passed the headquarters of the gang, were always taken to 'the store' for meals. "Once in a while a party from Winnipeg, containing certain swells, would visit us," says a correspondent who was once attached to a construction party, "and then we would make a big dinner for them. We had a considerable variety of food, for besides the customary salt pork or pickled beef that railway workmen are supposed to live on, we kept in stock for the use of headquarters certain canned solids (as well as liquids), and there was plenty of fish, besides the occasional delicacies of venison and bear steak. Speaking of bears reminds me that once while the boss was visiting us we were greatly annoyed by a certain big bruin, who night after night stole pieces of meat, which, for better keeping, we were accustomed to distribute out of doors hung to branches of trees or on nails about the outside of the shanties. It was resolved to dynamite the bear. Accordingly an able-bodied hunk of raw meat, properly loaded with dynamite, was placed in a part of the premises, and a wire circuit established to connect with it. [Copper wire, we must suppose.—Ed.]. Along came Mr. Bear, at night, with customary regularity, and attacked the meat. We watched our time, the electric circuit was closed, and a spark did

the business; the explosion blew bruin's head off, and we afterwards got his skin, a fine one."

This recalls a story told last winter by a writer in the *St. Catharines Star*. The correspondent is a farmer in Pelham township, and describes how he had been using dynamite to blow stumps of trees out of the ground. "The dynamite was mixed with sawdust, and gave out a very pleasant odor, which attracted the attention of two of my hogs feeding in the vicinity. The stuff, when eaten by the hogs, created in their insides, it would seem, a peculiar sensation, which annoyed one of them so that it entered the stable and began rubbing its side against a post at the mouth of a mule's stall. The mule, annoyed at the intrusion, gave the hog a terrible kick in the side. A tremendous explosion followed; the hog was found in detached pieces, but the mule, though it had received a violent shaking, was intact and full of life." But the other hog, so the story goes, is still running at large with dynamite in his inside, to the terror of the neighborhood.

INSURANCE ITEMS.

The worst use to which you can put a life insurance policy is to let it lapse.

Since January 1st there have been six fires at Wingham, two of which proved too much for the fire company, according to an exchange.

The Harrow Fire Protective Association intends putting down seven more wells, which, with the one already down, will give the village sufficient water in case of a fire.

The reservoir at Vancouver is filling up steadily, says a paper of the 12th. It gains some every night, but occasionally recedes a little in the day-time. Its usefulness in keeping the pressure steady has already been demonstrated. People on the higher levels now have no trouble in getting all the water they want.

Rumor has it that a change in the London management of one of the three American Insurance Grants is about to take place not later than the end of this month. Colonel A. Hawes, who for the last quarter of a century has been the manager of the Pacific coast department of the New York Life Insurance Company, is named as the new general manager for the United Kingdom.

A by-law to borrow £23,000 was submitted to the ratepayers of Alexandria last week, the money to be used for the erection of a system of waterworks. The scheme is to build a standpipe 100 ft. high by 14 ft. in diameter, into which water will be pumped from the River de Lisle to furnish water to the town. Twenty hydrants for fire protection and a system of sewerage is included in the scheme.

The general agent for the State Mutual Life at Baltimore, whose name is E. L. Gernand, has issued a unique advertisement in the shape of a photograph of a mother and child, with the following lines underneath:—

"Mamma, who would take care of us if papa should die?"

"Why, dear, we must get papa to talk with Gernand."

—The Manchester Assurance Co. has resolved to cease doing business in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and to cancel or reinsure existing risks therein. This course has been decided on by the directors, owing to their strong feeling of apprehension as to existing conflagration hazard in the localities mentioned. The business of the company elsewhere in the Dominion, however, is not affected by this step.

The fire engine ordered from the Messrs. Merryweather, of London, England, by the city of Toronto, was tested on Friday last in Montreal. It is a heavier machine than the same firm supplied to the Montreal brigade. Insurance men and others interested in fire protection were present. Steam was raised in 9½ minutes from the starting of the fire. Satisfactory tests with 1½, 1¼ and 1 7-16 nozzles, and with two and four lines of hose, were made.

—From the height the structure has already reached, about four stories, one can form an idea of what a striking building the new Canada Life edifice in Montreal will be when it reaches its full altitude of nine stories. So far as we know there is no other building in Canada of the same stone as this. It is an excellent and expensive stone, of a peculiar blue tint, and comes from Vermont. A fine decorative effect will be produced, doubtless by the liberal use of *faience* in the structure, and probably one of the tenants to benefit most by this will be the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Even compared with the seven story building which is next door to it, the Canada Life building will tower far above. It will be, we have no doubt, a fitting representative in stone of the company—solid and elegant.

—The president of the People's Bank, of Halifax, Mr. O'Mullin, accompanied by Mr. Knight, manager, have been visiting Quebec, and have leased offices for the new branch in that city, in the Victoria Chambers, Peter street, under the management of Mr. Jean Tache.

Correspondence.

FOUNDATIONLESS RUMORS.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a paragraph in your last issue concerning a syndicate of American and Canadian capitalists about to start salt works at Mooretown! The very fact of your stating that a syndicate of capitalists were concerned in the matter, instantly made me doubt; and upon making due enquiry, I find that the rumor is, so far as can be ascertained, without foundation; started, so I am informed by one living in the vicinity, "by a lad who expected to be employed and was not."

I think it a great pity that more attention is not generally paid as to whether reports are true or untrue. To a salt maker, the bare idea of works being started at Mooretown, under the present condition of affairs, is laughable; but that it would require a syndicate of capitalists, is enough to make the proverbial feline animal explode. One capitalist would be one fool too many for the enterprise. Yours, etc.

JOHN RANSFORD.

The Canada Salt Association,
Clinton, Ont., August 19th, 1895.

DON'T DO IT AGAIN.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIR,—In your issue of August 9th you printed a short article entitled "Why Wages are not Advancing." In its issue of August 16th the *Journal of Commerce*, in its columns treating of "Current Events," speaks on the same subject. Not only are the ideas the same in the two papers, but the very words you use are identical. A superficial reader would imagine our *Journal* had pirated from your *TIMES*. No respectable Montrealer could entertain such a belief for a moment. It is quite clear, therefore, that there is a traitor in the *Journal* camp, who gets the editor's thoughts and words a week in advance and sends them to you. This is not right.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 16th, 1895.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

During the week which our review covers, from Thursday, Aug. 15, to Thursday, Aug. 22, there were 3,356½ shares sold on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and 3,889 the week previous. Ontario Bank, 78 at 89½ to 90; Toronto Bank, 12 at 243 to 244; Bank of Commerce, 73 at 137¼ to 138; Imperial Bank, 2 at 182; Standard, 8 at 164; Hamilton, 7 at 157; British American Assurance, 644 at 119¼ to 122; Western Assurance, 1,200 at 163 to 163½; Consumers' Gas, 28 at 197; Canada N. W. Land, 1½ at 47; Commercial Cable, 335 at 163¼ to 164½; Bell Telephone, 5 at 157¼ to 158½; Montreal Passenger Railway (new), 25 at 210; Toronto Railway, 800 at 83 to 84½; Freehold Loan, 13 at 133½; London & Can. Loan, 125 at 115.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON PACK.

The present year was supposed to be an "off" season for the salmon packers, but fortunately this has not proved the case. The run of salmon in the Fraser and the northern rivers of British Columbia, although slow at first, has on the whole proved very satisfactory. Mail advices report that the canneries on the northern waters have closed the season and estimate the pack at 179,000 cases. This is the product of sixteen factories; last year twelve canneries packed 130,492 cases on the same waters. Following is a summary of the pack as given by the *Columbian*, August 12th:

Naas River—Mill Bay, 8,000; Naas harbor, 10,000; total, 18,000.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22, 12.30 p. m.

	s.	d.
Wheat, Spring	5	3½
Red, Winter	5	3
No. 1 Cal.	5	2½
Corn	4	3½
Peas	5	1½
Lard	32	9
Pork	57	6
Bacon, heavy.....	32	6
Bacon, light.....	33	0
Tallow	24	6
Cheese, new white.....	38	6
Cheese, new colored.....	38	6

Skeena River—Inverness, 8,200; North Pacific, 9,000; Balmoral, 10,000; British American, 11,200; Cunningham's, 7,500; Carlisle, 7,000; Claxton, 7,500; Standard, 7,100; total, 67,500.

Last year seven canneries packed 61,139 cases.

Lowe Inlet—Lowe Inlet Packing Co., 9,000. This company last year put up 8,315 cases.

Namu Harbor—Namu cannery, 3,000.

Rivers Inlet—Wannock cannery, 10,000; British American Packing Company, 30,000; Good Hope cannery, 19,000; total, 59,000.

Last year two canneries put up 39,451.

Alert Bay—S. A. Spencer, 5,500. The pack last year was 2,000.

CROPS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Farmers from all sections of the country, says a New Brunswick paper, bring in encouraging reports concerning the crops. The potato bugs in a great many sections did not do nearly so much damage as in former years, and the season altogether has been very favorable for potatoes. Hay panned out a good deal better than was expected, and oats promise to yield well. Turnips and roots of all kinds are well advanced, and the prospects for a bountiful harvest are good. Early apples are ripening fast, a great many being already fit for use. The farmers are preparing for harvesting, and they look forward to it with pleasant expectations.

—John R. Irwin, of Fairport, Ohio, an influential member of several corporations, transportation corporations, and a popular man with both railway men and vessel men, died on August 12th. Mr. Irwin was a great-hearted, large-bodied, commanding man, with a variety of experience that rendered him valuable. He died a generation before his time; he was only 49.

Fine Electric Street Cars

OUR SPECIALTY

We also manufacture Horse and Trail Cars of every description

PATTERSON & CORBIN
ST. CATHARINES Ont.

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE

The town of Niagara Falls offers for sale one second hand first-class Amoskeag Fire Engine, about 20 years old. For further particulars apply to O. D. GLASGOW chairman of the fire, water and light committee, or to the undersigned.

JOHN ROBINSON, Town Clerk.

Niagara Falls, Ont., August 5th, 1895.

Over 13,000,000 Feet of Land for Sale

Situated in Hochelaga Ward, Beginning at Frontenac Street

This property is well located for factories; the Canadian Pacific runs through its centre, and sidings may be built to any part of it. Easy of access by electric cars.

Terms easy. Apply to

HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION CO.

The Greatest Show in the Province
12th to 21st September, 1895

HIGH CLASS EXHIBITS.

Live Stock, Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial

BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.

Splendid attractions. Balloon Ascensions.

Military and other Bands.

ATTRACTIVE PLATFORM ENTERTAINMENTS.

Bicycle Races. Running and Trotting Races.

H. M. Warships in Port. Brilliant Illuminations.

Reduced Rates on all Railways.

S. C. STEVENSON,

Manager and Secretary.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE.

4 TRIPS DAILY

(Except Sunday)

Steamers CHICORA and CHIPPEWA

Steamers will leave Yonge Street Wharf (east side) at 7 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m. and 4.45 p. m., for Niagara, Lewiston, and Queenston, connecting with New York Central and Hudson River Railway, Niagara Falls Park and River Railway, and Michigan Central Railway for Niagara Falls and all points west.

JOHN FOY, Manager.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

D. E. THOMSON, Q.C.
DAVID HENDERSON,
GEORGE BELL,
JOHN B. HOLDEN,

Offices
Board of Trade Buildings
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G. G. S. LINDSEY.

LYON LINDSEY.

LINDSEY, LINDSEY & BETHUNE,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, and Conveyancers.

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R. CUNNINGHAM, Guelph.—Fire Insurance and Real Estate. Properties valued. Counties of Wellington, Halton, Dufferin, Grey, Bruce, and Huron covered monthly. Telephone 195.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 193 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont.

WINNIPEG City Property and Manitoba Farms bought, sold, rented, or exchanged. Money loaned or invested. Mineral locations. Valuator, Insurance Agent, &c. Wm. R. GRUNDY, formerly of Toronto. Over 6 years in business in Winnipeg. Office, 490 Main Street. P. O. Box 234.

COUNTIES Grey and Bruce Collections made on commission, lands valued and sold, notices served. A general financial business transacted. Leading loan companies, lawyers and wholesale merchants given as references.

H. H. MILLER, Hanover

THOMAS CLARKE, Manufacturers' Agent, 33 King Street, St. John, N. B. Excellent references.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having
Greatest Durability are Therefore
CHEAPEST.

PENS

FACTORY INFORMATION.

The Bell Organ Company, Guelph, have recently added a new 75 horse-power engine to their plant. The engine was made by Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch.

The Mica Boiler Covering Company, Toronto, find their present premises too limited for an extending business, and will remove to larger quarters on Jordan street.

The typograph factory at Windsor, which has been closed for some time, started on Monday. Preparations are making in a part of its premises for the manufacture of bicycles.

Manson Campbell's new factory at Chatham is rapidly nearing completion. Machinery is now in place on the first floor and running. The machinery for the second floor is being placed in position.

Contractors are rushing the work of covering the buildings of the New Glasgow Milling Co. with steel shingles. Already two ends of one of these immense buildings have been covered, and the men are at work on the sides.

At a meeting of farmers and a cheese factory man at Wheatley, Ont., it was decided to start a factory there. The plant is expected at once, and cheese making will begin this month. A suitable building has been secured on the banks of the proposed Erie and St. Clair Canal.

The Toronto Steel-clad, Bath & Metal Co. are moving into premises adjoining those they now occupy. Their new place of business is at 125-7 Queen street east, and extends from Queen to Richmond street. The building is 207 x 35 feet in dimensions, and it is hoped will prove sufficiently large to accommodate the increasing trade of this firm.

Messrs. Wm. Davis & Sons have been awarded the contract for constructing the dam and power house in connection with the Lachine Rapids, Hydraulic Company. The dam will be nearly 5,000 feet long, and from the head of water the company expect to derive over 14,000 horse power.

The business of the Gendron Manufacturing Company has increased so much that their output of bicycles, reed chairs, baby carriages and rattan goods has failed to be sufficient for the demand. The capacity of the company will be increased by the erection of a four story pressed brick building. The new premises promise to be very handsome; the building is to have a plate glass front, while half of the first floor will be occupied by offices and show rooms.

At the Polson Works a number of gas retort charging machines are being made, under the patent of Mr. Bronder. These are already in use for charging retorts, and similarly for withdrawing the charges, in Philadelphia and other American cities. They are being introduced into Montreal and Toronto. The Polson Works have also on hand some marine jobs, some boiler work and sundry metal appliances of large character for the Consumers Gas Co.

