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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. XII—NO 21.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1878

SUBSCRIPTION
\$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

JNO. MACDONALD & COMP'Y.
FOR
Black Lustres
UNICORN BRAND.

This is the registered property of
the House.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,
38 & 40 WELLINGTON ST. EAST,
TORONTO.

38 Fountain street, Manchester, England.
Toronto, Nov 14, 1878.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S
POWDERS.
—
ELEY'S
WADS & CAPS.
—
POUCHES & FLASKS.
—
GUNS.

LOCKS, NIPPLES, &c., &c.
—
RICE LEWIS & SON,
TORONTO.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1878. FALL. 1878.

**A. R. McMASTER
& BROTHER,**

have opened out a

General Assortment

OF THEIR

IMPORTATIONS,

and will be glad to see their customers and friends
AT

No. 12 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

OFFICES—34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E. C.

Toronto, Sept. 2d, 1878.

A. M. SMITH.

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY,

Importers of

TEAS, SUGARS,

AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

No. 9 Front St. East, Toronto,

Offer for sale in store and to arrive

NEW OONGOU TEAS, (Season 1878-79.)

ASSAM PEKOES.

SCENTED ORANGE PEKOES.

UNCOLORED JAPANS.

PORTO RICO SUGARS.

YELLOW REFINED "

SMITH & KEIGHLEY.

Toronto Aug. 16, 1878.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

LYBSTER

Manufacturing Co'sy.

LYBSTER COTTONS, 32, 35, 37 in.
LYBSTER TWILL SHEETINGS.
LYBSTER DENIMS, Blue and Brown.
LYBSTER CHECK SHIRTING, extra
heavy.

LYBSTER TICKINGS, all numbers.
LYBSTER YARNS, all numbers.

Above Goods all made long staple American Cotton
and sold us from the Loom without any dressing or cal-
endering.

Gordon Mackay & Co.
Cor. Bay and Front Sts.

Toronto, June 7, 1878.

FRESH LINES of GOODS

coming forward steadily.

We have Received this Week

- 6 Cases NEW DRESS GOODS.
- 3 " BLACK VELVETEENS.
- 2 " BLACK SILKS.
- 6 " ROLLED LININGS.
- 15 " CANTON FLANNELS.
- 2 " FANCY WOOL GOODS.

SAMSON,
KENNEDY,
& GEMMEL,

44 SCOTT AND 19 COLBORNE STS.

TORONTO

Toronto, November, 1878

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.**NOTICE**

is hereby given that a

Dividend of 5 per cent.

UPON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK

of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its

BANKING HOUSE IN THIS CITY,

on and after

Monday, the Second Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from

The 16th to the 30th of Nov. next,

Both days inclusive.

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 15th Oct., 1878.

The Canadian
BANK OF COMMERCE.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$8,000,000
Rest - - - - - 1,400,000

DIRECTORS.HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, *President.*HON. ADAM HOPE, *Vice-President.*

Noah Barnhart Esq. James Michie, Esq.
William Elliot, Esq. T. Sutherland Stayer, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.
A. R. McMaster, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Inspector.

New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby, Agents.
Chicago—J. G. Orchard, Agent.

BRANCHES.

Barrie,	Guelph,	Simcoe,
Belleville,	Hamilton,	Stratford,
Brantford,	London,	Strathroy,
Chatham,	Lucan,	Thorold,
Collingwood,	Montreal,	Toronto,
Dundas,	Orangeville,	Walkerton,
Dunnville,	Ottawa,	Windsor,
Galt,	Paris,	Woodstock.
Goderich,	Peterboro',	
	St. Catharines,	
	Sarnia,	

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made on the most favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

New York—The American Exchange National Bank.
London England—The Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.

London Office—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

John James Cater.	H. J. B. Kendall.
R. A. B. Dobree,	J. J. Kingsford,
Henry R. Farrar,	Frederic Lubbock,
Alexander Gillespie	A. H. Phillpotts,
Richard H. Glyn,	J. Murray Robertson.

Secretary—R. W. BRADFORD.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY—General Manager.

Wm. GRINDLAY—Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London,	Kingston,	Fredericton, N.B.
Brantford,	Ottawa,	Halifax, N.S.
Paris,	Montreal,	Victoria, B.C.
Hamilton,	Quebec,	Stanley, B.C.
Toronto,	St. John, N.B.	

Agents in the United States.

NEW YORK.—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson—Agts

SAN FRANCISCO.—A. McKinlay, Agent.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—J. Goodfellow, Agent.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents: Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand—Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

CONSOLIDATED BANK
OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 5.**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

that a dividend of

THREE (3) PER CENT.**UPON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK**

Of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the

BANK AND ITS BRANCHES

on and after

MONDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF DEC. NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of NOVEMBER next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. B. RENNY,

GEN. MANAGER.

Montreal, Oct. 24th, 1878.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

Dividend of Three-and-a-Half Per Cent.

upon the paid-up

CAPITAL STOCK

Of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, being at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

and that the same will be payable at its

Banking House in this City

on and after

MONDAY, 2nd DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

16th to the 30th of November next,
both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
General Manager

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1878.

THE
BANK OF TORONTO,
CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 45.**NOTICE**

is hereby given that a Dividend of

Three and One-half per cent for the
current half-year,

being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the

BANK AND ITS BRANCHES,

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, the Second Day of December next.**THE TRANSFER BOOKS**

will be closed from the

Sixteenth to the Thirtieth day of
Nov., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. COULSON, Cashier.

Toronto, 30th Oct., 1878.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK
OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President.
Hon. L. C. OWEN, GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.
Hon. A. A. MACDONALD, ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq., ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.
Wm. McLEAN, Cashier.

AGENTS
LONDON—THE CITY BANK.
NEW YORK—THE BANK OF NEW YORK.
BOSTON—THE BOSTON NATIONAL BANK.
MONTREAL ST. JOHN, AND HALIFAX—THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Collections made in all parts of the Island on the most favorable terms, and returns promptly remitted.

THE DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. REST, \$310,000.

Head Office—Toronto.
R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. J. H. KANE, Assistant
MULOCK & CAMPBELL, Solicitors. Cashier.
Queen Street Branch..... Price, Manager.

AGENTS
Oshawa Agency..... W. H. Hol and, Agent.
Oshawa do..... N. H. Cowdrv, do
Orillia do..... H. S. Scadding, do
Whitby do..... H. B. Taylor, do
Bowmanville do..... J. A. Codd, do
Cobourg do..... W. D. Burn, do
Brampton do..... R. D. Gamble, do
Napanea do..... R. A. Helliwell, do
Liverpool Market do..... J. H. Horsey, do
Montreal Agents..... The Bank of Montreal.
New York Agents..... Messrs C. F. Smithers & W. Watson.
London Agents..... The National Bk of Scotland, on loan

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That a dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. C. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Hamilton, 23rd Oct., 1878.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP, 507,750

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:
HON. T. N. GIBBS, M.P., President.
W. F. COWAN, Vice-President.
A. T. TODD, W. F. ALLAN
FRED. WYLD, DR. MORTON,
R. C. JAMIESON,
J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

AGENCIES.
Bradford, Harriston, Newcastle,
Cannington, Markham, Colborne,
Picton,
Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson.
London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

Union Bank of Lower Can.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
Head Office, Quebec.

DIRECTORS.
ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President.
Hon. G. IRVINE, Vice-President.
W. Sharples, Esq. Hon. Thos. McGreevy,
D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq.
C. E. Levey, Esq.
Cashier—P. MacEwen. Inspector—G. H. Balfour.
BRANCHES.—Savings Bank (Upper Town), Montreal.
Ottawa, Three Rivers.
Foreign Agents.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank

The Chartered Banks.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, 400,000.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS.

JOHN MOLSON, Esq., President.
Hon. THOMAS WORKMAN, M.P., Vice-President.
T. JAMES CLAXTON, Esq. R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq.
Hon. D. L. MACPHERSON, H. A. NELSON, Esq.
MILES WILLIAMS, Esq.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Cashier.
M. HEATON, Inspector.

BRANCHES OF THE MOLSONS BANK:
Brockville, Millbrook, St. Thomas,
Exeter, Morrisburg, Toronto,
Ingersoll, Owen Sound, Sorel, P.Q.
London, Ridgeway, Campbellton, N.B.
Meaford, Smith's Falls.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Stadscora Bank.
Ontario and Manitoba—Ontario Bank and Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick, St. John.
Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Co. and its Branches.
Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of Halifax,
Charlottetown & Summerside.

Newfoundland—Commercial Bk of Newfoundland, St. Johns.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
New York—Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton Bliss & Co., Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson;
Boston, Merchants' National Bank; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago—First National Bank Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bank.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.
London—Bank of Montreal, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of Exchange.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Incorporated 1832.

Capital paid up \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$200,000

PRESIDENT—JOHN S. MACLEAN.
CASHIER—THOS. FYSHE.

DIRECTORS.

John Doull, Samuel A. White.
James J. Bremner, Daniel Cronan.

Head Office - - Halifax, N.S.

Branches:

Amherst, Digby, North Sydney,
Annapolis, Kentville, Pictou,
Bridgetown, New Glasgow, Yarmouth, St. John N.B.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX

Capital - - - \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

J. A. MOREN, Esq., President.
JOHN GIBSON, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. ROBT. BOAK, M. P. BLACK, Esq.,
W. P. WEST, Esq., W. J. STAIRS, Esq.
EDWARD SMITH, Esq.

W. S. STIRLING, Esq., Cashier.

Agency at Annapolis, Nova Scotia.
Agents in London—London and Westminster Bank.
Agents in New York—National Bank of Commerce.
Agents in Boston—Merchant's National Bank.
Agents in Montreal—La Banque du Peuple.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000 (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)

DIRECTORS.

Robert Gillespie, Esq., (London Director and of Montreal) Chairman. Jas. Anderson, Esq., (Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Co.) Eden Colville, Esq., (Deputy Governor Hudson's Bay Co.) H. D. Harrison, Esq., (Messrs. Falkner, Bell & Co., San Francisco). Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G., (Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London.)

London Office—28 Cornhill, London.
Branches at San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, British Columbia.

Agents in Canada and the United States—The Bank of Montreal.

The Bank of Montreal will undertake collections or other banking business in connection with the Province of British Columbia through the above Bank.
Victoria, B. C., Dec., 1876.

The Chartered Banks.

Eastern Townships Bank

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID IN 31st MAR., 1877. 1,328,684
RESERVE FUND 300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. W. HENEKER, Pres. C. BROOKS, Vice-Pres't.
B. Pomroy. A. A. Adams. Hon. J. H. Pope
G. K. Foster. E. O. Brigham. G. G. Stevens.
Hon. T. Lee Terrill.

Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que
WM. FARWELL, Cashier.

BRANCHES.
Waterloo. Cowansville. Stanstead.
Coaticook. Richmond.

Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England—London & County Bank.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points, and promptly remitted for.

THE QUEBEC BANK

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

Head Office, Quebec

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., President.
WILLIAM WITALL, Esq., Vice-President.
Sir N. F. Belleau, Knight.
Henry Fry, Esq. R. H. Smith, Esq.
T. H. Dunn, Esq. William White, Esq.
JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

Branches and Agencies in Canada:
Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.
Montreal, Que. St. Catharines, Ont. Three Rivers,
Thorold, (Ont.)
C. HENRY, Inspector.

Agents in New York—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co
Agents in London—The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Paris—Gustave Bossange.

UNION BANK

OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1868.

CHARLES PALMER, Esq., President.
GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN.
BRANCHES, SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

AGENTS IN

Montreal.....Bank of Montreal.
New York.....National Park Bank.
Boston.....Merchants' National Bank.
London, Eng.....Union Bank of London.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

Established in 1835.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000

Head Office, Montreal.

C. S. CHERRIER, President.
A. A. TROTTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
New York—National Bank of the Republic
Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

Bank of Prince Edward Island.

INCORPORATED 1856.

DIRECTORS;

Hon. Joseph Hensley, President
Hon. John Longworth. Hon. W. W. Lord
Hon. Daniel Davies. Hon. T. Heath Haviland
Richard Hearts, Esq. James Peake, Esq.
J. R. Brecken, Cashier.

AGENTS

London, England.....Union Bank of London.
New York.....Messrs. M. K. Jeap, Fatou & Co
Boston.....National Exchange Bank.
Montreal.....Bank of Montreal.
St. John.....Bank of New Brunswick.
Halifax.....Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Chartered Banks.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 8.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of Dec. Next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1878, both days inclusive.

H. S. STRATHY,
Cashier.

Toronto, 22nd Oct. 1878.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed 910,800

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President,
T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St. Catharines,
JOHN SMITH, Esq., T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq.,
HON. JAS. R. BENSON, Wm. RAMSAY, Esq.,
St. Catharines, R. CARRIE, Esq.,
P. HUGHES, Esq., JOHN FISHER, Esq.,
D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley, (The old Exchange Building, Toronto.)

Branches—Dunnville, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland and Fergus.

Gold and Currency Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

PICTOU BANK, PICTOU, N. S.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$500,000

DIRECTORS:

JOHN CRERAR, Pres. R. P. GRANT, Vice-Pres.
DONALD FRASER, Esq. JOHN R. NOONAN, Esq.
ROBERT DOULL, Esq. ISAAC A. GRANT, Esq.
JAMES KITCHIN, Esq.
THOS. WATSON, Manager.
BRANCHES—New Glasgow, N.S., and Stellarton.
D. M. FRASER, Agent.
AGENTS.—Halifax, Union Bank of Halifax.
Montreal, Bank of Montreal.
Charlottetown Union Bank, P.E.I.
New York, Bell & Smithers, Agents Bank of Montreal.
London, Eng., Imperial Bank.

STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC,

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, on and after Monday, the Second day December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

WM. R. DEAN,

Quebec, 24th Oct., 1878.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL, LIVERPOOL, N. S.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$500,000

DR. FORBES, M.P., President.
THOMAS REES, Esq., Vice-President.
JOHN A. LESLIE, Manager.
ROBIE S. STERNES, Cashier.

AGENTS—Bank of Nova Scotia and its Correspondents

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$900,000
RESERVE, - - - - - 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S. | George Maclean, Cashier

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOMAS E. KENNY, Esq., President.
HON. JEREMIAH NORTHUP, Senator, Vice-Pres.
Hon. James Butler, M.L.C. Thomas A. Ritchie, Esq.
Michael Dwyer, Esq. Allison Smith, Esq.

AGENCIES.

Antigonish—T. M. King. Bridgewater—Andrew Gow.
Pictou—Wm. Ives. Sydney—J. E. Burchell.
Mailand (Hants Co.)—George Frieze.
Truro—Martin Dickie. Weymouth—Hon. C. Campbell, jr.
Charlottetown, P.E.I. Owen Connolly, Agent.
Summerside Stephen McNeill, "

BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S.

L. E. BAKER President.

DIRECTORS:

C. E. BROWN, Vice-President.
John Lovitt, Hugh Cann, J. W. Moody.
T. W. JOHNS Cashier.

Correspondents at

Halifax The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
St. John The Bank of Montreal.
do. The Bank of British North America.
Montreal The Bank of Montreal.
New York The National Citizens Bank.
Boston The Eliot 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.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$2,000,000
" SUBSCRIBED 2,000,000
" PAID-UP 3,000,000

DIRECTORS.

HON. E. CHINIC, President.
HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President.
Hy. Atkinson, Esq. Ol. Robitaille, Esq., M.D.
U. Tessier, jr. Joseph Hamel, Esq.
P. Vallee, Esq.
FRS. VEZINA, Cashier.
Montreal Branch—J. B. Sancer, Manager.
Sherbrooke—P. Lafrance, Manager.
Ottawa Branch—Sam. Benoit, Manager.
Agents in New York—National Bank of the Republic.
England—National Bank of Scotland.
Other agencies in all parts of the Dominion.

People's Bank of Halifax.

Capital authorized \$800,000
Capital paid up 600,000

DIRECTORS:

GORGE H. STARR, Esq., President.
R. W. FRASER, Esq., Vice-President.
C. H. M. BLACK, Esq. W. J. COLEMAN, Esq.
Hon. JAMES COCHRAN, PATRICK POWER, Esq., M.P.
N. L. WEST, Esq.

PETER JACK, Esq. Cashier.
Branches: Lockport and Wolfville, N. S.

AGENTS IN LONDON The Union Bank of London.
" NEW YORK The Bank of New York.
" BOSTON Williams & Hall.
" ONT. & QUE. The Ontario Bank.

BANK OF OTTAWA. OTTAWA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in this City, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of DECEMBER next. The chair to be taken at three o'clock p.m. By order of the Board.

P. ROBERTSON, Cashier.

Ottawa, 29th October, 1878.

The Chartered Banks.

ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 43.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That a Dividend of three per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of December next.

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

By order of the Board,

D. FISHER, Gen. Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Toronto, 23rd Oct., 1878.

HALIFAX BANKING CO'Y. HALIFAX, N.S.

Established 1825.
CAPITAL PAID UP \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM. M. HARRINGTON PRESIDENT.
ROBIE UNIACKE VICE-PRESIDENT.
F. D. CORBETT. | THOMAS BAYNE. | L. J. MORTON.
SAMUEL H. BLACK Cashier.

AGENCIES.

Truro, N.S. C. H. BLANCHARD, Agent
Parrsboro, N.S. A. S. TOWNSEND, Agent.

AGENTS.

London, G. B. Union Bank of London.
Montreal Molson's Bank.
New York Bank of New York.
Boston Suffolk National Bank.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, President. T. CAVERHILL, Vice-Pres.
A. W. Ogilvie Thomas Tiffin,
E. K. Greene, James Crathern,
Alex. Buntin.
C. R. MURRAY, Cashier. GEO. BURN, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Hamilton, Ont. C. M. Counsell, Manager.
Aylmer, Ont. J. G. Billeit, do.
Park Hill, Ont. T. L. Rogers, do.
Bedford, P.Q. R. Terroux, jr., do.
Brussels John Leckie, do.
Exeter W. A. Hastings, do.

AGENTS.

Quebec City Owen Murphy.
Nova Scotia Merchants Bank of Halifax.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—The Alliance Bank, (Limited).
New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs.
Hilmers, McGowan & Co.
Chicago—Union National Bank.
Buffalo—Bank of Buffalo.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Collections made promptly and remitted for at lowest rates.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMP'Y

Are prepared to make Loans on approved

Real Estate Security.

It offers amongst others the following advantages:—

1. The mortgage is at a long date, but may be discharged at any time, on usual notice.
 2. Repaid gradually by a Sinking Fund.
 3. Interest paid half-yearly or yearly.
 4. No Commissions allowed or charged.
 5. No expenses of renewals.
 6. Loan completed with greatest despatch.
- The Company also purchases mortgages at liberal rates. Forms of application and full particulars may be had on application to
- D. MCGEE, Secretary,
23 Toronto Street Toronto.

DOMINION

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CAN.
DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOV'T, \$50,000.

PRESIDENT:
JOHN HARVEY (of J. Harvey & Co.)
VICE-PRESIDENT:
JAMES SIMPSON (of Simpson, Stuart & Co.)
MANAGER—F. R. DESPARD.
TORONTO OFFICE—9 TORONTO ST., H. P. ANDREW, Agent.
MONTREAL OFFICE—55 St. F. Xavier St., W. R. OSWALD, Agent.
LONDON OFFICE—Richmond St., F. B. BEDDOME, Agent.

THE London Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Late "THE AGRICULTURAL"

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital 1st January, 1878, \$250,863.58, with 40,167 Policies in force.

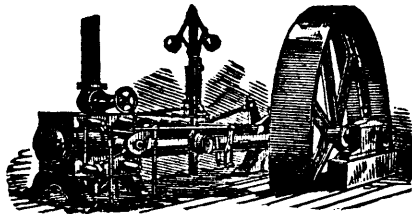
Crowell Willson, President. Daniel Black, Vice-Pres.
W. R. Vining, Treasurer. C. G. Cody, Fire Inspector.

This old established *Fire Mutual* licensed by the Dominion Government, still continues to do the largest and safest business in Canada. It was the first to give FARMERS and OWNERS OF ISOLATED RESIDENCES their insurances at reasonable rates, and it has never embarked in business of a more hazardous nature. Issuing no dividends to pay stockholders, and the expenses of working being kept at the lowest possible figures, the cost of insurance is proportionately small.

Apply to any of the agents or address

D. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

S. THOMPSON, 86 King St. East, Toronto, Agent for Toronto and South York.



WM. HAMILTON,

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,
MANUFACTURERS OF

The Latest Improved Corliss Engine
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Upright Engines and Boilers,
from four to twenty
Horse Power.

THE BEST

Boston Rubber Belting.