The Canada Cork Co., Ltd., Toronto, whose organization, with a paid-up capital of \$150,000, we have previously noted, has the following directorate: L. V. Dusseau, president; J. A. Gendron, vice-president; J. E. Howard, 2nd vice-president; Chas. R. Rochereau de la Sebliere, treasurer and superintendent. It is the intention of the new company to erect a handsome brick building 60 x 100 feet, solid stone foundation, and a novel but necessary glass roof. Bottle corks, life preservers, bicycle handles and other cork goods will be made.

On a beautiful bay, about seventy miles east of Algoma, is a village which from descriptions we have heard, seems to be an ideal spot. It is practically owned by the Blind River Company. The number of voters is 61. The company is composed of men who are Reformers in politics and Methodists in religion. They are mainly County of Essex men, and among them are Messrs Rodd, Wigle, Hanes and Fader. The name of the settlement is Blind River, but the framers of the company and the settlers of the village are by no means blind to the beauties of nature, or negligent of the attractions of the locality to sportsmen and other visitors. There is abundance of fish in the lakes thereabout and ducks galore. The Indians of the neighborhood tote people around in bark canoes, and the summer boarder has a fine time. The company has on hand a considerable cut of lumber which is being got ready for shipment.

—According to the latest advices to the publication called *Tin and Terne*, there are at present in operation in the United States 31 plants rolling black plates to be made into tin or tin terne plate; these plants have an aggregate of 135 black plate mills in operation.

—A Frenchman proposes a tax on corsets. He maintains that the corset is a luxury, and its use a harmful deference to an antiquated dictum of fashion. As in France alone about nine million corsets are worn out annually even a very light tax would appreciably benefit the ever-yawning exchequer.

—A man is as old as he feels, but not always as big.

The Fensom Elevator Works,
52, 54, 56 DUKE STREET,
Toronto, Ont.

FENSOM'S
HIGH GRADE ELECTRIC, HYDRAULIC,
STEAM AND HAND-POWER
ELEVATORS

FOR EVERY SERVICE



Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21st, 1895.

ASHES.—In this line there is very little doing at the moment, there being no English enquiry, and deliveries are quite small. Receipts are also limited; stock in store is about 75 brls. pots, and but a few pearls. Second quality of pots are very scarce, and command almost as high a price as firsts, the quotation being \$4; first pots, \$4.10 to 4.20 as to tares; pearls, about \$5 to 5.10 per cental.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS.—A couple of fair sales, of 1,000 brls. and 500 brls. respectively, are reported since last writing; but aside from these business has been quiet, and receipts are small latterly. Prices remain unchanged, and we quote \$1.90 to 2.05 for English, and \$1.80 to 1.95 for Belgian, *ex-wharf*. Firebricks are dull, but there is nothing new in prices, quotations being \$15 to 18 per thousand for ordinary brands; Glenboig, \$20; these prices are *ex-wharf*.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Exports of cheese last week were 71,116 boxes, about 25,000 boxes ahead of the corresponding week last year, but the total of shipments to date is still some 37,000 boxes behind last year. Trading is of a moderate character, and the market has not developed any additional strength except that French has sold a little better at 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; Townships, 7¾c.; Western, 7¾c. Of butter, 2,450 packages were shipped last week, making 14,601 packages in all to date, against 3,546 packages at corresponding date last year. Quotations for butter are little changed, creamery bringing 17 to 18c.; Townships dairy, 14 to 15c.; Western, 12 to 14c. per lb. Fresh eggs are quoted at 11 to 12c. per dozen.

DRY GOODS.—The wholesale warehouses do not show much sign of bustle at the moment, and most of the travellers are taking a holiday. Among city retailers there is a good deal of complaint made that the present summer season is duller than usual, and the return of the holiday seekers from country and seaside is being

anxiously looked for. Most of the wholesale men consulted profess to consider the outlook for the fall reasonably encouraging. The general tendency is towards higher values in textiles. Several agents for English manufacturers report quotations for mohair goods withdrawn. Domestic knitted underwear has been advanced in price about 5 per cent. by a good many mills.

GROCERIES.—A moderate distributing trade is generally reported and there are no very striking changes in values to be noted. Sugar refiners admit disappointment with the summer's trade, and prices are if anything a shade easier. Fair lots of granulated can be bought at the factory at 4c. per lb., though 4½c. is the regular quotation. Yellows range from 3 1-16c. for an off brand up to 3¾c. In molasses there is no change, Barbadoes selling at 37c. per gal. by the single puncheon, and Porto Rico at 36c. Tea importers and all agents for Japan houses report quite liberal sales of teas during the past fortnight, principally to jobbers in the West, transactions aggregating several thousand packages, and the demand being principally for medium grade Japans ranging from 14 to 16c. The cheaper grades are finding a ready market in Chicago. The tendency in Japans is towards firmness, and cable orders have been declined except at an advance. A fair proportion of blacks are also selling to the jobbing trade, but country retailers seem disposed to rather hold back their tea orders, possibly in the hope that they may be able to buy to better advantage later, an anticipation which the situation hardly seems to justify. Dried fruits are very dull, but attention is being directed to the new crop. Quotations for new Valencia raisins range from 12s. to 18s. 6d., Sultanais 15s. 6d. to 20s. The Greek Government has decided not to allow the export of currants below 7s. the cental, and will take over all fruit below that value from the grower. This action will give some stiffness to the market. California three-crown muscatels are quoted at 3c. on the coast for September shipment, four-crown 4c. California prunes 4¼ to 6¾c. on coast, according to size. There is no doubt that the importation of Valencia raisins will be seriously affected by the growing

preference for California fruit, and importers are slow about placing their orders in Denia. In other lines we hear of nothing specially new.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market, perhaps, is hardly so stiff as it has been; tanners are kicking hard against paying 10c. per pound for No. 1 hides, and 9¾c. is about the ruling price, though we hear of a few small lots of choice still bringing the higher figure. Dealers continue to buy No. 1 green hides at 8¾c.; calves, of which very few are now coming in, are bringing 8c.; lambskins, 35c. Tallow continues very dull and depressed, and we hear of one dealer clearing out his stock last week at 5c., though some are holding on at 6c. per lb.

LEATHER.—As yet the market shows but few signs of returning activity. Some small sorting lots are selling, but most of the larger manufacturers of boots and shoes are apparently pretty well stocked up still. Dongolas are reported quieter. Shipments of common sole continue to go forward to England, and some shipments of buff and splits are reported from St. Hyacinthe, latest advices reporting some improvement in the British market. Prices on the whole are fairly well maintained. We quote:—Spanish sole B.A. No. 1, 26 to 27c.; do. No. 2 to B.A., 25c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c.; No. 2, 22 to 23c.; No. 1 slaughter, 28 to 30c.; No. 2 do., 26 to 27c.; common, 22c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 35 to 40c.; do. heavy, 33 to 36c.; grained, 38 to 40c.; Scotch grained, 38 to 40c.; western splits, 26 to 28c.; Quebec do., 20 to 22c.; juniors, 16 to 19c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs.), 60 to 65c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; colored calf, American, 25 to 30c.; Canadian, 20 to 22c.; colored pebble cow, 15 to 16c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 25 to 32c.; buffed cow, 13 to 16c.; extra heavy buff, 17c.; pebbled cow, 12½ to 15c.; polished buff, 12 to 14c.; glove grain, 12½ to 14c.; rough, 22 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 40 to 50c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There has been no very appreciable gain in activity in these lines of trade as yet, though some moderate sales of pig iron are reported; this article shows further strength and No. 1 Siemens is now

Horse Fly Nets



Fly Exterminator "HOSMER'S"

Hosmer's Axle Grease

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS

ENGLISH HOUSE,

SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,
164 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.



26-30 Front Street West,
TORONTO

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	
Breadstuffs.		Groceries.—Con.		Hardware.—Con.		Canned Fruits—Cases, 2 doz. each.	
FLOUR: (♣ brl.)	\$ c. \$ c.	SYRUPS: Com. to fine, lb	0 02½ 0 03½	Annealed	00 to 22½	APPLES—3's,	1 doz. \$0 85 0 35
Manitoba Patent	4 45 4 50	Fine to choice.	0 02½ 0 03½	Galvanized	00 to 22½	BLUEBERRIES—1's,	" 0 85 1 00
" Strong Bakers	4 20 4 25	Pale	0 02½ 0 03	Coil chain ½ in.	0 04 0 04½	" 2's, Loggie's.	" 1 10 1 20
Patent (Winter Wheat)	3 75 3 75	MOLASSES: W. I., gal.	0 35 0 45	Barbed wire, gal.	0 33 0 00	CHERRIES—2's,	" 0 00 0 00
Straight Roller	3 55 3 60	New Orleans	0 28 0 45	Iron pipe	1 ½ & 3 67½	RASPBERRIES—2's,	" 0 00 2 25
Extra	3 40 3 45	RICE: Arracan.	0 05½ 0 03½	" galv.	1 ½ to 75%	STRAWBERRIES—2's,	" 0 00 2 25
Oatmeal	3 60 3 75	Patna, dom. to imp.	0 05 0 05½	Screws, flat head	77½ to 80%	PEACHES—2's, Yellow	" 2 00 2 10
Rollod Wheat	3 60 4 00	Japan, "	0 04½ 0 06½	" r'u head	72½ to 75%	PLUMS—2's, Green Gage	" 3 10 3 20
Bran, per ton	15 00 16 00	Genuine Hd. Carolina.	0 09½ 0 09	Boiler tubes, 2 in.	0 09 0 00	" "	" 1 60 2 00
GRAIN:		Spices: Allspices.	0 11 0 12	" 3 in.	0 10 0 00	Canned Vegetables—Cases, 2 doz. each.	
Winter Wheat, No. 1.	0 72 0 73	Cassia, whole per lb.	0 13 0 15	STEEL: Cast	0 12½ 0 14	BEANS—2's, Stringless	per doz. \$0 85 0 90
" No. 2.	0 70 0 71	Cloves	0 15 0 35	Black Diamond	0 11 0 00	" 2's, White Wax	" 0 00 0 95
" No. 3.	0 68 0 69	Ginger, ground	0 18 0 28	Boiler plate, ¼ in.	2 10 0 00	CORN—2's, Standard	" 0 00 1 45
Spring Wheat, No. 1.	0 72 0 73	Ginger, root	0 20 0 25	" 5/16 in.	2 00 0 00	PEAS—2's, Standard	" 0 87½ 0 90
" No. 2.	0 70 0 71	Nutmegs	0 60 1 10	" ¾ & th'ck'r	2 00 0 00	PEARS—2's	" 1 95 1 75
" No. 3.	0 68 0 69	Mace	1 00 1 10	Sleigh shoe	2 40 0 00	" 3's	" 2 25 2 35
Man. Hard, No. 1.	0 85 0 86	Pepper, black, ground	0 08 0 15	CUT NAILS:		PUMPKINS—3's,	" 0 85 1 00
" No. 2.	0 83 0 84	" white, ground	0 22 0 29	50 and 60 dy.	A.P. 0 00 2 50	TOMATOES—3's,	" 0 90 0 95
" No. 3.	0 80 0 81	SUGARS:		40 dy.	A.P. 0 00 2 55	TOMATO CATSUP—Simcoe	" 0 85 0 00
Barley No. 1	0 48 0 50	Redpath Paris Lump.	0 00 0 35½	30 dy.	A.P. 0 00 2 50	Fish, Fowl, Meats—Cases, 2lb. tins	
" No. 2	0 46 0 47	Extra Granulated	0 04½ 0 04½	20, 16, 12 dy.	A.P. 0 00 2 65	MACKEREL	per doz. \$1 00 1 10
" No. 3 Extra	0 43 0 44	Very bright.	0 04½ 0 00	10 dy.	A.P. 0 00 2 75	SALMON—Eagle (Red)	" 1 15 1 20
Oats	0 33 0 34	Bright Yellow.	0 03½ 0 04	8 and 9 dy.	A.P. 0 00 2 70	" Horse Shoe, 4 doz.	" 1 60 0 00
Peas	0 55 0 56	Med. Bright Yellow	0 03½ 0 03½	4 and 5 dy.	A.P. 0 00 2 90	" White Salmon	" 1 10 1 15
Rye	0 47 0 48	Yellow	0 03½ 0 03½	3 dy.	A.P. 0 00 3 10	" Flat	" 1 65 1 70
Corn	0 54 0 55	Demerara.	0 33½ 0 33½	3 dy. A.P. Fine	A.P. 0 00 3 50	LOBSTER—Noble Crown, flat tins ½	" 1 50 2 60
Buckwheat	0 36 0 37	TEAS:		4 and 5 dy.	C.P. 0 00 4 00	" 1's	" 1 50 2 60
Timothy Seed, 48lbs.	1 75 3 00	Japan, Yokohama, com-	0 13 0 40	3 dy.	C.P. 0 00 3 30	" Noble Crown, tall tins, xx	" 1 90 2 10
Clover, Alsike, 60lbs.	4 00 5 25	mon to choicest.	0 13 0 40	Car lots 10c. keg less	C.P. 0 00 3 00	SARDINES—Alberts, 1's	per tin 0 18 0 20
" Red,	5 75 6 25	Japan, Kobe, common to	0 13 0 30	Wire Nails dis. off v'd list	75%	" French, 1's, key opener	" 0 13 0 00
Hungarian Grass, 48 lbs.	0 30 0 00	choicest.	0 13 0 30	HORSE NAILS:		" 1's,	" 0 10 0 00
Millet	0 00 0 00	Japan, Nagasaki, gun-	0 12½ 0 18½	Pointed and finished	dis 55%	" 2's,	" 0 16½ 0 20
Flax, screened, 56 lbs.	1 25 1 35	powder, com. to choic't	0 07 0 09	HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs.	3 60 0 00	" Canadian, 1's	" 0 06 0 07
Provisions.		Japan, Siftings & Dust.	0 07 0 09	CANADA PLATES:		CHICKEN—Boneless, Aylmer, 12oz.,	per doz. 0 25
Butter, choice, ♣ lb.	0 13 0 15	Congou, Monings, com.	0 12 0 60	MLS Lion ½ pol.	2 25 2 50	2 doz.	per doz. 0 25
Cheese, new	0 07½ 0 08	to choicest	0 12 0 60	Full pol'd.	2 75 2 90	TURKEY—Boneless, Aylmer, 12oz., 2d	" 0 00 2 35
Dried Apples	0 00 0 05½	Congou, Foochow's, com.	0 12 0 50	TIN PLATES: IC Coke	3 15 0 00	DUCK—Boneless, 1's, 2 doz.	" 0 00 2 35
Hops	0 10 0 15	to choicest	0 12 0 50	IX	3 50 3 65	LUNCH TONGUE—1's, 2 doz.	" 0 00 2 35
Beef, Mess	12 00 15 50	Young Hyson, Moyune,	0 25 0 65	IXX	4 50 4 65	PIGS' FEET—1's, 2 doz.	" 0 00 2 35
Pork, Mess	00 00 15 50	genuine.	0 25 0 65	DC	5 50 5 65	CORNED BEEF—Clark's, 1's, 2 doz.	" 0 00 2 35
Bacon, long clear	0 07½ 0 08	Yg. Hyson Fychow and	0 14 0 40	IC M. L. S.	3 25 3 40	" Clark's, 2's, 1 doz.	" 2 65 2 70
" Cumberland cut	0 09 0 00	Tienkai, com. to cho't	0 12 0 25	WINDOW GLASS:		" Clark's, 14's, 1 doz.	" 18 00 18 50
" Breakfast smok'd	0 10½ 0 11½	Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey,	0 18 0 65	25 and under	1 20 1 30	Ox TONGUE—Clark's, 2½'s, 1 doz.	" 8 75 9 00
Hams.	0 11½ 0 12	com. to choicest.	0 18 0 65	26 to 40	1 30 1 50	LUNCH TONGUE—Clark's, 1's, 1 doz.	" 0 00 3 25
Rolls	0 38 0 00	Gunpowder, Moyune—	0 15 0 30	41 to 50	0 00 2 80	" 2's,	" 0 00 6 75
Lard, compd	0 38½ 0 09	common to choicest.	0 15 0 30	51 to 60	0 00 3 10	SOUP—Clark's, 1's, Ox Tail, 2 doz.	" 0 00 1 40
Eggs, ♣ doz. fresh	0 1 ½ 1 11	Gunpowder, Pingsuey,	0 15 0 30	61 to 80	0 00 3 10	Clark's, 1's, Chicken, 2 doz.	" 0 00 1 40
Beans, per bush.	1 90 2 00	com. to choicest.	0 15 0 30	ROPE: Manila	0 08½ basis	FISH—Medium scaled	" 0 13 0 13
Leather.		Ceylon, Broken Orange,	0 40 0 60	Sisal	0 06½ 0 00	CHIPPED BEEF—¼'s and 1's, per doz.	1 70 2 20
Spanish Sole, No. 1.	0 26 0 29	Pekoes	0 35 0 45	Lath yarn.	0 06½ 0 00	SMELTS—60 tins per case	3 00 0 00
" No. 2.	0 24 0 27	Ceylon, Orange Pekoes,	0 25 0 35	Maple Leaf	10 25 10 50	SHRIMPS	per doz. 4 00 0 00
Slaughter, heavy	0 30 0 32	Broken Pekoes	0 25 0 35	Oils.		COVE OYSTERS—1's	1 35 1 40
" No. 1 light.	0 26 0 28	Pekoes	0 25 0 27	Cod Oil, Imp. gal.	0 45 0 48	" 2's	2 25 2 35
" No. 2	0 20 0 00	Pekoe Souchongs.	0 20 0 24	Palm, ♣ lb.	0 06½ 0 00	FINNAN HADDIE—Flat	30 1 40
Harness, heavy	0 30 0 34	Souchongs	0 20 0 24	Lard, ext	0 60 0 70	KIPPERED HERRINGS	1 90 1 90
" light.	0 26 0 28	Indian, Darjeelings	0 30 0 65	Ordinary	0 50 0 60	FRESH	1 10 1 20
Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 35 0 40	Broken Orange Pekoes	0 35 0 50	Linseed, raw	0 50 0 60	BLOATERS—Preserved	1 85 2 00
" light & medium.	0 38 0 45	Orange Pekoes	0 35 0 45	Linseed, boiled	0 58 0 00	Sawn Pine Lumber, Inspected, B.M.	
Kip Skins, French.	0 75 0 90	Broken Pekoes	0 20 0 24	Olives, ♣ Imp. gal.	0 61 0 00	1 in. pine & thicker, cut up and better	\$33 00 36 00
" English	0 60 0 70	Pekoe Souchong	0 18 0 23	Seal, straw	0 46 0 50	1½ in. "	33 00 36 00
" Domestic.	0 50 0 60	Souchong	0 18 0 23	" pale S.R.	0 65 0 00	1½ and thicker cutting up	24 00 26 00
" Veals.	0 65 0 75	Kangra Valley	0 20 0 35	Petroleum.		1½ inch flooring	16 00 0 00
Hem'lk Calf (25 to 30)	0 45 0 65	Oolong, Formosa	0 35 0 65	F. O. B. Toronto	Imp. gal.	1½ inch flooring	00 00 16 00
Imitation French	0 85 0 90	TOBACCO, Manufactured		Canadian, 5 to 10 brls	0 16 0 17	1x10 and 12 dressing and better	20 00 23 00
French Calf.	1 10 1 40	Mahogany	0 48 0 00	Can. Water White	0 18 0 19	1x10 and 12 mill run	16 00 17 00
Splits, large, ♣ lb.	0 25 0 30	Tuckert's Black	0 48 0 00	American Water White	0 20½ 0 22	1x10 and 12 dressing.	17 00 19 00
" small	0 20 0 30	Dark F. of W.	0 48 0 00	White Lead, pure		1x10 and 12 common	13 00 14 00
Enamelled Cow, ♣ ft.	0 18 0 22	Myrtle Navy	0 60 0 00	in Oil, 25 lbs.	4 50 5 00	1x10 and 12 mill culs	20 00 11 00
Patent	0 18 0 22	Solace	0 44 0 47	White Lead, dry	4 75 5 00	1 inch clear and picks.	28 00 32 00
Pebble Grain	0 14 0 17	Brier, 7's	0 47 0 00	Red Lead, genuine	4 30 4 25	1 inch dressing and better.	20 00 23 00
Bufl	0 16 0 18	Victoria Solace, 12's.	0 47 0 00	1 inch siding mill run	1 50 2 00	14 inch siding common.	14 00 15 00
Russets, light, ♣ lb.	0 40 0 45	Rough and Ready, 8's.	0 57 0 00	1 inch siding ship culs	1 50 2 00	11 inch siding mill culs	11 00 13 00
Gambier	0 05 0 06	Honeysuckle, 8's	0 56 0 00	1 inch siding mill culs	1 50 2 25	9 inch siding mill culs	9 00 10 00
Sumac	0 03½ 0 04	Crescent H.	0 44 0 00	Cull scantling	0 80 0 90	1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run	14 00 15 00
Degras	0 02½ 0 03½	Napoleon, 8's.	0 50 0 00	1 inch strips, common	13 00 13 00	1x10 and 12 spruce culs	10 00 11 00
Hides & Skins.		Laurel, 7's.	0 49 0 00	XXX shingles, 16 in.	2 30 2 00	XX shingles, 16 in.	1 40 0 00
Cows, green.	0 08 0 00	Index, 7's.	0 44 0 00	Lath, No. 1	1 80 0 00	" No. 2	1 60 0 00
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.	0 38 0 30	Lily F.	0 47 0 00	Drugs.			
Cured and Inspected	0 29 0 05½	Derby, 7's.	0 50½ 0 00	Alum	2 00 0 00		
Calfskins, green.	0 06 0 08	" Hardware.	\$ c. \$ c.	Blue Vitriol	0 05½ 0 07		
" cured	0 09 0 00	TIN: Bars per lb.	0 18 0 19	Brimstone	0 02½ 0 03		
Lambskins	0 50 0 00	Ingot	0 17 0 17½	Borax	0 07½ 0 10		
Tallow, rough.	0 02 0 00	COPPER: Ingot.	0 11½ 0 13	Camphor	0 68 0 75		
Tallow, rendered	0 05½ 0 06	Sheet	0 15½ 0 16	Carbolic Acid.	0 30 0 40		
Wool.		LEAD: Bar.	0 04 0 04½	Castor Oil	0 07½ 0 09		
Fleece, combing ord.	0 22 0 23½	Pig	0 03½ 0 03½	Cautic Soda	0 02½ 0 05		
" clothing	0 20 0 25	Sheet	0 04 0 11½	Cream Tartar	0 22 0 25		
Pulled, combing	0 18 0 20	Shot, common	0 6 17½ 0 5	Epsom Salts	0 13 0 08		
" super	0 21 0 22	Zinc sheet.	0 04½ 0 05	Extract Logwood, bulk	0 12 0 13		
extra	0 22 0 23	Antimony	0 09½ 0 10	" boxes	0 15 0 17½		
Groceries.		Solder, hf. & hf.	0 13 0 13½	Gentian	0 10 0 13		
COFFEES:	\$ c. \$ c.	Solder, Standard	0 12 0 12½	Glycerine, per lb.	0 16 0 17		
Java ♣ lb., green	0 27 0 35	BRASS: Sheet	0 20 0 30	Hellebore	0 13 0 15		
Rio	0 21 0 25	IRON: Pig	0 00 0 00	Iodine	5 00 5 50		
Porto Rico	0 23 0 26	Summerlee	0 00 0 00	Insect Powder	0 25 0 28		
Mocha	0 29 0 33	Bayview American	19 50 0 00	Morphia Sul.	1 50 1 60		
" Crushed" Java & Mocha	0 22 0 00	No. 2 Soft Southern	18 00 0 00	Optim	3 60 4 00		
RUIT:		Foundry pig	18 50 0 00	Oil Lemon, Super.	1 75 2 00		
Raisins, Blk b'skets	2 00 0 00	N. S. Siemens	19 50 0 00	Potass Iodide	0 12 0 14		
" Valencias, lay-	0 08 0 04½	Ferrona.	19 00 0 00	Quinine	0 32 0 40		
ers, selected.	0 00 0 06½	Bar, ordinary	0 00 1 75	Salpêtre	0 08 0 08		
" o.s. to f.o.s.	0 08 0 04½	Swedes, 1 in. or over	4 00 4 25	Shellac	0 22 0 25		
Sultanas	0 06 0 08	Lowmoor	0 05½ 0 06	Sulphur Flowers	0 03 0 04		
Currants Prov'l, new	0 24 0 04½	Hoops, coopers	2 25 2 30	Soda Ash	0 08 0 08		
" Filiatras	0 04½ 0 04½	Band, coopers	3 25 2 30	Soda Bleach, ♣ keg.	2 50 3 00		
" Patras	0 05½ 0 06½	Tank Plates.	3 25 2 30	Tartaric Acid	0 23 0 40		
Gulf Currants.	0 06½ 0 07½	Boiler Rivets, best	3 25 0 00	Citric Acid	0 80 0 55		
Figs.	0 09 0 14	Russia Sheet, per lb.	4 50 5 00				
Almonds, Tarragona	0 13 0 13½	" Imitation	0 10½ 0 11½				
Filberts, Sicily	0 00 0 09½	GALVANIZED IRON:	0 06 0 06½				
Walnuts, Marbot	0 12½ 0 14	Best No. 23	0 04½ 0 04½				
Grenoble	0 15 0 16	" 24	0 04½ 0 04½				
Naples	0 15 0 16	" 25	0 04½ 0 04½				
		" 26	0 04½ 0 04½				
		" 28	0 04½ 0 04½				
		IRON WIRE:					
		Cop'd Steel & Cop'd.	Spring 22½				
		Bright	00 to 22½				

Lumbermen have been holding stiff all year, but now will have perhaps to break up.

quoted at \$17 to 17.50. A 150-ton lot sold a few days ago at the former figure. Summerlee is also more firmly held, some dealers declining less than \$20.00 in lots, though there is some little quantity on wharf still being sold at \$19 to 19.50. Carnbroe is firmer at \$18.50 to 19.00. Bars are without change, and Canada and tin plates occupy the same position. Copper is much firmer than it has been, and quotations are now 12 to 12½. We quote:—Coltless pig iron, none here; Calder, No. 1, none here; Calder, No. 3, none here; Summerlee, \$19.00 to 20.00; Eglinton, \$18.00 to 18.50; Gartsherrie, none here; Carnbroe, \$18 to 18.50; Shotts, \$18.75 to arrive; Middlebrook, No. 3, \$17.00; Niagara, No. 2, \$18.00; Siemens, pig, No. 1, \$17.00 to 17.50; Ferrona, No. 1, \$16.50 to 17.00; machinery scrap, \$14.75 to 15.00; common do., \$12.00; bar iron, Canadian, \$1.60; British, \$2.00 to 2.15; best refined, \$2.40; Low Moor, \$5.00; Canada plates—Blaina, or Garth, \$2.10, 52 sheets to box, 60 sheets \$2.15 to \$2.20, 75 sheets \$2.25 to \$2.30; all polished Canadas, \$2.50 to 3.00; Terne roofing plate, 20x28, \$5.50 to 5.75. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.10; No. 26, \$2.00; No. 24, \$1.90 to 1.95; tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$5 to 5.50; charcoal I.C., \$3.25; P. D. Crown, \$3.75; do., I.X., \$4.50; Coke I. C., \$2.75 to 2.85; coke wasters, \$2.50; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 4½ to 4¾.; No. 26, 4c.; No. 24, 3¾c., in case lots; Morewood, 5½ to 5¾c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 5¾c.; No. 26, 6c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Canadian bands, per 100 lbs., \$1.85; English ditto, \$2; hoops, \$2.15. Steel boiler plate, ½ inch and upwards, \$1.90 to 2.00 for Dalzell, and equal; American steel plates, \$1.90; ditto, three-sixteenths inch, \$2.60; common tank iron, 1.50; tank steel, \$1.70; heads, seven-sixteenths and upwards, \$2.00; Russian sheet iron, 9½ to 10c.; lead, per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.25; sheet, \$4 to 4.25; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 9 to 10c.; toe calk, \$2.25; spring, \$2.50; tire and sleigh shoe, \$1.85 to 1.90; round machinery steel, \$2.50; ingot tin, 16½ to 17c for best; Straits 16 to 16¾c.; bar tin, 18c.; ingot copper, 11 to 11¾c.; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to 4.75; Silesian spelter, \$4.25; American do., \$4 to 4.25. Antimony 9 to 9¾c.; bright iron wires, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.70; galvanized, \$3.35; the trade discount on wire is 22½ per cent. Barb and twisted wire and staples, 3c. for Quebec province, for Ontario \$2.80 to 2.87½. Coil chain, ½ inch, 5c.; ¾ inch, 4¾c.; 7-16 in. 4¾c.; ¾ in., 3¾c. to 4c.; 1 in., 4c.; 1¼ in., 5c., and upwards.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Business in these lines is still of a quiet midsummer character. Linseed oil continues very firm in England, and receipts are light, but the demand is easier, and there is no further advance to be noted. Turpentine remains as before. Leads are stronger, owing to the general advance in Europe, and may be quoted 25c. a hundred higher all round. There is also a strong disposition to advance the price of glass, which has been sold all summer at cut rates, and Belgian makers' quotations have been advanced from one to two points. Several lots of new seal oil have been received, and some sales of round parcels are reported ex-wharf at 32¾c., but jobbing quotations remain as before. We quote: Turpentine 45c. per gallon for single brls.; two to four barrels, 44c.; 5 brls. and over 43c. Linseed oil, raw, 59c. per gallon; boiled, 62c.; 5-barrel lots, 1c. less; olive oil, machinery, 90c.; castor, in lots, 6c.; single cases, 6½ to 6¾c.; tins, 7c.; Nfd. cod, 38 to 40c. per gal.; Gaspe oil, 38c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 38 to 40c. per gal., in small lots. Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$4.75 to 5.00; No. 1, \$4.25 to 4.75; No. 2, \$4 to 4.25; No. 3, \$4; dry white lead 4½ to 5c.; genuine red do., 4½ to 4¾c.; No. 1 red lead, 4c.; putty, \$1.60 in bulk, \$1.75 in bladders, \$2 in tins; London washed whiting, 40 to 45c.; Paris white, 85 to 90c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to 1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.50 to 1.75; spruce ochre, \$2.25 to 2.50; window glass, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.20 to \$1.25 for second break; third break, \$2.70.