FIRE AND OTHER HOSE at Lowest prices

Aikenhead & Crombie

AGENTS.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES	
						Toronto, Nov. 13.	Cash value per share.
British North America	150	\$ 4,866,666	\$ 4,866,666	1,216,000	2 1/2		
Canadian Bank of Commerce	100	6,000,000	1,400,000	4,600,000	4	110 1/2	111 1/2
Consolidated	100	4,000,000	3,467,352	232,000	3 1/2	71	71.00
Du Peuple	50	1,500,000	1,600,000	240,000	2 1/2		
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,378,293	300,000	4		
Exchange Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	3		
Federal Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	130,000	3 1/2	105	105 1/2
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	707,950	60,000	4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Imperial	100	910,000	878,855	70,000	4	99 1/2	102
Jacques Cartier	50	1,000,000	960,745				
Mechanics' Bank	50	213,374	194,744				
Merchants' Bank of Canada	50	5,798,267	5,493,330	475,000	3 1/2		92
Metropolitan		In liquid'tn					
Molson's Bank	100	2,000,000	1,996,715	400,000	4	102	99 1/2
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,998,400	5,500,000	6		153
Maritime	100	1,000,000	678,830		3		
Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	3		
Dominion Bank	50	1,000,000	970,250	290,000	4		117
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,996,156	100,000	4	77 1/2	
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	475,000	3		
Standard	50	507,750	507,750		3		81
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	4		124
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	1,992,490	18,000	2		
Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	904,562	904,562	3		
Bank Ottawa		579,800	563,391	16,000	3 1/2		
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50	400,000	400,000	103,000	5		149
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	1,430,000	583,320	83,500	4 1/2		136
Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	5		180 1/2
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Soc.	50	800,000	502,625	74,000	5	126	127
Ontario Savings & Invest. Society	50	1,000,000	718,018	144,000	5		135
Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	50	450,000	448,576	33,721	4		112 1/2
Freshold Loan and Savings Company	100	600,000	600,000	200,000	5		150 1/2
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.	100	950,000	775,883	87,000	4		115
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society	50	1,000,000	977,622	220,000	5		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		3		
Montreal City Gas Co.	60	2,000,000	1,798,188		5		
Montreal City Passenger Railway Co.	50	600,000	400,000		5		
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	1,565,000	1,565,000		3		
Dominion Telegraph Company	50		0 1/2	220	3		79 81
Imperial Loan Society	50	600,000	544,800	42,000	4		114
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	713,971	90,000	4 1/2		116 1/2
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50	600,000			2 1/2 p.c. 3 m	112	110
Union Permanent Building Society	50	400,000	360,000	60,000	5		140 1/2
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	990,862	315,500	5		150 1/2

SECURITIES.		Toronto.	Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 1/2 ct. stg.	5 1/2 ct. stg.	101 1/2	
Do. do. 5 1/2 ct. cur.	5 1/2 ct. cur.	99 1/2	
Do. do. 5 1/2 ct. stg., 1885	7 1/2 ct. cur.		
Dominion 6 1/2 ct. stock		101 1/2	
Dominion Bonds			
Montreal Harbour bonds 6 1/2 p. c.			
Do. Corporation 6 1/2 ct.			
Do. 7 1/2 ct. Stock			
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 ct., 20 years		99 1/2	
County Debentures		102	
Township Debentures		98	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—(Quotations on the London Market.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPY.	Share par val.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	5	Briton M. & G. Life	£10	1	22 6
50,000	15	C. Union F. L. & M	50	5	17 1/2
5,000	10	Edinburgh Life	100	15	42
20,000	3-5	Guardian	100	50	72
12,000	17 yearly	Imperial Fire	100	25	151
100,000	6	Lancashire F. & L	20	2	78-7 1/2
10,000	11	Life Ass'n of Scot.	40	8 1/2	33
35,862	3	London Ass. Corp.	25	12 1/2	68 x d
10,000	1-4	Lon. & Lancash. L	10	27	1 1/2
17,14	14	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L	20	2	15 1/2
30,000	0	Northern F. & L.	100	5 00	41
40,000	2-1-6	North Brit. & Mer	50	6 1/2	41 1/2
6,722	19 p. phen.	Phoenix			300 1/2 x d
200,000	3	Queen Fire & Life	10	1	3 1/2
100,000	18	Royal Insurance	20	3	20 1/2
100,000	12 1/2	Scot's Commercial	10	1	2 1/2
50,000	7 1/2	Scottish Imp. F. & L	10	1	29 1/2
20,000	10	Scot. Prov. F. & L	50	3	12 1/2
10,000	3-10	Standard Life	50	12	79
4,000	5	Star Life	25	1 1/2	13

CANADIAN.		AMERICAN.	
0,000	5-6 mo	1853	1,500
2,500	7 1/2	1819	30,000
20,000		1810	10,000
5,000		1863	5,000
5,000	8-12 mos.	Etna L. of Hart.	100
5,000		Etna F. of Hart.	100
4,000		Hartford, of Har	100
2,500		Travelers' L. & Ac	101
1,085		Phoenix, B'klyn.	50
2,000			
20,000	15, 12 mos		

When org'niz	No. of Shares.	NAME OF CO'Y.	Par val. of Sh'rs.	Offered	Asked
1853	1,500	Etna L. of Hart.	100	400	500
1819	30,000	Etna F. of Hart.	100	248	250
1810	10,000	Hartford, of Har	100	208 1/2	210
1863	5,000	Travelers' L. & Ac	101	177	180
		Phoenix, B'klyn.	50	162 1/2	162

RAILWAYS.		Sh'rs.	London, Nov. 11.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence		£100	102
Do. do.	6 1/2 p. c. stg. m. bds.	100	102
Canada Southern 7 p. c. 1st Mortgage		100	77 1/2
Do. do. 6 p. c. Pref Shares		100	48 1/2
Grand Trunk		100	64
New Prov. Certificates issued at 22 1/2		100	
Do. Eq. F. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 p. c		100	104
Do. Eq. Bonds, and charge		100	99 1/2
Do. First Preference, 5 1/2 p. c.		100	37
Do. Second Pref. Stock, 5 1/2 p. c		100	11 1/2
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 p. c		100	20 1/2
Great Western		100	102
Do. 5 1/2 p. c. Bonds, due 1877-78		100	81
Do. 5 1/2 p. c. Deb. Stock		100	100
Do. 6 per cent bonds 1890		100	104
International Bridge 6 p. c.		100	33 1/2
Midland, 6 1/2 p. c. 1st Pref. Bonds		100	101
Northern Can., 6 1/2 p. c. 1st Pref. Bds.		100	101
Do. do. Second do.		100	101
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 6 p. c. Stock		100	32 1/2
Toronto and Nipissing, Stock		100	
Do. Bonds		100	
Wellington, Grey & Bruce, p. c. 1st Mor		100	65

E X C H A N G E.		Toronto.	Montrea
Bank on London, 60 days			98 9 1/2
Gold Drafts do on sight			
American Silver		13 15	dis.

**VICTORIA MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

Hamilton Branch
Within range of Hydrants in Hamilton.

Water-Works Branch:
Within range of Hydrants in any locality having efficient water-works.

General Branch:
Farm and other non-hazardous property only.
One branch not liable for debts or obligations of the others.

GEO. H. MILLS, *President.*
W. D. BOOKER, *Secretary.*

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
A. M. WADE, Imperial Buildings, No. 30 Adelaide street East, Toronto.

THE	Interest Tables
RATE	AND Account Averager.
INLAID.	4% to 10%. PRIOE. \$5.
	C. C. COOK, Imperial Bank, Toronto.

THE
ISOLATED RISK
And Farmers' Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, -- -- \$600,000.

Deposit with the Dominion Government, \$101,000.

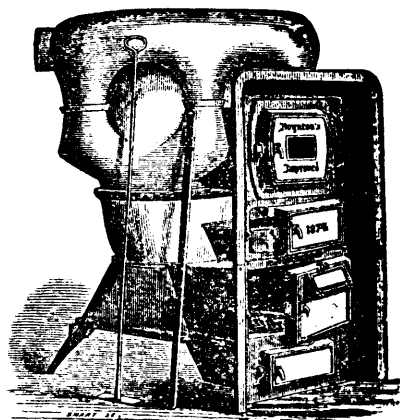
President—Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P.
Vice-President—GEORGE GREIG, Esq.
D. F. SHAW, Inspector. J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Manager
G. RANKS, Asst. do

**CAMPBELL'S
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.**

OFFICES :—York Chambers, 1 Court Street,
TORONTO.

Insurance of all kinds effected and losses adjusted.
W. CAMPBELL. | W. B. CAMPBELL.
ARE YOU INSURED ?

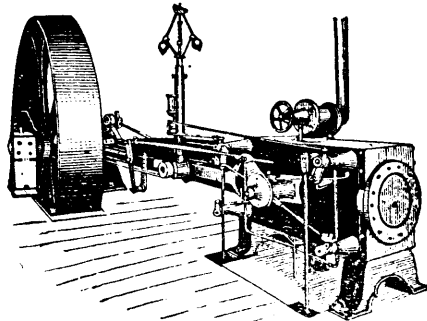
**THE BOYNTON
HOT AIR FURNACE**



In sizes suitable for Churches, School's, Halls, and Private Residences. Perfectly free from gas. Estimates given.

LIDLAW, BOWES & CO.,
Manufacturers, 84, 86, 88, and 90 Mary Street
Hamilton, Ont.

INGLIS & HUNTER



GUELPH, ONT.

Our CORLISS ENGINE
Obtained First Prize
AT
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1877.

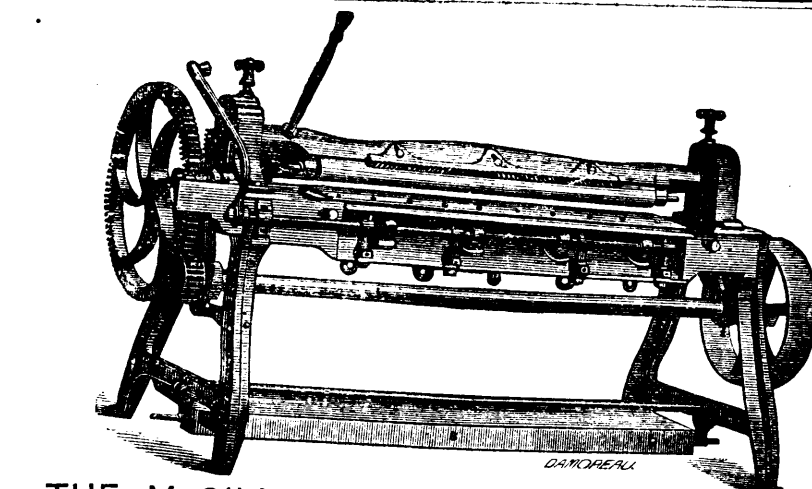
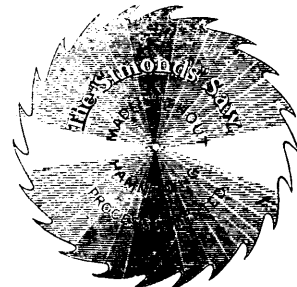


THE "SIMONDS" SAWS

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are straightened by means of heat and pressure, and are perfectly uniform in temper. Being free from uneven strain or buckle, they stand up to their work better. A trial of the "Simonds" Saws will satisfy any mill man that he cannot afford to use Saws made by the old process.