WOOL.—Woolen mill men are reported pretty busy generally, though they report it hard to get the advance on goods which the stronger position of the wool market quite warrants. Buying is more active, and a fair business may be reported. The cargo of Cape for this market, now overdue at Boston several days, is about two-thirds sold. A second cargo, for the same house, has just left the Cape. We quote Cape, 14 to 15½c.; greasy Australian, a little on

the market at 14¾c.; Natal, 15 to 16¾c.; B.A. scoured, 28 to 34c. per lb. Canada fleece is reported pretty well cleared out at 25 to 26c.; pulled supers, 20 to 21¾c.; extra, 23 to 26c. No Nor'-West on this market yet.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Aug. 22nd, 1895.

DRY GOODS.—House trade is not active. Merchants outside the city are doubtless delaying their visits to Toronto until those two great occasions, the millinery openings and the Industrial Fair. Both of these events begin on Sept. 2. Travellers report fairly good orders, although the retail trade shows commendable caution in ordering autumn goods. Dry goods values are firm, very firm, and in both imported and domestic goods the tendency is upwards. We elsewhere announce an advance in denims and seamless cotton bags. These advances are but incidental to one general rising movement that began in the early weeks of the present season, and has not yet spent its force. Woolen manufacturers are slower to respond to the new order of things, and yet modest advances in price are announced here. Canadian etofes are higher, while friezes have, within the last two weeks, made advances equal to 8 per cent. All imported dress goods of lustre make are very much dearer, and jobbers report that they are going to have great difficulty in getting repeat orders filled. Baldwin's (Halifax, Eng.) knitting wools are up 2d. per lb., while 4-ply fingering wool is dearer by 1s. per spindle. Reports of trade from Manitoba to date are good, although a visitation by frost may tell a different tale. In British Columbia merchants continue to give evidences of a good trade.

GRAIN.—The new crop of wheat is now coming to hand in Ontario. In the west red winter has sold so low as 64 and 65c.; in other districts 67c. has been paid for red and 68c. for white. Dealers here quote old wheat 3c. lower than last week. Oats are, as predicted last week, lower in price, Toronto dealers quoting 33 to 34c. It is reported that sales of new mixed have sold west at 24c., and dealers here say this will gauge the future of the market, and expect Toronto quotations down to 30c. before long. Nothing is doing in peas, and no activity is looked for until the new crop begins to arrive. There is no movement in barley; quotations are nominal. The news of damages to the growing crops as reported in our columns last week, is confirmed.

The stocks of grain in store at Port Arthur on Aug. 10th were 209,037 bushels. During the week there were received 33,706 bushels, and shipped 104,331 bushels, leaving in store on August 17th, 138,412.

GROCERIES.—There is nothing in grocery circles to attract special attention. Values maintain a uniform steadiness. New crop Valencia raisins are on the way, and may be expected here by the latter part of this month or the first of September. Sugars are in moderate request at unaltered quotations. Samples of new Young Hyson teas are here, and are turning out well. Shipments of low grade Japan teas are expected within a few days.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Another week has passed leaving the hide market in the peculiar position it has so long occupied. Dealers here are not operating in American markets to any extent and consider values there beyond the reach of profitable trading. Offerings here find ready takers and stocks do not accumulate. As we announced last week, dealers had agreed to make the usual advance in skins of 5c., the uniform street price becoming 45c. But this was not enough to please one merchant, and probably influenced by the fact that his next-door neighbor is an energetic puller, he paid 50c. to the butchers; other dealers were compelled to fall in line and pay the difference in price on transactions since the middle of the month. The market, needless to say, offers dealers but a slight margin of profit. Tallow continues to show signs of improvement.

LEATHER.—We have failed to find any evidences of active trading. A sole leather tanner reports a sale of slaughter at top notch figures, but several prominent buyers assure us that they have refused slaughter at concessions. Some splits are held here, but stocks can in no way be considered large, and tanners say that so long as hides are maintained there is no possibility of a break in the leather market.

PROVISIONS.—During the last fortnight, the

provision trade has undergone a very marked improvement. Choice dairy butter has been in good demand; in fact, supplies have been scarcely sufficient to supply the trade; low and medium grades have, however, offered very freely, and stocks are accumulating. Dealers quote choice selections, 15 to 17c.; low and medium grades, 8 to 12c. In creamery, pound rolls are rather scarce, with 20 to 21c. quoted; tubs meet with less enquiry, merchants quoting 18c. Cheese is firmer, a number of boards having sold up to 8c. This advance is the result of speculation on the future rather than any material change in the present situation. There is nothing doing in evaporated apples as yet. It has been an active week in hog products. Prices are being well maintained since a number of winter packers are out of stock, while all are holding greatly reduced supplies. A slight break in the live hog market has not affected the situation in product. The scarcity of stock covers hams, backs, breakfast bacon, long clear bacon and barrel pork. Beans continue a little off in price in view of an approaching new crop. Receipts of eggs are quite up to requirements. Although prices in the country have advanced a shade, quotations here remain unaltered, as Western exporters have glutted this market with No. 2 eggs.

SEEDS.—Seed conditions continue very similar to our last report. Prices remain without any change. The only movement of importance is the trade in alsike. Dealers are paying \$4 to 4.20 for prime to choice qualities of seed, inferior qualities selling at proportionately less values. Timothy seed finds a local demand for fall sowing. Present jobbing values range from \$2.25 to \$3 per bush. Western markets are easier for future deliveries, and there is every indication of lower prices so soon as fall seeding is over.

WOOL.—Trade in fleece wool during the week has been very limited. For the few lots that are offering dealers pay 23 to 24c. Stocks of wool in the hands of country dealers must be very small, the high prices offered early in the season having brought the clip out more quickly than usual. The export trade, too, has fallen off since merchants here have little to offer; 25c. is a nominal quotation. Pulled wools are not very plentiful and the feeling is firmer.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21st, 1895.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average price 1894.
Montreal	222	230½	23	223	220	221
Ontario					88	108
People's	30	30	35	35	20	124½
Molson's	177½	177½	3		177½	165½
Toronto	242	242	2		242	249
Jac. Cartier.....	100	100	162	105	100	113
Merchants'.....	169	166½	13	170	166½	164½
Commerce				136½	136½	140½
Union	100	100	17			
M. Teleg				166	164	151
Rich. & Ont.....	102	100	139	102½	101½	80½
Street Ry	212½	210½	2416	211½	211½	153
do. new	211½	209½	4724	211	210½	148
Gas	206½	205	300	205½	205	167
C. Pacific Ry ...	54½	53½	200	54½	54	67½
Land gr't b'nds ..					107½	109
N. West Land.....						
Bell Tele.....	158	158	8	159	158	149
Mont. 4% stock ..						

FREE SILVER IN KENTUCKY.

No amount of windy oratory will inflate the free-silver tire in Kentucky. It is punctured beyond repair.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The action of the courts in treating "shadowing" by private detectives as disorderly conduct is in the interest of good morals. Whether they promote breaches of the peace or not such practices do promote profuse and loose swearing. As long as the courts countenance it the outlay of a few dollars will buy divorces at the expense of testimony in which hired witnesses are under the trade necessity of swearing to all they have failed to discover in their profession of spies.—N.Y. World.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

THE

ECONOMY

FURNACES AND HEATERS

M.F.D. BY

J.F. PEASE FURNACE CO.

189 - 193 QUEEN ST. E. TORONTO.

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ESTABLISHED 1860


INCORPORATED 1877

The

Queen City

Printing Ink

Co'y



Cincinnati, O.

CHICAGO: 347 Dearborn Street.

"We have used these INKS on our Catalogue work. They are fine and satisfactory in all respects."

The Monetary Times P't'g Co.

STAR LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1843

Wesley Buildings, 33 Richmond Street West, TORONTO

Assets December 31, 1894,	-	\$17,600,000
Annual Income,	- - - -	2,770,000
Assurance in Force,	- - - -	67,775,000
Invested in Canada,	- - - -	1,600,000

Features

1. Every description of Life Assurance Business.
2. World wide Policies.
3. Fair Rates.
4. Large and Increasing Bonuses, constituting the Society's Policies a First-class Investment.

Copies of the Annual Report and Prospectus, with all information, forwarded on application to

J. FRITH. JEFFERS,
Secretary for Canada.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

THE ONLY FACTORY IN CANADA

New Address, 125 & 127 Queen East



DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MANUFACTURE OF BATHS

After September Next

Owing to the constantly increasing demand for our goods we have been compelled to erect the handsome structure shown above in order that we may handle with greater facility our growing business

The "Steel-Clad" Bath is a Leader

A. G. BOOTH, Manager.

The Toronto Steel-Clad Bath & Metal Company, Ltd., 123 Queen E., Toronto

Pumps & HYDRAULIC MACHINERY

ALL CLASSES FOR ALL DUTIES

NORTHEY Ltd.
TORONTO

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, Ltd., was held in New Glasgow on the 14th inst. The report states that the board, in submitting the first annual report, balance sheet, and revenue account for the year ended 30th June, 1895, have satisfaction in reporting that the sale to this company of the franchises, property and assets of the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company, Ltd., and the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company, Ltd., as authorized by the shareholders of said companies, at the special general meetings called for that purpose, has been confirmed by Acts of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures.

The extreme depression of the iron industry, particularly in the United States during the past year, had the effect of reducing prices so much below former years, that profits were greatly decreased.

Owing to the large accumulation of unsold pig iron, and the necessity of a partial re-lining, the furnace was out of blast during five months of the year.

The output of the Steel Works was largely curtailed during the month of July, 1894, owing to the Cogging Mill engines having broken down, involving a large loss through the stoppage of the works, and cost of repairs.

As to the future—prices have improved considerably during the past three months; orders for a large quantity of steel have been received. Pig iron during the past two months is being sold as fast as the blast furnace is producing it, we enter the new year with very fair prospects.

The accounts herewith submitted deal with the operation of the amalgamated companies for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1895:—

The profits of the year ended 30th June, 1895, were	\$ 22,578 35
To this must be added the balance at credit of profit and loss account, N.S. Steel and Forge Co., Ltd., 1st July, 1894	3,886 75
Also balance at credit of profit and loss account, New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Ry. Co., Ltd., July 1, '94	90,814 59
	\$117,279 69

STOCKS OF GRAIN AT LAKE PORTS.

The following table, prepared from reports of the Chicago Board of Trade, for the *Marine Review*, shows the stocks of wheat and corn in store at the principal points of accumulation on the lakes on Aug. 10, 1895:

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
Chicago.....	15,373,000	1,335,000
Duluth	5,812,000	.....
Milwaukee ..	243,000	.....
Detroit	241,000	86,000
Toledo	1,162,000	153,000
Buffalo	1,193,000	252,000

Total

24,024,000	1,826,000
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As compared with a week ago, the above figures show at the several points named a decrease of 631,000 bushels of wheat and 423,000 bushels of corn.

MEAN CREDITORS.

"We can't go to Europe this year," said the progressive business man decidedly.

"But, John—"

"It's no use to argue," he interrupted. "You want to go and I did my best, but my scoundrelly creditors won't let me. They're the most unaccommodating lot I ever had dealings with."

"They—they won't have you arrested, will they?" she asked anxiously.

"Arrested!" he exclaimed. "Well, I should say not. But they're mean and petty. Why, Maria, when I failed I figured that I could pay them 20 cents on the dollar, and that we would take a trip around the world, but they're so small they wouldn't accept it. Then I offered them 30 cents and arranged for a trip to Europe, but they wouldn't take that."

"Then what can we do, John?"

"Well, I've made up my mind to offer them 50 cents to-morrow, and if they take that we'll try Narragansett Pier or Bar Harbor for a month."

"Do you think they will accept it?"

"I don't know. When men get so mean and smart that they'll hold a poor unfortunate man for more than 20 cents on the dollar, when he has his plans all made for a tour of the world,

you can't tell what they'll do. These fellows are so grinding mean that I don't believe they'd care if they made me pay 100 cents on the dollar and beat me out of my vacation entirely. There are some awfully annoying and perverse men in this world."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

"Father," said the small boy who wants to know things, "what is the difference between Congress and the Parliament?"

"Well, my son," replied the parent, after some consideration, "the difference seems to be that Congress meets and resolves, and Parliament meets and dissolves."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

—Among the things in New York that interested a Boston *Transcript* visitor were the lack of bloomers in the bicycle parade on the boulevard; the general absence of self-consciousness and of eccentricities, nobody finding it profitable to be eccentric because nobody else notices it; the "rapid and beautiful" service of the elevated road; the greater respect for pedestrians' rights than in Boston; the greater freedom of flat life, and un-Bostonian tendency to go out a great deal and to dine more in restaurants. The visitor was also impressed with the general kindness of heart he encountered and the absence of humbug, and he thought New Yorkers much more Parisian and metropolitan than his home people.