R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines, Ontario,
Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.



THE MCGILL MANUFACTURING CO. OSHAWA.
Having purchased the General Machinery business and Patterns from the Jos. Hall Co., are now prepared to furnish
Leffel Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Printing Presses, Leather Splitting
Machines, Knife Grinders, and all kinds of Mill Castings, Machinery, &c.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TANNERS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
Address
P. H. THORNTON, Manager.

Edward James & Sons,

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND,
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
DOME BLACK LEAD,
Royal Laundry and Ultramarine Ball Blues.
Every description of **Washing Powders.**
PRIZE MEDAL RICE STARCH.
Sole Agent for the Dominion
JAMES LOBB,
Cor. Front & Wellington Sts.,
TORONTO

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
Manufactured in Vevey, Switzerland, by Henri Nestle, has by its EXCELLENCE as a
NOURISHING,
PALATABLE,
ECONOMICAL & CONVENIENT
food for infants, become the most POPULAR and extensively used food in Canada. It is prescribed by the leading Physicians of the Dominion. DRUGGISTS and GROCERS frankly admit, that Nestle's food has become the favorite with less pushing or puffing than any food they sell. Every tin should bear our name on the top label, and the cover hermetically sealed.
THOS. LEEMING & CO., Montreal,
Sole Agents and Receivers from the Manufacturers.

Financial.

**CANADA PERMANENT
LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 800,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - - \$8,000,000

Money advanced on favorable terms on Real Estate security.
Mortgages and Debentures purchased.

J. HERBERT MASON,
Company's Office, Toronto. Manager.

**THE FREEHOLD
Loan and Savings Co.**

TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 38.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent for the current half year has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company payable on Monday, and December next, at the Company's office, Church street. The transfer books will be closed from 18th to 30th November, inclusive.
By order of the Board.

CHARLES ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Toronto, 2nd November, 1878.

**THE HAMILTON
PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.**

Hon. ADAM HOPE President.
W. E. SANFORD..... Vice-President.
Capital authorized to date.....\$1,000,000
Subscribed capital..... 950,000
Paid up capital.....\$775,883
Reserve..... 87,000

Total assets..... 852,883
1,396,108

MONEY ADVANCED on the security of Real Estate on favourable terms of repayment.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum.

Office.....King Street, Hamilton, Ont.
H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

**THE ONTARIO
SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY**

OF LONDON, CANADA.

Paid up capital, - - - - - 950,000
Reserve Fund, - - - - - 144,000
Total assets - - - - - 2,200,000

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only.
Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Deposits, at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent per annum.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
Manager.

London, Ontario, June 15, 1878.

**Dominion Savings & Investment Soc,
LONDON, ONT.**

INCORPORATED 1872.
Capital.....\$1,000,000
Subscribed..... 800,000
Paid-up..... 400,000
Reserve Fund..... 70,000
Savings Bank Deposits..... 300,000

Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms.

Money received on deposit subject to call at 5 per cent, on notice at 6 per cent.

Draws Sterling exchange on London in sums to suit.

D. MACFIE President. F. B. LEYS, Manager.

Financial

**HURON AND ERIE
LOAN & SAVINGS COM'Y
LONDON, ONT.**

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$977,622
RESERVE FUND..... 220,000
TOTAL ASSETS..... 2,109,473

Money advanced on improved farm property on favorable terms of repayment.

Mortgages purchased.
Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

OFFICE—442 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

**LONDON AND CANADIAN
Loan & Agency Co.
(LIMITED).**

PRESIDENT—HON. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.;

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., C.E

A. T. FULTON, Esq.

Money lent on security of Improved Farms, and productive City and Town Property.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

J. G. MACDONALD
Manager.

44 King Street West, Toronto.

**WESTERN CANADA
LOAN & SAVING COMPANY.**

Offices: No. 70 Church St. Toronto.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... 315,500
TOTAL ASSETS..... 2,800,000

President—Honorable Geo. W. Allan, Senator.

Vice-President—Geo. Gooderham, Esq.

Walter S. Lee, Manager.

Money received on Deposit and interest allowed thereon. Money Loaned on the security of improved city or farm property.

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Incorporated 1870.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$713,971
RESERVE FUND..... 90,000
TOTAL ASSETS..... 1,164,927

Loans made on Improved Farms, productive City property, and for Building purposes. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Deposits received on call at five per cent, and on notice at six per cent. Sterling Exchange on London in sums to suit purchasers.

LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., President.

D. GALBRAITH,
Manager.

The Farmers' Loan & Savings Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent on the paid up Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared for the half year ending 31st inst., and that the same will be payable at the Company's office, No. 17 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th day of November next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. GEORGE S. C. BETHUNE, Secretary and Treasurer.
Toronto, Oct. 24th, 1878.

Merchants Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that the following calls upon the unpaid portion of the last issue of New Stock in this bank have been made due and payable at its banking house of this city, on the dates set forth as follows:

Ten per cent. on 1st December, 1878.
" " 1st March, 1879.
" " 1st June, 1879.
" " 1st September, 1879.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE HAGUE,
General Manager

Montreal, July 25, 1877.

Financial.

**SMITHERS & DONALD
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 3 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.**

STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

STINSON'S BANK,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1847

Allows four, five and six per cent interest on deposits. Deals in New York and Sterling Exchange, United States Stocks and Bonds. Drafts issued on New York, Chicago and London. Investments and sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

Bankers in New York—M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.

**MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
BROKERS,**

North British and Mercantile Insurance Buildings,
MONTREAL.

Members of the Stock Exchange,

CORRESPONDENTS.—The Bank of Montreal, London; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London; The Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee; Messrs. Cammann & Co., New York.

**HOPE & TEMPLE,
STOCK BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE,
18 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.**

Stocks bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

**Jas. S. Macdonald & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE
Halifax, N. S.**

Transact a General Banking Business Exchange chased.

Drafts on London, New York Boston, and Montreal at lowest rates.

Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, and all negotiable securities bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessible points

J. D. CRAWFORD & Co.

Of the Montreal Stock Exchange,

Stock and Share Brokers,

CORNER HOSPITAL ST. AND EXCHANGE
COURT,

MONTREAL

J. D. CRAWFORD.

GEO. W. HAMILTON.

TORONTO SAVINGS BANK

72 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FROM TWENTY
Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent on Stock and Bond collateral.

HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, President.

Bank of Deposit—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
JAMES MASON Manager

MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of the County of Wellington.

Business done exclusively on the Premium Note System

F. W. STONE, CHAS. DAVIDSON
President. Secret

Head Office, . . . Guelph

Financial.

BUCHAN & CO.
STOCK BROKERS,AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Members of the Stock Exchange.

Orders for PURCHASE or SALE of Stocks, Bonds,
Debentures, &c., carefully attended to.**Alexander & Stark,**
Equity Chambers, cor. Adelaide & Victoria Sts.
STOCK BROKERS,Members of the Stock Exchange.
TORONTO.Buy and sell Stocks, Debentures, &c. Money loaned.
Existing mortgages purchased.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

JOHN LOW,

(Member of the Stock Exchange)

STOCK & SHARE BROKER,

14 HOSPITAL ST.,

MONTREAL.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, April 18, 1878.

No discount to be allowed on American Invoices un-
til further notice.**JAMES JOHNSTON,**
Commissioner of Customs

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

BROWN, ROUTH & CO.,**IMPORTERS OF TEAS**

AND

Wholesale Grocers,**HAMILTON.**

ADAM BROWN. ST. CLAIR BALFOUR

OUR STOCK

IS KEPT

Thoroughly Assorted

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THOMSON, BIRKETT & BELL.
HAMILTON.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Iron, Steel, Tin, Canada Plates,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Cordage, heavy and shelf
Hardware.Peck, Benny & Co.'s "Machine Picked" cut nails
The Celebrated "P B" brand Horse Shoe Nails, made
from the best Norway Iron, quality guaranteed.OFFICE & WAREROOMS: 392 St. PAUL ST.
MONTREAL.**JAMES BROWN,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
11 Corn Exchange Building, St. Sacramento St.
MONTREAL,Represents leading Australian merchants in
Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Bris-
bane, Tasmania, and New
Zealand.

Correspondence solicited.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

CLARK & COMPY,

PAISLEY.

'Anchor' Sewing & Crochet Cottons.

FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO.,

JOHNSTONE.

Sewing Machine, Improved Wax
Machine, and Shoe Threads.**C. A. RICKARD'S**

BELL BUSK.

THE CELEBRATED

'TREE & BELL'

Sewing Silks and Hard Ash.

E. BLANK,

LONDON,

Mohair & Cotton Braids.

H. MILWARD & SONS,

REDDITCH,

Superior Hand Sewing and Machine
Needles, Fish-hooks, &c.

AGENT:

GEO. W. MOSS,
186 MCGILL ST.,
MONTREAL.

CASSILS, STIMSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Leathers and Shoe Goods,
Commission Merchants in

DOMESTIC LEATHER.

10 Lemoine Street,
MONTREAL.**THE CANADIAN RUBBER Co.**

OF MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Rubber Shoes,

FELT BOOTS, BELTING, PACKING,

Hose, Car Springs, &c.

Works—Papineau Square, MONTREAL.
Office and Warerooms, 335 St. Paul St., "**S. R. FOSTER & SON,**
MANUFACTURERS

of

SHOE NAILS, TACKS, AND BRADS.



OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

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MONTREAL.

FACTORY AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

CUT NAILS.**PILLOW, HERSEY & Co.,**
NAIL MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL,Respectfully announce to all Dealers, as well as
Consumers of Cut Nails, that they have pur-
chased the SOLE RIGHT for the
Dominion of Canada, to use

COYNE'S PATENT

AUTOMATIC NAIL PICKER.All Cut Nails manufactured by us from this forward
will therefore be selected, and each keg entirely free from
DUST, SCALE, SLIVERS, and HEADLESS NAILS,
thereby insuring to the CONSUMER at least 3 to 5
POUNDS MORE of perfect nails to the keg than those
made by other makers in Canada. By the old system of
packing nails (still practiced by all other nail manufac-
turers in the Dominion, and until lately by American
manufacturers, who have seen the absolute necessity of
using the Coyne Picker to sustain the reputation of
their nails, and now use that device only), every keg is
filled with the whole production of the Nail Machine,
&c. averages to each keg 3 to 5 Pounds of Dust, Scale,
Slivers and Headless nails. It must then be clear to
Consumers that they are made to pay for just that quan-
tity of worthless scrap, whereas, by purchasing nails se-
lected by Coyne's Automatic Picker there is a clear
saving of from 12 to 15 CENTS PER KEG. We invite all
to test the result for themselves, by picking over a keg of
our make and that of any other maker. Every keg of
nails made by us will bear a GREEN OR RED LABEL,
and in order to secure the advantages named, see that
every keg is labeled.

"Selected by Coyne's Patent Automatic Picker."

Always Ask for Coyne's Machine Picked Nails

J. & P. COATS'**Best six cord Spool Cotton.**

FOR

HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.For Strength, Smoothness, freedom from Knots, and
Elasticity J. & P. Coats can with the utmost confidence
recommend it as unsurpassed.J. & P. COATS were the only manufacturers among
the competing exhibitors of SPOOL COTTON at the
Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, who received an
award for SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCEL-
LENT QUALITY.**COTTON, CONNALL & CO.,**

3 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MONTREAL

SUCCESSORS TO LEITCH, MACLEAN & Co.

Agents for Chas. Tennant & Co's, Chemicals.

CONNAL, COTTON & Co.,

134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Orders for Sugars, Groceries, Metals, Oils and Gener-
al Merchandise executed in Great Britain, and freights
secured on best possible terms.J. F. COTTON, Montreal. R. N. C. CONNALL, Glasgow.
W. MORRISON, "**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.**

100 GREY NUN STREET,

Importers of Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates
Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, Tin Plates,

BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES,

Ingot Tin,	Rivets,	Veined Marble,
Ingot Copper,	Iron Wire,	Roman Cement,
Sheet Copper,	Steel Wire,	Portland do
Antimony,	Glass	Canada do
Sheet Zinc,	Paints,	Paving Tiles,
Ingot Zinc,	Fire Clay,	Garden Vases,
Pig Lead,	Flue Covers,	Chimney Tops
Dry Red Lead,	FIRE BRICKS,	Fountains,
Dry White do,	DRAIN PIPES,	PATENT ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sofa Chair and Bedsteads.

A large stock always on hand.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.
Importers

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Cochrane, Cassils & Co.,
(Successors to Smith, Cochrane & Co.)

BOOTS AND SHOES
WHOLESALE,
Cor. St. Peter & St. Sacrament St.
M. H. Cochrane,
Charles Cassils,
Abram Spaulding. } **MONTREAL, Q.**

OILS FOR SALE.

LINSEED OIL, OLIVE OIL & COD OIL.
FOR SALE BY

Copland & McLaren,
MONTREAL.

The Cook's Friend
BAKING POWDER

a Staple Article, in demand everywhere. The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

W. D. McLAREN,

Manufacturer and Proprietor of the Trade Mark.
Union Mills, 65 and 57 College Street,
MONTREAL.

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,
TANNERS

AND

LEATHER DEALERS,
13 RECOLLET STREET,
MONTREAL.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD, PAINT, COLOR,
And Varnish Merchants.

Importers of

ENGLISH & BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS,
(Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled and
Rough Plate, &c.)

PAINTERS' & ARTISTS' MATERIALS, BRUSHES, & C
312, 314, 316, St. Paul Street & 253, 255, 257 Com
missioners Street,
MONTREAL.

JOSEPH GOULD,

DEALER IN

Pianos & Organs.

Pianos by CHICKERING, STEINWAY, GABLER,
and EMERSON.

Cabinet Organs from MASON & HAMLIN, and the
enterprise of SMITH ORGAN CO., of Brome, Que.

211 St. James Street,

MONTREAL

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON AND HARDWARE
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

All descriptions of Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Montreal Saw Works, Montreal Axe Works.
385 & 387 St. Paul St., Montreal.

SKATES.

Agents for the sale of Messrs. Parney & Berr's celebra
ted Skates, invite the attention of dealers to their
stock and prices for the present season.
Illustrated Catalogues and prices, or samples, for
warded on application.

ORDER EARLY.

MACKENZIE, POWIS & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

TEAS,

12 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL

AN ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY FINEST
ASSAMS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

CLARK'S ELEPHANT

SIX CORD



SPOOL COTTON

Is the only make in the Canadian Market that received
an Award at the Centennial Exhibition
for Excellence in COLOUR, QUALITY and
FINISH.

It is also recommended by the principal Sewing Ma-
chine Companies—after a careful test—as being the best
Thread for Machine and Hand Sewing.

Special orders are solicited. Wholesale Trade supplier
only.

WALTER WILSON & CO.,

Sole Agents, 1 & 3 St. Helen St., Montreal.

Be sure and ask for **CLARK'S ELEPHANT**
THREAD, as there are other Makers of the same name.

WM. BARBOUR & SONS,
IRISH FLAX THREAD
LISBURN.



Linen Machin Thread, Wax Machine Thread Shoe
Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling Twine,
Hemp, Twine, &c.

WALTER WILSON & COMPY,
Sole Agents for the Dominion,
1 & 3 ST HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN, CANADA PLATES
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS and OILS,
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS, 135 ST. PETER ST.
MONTREAL.

Agents Victoria Rope Walk; Vieille Montagne Zinc Co

Sorting up Stocks.

By weekly shipments received we have kept our
stock completely assorted in every Department.

Orders to our Representatives or direct by let-
ter, will have prompt attention.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

ST. JOSEPH ST.

MONTREAL.

Oct. 18th, 1878

Mercantile Summary.

MESSRS. Meighen Bros., of Perth, shipped a
car load of butter to England last week.

RATHBUN's grain elevator at Mill Point is
completed, and it is proposed to build a grist
mill along side of it.

MR. PETER McLAREN has re-leased the ex-
tensive saw-mills at Carleton Place for a term
of years, and intends putting in a steam engine.

CALDWELL's sawmill, Lanark, which closed
down on the 2nd inst., cut 51,000 saw-logs dur-
ing the past five months.

A COPPER fog-trumpet, twelve feet long, to be
worked by steam, is being placed in position at
Port Colborne. It can be heard fifteen miles
away.

A PORT STANLEY shipper has forwarded
1500 barrels of apples from that place to Liver-
pool this season.

It is said that one milling concern in Ottawa
has purchased this season from farmers in the
Ottawa district nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat.

A GRIST mill is to be put up at Huntsville, in
the Muskoka district; an Uxbridge man offers
to build one if the settlers will "donate" the
foundations for it.

ON Saturday, a group of vessels, bound for
Halifax, Boston, and New York, passed Canso,
N.S. They came from P. E. Island, and their
aggregate cargoes were 83,400 bush. of pota-
toes, oats and other produce.

FIFTY-five waggon loads of cheese, carrying
about 115,000 pounds, passed through Perth on
Tuesday last week, going to the Rideau. The
cheese was the last four months make of the
Balderson factory.

SEVEN hundred thousand shingles have been
made in New Ross, Lunenburg county, N. S.,
this season, and sold in Kentville, Cornwallis.
They are all brought a distance of over 20 miles
northward by ox teams.

FROM latest reports received at the Agricultur-
al Bureau, at Washington, it is estimated that
this year's wheat yield in the United States
amounts to 400,000,000 bushels corn; 1,300,000,
000 bushels; cotton, 5,000,000 bales.

TELEGRAPHIC communication has been established between Belt's Cove and Tilt's Cove copper mines, and St. John's, Newfoundland. Mr. A. M. Mackay, long connected with the telegraph service there, has been prominent in connection with the extension of the line.

JOHN STEPHENSON, of New York city, coach and car builder, is furnishing the outfit for a tramway between Calais and St. Pierre, in France, which is being constructed with English capital, and some of the cars are now in course of shipment, via Southampton.

THE Bobcaygeon *Independent* objects to the farce of giving white gloves to the Judge, indicating an absence of crime in the neighborhood, when there have been, as it states, a burglary in that village, another in Kinmount, a third in Lindsay and a fourth in Peterboro, during last week. We observe besides that a gentleman's residence in Colborne was robbed by a tramp about the same time.

STRONG language is used by the London *Times* in commenting upon the expense of administering insolvent estates in England. There is, says that journal, "no greater blot on our position as the leading traders of the world than our present treatment of bankruptcies. The laxity which prevails in regard to charges and in the entire administration of the affairs of bankrupts is not merely a scandal to commercial morality, it is a serious drag on genuine trade prosperity as well." The case which provokes this language is one in which the assets of a debtor, Albert Davis, of Gloucester, were estimated at £800, and the liabilities £1,200. The creditors expected a dividend of 8s. or 10s. in the pound. But the assets actually realized only £530, the expense being £415, cost of legal expenses, receiver's charges, auctioneer and advertising absorbing £270. Enough was left for the creditors to pay 1s. 11d. in the pound. There was a contest before the Montreal court the other day, in Dunn vs. Court, Assignee, where the charges of the assignee were objected to as excessive, but were allowed after evidence. But although the figures of this Canadian estate amounted to probably more thousands than the English one did hundreds, the expenses could not shine beside the latter. It will be a new revelation to many who fancied our law exceptionally expensive, to find that there is room for corresponding complaint in England itself.

An attachment has been issued at the instance of the Federal Bank, against Mr. L. Cleverdon, cheese and produce operator in Strathroy. It was supposed that Mr. L. was worth \$12,000; to \$15,000, but his speculative operations turned out losing ones, and the result proved out as above. A grain dealer at the same place, named Charles Crawse, who had endorsed for the first named gentleman, has also become embarrassed.

NAPANEE customs returns show the value of exports thence, during October, to have been \$187,839, a decrease from October, 1877, of \$12,506; of these \$149,735 were barley, representing 148,385 bushels, while last year 289,055

bushels were exported in October, valued at \$166,855, a decided difference in price. \$27,879 worth of lumber was exported in October, 1878. The imports were \$9,117 in value, against \$12,615. The inland revenue collected was \$2,363, being \$961 more than in same month, 1877.

A CHEESE factory at Bracebridge has been spoken of, but scarcity of milk was alleged as against its success. Mr. Cole, of Trading Lake, has, however, brought over 1,200 lbs of cheese of his own manufacture, into the village a few days ago.