"It is just as important," remarks *Printer's Ink*, "to put your advertisement in the right medium as to ship your goods by the right railroad. The right medium for an advertisement is that which brings the facts stated before the greatest proportionate number of people who have means to buy and intelligence to buy right. Advertisements in such a medium, like freight by the right road, reach the parties for whom they are intended.

—First Tramp—"He was a benevolent-lookin' old party. I thought he'd do better than a miserly copper." Second Tramp—"What are you lookin' fer? Free silver?"

"OXFORD" Hot Water Heaters & Radiators

HAVE NO EQUAL

They are Comfortably Heating Thousands of Homes.

Our Radiators
are the
Only Radiators
that have
Iron
to Iron Joints.

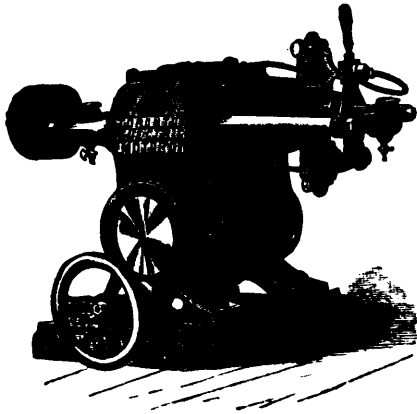
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Send for
Testimonial Book
and
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Thousands of
Users.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO. Ltd., TORONTO, Ont.

Toronto Electric Motor Company



Over 2,000 Horse Power

Of our motors now running. Sales in Toronto for the past two years exceed combined sales of all manufacturers, and they have given better general satisfaction than any other. Our motors are now running in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Peterboro, Brantford, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford, London, Windsor, Detroit and Winnipeg.

For Complete Light or Power Plants

Address

107 & 109 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO

. . 1895 . .

The Latest Invention in Coal Saving Appliances

MICA

The well-known ELECTRICAL INSULATOR successfully adapted as an Insulator of Steam heat. Enormous saving of fuel guaranteed by the use of MICA Boiler and Steam Pipe Covering.

PATENTED 1894 and 1895.

Now being used with great success by the Toronto Street Railway Co. Niagara Navigation Co., Toronto Ferry Co., etc., etc. Has been tested and thoroughly examined by engineers of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., of Canada, and pronounced the most effective in the market. Impervious to the extremes of heat or cold, damp or vibration. Made in any size mats in any shape. Can be applied and removed as often as desired without injury.



Send for Reports of Trials, Catalogues, and Price Lists to the

Mica Boiler Covering Co., Ltd.

2 Bay Street, Toronto.



The Five-Mile Champion Defeated by
J. H. Gratz on a



Gendron 18-lb. Racer

No better proof of the superiority of the Gendron Wheel can be given.

At Paris, J. H. Gratz easily wins the half-mile open event, defeating the 5-mile champion Class B.

Cecil Elliott rides a Gendron and beats all Class A men. Having punctured his tire while training on the Chatham track he had to borrow an inferior wheel. Result—defeat. But in the 5-mile open event at Peterborough, Elliott, on his Gendron Racer, rides so fast that his Chatham opponent cannot get better than a third place. This proves to all that in order to win it is necessary that you should ride a Gendron Wheel and the famous Buckeye Tires.



In three days the Gendron Wheel and Buckeye Tire won ten first prizes, six second prizes, five third prizes.

The Gendron Bicycle makes exception for nobody. It beats them all—champions as well. Nothing but a first-class bicycle can do it. The GENDRON can. Third-class bicycles get a first place when the Buckeye Tire is punctured—otherwise they cannot do it.

Moral: If you cannot win on a low grade wheel get rid of it quick and buy the best, a good reliable GENDRON 18-lb RACER, then look out for diamonds, gold watches, marble clocks, etc., etc.

OUR '96 PATTERN WILL SOON BE READY. SEND US YOUR ADDRESS FOR GENDRON PUZZLES.
WE ARE ALSO THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Children's Vehicles, Rattan Furniture, Open Weave Hammocks,
Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles, etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES AND DISCOUNTS.

BUCKEYE TIRES
ARE FREE
FROM TROUBLE

GENDRON MFG. CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO and MONTREAL.

BUCKEYE TIRES
ARE FREE
FROM TROUBLE

MY CUSTOMERS.

BY A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

A commercial traveller's life is supposed by some people—the men in the warehouses especially—to be one long round of pleasure. To see a traveller alight from the train and take the 'bus to the best hotel in the town, and then order a sumptuous meal, certainly looks pleasant enough. But when the samples are on the barrow, and the traveller sets out on his rounds, the troubles begin.

To make straight for your best customer only to find that there are already three or four barrows at his door, with the knowledge that each barrow represents a commercial inside the shop, is not the most cheering prospect when starting the day. Some of my customers are so very particular that they altogether object to seeing barrows at their doors, and it is necessary in such cases to pull up round the nearest corner out of sight of the shop. However satisfactory this may be to the draper, it is most inconvenient to the traveller.

Commercial travelling has been so on the increase of late years that one of the greatest difficulties an "ambassador of commerce" has to contend with is to get even a hearing. Some drapers have their counting-houses built in such a way that, though they are out of sight themselves, they can see all that is going on in the shop. Woe betide the traveller who attempts to lift the veil without first getting permission. I remember calling several times on a man of this sort without avail, so, at the risk of offending him, I was determined to bring matters to a head, and bearded him in his own den. "What business have you to come in here, sir?" was the greeting I got, and it was some time before I could soothe him down to come to business, but at last I was successful, and made a customer of him.

The story of George Moore and the special brand of snuff, is too well-known to repeat, but such an incident is nothing at all unusual. I had a similar experience once myself with a man who was particularly fond of a certain kind of flower. I discovered his weakness, and one day bought a very choice specimen of this particular blossom, and walked into the customer's

shop with it in my coat. I could see that my buttonhole soon caught his eye, and it was not long before it was the topic of conversation, which ended with a promise on my part to send him a cutting. Before I left the town I bought and packed the very identical plant, with the result that business for the future was assured.

Even after one gets a hearing, there are many customers who require to be properly understood before business can be done with them. There is the affable customer, who always greets you with a smile and a shake of the hand, and who will talk to you by the hour if you like to stay, but when it comes to the main question—"What about business?" the answer generally is, "Well, really, we are quite full just now, but we will see what we can do for you next time."

The unfortunate part of it is that the "next time" never comes. This class of customer is always difficult to deal with, for he cordially agrees with everything you say.

"Here's a cheap line, Mr. Lindsey."
"Yes, it is wonderful—wonderful"; but he doesn't buy it any the more for that.

Then there is the customer who does not object to tell a "business lie" as he calls it. As often as not this man is a professor of religion, but in making a comparison of prices he will not mind stooping to say that his goods cost a penny or two less than he gave for them, merely as a subterfuge to beat down the price, or to get out of giving an order.

I have a good customer whom it took me years to open with, until one day I had a really fair chance and saw that it was to be then or never; so I pestered him on all sides and would not go away, until at last he said, "I don't want to buy, and if you don't go I'll throw your samples into the street and you after them."

This was what I was waiting for. As soon as he lost his temper, I got the upper hand of him, and did not leave the shop until I had booked a good order.

It is not often that travellers get sworn at, but on one occasion I was doing business with a man when he took offence at something I said, and let out at me in the choicest Billingsgate. "You bald-headed old &c., &c., if you

don't clear out I'll kick you out." His son overhearing the row, came out and quieted him, and to soothe my feelings gave me a good order, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that some of the goods bought on that occasion are in stock to this day, although the affair happened some few years ago.

One of the most objectionable buyers I have to deal with is the man who is always wanting you to buy something of him. I have such a man on my ground, and it is not the slightest use trying to do business with him until you have made a purchase. "Why don't you give me a chance to make you a suit of clothes? My cutter is a very clever fellow, and will fit you like a glove." If that is no use he will try another tack. "Then buy a couple of pounds of tea to take home to the wife."

Among my customers there is one who objects strongly to shaking hands with travellers. When I first called upon him he gave me to understand that I must not offer to shake hands with him, and I have ever since carried out his instructions. He is a self-made man, and although very wealthy, has no objection to cleaning his own windows, sweeping out his shop, or doing any other menial work that he pays others to do.

Another buyer is always anxious to know what other drapers in the same town have purchased.

"Have you sold this in the town?"
"Yes, I have sold Mr. Wolsey over the way a few bits."

"What patterns did he select? because I don't want the same patterns that he has got."
"He has bought this, and that, and the other."

"Dear me, he has chosen the only decent patterns in the lot; I think I must have those too."

It is needless to say that he does not get them, although he orders them.

Political customers who are always wanting to air their crochets, and religious customers who not only want to place their opinions on theological matters before travellers, but also want them to give a subscription to the new chapel or the new organ fund, are very numerous, especially in Wales. The clever customer

A. ALLAN, President.

F. SCHOLLES, Managing Director.

J. O. GRAVEL, Secretary Treasurer.

J. J. MCGILL, General Manager



Canadian Rubber Co.



OF MONTREAL, Toronto and Winnipeg

Capital, - - - \$2,000,000.00

Manufacturers of

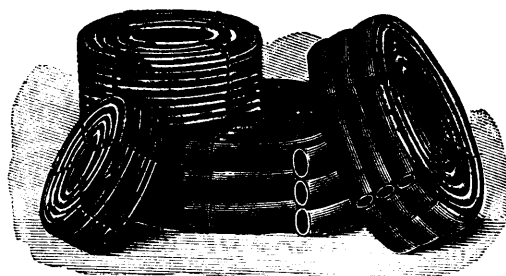
RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES

Manufacturers of superior quality

Rubber Belting

of the following grades:

- "Extra Star"
- "Extra Heavy Star"
- "Forsyth Patent" Seamless
- "C. R. Co. Stitched"
- "Fine Para"



All kinds of

Rubber Hose

All made with our

Patent Process Seamless Tube, including

- Engine Hose, Hydrant Hose,
- Conducting Hose, Steam Hose,
- Suction Hose Galvanized Wire,
- Suction Hose Galvanized Smooth Bore
- Suction Hose Hard Rubber,
- Rubber Valves, Gaskets, Packings, etc.

MOULD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Western Branch:

COR. FRONT AND YONGE STS., TORONTO

J. H. WALKER, MANAGER.



is a man who often over-reaches himself. Show him a cheap line and he will invariably say "Very dear, very dear." He knows such a lot that there is nothing left for any one to teach him. Yet he is just the man that is "sold" most often. I have a customer on my ground who is so jealous of the other drapers in the town that he will not let them have anything out of his shop at any price. At one time I sold him a big line of goods, but being rather too high in price, they did not suit his trade, and he kept them for five or six years without selling them. He always complained to me of these goods, so I found him a customer for them. The next time he grumbled, I said, "I can find you a customer for them, if you will sell them at what they cost you."

"Very well, I will clear them at that price; but who is it wants them?"

"Mr. Tape, in this town."

No sooner than I had mentioned the name than he burst out, and stamping his foot and shaking his head, said: "Not a yard shall he have, I'll see them rot first."

Whether they did rot or not I can't say; I know he did not sell them then.

I have some customers who make a rule of coming to my hotel after business, when I have to stand any number of whiskies or brandy and soda. But they are rather a nuisance, as they interfere not only with my work but with my digestion, so I make it a rule, as far as possible to avoid putting up at towns where these customers are to be found, and whenever I cannot avoid them I generally manage to make them pay indirectly. But I am happy to say that such customers are the exception.—*Draper's Record.*

HAS IT COME TO THIS.

We have boiled the hydrant water;
We have sterilized the milk;
We have strained the prowling microbe
Through the finest kind of silk;
We have bought and we have borrowed
Every patent health device,
And at last the doctors tell us
That we've got to boil the ice.

—*Chicago Record.*

GOLF AND GOOD MANNERS.

Golf is a good game, in spite of the fact that it bids fair to become a mania, and not the least of its qualifications is the serious and dignified attitude towards creation, both animate and inanimate, that it imposes upon its followers. Golf is a school of good manners as well as a contest in skill, and a knowledge of its etiquette is fully as important as correctness in "addressing" or ability to lift a ball neatly over a bunker. The "hazards" encountered in the rules of the game are quite as real as the actual "Walkinshaw's Grave" or "Hell" bunker, and the novice who disregards them will quickly be made sensible of his mistake the first time that he tees his ball upon a first-class course.

The American temperament, accustomed to the ferocious hurly-burly of a Yale-Princeton football match and the noisy saturnalia of an America Cup race, meets with something like a shock when it runs up for the first time against the awesome solemnity that pervades the "putting green." A whisper is in bad form, while an unguarded laugh would be sacrilege. Were it not for the red coats, one would feel constrained to take off his hat, and it is only under cover of the most perfect and respectful silence that the interment ceremonies are finally completed.

"Let all things be done decently and in order," is the golfer's text, and the discipline should be worth something to Young America. Golf is pre-eminently a game of good society, and it rests upon the foundation stones of courtesy to and consideration for others. The player who speaks or moves during his opponent's stroke, or who drives to the putting-green when it is already occupied, or who fails to replace the divot of turf cut out by an iron stroke, has committed a capital golfing sin; and while ignorance may meet with some measure of forbearance, there is no mercy for the habitual offender or the incorrigible boor. Unvarying respect for the rights and feelings of others, in which is included all due care for the preservation of the links themselves, is the essence of the true golfing spirit. Add to this the cultivation of patience under discouragement,

fortitude under misfortune, coolness in adversity and moderation in victory, and golf means something more than merely walking three miles to knock a quinine pill into an empty tomato can.—*From Harper's Weekly.*

IN KANSAS.

First Church Member—"What are the charges agin' Deacon Jones?"

Second Church Member—"Slanderin' the parson. Said he was as good as gold."