AN Adjala farmer who tried to make a livelihood at harness making has gone back to farming. "He failed to stirrup enough trade," says the *Barrie Advance*, "got strapped and is saddled with a few debts. However, let him now buckle to and sow vigorously, and keep a tight rein on his expenses.

AMONGST the recent converts to the cash system of doing business we find the names of Messrs. Spratt & Killen, grocers, of Lindsay, Ont., who announce their determination to carry on business on the cash principle, and to offer special inducements to cash buyers. Another firm who have made the effort necessary to get rid of the credit system is that of Messrs. T. A. & C. R. Cousins, of St. John's, Que., grocers, who are now conducting their business on the ready pay plan, and say that their experiment is a most gratifying success.

THE Halifax *Recorder* "is compelled by stern facts to "wail" that "as yet no favorable omens have appeared. The times are as dull now as ever they have been during the past four years. The prospects for the winter are as gloomy as they were last. Large numbers of people are out of employ. All local industries are as much depressed as ever they were, and labour goes a begging in the streets. We shall have to resort to the same charitable efforts as in the past to relieve the wants of the destitute in this city during the ensuing winter, for there will be as much distress and want as in past winters." This is a very dark picture, and presents, we believe, strictly the gloomy side of the case.

E. BURNHAM & Co., of Digby, general dealers, are asking an extension of six, twelve and eighteen months, without security. Assets placed at \$53,000, liabilities \$29,000.

McFARLANE & HART, Sheet Harbor, have dissolved by the retirement of Levi Hart. The business will be continued under the same name by McFarlane and H. McC. Hart.

F. J. FULLER, Halifax, has assigned, and a meeting of creditors will be held on the 16th inst.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued against Solomon L. Croft, Lunenburg, and a meeting of creditors will be held at Lunenburg, on the 16th inst.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued against Phinney & Slocomb, flour and general dealers, Middleton, Annapolis.

Mr. CARSON FLOOD, of St. John, N.B., music dealer, offered his creditors, last week, 25c. in

the dollar at three, six, nine and twelve months, secured, and 25 cents more unsecured, the estate to remain in inspectors hands till all was paid. At the same meeting, Mr. S. Nordheimer, of Toronto, offered \$15,000 cash for the estate, and Laundry & Co., of St. John, offered \$17,000. Decision in the matter was delayed till creditors should meet again yesterday.

SHIPMENTS from Prince Edward Island of produce are continuous and promising. On 1st inst. schooner *Stranger* from Pinette, *Eliza* and *Anna Myrick* laden with potatoes, turnips, oats and herring. On the 5th the schooner *Fleetly*, oats for New York; from Charlottetown, on the 7th, schooners *Spirit of Day* and *Hariza* for Halifax; *Boadicea* for Yarmouth; *Feddo* for New York; steamer *Carroll* for Boston. These different cargoes represent 12,000 bushels potatoes, 1,500 of oats, besides mackerel, eggs, &c.

FORTY-FIVE millions of pairs of sewed shoes and 55,000,000 pairs of pegged shoes, were made and sold by the manufacturers of the United States in 1877, and 85 per cent, of the work done on these shoes was done by machinery. The soles are cut out by machinery, and the binding, pasting, closing, crimping, stitching, heeling and polishing are done by machinery.

THE worsted manufacture of France employs 2,648,000 spindles, 27,557 power looms, and an enormous number of hand looms. The total value of the worsted industry in France is 700,000,000 francs, or about \$140,000,000, nearly half of which is for export. This surpasses the value of silk manufacture. The wool industry of France is rapidly attaining great proportions. M. Legrand, one of the largest French manufacturers, states that in the district with which he is connected, the number of spindles in 1860 was 140,000, while at the present time there are 670,000 spindles. The value of the products is 150,000,000 francs, or about \$30,000,000.

AN attachment has issued against W. A. Snow of Kingsey, Quebec, a store keeper of a few year's standing; and quite a large dealer for that locality in bark &c. His indebtedness is placed at about \$10,000, but his assets consist of real estate which is not yet valued.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued against J. M. Goulden, a clothier of Ottawa, who for some seven or eight years has done a business of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. Before the writ was served the bailiff was in possession, in the interest of the landlord, who has a claim for some \$1,400 over-due rent. The assets amount to \$3,500, liabilities not greatly more than this. A demand of assignment has been made on H. Merrill & Son, Millers, also of Ottawa. The liabilities are considerable, and the estate will pay little or nothing.

THE Commercial Travellers Association of Ontario will shortly hold its annual dinner in this city. We are glad to observe that, as was the case last year, the festive board will not on this occasion be graced with any strong liquors. It is perhaps worth while to state that the

Scottish Imperial Insurance Company is not involved in any way by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.

At a meeting of the directors of the National Insurance Company, held on Tuesday, 5th inst., it was unanimously resolved that the Secretary be instructed "to ask the agents to use their best efforts for good business, and to advise them that all necessary arrangements are made for the continuation of the company's business successfully; and that the agents and officers of the company will be cordially sustained in the prosecution of their duties." The management have made a further reduction in their working expenses.

The last ocean-going vessel left Montreal on Saturday last, and the wharves were cleared of shipping at that date.

RAILS are laid on the Eastern Extension railway of Nova Scotia, from New Glasgow to Sutherland's River, some ten miles. The Ontario Car Co., of London, Ontario, furnished the road with ten platform cars, three box freight cars, two conductor's vans, and five cattle cars.

IN the Ingersoll cheese market on Tuesday last, there were 24,105 boxes represented, and the factory men insisted upon greater prices than buyers thought fit to give. The result was that no sales were effected.

AMABEL township, by a majority of 184 votes, decided last week to give \$40,000 bonus towards the extension of the Stratford & Huron railway.

THE late Wm. Turner, of Montreal, whose body was found in the Lachine Canal, and who is presumed to have drowned himself, has proved to be a defaulter to the Commercial Mutual Building Society of that city, to the extent of \$2,100.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Montreal Harbor Commission, the chairman, Mr. Cramp, stated that 22 feet of water was now ensured at all points above Cap la Roche, that between Montreal and Quebec a ship channel of 22 feet existed, and would next year be fully available for use. Enquiries have been made with the view of using the electric light for lighting the harbor. The result of enquiries is adverse to electric towers or great lights for this purpose, but by means of smaller electric lights the whole harbor can be thoroughly illuminated at a very moderate cost, and next session this improvement may be put into practical operation. The Harbor Master's report shows an increase of about 25,000 tons in the sea-going shipping, but there is a falling off in the small craft. The following figures were submitted: Revenue to 31st October, 1878, \$189,597; revenue to 31st Oct, 1877, \$178,654; increase this year, \$10,943.

THE vacancy in the Court of Queen's Bench, caused by the death of Chief Justice Harrison, has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. Hagerty, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Mr. Justice Adam Wilson succeeds Mr. Hagerty as Chief Justice of the latter court, and the Hon. M. C. Cameron is elevated to the

position of one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench, rendered vacant by Mr. Wilson's promotion. The appointments will, we think, meet with general approval.

MESSRS. REID BROS. & Co., stationers, of London, desire it to be known that the press and other reports of their losing 7,000 or \$8,000 worth of goods by robbery last Friday, are exaggerated. Their loss will not, they state, exceed \$600.

FROM present appearances we fear that proceedings in the estate of Messrs. Savage Lyman & Co., Montreal, will become so complicated, that creditors instead of accepting 35 cents in the dollar which the Insolvents offer, will have to be satisfied with much less. A meeting of the creditors was held last Monday which was of a somewhat stormy nature. No terms could be arrived at, and the assignee was instructed to advertise the stock for sale, which was accordingly done. A new phase was developed when Messrs. McMaster & Keller, representing several of the creditors, petitioned for an order from Court which was granted, restraining the assignee from winding up the estate. Yesterday this injunction stopping the action of assignees and inspectors was dissolved, after a hearing, and sales now proceed at the warehouse under direction of the assignee.

A BY-LAW is passed in the Brockville Council, giving Messrs. Steinhardt & Son, N.Y., silk manufacturers, \$12,000 to establish a factory in that place. That firm to erect stone or brick buildings about 150 feet square, which they will mortgage for three years upon getting \$3,000 in cash advanced. They are then to receive a subsidy of \$1,000 per year for nine years, without interest, provided they employ one hundred hands on an average throughout the year. The by-law will be voted on the 9th December. The property on which the buildings are to be erected was presented by W. H. Comstock, Esq. The like enterprise was offered to St. Catharines, which city declined to give a bonus.

SILK is also to be manufactured in Montreal, according to a report in the journals of that city last week, the article being that of broad silks, such as have been made in New Jersey by French workmen. A former resident of Montreal, Mr. Coriveau, has purchased the building formerly Ager's boot and shoe factory, and fitted it up with the machinery necessary. The machinery used is similar to that in operation in the silk manufactories of Lyons, France, whence the foreman whom Mr. Coriveau employs comes.

THE old board of directors of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, has been re-elected; Mr. Andrew Allan being president. The report presented at the meeting on Saturday showed that the syndicate had expended, for building account, \$209,685; for furniture, \$107,773; general matters, \$43,076; for amount due on property, \$87,256; total \$447,792. Discussion ensued as to the proposition to erect a Stanley street wing to the hotel; and Parliament will be asked for power to increase the loaning power of the com-

pany to the extent of \$100,000; for the purpose of enabling the syndicate to build the proposed extension.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

	Week ending	Total earnings.	Like period 1877.	Increase or decrease
G. T. R.	Nov. 9	\$191,957	\$212,352	\$20,395D.
G. W. R.	" 8	27,784	93,599	5,815D.
N. R. R.	Oct. 31	22,444	27,764	5,720D.
I. C. R.				
Midland				
T. G. & B.	Nov. 9	5,941	5,723	218D.
I. & N.	Oct. 31	5,732	7,227	1,495D.
W. P. & L.				

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

LAMB'S
ROYAL CANADIAN BLACKING.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 5.
PUT UP IN 1/4 GROSS CASES.

LAMB'S CANADIAN BLACKING,
Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
PUT UP IN ONE GROSS CASES.

Lamb's Blacking has 40 years' reputation.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.
MANUFACTURER, TORONTO.

WM. B. HAMILTON
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER

BOOTS & SHOES,
AND AGENT FOR
BERLIN FELT BOOT CO.
15 & 17 FRONT STREET EAST,
TORONTO, ONT.

New Fruits.
New Fruits.