—To-day *The Miner* is five years old, the eldest of all the journalistic children of Koote-nay. Like other children she has grown and is now about twice her original size, having had an intermediate stage. Growth depends on good food. The food of newspapers is public patronage. That is coming our way, and we hope to deserve it, so that if a little more comes we shall be able to grow still another page or two. We do not make this announcement in the hope of being asked to take a drink. But our friends who are convivially inclined will show their goodwill by adding themselves to our list of subscribers.—*Nelson Miner.*

—Capt. G. P. McKay, of the Lake Carriers' Association, requests newspapers in lake cities to give publicity to the following information for the benefit of all vessels: Because of low water in the Detroit River, lights have been placed by Capt. Andrew Hackett on Boston and New York shoals, below the Lime-Kiln cut. On the New York shoal there is one red light, and on the Boston shoal a white light with a red light above it. These spots are marked by buoys. The boulder below Bollard's reef light has a black buoy, and the cluster of rocks (16 feet) a red stake.

—The fellow who "borrows trouble" always has on hand enough to start a gloom factory. Try lending it for awhile.—*Chicago Dispatch.*

—The Prescott elevator will not be in full operation before Sept. 1.

—The corner stone of Sarnia General Hospital was laid last week.

Insurance of Steam Boilers

JOHN L. BLAIKIE Esq.
PRES.

EW. RATHBUN Esq.
VICE-PRES.



For the
Prevention
of . . .
Accident

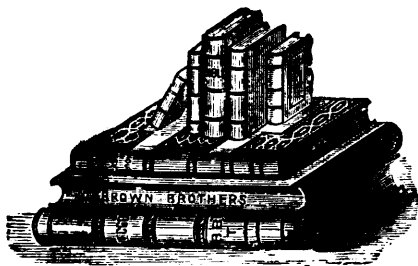
For
Economy in
use of
Steam

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
G. C. ROBB CHIEF ENGINEER
A. FRASER SEC. TRES. HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Boilers Insured

are regularly inspected by an efficient staff of trained INSPECTORS, and their true condition reported to owners by the Chief Engineer.



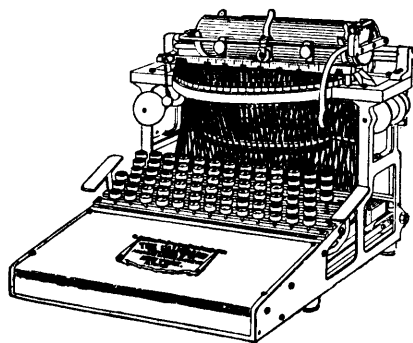
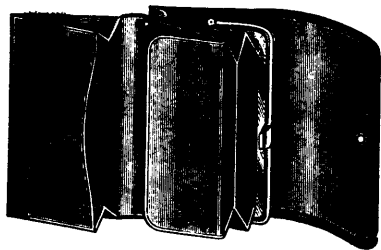
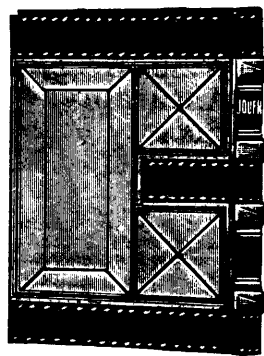


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Stationers, Bookbinders

Manufacturers of

ACCOUNT BOOKS
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DEPARTMENTS :

BLANK BOOKS.—All sizes, kinds and descriptions kept in stock. Special patterns made to order.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.—Everything necessary for the office.

LEATHER GOODS.—Bankers' Cases, Wallets, Purses, Portfolios, etc.

PAPER.—Fine Writing, Linen, Parchment, Printing, Fancy, etc.

BOOKBINDING.—Unsurpassed for style, durability and close prices.

BINDERS' AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.—Every requisite.

Agents for CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER, EDISON MIMEOGRAPH, WIRT FOUNTAIN PEN, ARNOLD'S INK, ESTERBROOK PENS.

We aim to have the **MOST COMPLETE STATIONERY HOUSE IN THE DOMINION.** NEW FRESH GOODS AT CLOSE PRICES.

{ ESTABLISHED }
40 YEARS

66-68 King Street East, TORONTO.



The St. Lawrence Hall

Montreal, Canada



SAM'L MONTGOMERY, MANAGER.

HENRY HOGAN, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, from \$2.50 per day upwards. Situated on St. James St., the Principal Thoroughfare of Montreal.

The Hall has been refurnished, redecored and completely renovated, and now offers accommodation equal to any hotel in America.



SANITARY Arrangements Perfect. Tourists and Commercial Men will find in the Hall all the comforts of the most refined home.

Omnibuses and Porters in attendance upon all trains.

Phoenix
Fire Assurance Co.
Established 1782.
Of London, Eng.

LEWIS MOFFATT & CO.,
Agents for Toronto and District.

PATERSON & SON,
General Agents for Dominion
Montreal, Que.

Provident Savings Life
Assurance Society Of New York
Established 1875

CHAS. E. WILLARD, President.

Income in 1894	\$ 2,249,398 12
Assets December 31st, 1894.....	1,787,181 85
Liabilities, Actuaries' 4% Valuation.....	960,930 53
Surplus, Actuaries' 4%	826,251 32
Policies issued in 1894	22,114,526 00

Active Agents wanted in every county in the Dominion of Canada.

QUEEN
Insurance Co. of America.

H. J. MUDGE, Resident Manager, - - - MONTREAL
P. M. WICKHAM, Inspector.

MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agents,
15 Toronto St., TORONTO. Tel. 2309.

C. S. SCOTT, Resident Agent, HAMILTON, Ont.

Keep Posted
EVERY DAY

Our "Daily Bulletin" is the only thing of the kind in Canada. A most complete and reliable record of Failures, Compromises, Business Changes, Bills of Sale, Chattel Mortgages, Writs and Judgments for the entire Dominion.

We issue carefully revised reference books four times a year.

R. G. DUN & CO.

Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London, and all cities in Dominion, U.S., and Europe.

Going to Retire?
Want to Sell Out?

If so, say so in an advertisement in this journal. It reaches the most likely persons.

What Is Money?

That's the question. Do you know? We'll tell you. Time is money. Each click of the clock represents so much gain or loss to you. Every moment counts. To succeed, you should economize the minutes as well as the dollars. By subscribing to **The Lawyer and Credit Man and Financial-Trade-Press Review**, you can save both. It is a "Review of Reviews" of the Financial and Trade world.

Time Is Money.

Winsborough-Arvine Co., Times Building, N. Y. CITY.
Sample copy sent free if you will mention this paper.

The DOMINION Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT.

Authorized Capital	\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital	257,000
Paid-up Capital	64,400

JAMES INNES, M.P., Pres. CHR. KUMPF, Vice-Pres.
THOS. HILLIARD, Managing Director.
CHAS. A. WINTER, Supt. of Agencies.

Policies unrestricted as to travel or occupation. First Canadian company to give patrons benefit of Extension Clause, and only company giving equal privileges and rates to ladies.

A few more good Agents wanted.

THE o o o
Canada Accident Assurance Co.

No. 20 St. Alexis St., cor. Notre Dame,
MONTREAL.

A Canadian Company for
Canadian Business

T. H. HUDSON, Manager for Canada.

JOHN GOUINLOCK, Chief Agent for Ontario, 4
Toronto Street, Toronto.

WELLINGTON MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Business done on the Cash and Premium Note System.

JAMES GOLDIE, President. CHAS. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

Head Office, - - - - - Guelph, Ont.
HERBERT A. SHAW, Agent
Toronto St., TORONTO

New York Life
Insurance Company

January 1, 1895

ASSETS	\$162,011,770 93
Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent. Standard) ..	\$141,762,463 20
Total Undivided Surplus ...	20,249,307 73
Income ..	36,483,313 53
New Ins. written in 1894 ..	200,086,248 00
Outstanding Insurance	813,294,160 00

Instalment Policies are only included at the amounts payable immediately at death, or end of Endowment Period.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.
HENRY TUCK, Vice-President.

SEE THE **Unconditional**
NEW o o o **Accumulative Policy**

ISSUED BY THE

Confederation Life Association

TORONTO, ONTARIO,

It is a simple promise to pay the sum insured, in the event of death.
It is absolutely free from all restrictions as to residence, travel and occupation.
It is entirely void of all conditions save the payment of premium.
It provides for the payment of the claim immediately upon proof of death.
It offers six modes of settlement at the end of the Dividend Period.
It is absolutely and automatically non-forfeitable after two years, the insured being entitled to
(a) **Extended insurance**, without application, for the full amount of the policy, for the further period of time definitely set forth in the policy, or on surrender, to a
(b) **Paid up policy**, the amount of which is written in the policy, or after five years to a
(c) **Cash value**, as guaranteed in the policy.
Full information furnished on application to the Head Office or to any of the Company's Agents.
W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director

TEN DOLLARS A MINUTE!

This is the average amount being paid to the Policy-holders every minute of every hour, of every day, of every week, the year through, by the

METROPOLITAN

Life Insurance Co. of New York

Assets, \$22,326,622.16

Its great feature is its **INDUSTRIAL PLAN OF LIFE INSURANCE**

5 Cents per week (and upwards) will secure a policy.
All ages from 2 to 70 are taken.
Males and Females insure at same cost.
Only healthful lives are eligible.
All policies in immediate benefit.

C LAIMS paid immediately at death.
No initiation fee charged.
Premiums collected by the company weekly at the homes of policy-holders.
No uncertain assessments—no increase of premiums.

Think of it! The daily saving of FIVE CENTS will carry policies on the lives of every member of a family of SEVEN PERSONS.

Sixty Thousand Families will receive the proceeds of its Policies this year

Ordinary Department.

The Company in this Department issues all the approved forms of insurance (and some novel forms of Policies) for from \$1,000 to \$20,000, premiums payable yearly, half-yearly or quarterly. The policies are liberal in their provisions, contain no restrictions as to travel and residence, provide for immediate payment of claims, and the premium rates are extremely low. We invite comparison of rates with the rates of other companies.

BRANCH OFFICES IN CANADA:

Toronto, Ont., Room B, Confederation Buildings—R. M. GIFFORD, Supt.
Montreal, Can., Board of Trade Building, 42 St. Sacrament St. (Rooms 529 to 533), CHAS. STANSFIELD, Supt.
Ottawa, Ont., 29 and 30 Ontario Chambers, Sparks Street—LAUNCELOT GIBSON, Supt.
London, Ont., Masonic Temple, Richmond Street—J. T. MERCHANT, Supt.
Hamilton, Ont., 64 James Street S.—FRANK LESLIE PALMER, Supt.
Kingston, Ont., 233 Bagot Street, corner Brock—WM. CHOLMONDELEY, Supt.

Agents wanted in all the principal cities. For information apply as above.

57th YEAR.

Gore Fire Insurance Co.,

GALT, ONT.

Losses Paid \$ 1,570,312 00
 Amount at Risk 11,886,801 00
 Total Assets 349,938 82

Both Cash and Mutual Plans. During 1891, '92 and '93 refunded in cash 20%, and '94 and '95 10% of all members' premiums.

President, - - - HON. JAMES YOUNG.
 Vice-President, - - - A. WARNOCK, Esq.

Manager, R. S. STRONG, Galt.

—THE—

Manchester Fire Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Assets over . . . \$12,000,000

Head Office—MANCHESTER, ENG.

J. B. MOFFAT, Manager and Secretary.

Canadian Branch Head Office—TORONTO.

JAS. BOOMER, Manager.

City Agents—Geo. Jaffray, J. M. Briggs, H. O'Hara.

The Oldest Canadian Fire Insurance Company

Quebec . . .

Fire Assurance Co.

Established 1818

Agents—Montreal, J. H. ROUTH & SON.
 Winnipeg, W. R. ALLAN.
 Maritime Provinces—THOMAS A. TEMPLE, Gen'l Agent.
 Toronto, Ontario General Agent.
 GEO. J. PYKE.

PHENIX . . .

Insurance Company
 Of Brooklyn, N.Y.

L. C. CAMP, General Agent, Toronto.

Protection = = =

Under all circumstances is afforded by the Policies of the

LIBERAL Provisions for Incontestability;

Grace in payment of Premiums;

Extended Insurance under terms of Maine Non-Forfeiture Law.

In-corporated
 1848

UNION
 MUTUAL

Life Insurance
 Co., Portland,
 Maine.

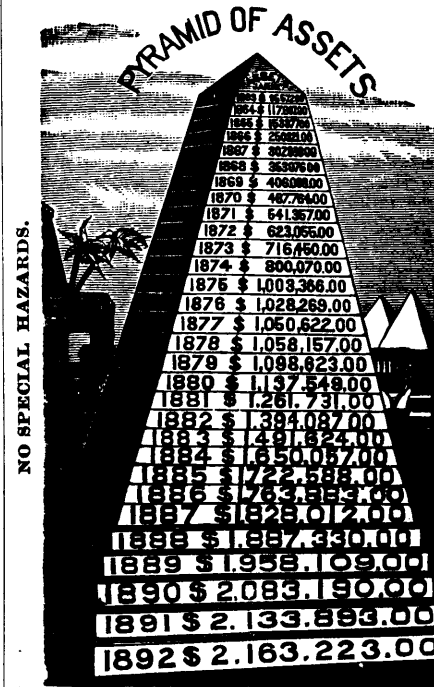
ISSUES AN

Instalment Policy

with all desirable features.

Principal Agencies in Canada—17 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.; 162 St. James Street, Montreal; 103 1/2 Prince William Street, St. John, N.B.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO'Y.



NO SPECIAL HAZARDS.

GEO. H. MAURER, Manager,
 59 Victoria St., Toronto.



RICHARD A. M. CURDY, PRESIDENT

Is commemorated by the issuance of two forms of "Semi-Centennial Policies."

The Five Per Cent. Debenture

—AND—

The Continuous Instalment

Agents find these policies easy to place because they afford the best insurance ever offered by any company.

For details address the company at its Head Office, Nassau, Cedar and Liberty Streets, New York, or the nearest General Agent.

H. K. MERRITT,

General Manager.

Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
 Toronto.

WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - WATERLOO, ONT.

Total Assets 31st Dec., 1893,..... \$349,734.71
 Policies in force in Western Ontario over 18,000

GEORGE RANDALL, JOHN SHUH,
 President, Vice-President.

C. M. TAYLOR, JOHN KILLER,
 Secretary, Inspector.



Incorporated by Royal Charter and Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

National Assurance Co.

OF IRELAND

ESTABLISHED 1822. Head Office—No. 3 College Green, Dublin

Capital..... £1,000,000
 Income (exceeds)..... 300,000
 Invested Funds (exceed)..... 500,000

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

A. MACDONALD, President. J. H. BROCK, Managing Director.

Subscribed Capital... \$400,000 00 Government Deposit... \$56,000 00
 Paid-up Capital 100,000 00 Reserve 113,117 05
 Business in force Dec. 31st, 1893, \$2,268,000 00
 " " " 1894, \$4,239,050 00

The attention of the insuring public and live progressive agents is called to the following reasons for selecting this company:

First—It is the only Canadian company that has from its inception given its policyholders the security of a four per cent. reserve; all others without exception reserving on a lower standard.