- 1,000 Half Boxes Valencia Raisins (Morand's extra superior).
- 1,000 Half Boxes Valencia Raisins, Good.
- 500 Cases Currants, choicest Patras and Vostizza.
- 1,000 Boxes London Layers, Muscatels and Loose Muscatels, Black Basket and Finest Black Crown.
- Cases and Mats of finest Figs.
- 150 Boxes Shelled Almonds, Jordan and Valencia.
- 100 Kegs Malaga Grapes.
- 5,000 Boxes Lemon, Citron, and Orange Peels.

JAS. SHIELDS & CO.
138 Yonge St., and 45 Front-st. East, Toronto.

CLAPPERTON'S SEWING COTTON
Extra Quality, Six Cord,
ALL NUMBERS,
For Hand and Machine Sewing.

RETAIL TRADE SUPPLIED BY
Hird, Fyfe, Ross & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion,
TORONTO.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

FALL 1878.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW OUR USUAL CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

CANADIAN AND IMPORTED WOOLLENS FOR MEN'S WEAR, Clothiers' Trimmings

—AND—

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHINGS,

And we confidently Challenge Comparison with any other Stock, East or West.

Wyld & Darling Bro's,
13 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO

H. S. Howland, Sons & Co.

WHOLESALE

Hardware Merchants,

37 Front Street West,

TORONTO.

P. G. CLOSE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

TEAS, TOBACCOS,
SUGARS, FRUITS,
SPICES, LIQUORS, Etc.

CORNER CHURCH & FRONT Sts,
TORONTO.

SESSIONS COOPER & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

36 38 & 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH.

Wm. J. McMaster, McClung & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

British and Foreign Dry-goods,

And Dealers in CANADIAN WOOLLENS & COTTONS

54 FRONT STREET WEST,

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G G G	B B B	S S S	M M M	M M M	I I I	T T T	H H H
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H H H	E E E	N N N	D D D	E E E	R R R	S S S	O O O	N N N

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[With which has been incorporated the "Intercolonial Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, the "Trade Review" of the same city (in 1870), and "The Toronto Journal of Commerce."]]

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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 15 1878

PAYMENT OF THE FISHERY AWARD.

It is now all but certain that the fishery award will be paid next week. Secretary Evarts, while arguing that the award ought to have been unanimous, says the American Government will not press this view against the contrary interpretation of the Imperial Government; so that this point, the first to be raised in the discussion, no longer presents any difficulty. Of the two letters which he has addressed to the American Minister, at London, dated respectively Sept. 27 and 28, the former is devoted to contesting the equity of the award on the alleged ground of excess in the amount. The Secretary is like a man striking at imaginary enemies in the dark. He assumes that the arbitrators must have included in their verdict something more than was submitted to them; but he has no evidence to show that they did. He makes a long historical reference to prove that the treaty meant to include as an equivalent a matter about which it is entirely silent. He assumes that the freedom of the American market for our fish is the chief equivalent for the right which the Americans obtained of fishing on our coasts; but there is not a word in the treaty to justify this conclusion. He objects to the remark, from our side, that the American coast fishery is of no value to us; and takes the ground that its value is to be measured, not by the use we make, or fail to make of it, but by what it is capable of producing. If this be sound reasoning—and we do not think it is—Mr. Evarts cannot object to have it turned against himself. He measures the value of our shore fisheries to American fishermen from the assumed catch; we may fairly turn round and say, after his example, that this is a mere fraction of what they are capable of yielding, and we might prove our case by reference to what our own fishermen do.

Mr. Evarts makes some mild threats.

He intimates that if we do not allow that the freedom of the American market was intended as an equivalent for the access of their fishermen to our shore fishery, this privilege will be withdrawn in any future negotiations; as if it did not take two to make a bargain. He also coaxes a little. If the British Government will agree that the subject was "not adequately disposed of" by the arbitrators, he assures us that a more permanent and comprehensive settlement may be reached. This letter of Mr. Evarts had better not been written. It only exposes the weakness of the cause which Congress had instructed him to plead; but if he could not refuse to obey his instructions, he rather deserves sympathy than censure. After all, the common sense of the nation sees that there is no honorable course to take but to pay the award.

AMERICAN FISHERMEN AND COLONIAL LAWS.

Whether the fishery award be paid on the day named for that purpose or not, the question which Mr. Evarts has raised about the liability of American fishermen to have their action controlled by the local laws of Newfoundland will remain for discussion and settlement. Mr. Evarts takes the ground that "the fishing rights of the United States, conceded by the treaty of Washington, are to be exercised wholly free from the restraints and regulations of the statutes of Newfoundland," and that the only authority competent to make rules for the regulation of the fishery is to "be found in a joint convention that shall receive the approval of Her Majesty's government and ours." The pretension of Newfoundland, he adds, to prescribe rules for American fishermen is to be regarded as striking at the treaty itself. But the fishery rights of a country along the coast are within its territorial jurisdiction, and are as much subject to the laws of the country as the river fisheries. As a matter of fact, both the coast and river fisheries of New Brunswick, are regulated by the same statute. Each Province has been in the habit of making laws for the regulation of its fisheries, one object of which was to preserve them from destruction. If the close season were not observed, the violation of the laws of nature would soon prove fatal to the fishery. All nations which have the right of fishery in the open sea, are interested in the enforcement of the observance of the close season. Practically, Mr. Evarts claims for his countrymen exemption from the laws which prohibit fishing in the close season, on the ground that it is a

local law of Newfoundland. The laws of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia also exact like abstention from fishing in the breeding season; and if exemption can be claimed from the laws of one Province, it can equally be claimed from the laws of the other Provinces and of Canada, for with Canada, any more than the several provinces in their individual capacity, the United States has no diplomatic relations. This would simply be to license American fishermen to destroy our coast fishery and inflict a corresponding injury upon those of the deep sea, to the detriment of all nations interested and especially France, in addition to England and ourselves.

There may, no doubt, be some parts of the local laws not applicable to American fishermen. The treaty which gives them access to the coast fishery, for instance, would preclude the necessity of their taking out a license of occupation on an ungranted part of the shore, as provided by the law of New Brunswick. But they are bound by the rule which prevents their using private property, on the shore, on which to dry their fish; a prohibition which is as old as the oldest charters of the New England colonies, in which it was invariably inserted.

This claim of exemption from the operation of local laws derives no warrant from past experience. The precedents are all the other way. Under the convention of 1818, a concurrent right of legislation on the subject of fishery regulations was exercised by the Imperial Parliament and the local legislatures. In the year after the Convention was concluded, an Imperial Act was passed, empowering the government to make regulations for the conduct of the fishery. But this did not preclude colonial legislation on the subject. In fact, the colonies were always more zealous than the Imperial government to guard the fisheries from encroachment; their interests in that source of wealth were more direct and immediate, and they were constantly bringing pressure to bear upon the reluctant home government to preserve their patrimony from undue molestation. As early as 1836, the legislature of Nova Scotia passed an Act for capturing and trying American fishermen who violated the Convention, and confiscating their vessels. England, on the request of that Province, put a detective force on the fishery grounds, and several captures were made. The American government complained of the action of Nova Scotia, alleging that the regulations she had framed were "violations of well established principles of the common law of England, and of the principles of the just laws of all civilized nations." But

the British government, speaking through Lord Stanley, who was colonial Secretary in 1842, upheld the local legislation. "We have," he said, "on full consideration, come to the conclusion, as regards the fisheries of Nova Scotia, that the precautions taken by the Provincial legislature appear adequate to the purpose." Seizures of American vessels continued to be made by the Provincial authorities. The seizure of the fishing American schooner Washington, by the authorities of Nova Scotia, for infraction of the Convention, was afterwards defended by Lord Aberdeen. The American Minister, at London, replied that such a procedure, as the seizure of the schooner, on the part of a local colonial authority was highly objectionable. That authority, he was convinced, had acted without instructions from London; and he asked Lord Aberdeen "to direct the colonial authorities to abstain from the further capture of the fishery vessels of the United States," until certain disputes about the extent of their privileges should be settled. The crews of the captured vessels contended that they were not exceeding their just rights; but the action of the captors was in accordance with the Imperial interpretation of the Convention. One of the objections of the American government was that the provincial authorities had decided for themselves a question that was under discussion between the two governments; but the objection was retorted that American fishermen had equally decided the question for themselves. The objection made by the American government that colonies, with which the United States could have no intercourse, should seize American vessels, did not alter the practice.

Not only has it been customary for the local legislatures to pass laws for the regulation of the fisheries, even before the concession to them of responsible government, but that they have repeatedly influenced the Imperial government to take a particular line of action on the subject. When Great Britain permitted such legislation, she became responsible for it to a foreign nation with which she had treaty stipulations regarding the fishery. There never was a time when such colonial legislation, if it encroached on Imperial interests, was not subject to be vetoed. It would certainly come under the special notice of the law officers of the crown, in England. In this way, the existing laws of Newfoundland, of which Mr. Evarts complains, have received the sanction of the Imperial government; and if they are not to be enforced, the day when the destruction of our fisheries will be complete is not far distant.

EXPERIMENTS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

One of the oldest and strongest of American Life Insurance companies, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, announces what it terms a partial and temporary modification in its plan of business. The contemplated change affects a large number of persons, for the number of policy-holders in the company is between 60,000 and 70,000; its gross assets are \$85,033,000 and its surplus \$10,643,000. While the death claims paid in twenty-five years were \$35,800,000, the dividends declared, and paid upon policies in force, amounted to \$45,000,000. These figures will give some idea of the magnitude of the company, and the interests involved in such a change as that proposed.

The nature of this change is thus described in one of several circulars recently issued to its members—for it is a Mutual company—many of whom had asked for explanations:

"The company now offers to all healthy applicants for new insurance a rebate of 30 per cent. upon the premium for the first two years; the amount thus allowed being paid out of the surrender charges collected from policy-holders who have withdrawn during the year.

A life insurance company whose rates are properly adjusted, may at any time, after it has become firmly established, cease to issue new policies; and its reserve, with the continuing premium receipts, will suffice, with proper management, to pay every policy at maturity. But with no new business the average age of the policies increases, advantages of selection wane, death rate augments, surplus from this source diminishes, and dividends must become less and less. Hence, a company, if managed in the true interest of its existing members, must seek for reinforcements of vitality in new, healthy lives; and this is the purpose of the measure now adopted.

Not a dollar is taken from the reserve for existing policies, not a dollar from the surplus contributed by existing policies, but the withdrawing members alone pay the cost of filling the vacant places."

These proposals have called forth much criticism from nearly all the insurance journals in the States, and the opinion of most of the other insurance companies appears to be adverse to its success. Thus, it is contended that when the Mutual Life proposes to reduce its established rates to new insurants by 30 per cent., justifying the step by the plea that compensation is had for this rebate by utilizing a fund which belongs to all existing policy-holders, and not to a favored few who have contributed nothing to the company's growth, it commits a wrong.