Second—The policy contract is as liberal as any issued. No restriction as to residence, travel or occupation, and incontestable after one year.

Third—The premium rates are low and the cost to the policyholder is certain to be less than in any other company because a better rate of interest can be earned in the west than at the home of any other company.

Fourth—Every desirable plan of insurance is issued from the low-priced "PAY AS YOU GO" plan to the shortest single premium endowment.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1889.

Head Office—Cor. Adelaide & Victoria Sts., Toronto, Can.
 Total Assets, - - - \$400,000.

Most attractive plans of insurance in existence. Coupon Annuity Bonds on life and endowment plans. Endowment Policies at Life Rates. Half Premium Policies. Policies also issued on all other approved plans. Write for particulars before insuring elsewhere.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED
 E. MARSHALL, Secretary, E. F. CLARKE, M'n'g Director.

The Mercantile . . . Fire Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1875.

HEAD OFFICE, Waterloo, Ont.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid . . . Subscribed Capital, \$200,000.00
 Deposited with Dom'n Gov't, 50,075.76
 The business for the past 18 years has been:
 I. E. BOWMAN, President. Premiums rec'd . \$1,365,649.37
 JOHN SHUH, Vice-President. Losses Paid - - - 741,940.69
 JAMES LOCKIE, Secretary.
 T. A. GALE, Inspector.

Economical Mutual

Established 1870. Fire Insurance Co. OF BERLIN

Head Office, Berlin, Ont.

Mutual and Cash Systems. Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1894... \$378,539
 Amount at Risk \$6,075,000

HUGO KRANZ, Manager.

JOHN FENNELL, President. GEORGE LANG, Vice-President.
 H. ORI SCHLAGER, Inspector.

COMMERCE OF THE INLAND SEAS.

Wherever the beginnings can be traced, we see that waterways have determined the lines of exploration, of commerce and of civilization as they advanced. The toast invites to a necessarily hurried review of the inland marine of our great lakes, where results and their causes may be clearly followed.

In a general way we are familiar with the romantic story of the early French explorers and missionaries; how they came up the St. Lawrence in their canoes and batteaux and pushed their way into these upper waters, once using a schooner of some ten tons burden, and traversed these magnificent lakes, surrounded by a trackless wilderness, the home of wild beasts and savage men. So short a time ago this was that the physical remains and relics bring us almost face to face with those times and men, whose memory is preserved all through the nomenclature of the lake region.

Before the Sault canal opened the shores of Lake Superior and that great northwest back and beyond, it were little more than a hunting ground, more or less happy, according to the nature and frequency of the supplies furnished the Indians. And yet there are men here tonight who remember perfectly the opening of the canal in 1855, perhaps some who took part in it. The first vessel to go up the lakes was the "Griffin," a small schooner which carried La Salle from the Niagara river to Green Bay in 1679. She was lost on her return trip. The French and the English used small vessels in the war which resulted in English acquisition of Canada. Some of these men-of-war in miniature took part in the siege of Detroit by Pontiac in 1763.

Following the period of exploration, in 1797 a small vessel was built at Erie for commercial uses, but she broke the market on her first trip. There was no commerce for her above, and she was drawn around the falls to Lake Ontario. Beginning in 1805, Buffalo, after twelve years, had more than one-fifth of the total tonnage of Lake Erie, including Detroit, but she had only seven vessels of an average of sixty-five tons. A vessel of 100 tons elicited the criticism in 1810, that they were building vessels too large for the demands of lake commerce. In 1818, the steamer "Walk-in-the-Water" was built at Black Rock. She could run down to Black Rock, but had to be assisted up stream by yokes of oxen. The commerce of the lakes began in carrying west provisions, supplies and grain, with many settlers. By 1840 they had turned the tide of trade and the products of the west were going east, but the Falls of St. Mary presented an effectual barrier to navigation at the Sault, and commerce with Lake Superior was retarded in consequence. A few vessels were engaged there, mainly in the fur trade, until the princely deposits of copper were found near the Michigan shore and began to be shipped east, carried by various means around the Sault. In 1847 a lighthouse was erected on Lake Superior. When the iron deposits of the Marquette district were discovered, continuous water transportation became a necessity; further development of the Lake Superior region without it was impossible, because the cost of transportation was prohibitive. Some public spirited men secured a grant of land, and, by private enterprise, began the building of the Sault canal. As an instance of the spirit which pervaded the undertaking: While Charles T. Harvey was at work, disappointments and delays having dampened the ardor of the men furnishing the capital, the late J. T. Whiting, then located at the Sault, went to make a personal report for their encouragement, and to do it travelled in the dead of winter, on snow shoes, over 400 miles. How could an enterprise fail with such men pushing it? That their foresight equalled their resolution is shown by results. Twice has the improvement been enlarged in forty years. The mighty lock soon to be finished, will stand as a monument to the man who, by his appreciation and intelligent advocacy, by his far-sighted recommendations and interest in the subject, has done more in his private and official capacity to advance lake commerce than any other man, Gen. O. M. Poe, of Detroit.

The steady growth of freightage through the Sault canal brought it in 1894 to 13,250,000 tons, in 234 days of operation, exceeding that through the Suez canal, in the 365 days of that year, more than five million tons. When there was continuous water transportation to Lake Superior, with the copper and iron districts of northern Michigan under development, and

the country back of Lake Michigan opened up, lake commerce as we now know it, had commenced. We had a fleet of some two hundred thousand tons, with a value of something like \$10,000,000.

To those who fear that the primal use of waterways was the object of their creation; that having explored and opened up the country their value was exhausted, I say that not only has there been a constant increase in lake commerce and its attendant industries, but that increase has never been so marked and rapid as in the past ten years; that here, as throughout the world, internal waterways have never in their history received the attention or commanded the respect they do to-day. In connection with a statement that 90 per cent. of the city population in this country, in cities of over ten thousand, is found on waterways, I heard a bright man say that it was a dispensation of Providence that placed the waterways and made the rivers to run so conveniently along in front of big cities, which are mere aggregations of men for transacting commerce.

The lakes, with their nearly one hundred thousand square miles—more than one-half the fresh water surface of the globe—draining more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles of territory, with more than three thousand miles of American coast line, border on eight States, with a population, by the last census, of 26,000,000, having increased almost 25 per cent. in the last decade. On the lakes there were twenty-six cities and towns of over one thousand population, aggregating nearly three millions; six of the cities had each a population of over a hundred thousand; nearly one-eighth of the population of the eight States was located on this water system. It is common knowledge that the lake region has increased during the five years since the census quite as rapidly as any other portion of the country in all the material interests, measured by numbers or volume of business transacted.

In forty years since the Sault canal opened, which I take as the beginning of the second period in the history of lake commerce, the tonnage of the lakes has increased six-fold in mere aggregate capacity of the various craft. The measurement of vessels of every description on the great lakes June 30th, 1894, was 1,227,000 tons. This was 27 per cent. of the total steam tonnage of the United States. The total of the United States has remained stationary during the past ten years, while in the same time that of the lakes has increased about 500,000 tons. The lakes for ten years back have built more than one-half the entire steam tonnage built in the United States. The average size is larger here than in the ocean marine. On June 30th, 1894, the lakes had 359 steamers of more than one thousand gross tons burthen, amounting to 634,642 tons. The business fleet, if I may so call it, of standard vessels engaged in carrying, is probably less than a million tons, and if it has not doubled in the last ten years in mere total capacity of vessels, the change from sail to steam, the increased speed of steamers, deeper channels and better facilities for rapid handling of cargoes, have probably quadrupled the actual efficiency of the fleet, and the best estimates place the freightage carried past Detroit last season at easily more than thirty-five million tons.

We get actual statistics at the Sault Canal, and there is every reason to suppose that they are fairly characteristic of the general increase of lake commerce. In 1884 the freight movement through the canal was three and one-half million; in 1894, thirteen and one-quarter million tons.

The evolution of the modern lake carrier should be familiar to you, living in one of the great shipbuilding States. The average depth of water through the Sault last year was under fifteen feet, and in other through trades, say, sixteen feet. Steel ships are building in Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois, to carry 4,000 tons on this draught, and 6,000 tons on a draught of eighteen feet. Their speed is fourteen miles an hour or more; they can load such a cargo of ore in a few hours, discharge it in one day, and load a cargo of soft coal in another; or, in the grain trade, they can load a cargo of 100,000 bushels of wheat in a few hours, take it into Buffalo, discharge the wheat, load a full cargo of hard coal, take on 150 tons of fuel, and be outside again, all in twenty four hours. This business fleet, taken as a whole, is not surpassed in any trade in the world.

The Lake Superior region in 1890 produced over 9,000,000 tons of iron ore, 57 per cent. of the total production and more than 50 per cent.

of the total consumption of the United States, the importation being about a million and a quarter tons. Without cheap water transportation this ore could not have reached the assembling point for materials which go into the manufacture of iron; the seat of the iron and steel industry would have been east of the Alleghenies; the development of the lake States west of Pennsylvania and of western Pennsylvania itself, would have been only a fraction of what it is, while the development of the northwest was absolutely dependent upon it. A congressional report has declared that "The great lakes furnish a highway for commerce which has no parallel in any other country."

To be continued.

A CURIOUS FACT.

While holidaying in that delightful haunt for summer sport, Muskoka, I several times went from Bala for a day's fishing down the Muskquosh and Moon Rivers, which form the outlet for the Muskoka lakes. One day a fellow tourist and myself paddled down the Musquosh half a dozen miles, and truly the trip was most enjoyable. The rapids and waterfalls are numerous, but the rocks, apparently maintaining their sturdy, proud, horizontal position mile after mile, it resulted that as we went farther and farther down the river the rocks on either side became higher and higher. These towering rocks, through which the chafing stream had for long years been cutting its way, were clothed with a thick growth of pine and many other varieties of wood, and the scenery was indeed picturesque.

To my mind there is no sport in trolling for fish by rowing or paddling yourself. If I cannot fish without having some one along to propel the boat, I don't want to fish at all. I like to be free to feel that peculiar sensation that comes over a fellow when a fish "takes hold," and challenges you to a tug of war. So when I came upon a spot below one fall where the water, after running swiftly through a narrow gorge, shoots out into a little bay, I untangled my line, attached the spoon, and cast out. The current was sufficient to take the line a good distance out, and then I would haul in, hand-over-hand, and cast out again.

The spot, to me, looked fishy (I don't mean this word in the colloquial sense, which I have seen given in some dictionary as "extravagant, like some stories told about fish, or by fishermen; improbable." I mean, it looked as if there were some fish there). Each time I threw out the line I expected a fish would take hold. I waited long and patiently, but my faith did not give out. Then I began to look about for a good place to land the fish when I should get it. No better place than the one at my feet showed itself—although it had its disadvantages. I recollected how often I had lost a fish because in landing him he got his tail on the rocks, and by a sudden "flop" on the hard fulcrum, would shake himself free of the tackle. Here was a place where all the fish I would catch at that point could "tail themselves loose." There was a ledge of rock shelving out, about a foot under the water, a number of feet. I sighed, but cast out again. This time there was a tug and a jerk. I shouted to my chum:

"I've got one!"

He looked at me from his position down the stream a short distance, but didn't say anything. I thought he showed shamefully little interest. The fish tugged and dived, went sideways and dived again. I pulled in steadily, and at last could see him. Recollecting the danger of getting him past that ledge, I stepped into the water, but slimy rocks and leather boots allowed the beggar to draw me out, will I—nill I, towards him. That wouldn't do, so ashore I went again. Raising my hands up high and pulling in the line some more, the lunge came slowly in. Now he was almost on the ledge. A moment more he was on it. Then happened what I had expected, but hoped wouldn't. He flopped. The hook came out of his mouth and my heart sank. But, oh! there was another tug! I hauled in again, most excitedly. There was no more flopping. The hook was in his tail, and he gave himself up—a sixteen pounder.

My friend was a kodak fiend, and I have a photo which verifies this whole tale.

A. W. L.

Toronto, August 17th.

IT LEADS ALL HOME COMPANIES

It Leads

In Age
In Size
In Popularity
In Actual Results

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated in 1865

The Sun Life Assurance Co.
OF CANADA

Head Office - - - MONTREAL.

Assets, 1st January, 1895 \$4,616,419 63
Income for Year 1894 1,373,596 60
Insurance in Force, January 1, 1895 31,528,569 74

R. MACAULAY, President. Hon. A. W. OGLIVIE, Vice-President.
T. B. MACAULAY, Secretary and Actuary.
IRA B. THAYER, Supt. of Agencies. G. F. JOHNSTON, Ass't Supt. of Agencies
Toronto Office, 33 Adelaide St. East.
W. T. McINTYRE, Manager. F. G. COPE, Cashier.

Subscribed Capital - - - - \$25,000,000
Paid-up and Invested - - - - 2,750,000
Total Funds - - - - - 17,500,000

Established
1824

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO'Y

Head Office:
Bartholomew Lane, LONDON, Eng.
Branch Office in Canada
157 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Rt. Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD, CHAIRMAN.
ROBERT LEWIS, Esq., CHIEF SECRETARY.

G. H. McHENRY, Mgr. for Canada.
GEO. McMURRICH, Agt. Toronto & Vicinity.

N. B.—This company having re-insured the Canadian business of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, assumes all liability under existing policies of that company as at the 1st of March, 1892.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1810.
Commenced Business in Canada in 1836.

Assets - - - - \$8,645,735 62
Net Surplus - - 2,500,346 87
Policy-holders Surplus 3,750,346 87

GEORGE L. CHASE, President. P. C. ROYCE, Secretary.
THOS. TURNBULL, Asst. Sec'y. CHAS. E. CHASE, Ass't Sec'y.
P. A. McCALLUM, Inspector, Toronto, Ont.
Agencies throughout Canada.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE.

Head Office for Canada: Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes, Montreal.

LIFE Rate Endowment Policies a Specialty } LOW Rates. World-wide Policies. Absolute Security.

Assets in Canada \$1,512,000
Deposited with Government 1,058,977
Special terms for the payment of premiums and the revival of policies.

DIRECTORS

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Robert Benny, Esq. Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.M.G. A. T. Paterson, Esq.
R. B. Angus, Esq.

B. HAL BROWN, Manager for Canada.

Toronto Agents—S. BRUCE HARMAN, Cor. Wellington and Scott Streets—
W. H. WHITE, 18 Toronto Street.

WESTERN Incorporated 1851
Fire and Marine
ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office,
Toronto,
Ont.

Capital, \$2,000,000 00
Assets, over 2,350,000 00
Annual Income 2,175,000 00

GEORGE A. COX, President.
J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. & Managing Director. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA

Gains in 4 Years: Head Office, Manning Arcade, Toronto

Dec. 31st.	Number of Lives	Amt. of Insurance	Assets not including Capital
1889	1,957	\$3,040,972	\$ 54,587.74
1893	4,148	5,269,620	238,422.33
Gains . . .	2,191	\$2,228,648	\$183,834.59

GAINS in '94 much more satisfactory for first six months than in any corresponding period. Money to Loan on easy Terms. Agents wanted.
HON. G. W. ROSS, President. H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

British America
ASSURANCE CO'Y
Fire and Marine

Head Office: Toronto
Capital \$ 750,000.00
Total Assets 1,464,654.84
Losses Paid, since organization, . . . \$14,094,183.94

DIRECTORS:
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Hon. H. C. Wood. S. F. McKinnon. Thos. Long. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D.
Robert Jaffray. Augustus Myers. H. M. Pellatt.
P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

The Federal Life
Assurance Co.
Head Office: HAMILTON, Ontario.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$700,000
Surplus Security to Policy-holders, \$704,141 26
Paid to Policy-holders, over 750,000 00

Most Liberal Policies. Age having been admitted, there is no condition, excepting the payment of Premiums, after the FIRST YEAR.
Inquire for the "Accumulation Policy," the "Compound Investment Policy," or the "Guaranteed Four per cent. Insurance Bond."

DAVID DEXTER, Man'g Director.
JAS. H. BEATTY (Pres. N. W. Transportation Line), President.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE

Head Office, Toronto

Compared with the corresponding period of 1894 the business of the Manufacturers Life to date shows the following . . . substantial increases . . .

In premium income, an increase of 20 per cent.
In interest income, an increase of 260 per cent.
In new business, an increase of 43 per cent.

GEO. GOODERHAM, President.
GEO. A. STERLING, Secretary. J. F. JUNKIN, Genera Manager

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

REVENUE 1894.

Fire Income	\$8,603,177
Life Income	4,498,943
Total Revenue.....	\$13,102,120
Total Assets.....	\$58,998,248
Canadian Investments	5,297,598

Resident Agents in Toronto :

R. N. GOOCH H. W. EVANS
F. H. GOOCH

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Managing Director,
MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1720

The London Assurance

Total . .
Funds . .
\$18,000,000.

Head Office Canada Branch, MONTREAL

FIRE RISKS o o o o o o o o o o
accepted at current rates

E. A. LILLY, Manager.

Toronto—S. BRUCE HARMAN, General Agent,
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SUN

FOUNDED A.D.
1710

INSURANCE FIRE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE

Threadneedle St., London, Eng.

Transacts Fire Business only, and is the oldest
purely Fire Office in the world.

Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities, exceeds
\$7,000,000.

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15 Wellington St. East

TORONTO, ONT.

J. M. BLACKBURN, Manager
W. ROWLAND, Inspector

This Company commenced business in Canada by
depositing \$300,000 with the Dominion Government for
security of Canadian Policy-holders.

Lancashire Insurance Co.

Of England

Capital and Assets Exceed
\$20,000,000

Absolute Security

CANADA BRANCH

Head Office - TORONTO

J. G. THOMPSON, Manager

Agents for Toronto—LOVE & HAMILTON, 59 Yonge St



Standard Life Assurance Co.

Established 1825.
Head Office for Canada :
MONTREAL

Invested Funds..... \$39,500,000
Investments in Canada 11,300,000

1895 BONUS YEAR

Low rates. Absolute security.
Unconditional policies.
Claims settled immediately on proof of death and
No delay.

J. HUTTON EALFOUR, Superintendent W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.
CHAS. HUNTER, Chief Agent.

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Invested Funds..... \$46,872,992
Investments in Canada 1,573,639

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. H. Starnes, Chairman; Edmund
J. Barbeau, Esq., Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., A. F.
Gault, Esq., Samuel Finley, Esq.

Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Dwelling
Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms.
JOS. B. REED, Toronto Agent, 20 Wellington St. East.
G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for Dom., Montreal.



INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALFRED WRIGHT,

Mgr. for Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West.
MARTER & YORK, Agents, Toronto.
TELEPHONE 600.

The IMPERIAL Insurance Co., Ltd.

"FIRE"

Established in London, 1803
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$6,000,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER \$8,000,000

Agencies in all the principal towns of the Dominion.
CANADIAN BRANCH OFFICE :
Company's Bldg., 107 St. James St., Montreal
E. D. LACY, Resident Mgr. for Canada.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Instituted Queen Anne
IN THE A.D.
Reign of - 1714 -

T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager,
Cor. McGill & St. James Sts., Montreal

Guardian FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED \$22,000,000

Head Office for Canada :
Guardian Assurance Bldg., Montreal

E. P. HEATON, Manager
G. A. ROBERTS, Sub-Manager

Toronto Office, Cor. King and Toronto Sts.

HENRY D. P. ARMSTRONG,
Phone No 450 General Agent.

The Investment Annuity Policy —OF THE— North American Life Assurance Company

Provides that at death, or if on the Endowment Plan, at
the maturity of the endowment period, the Company
will pay the amount of insurance in 20 or 25 equal
annual instalments, the first of such to be paid on the
occurrence of the event or at the expiration of the en-
dowment period. This plan at once secures to the ben-
eficiary an absolute guaranteed income for the period
selected.

The particular features of this plan are not embodied
in any other policy of insurance offered to the insuring
public of Canada. It contains elements which no com-
pany has yet offered to the insured.

A much lower rate of premium is chargeable on it
than on the other plans of insurance, on account of the
payment of the face of the policy being extended over a
period of twenty or twenty-five years.

The favorite method of accumulating the profits is
equally applicable to this plan of insurance as to the
other investment plans of the Company.

For further particulars apply to any of the Company's
Agents, or to

WM. McCABE,
Managing Director.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company

Of London, Eng.

Head Office, Canada,
British Empire Building,
MONTREAL.

Government Deposit, \$747,207.34

Results of Valuation, 1893

Larger Cash Surplus
Increased Bonus
Valuation Reserves Strengthened

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES GRANTED

SEND FOR TERMS.

F. STANCLIFFE,
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Fire Ins. Co. Established
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The only "Fire Mutual" Licensed by the Dominion
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Buildings and their contents insured at the lowest
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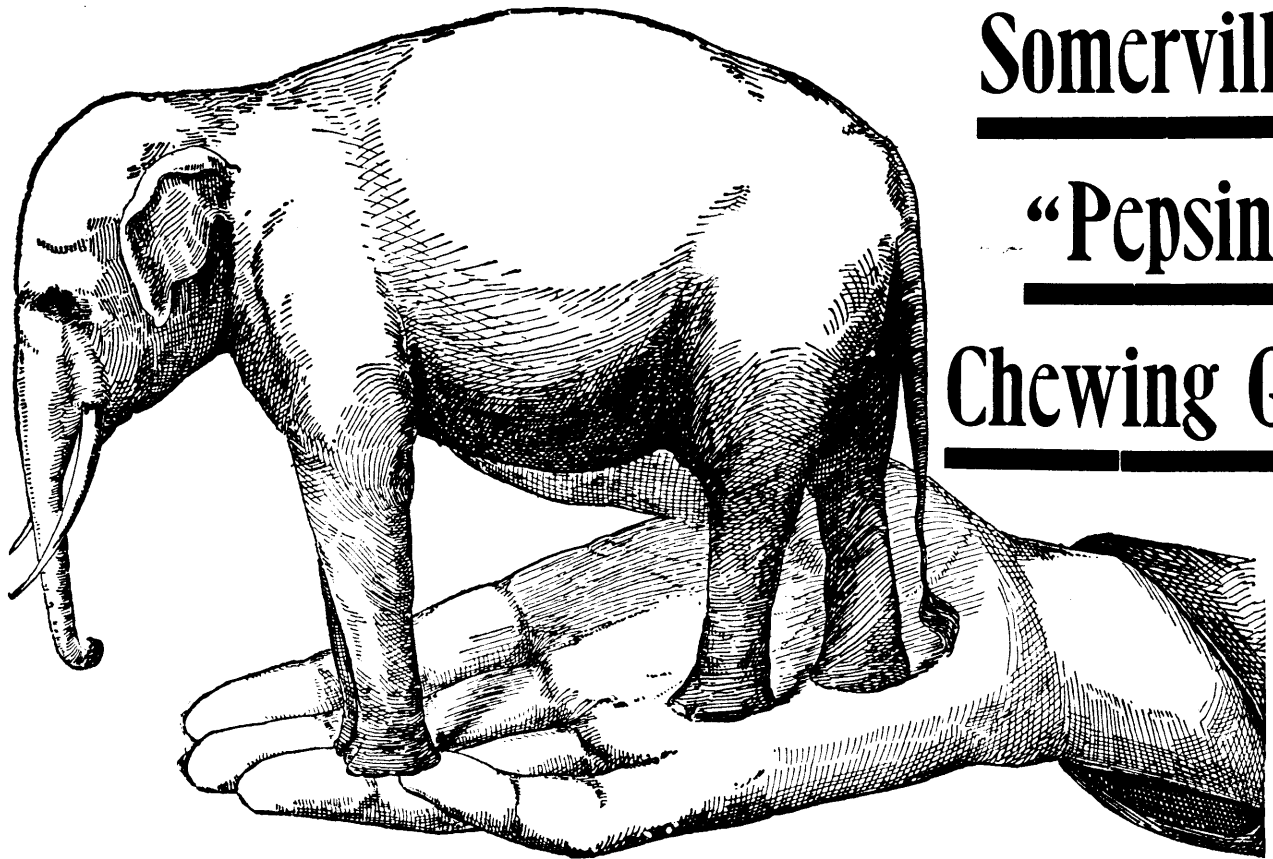
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1. Every description of Life Assurance business.
2. World-wide Policies.
3. Fair Rates.
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society's policies a first-class investment.

Reliable agents wanted.

J. FRITH JEFFERS, Sec'y for Canada

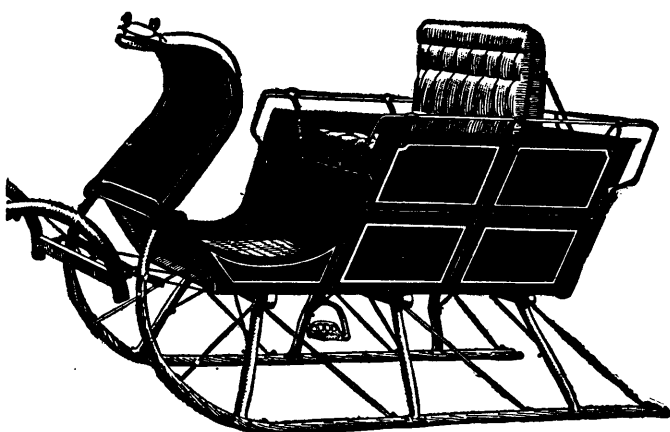
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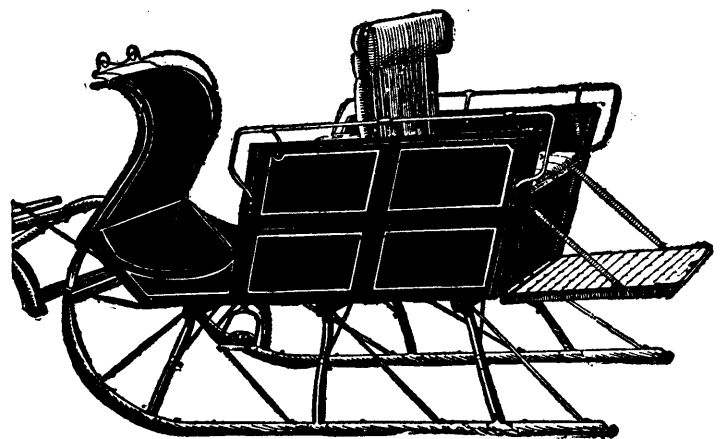
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Big Thing to have **ON HAND** for **DYSPEPSIA**. Somerville's "Pepsin" Gum Recommended by Physicians. Take no other.

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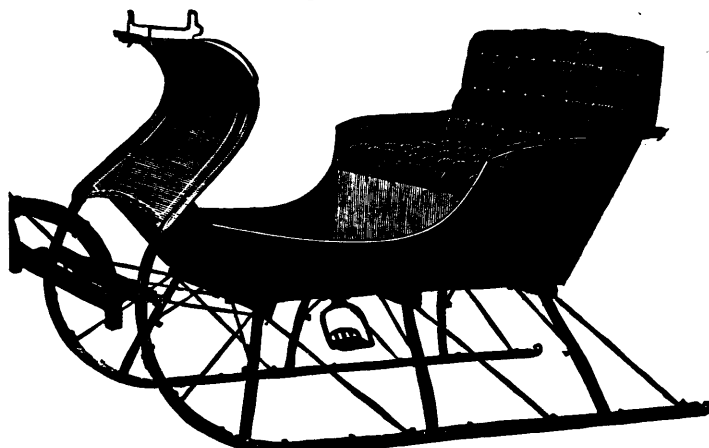


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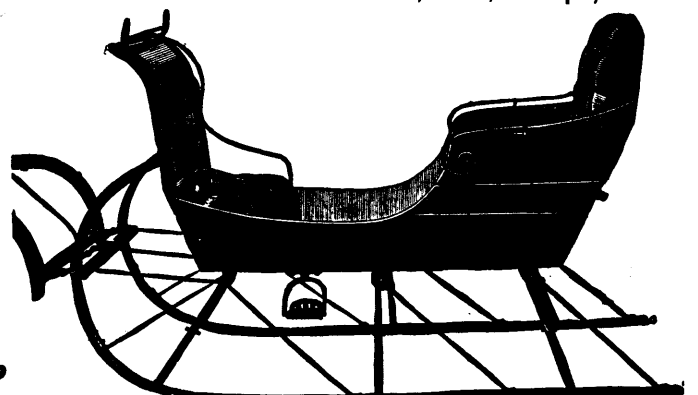
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