"The principle of giving to new insurants an actual advance dividend of thirty per cent., and at the same time compelling old members to take their chances on dividends at the end of their policy year," says the

U. S. Review, "is certainly bad," and it is not surprising that influential policy-holders in the company are found freely denouncing the movement. When, however, it is remembered that insurers under the new plan are compelled to sign away certain important rights under their contracts, which, under the ordinary agreements both in the Mutual and all other leading companies are virtually preserved intact, it becomes plain that the apparent advantage which the new members secure by the rebate is not so great as it at first appears."

The question, as it presents itself to competing companies, is whether they, too, shall increase the cost of insurance to old members, whose payments largely constitute the surplus on hand, that they may insure new members temporarily under cost for the sake of getting new business. This, President Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual, another staunch and old concern, declines to do. He says:

"There is no way in which a dollar's worth of insurance can be given for less than a dollar. Either a policy will be worth only what is paid for it, or some one else than the holder will make up the deficiency in price. That the Mutual Life is selling its new insurance at less than cost is admitted by its officers, and they have provided a fund taken from the surplus, and heretofore divided among already existing members, to cover the deficiency. * * * To reduce the price below cost now and arrange for making up hereafter is to saddle the deficiency on the old members for a long time, and, in part, permanently; for business which requires extraordinary concessions in present payment in order to secure it, has the least paying ability in the future, and is most likely to lapse, and so leave the deficiency where it was."

One of the old members of the company, a Boston gentleman, dissatisfied with its attitude in its recent circulars to its agents, has obtained the opinion of the leading law firm of New York, whose senior is a Harvard professor, as to the validity of policies issued under this plan. The opinion is, in substance, that the officers are clearly exceeding their authority, and that a court of equity will grant an injunction against the further issue of policies on the new plan, and require those already issued to be returned for cancellation. Attorney-General Train, of Massachusetts, concurs in the opinion.

ONTARIO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association, now being

held in this city, opened under auspices which must appear to them favorable. The government is pledged to the national policy of fostering Canadian manufactures. The President, Mr. W. H. Howland, expressed the fullest confidence that that pledge will be redeemed. Speaking for the manufacturers, he said "they would be satisfied with what would just protect the industries of the country, and they did not want a hair's breadth more," "they had no intention of demanding such exorbitant and wonderful tariffs as they have been accused of doing." We trust this tone of moderation will be found to characterize the proceedings of the Association throughout.

Mr. Howland pointed out that, with the prospect of an increase in the Canadian tariff, "our American friends had far greater reason to be dissatisfied than our English friends;" for, "ever since 1873, they (the Americans) had been steadily increasing a most valuable trade, which they had in Canada, for manufactured products, until at the present time nearly 60 per cent. of our manufactured goods come from the United States." This view of the matter is one which is too frequently lost sight of, or is not sufficiently taken into account.

English critics would do well to notice that under a free trade tariff, English manufacturers are rapidly losing the Canadian market. Under an increased tariff, their chances of competing successfully against American manufacturers in our market would not be diminished. Whether our tariff be high or low, the Americans have the advantage of proximity, with the lower freights which it implies; and the percentage of difference would be less under a higher tariff. Not that an increase in our tariff would enable English manufacturers to regain their previous standing in this market; but relatively their chances would not be diminished. The gain would be to Canadian manufacturers; and it is more reasonable that they should reap it than the Americans.

We repeat the hope that the Manufacturers' Association will act in the spirit of reason and moderation; otherwise they may place obstructions in the way of carrying out the policy which they most desire to succeed.

LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE BANKS SINCE 1874.

At the quarterly meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, on Wednesday, Mr. Worts read a paper on insolvency and the resulting loss of capital, in Canada, since 1874. Appalling as the aggregate of the figures

looks, it is well to bear in mind that insolvency is not peculiar to any country. Within the same period, insolvencies have been relatively about as numerous in England, as in Canada or the United States. It was to be expected that the banks should share the loss to a considerable extent; and this was shown to be the case. The amount of capital which they have written off, in four years, is nearly \$5,000,000, irrespective of the reduction in the Rest, which is put down at little short of \$3,000,000, or about \$8,000,000 in all. One of the purposes of a Rest is to serve as a resource in bad times; it is born of undivided profits and is primarily intended as a provision against losses. That it will be called upon to fulfil its destination, to a greater or less extent, may be looked upon as certain. It is not the less true that the earning power of a bank decreases with the reduction of its Rest; the \$3,000,000 of Rest which has disappeared was just as capable of earning dividends, so long as it existed, as the \$5,000,000 of subscribed capital before it had been lost.

The shrinkage in the market value of the shares of fifteen banks in the same period, is stated at nearly \$17,000,000. This makes an average depreciation of no less than 36 per cent. It is quite possible that the highest prices were somewhat inflated and abnormal; it can scarcely be doubted that they had been influenced by the action of speculation. The habit of buying on margin must have given an immense impetus to speculation, since it enabled a given amount of capital to control, for a certain period, ten times as much stock as it would pay for. Persons who purchased, at the high figures as an investment, lost heavily; but we can hardly hope that the experience will act as a warning in future.

The average dividends paid by seventeen banks, in 1874, was 8.76 per cent.; this year it has fallen to 6.46 per cent.; being a reduction of 2.30 per cent. on the \$47,350,000 of capital employed. The reduction of the aggregate dividends this year, as compared with 1874, amounts to \$1,089,000. The net result is that there is \$8,000,000 less with which to earn dividends than there was in 1874.

Though the abuse of credit counts for much in the explanation of financial disasters, there is still a more potent cause than even this: the decline of prices. A great and general decline of prices cannot take place without heavy losses resulting to the holders of commodities; and if the goods be sold, a certain percentage of them will fail to be paid for. Mr. Worts proposes that the law for the collection of store debts below \$100, should be abolished. There

would be no great harm in trying the experiment; but it is not probable that the legislature would consent to apply a discriminating rule to the collection of particular debts. The proposal to require unanimity among creditors as a condition of the acquittance of an insolvent, is tantamount to the abolition of the bankrupt law; and if that object be one desirable to be attained, it had better be pursued in direct terms. Last session, the House of Commons showed itself strongly averse to such a policy; but a new House, of a totally different complexion might take a different view of the matter.

ASSIGNEES' DISCHARGES.

A point of vital interest to assignees in insolvency was decided by His Honor Judge McKenzie on a recent occasion, viz: that it is not necessary for assignees to apply to the court for a discharge from their position in cases where there has been a composition accepted by the creditors, and the assets reconveyed to the insolvent thereunder. The sections of the present Insolvent Act governing the applications for such discharges are 47 and 48. As the latter section lays an assignee neglecting to apply within the time limited liable to a severe penalty, it is obviously a matter of some considerable importance that there should be no doubt about the cases to which the statute applies.

The doubts which have surrounded the subject have been occasioned by the peculiar language of the 47th section, which provides that the assignee shall make this application to the court, "After the declaration of a final dividend, or if after using due diligence the assignee has been unable to realize any assets to be divided;" but further on, when specifying what the statement to be prepared by the assignee shall shew, the section enacts that it shall disclose "the amount of dividends or of composition paid to the creditors of the estate." Notwithstanding the use of the word "composition," here the learned judge holds that the intention of the Act is to require this application to be made for the protection of the creditors only, and that by taking the matter out of the assignee's hands they make it unnecessary for him to make the application.

The latter clause of the section referred to is explained as applying to cases where a composition has been accepted after the estate has been partially wound up by the assignee. This construction of the Act seems reasonable, for surely an assignee should be compelled to bring his accounts before the court only in the case of the concern being wound up by him. When a composition has been accepted the creditors have nothing to do with the costs or assignee's ex-

penses which must be borne by the insolvent. In cases of attempted overcharging, there are other means provided by the Act for the protection of insolvents. One lesson that the insolvents can learn from this, is that assignees have no right to retain anything out of the assets of the estate for their discharge, at least such must in future be regarded as the law in the County of York.

ONTARIO MANUFACTURERS' AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual meeting of this association was begun in this city on the 13th inst. Commutation rates were afforded by the railways and the four largest hotels to visitors, and the attendance was large, all the leading manufacturing towns being represented and about 120 members being present. The first day was, after the delivery of the address of the retiring president, Mr. W. H. Howland, devoted to reports of committees, &c., the following list showing these, with their respective chairmen:

No. 1, Woollens, James Watson, Hamilton. 2, Cottons, D. McInnes, Hamilton. 3, Edge Tools, Adam Warnock, Galt. 4, Musical Instruments and Billiard Tables, W. Bell, Guelph. 5, Iron and Mining, H. P. Savigny, Toronto. 6, Milling (Flour, &c.), James Goldie, Guelph. 7, Copper, Brass, Tin, Zinc, &c., G. Booth, Toronto. 8, Engines and Machinery, Boilers, &c., R. McKechnie, Dundas. 9, Flax, S. S. Fuller, Stratford. 10, Agricultural Implements, John Haggart, Brampton. 11, Furniture, F. Gibbs, Toronto. 12, Sewing Machines, W. Wilkie, Guelph. 13, Paper, John Riordan, St Catharines. 14, Oil, I. Waterman, London. 15, Salt, S. Platt, Goderich. 16, Manufactures of Wood, Brushes, Brooms, &c., J. S. McMurray, Toronto. 17, Button Makers, J. Y. Shantz, Berlin. 18, Tobacco, G. Tuckett, Hamilton. 19, Felt and Straw Hats, E. H. Mallory, Hamilton. 20, Glass, L. H. Brooks, Hamilton. 21, Stoves, Scales, &c., E. Gurney, Jr., Toronto. 22, Marble, Stone and Slate, R. Hanger, Hamilton. 23, Lumber, J. M. Currier, Ottawa. 24, Bricks, &c., T. Nightingale, Yorkville. 25, Drugs, Paints, Varnish, R. W. Elliott, Toronto. 26, Twine, &c., M. B. Perine, Conestoga. 27, Leather, G. Lang, Berlin. 28, Boots and Shoes, S. N. Sterling, Hamilton. 29, Carriages and Material, J. B. Armstrong, Guelph. 30, Glue, Sandpaper, &c., Daniel Lamb, Toronto. 31, Gloves, W. Story, Acton. 32, Hardware, Mr. Milne, Hamilton. 33, Book-binding, Mr. Ellis, Toronto.

The other members of committees are as follows:—

Finance and Organization.—Messrs. D. McInnes, John Gillespie, Adam Warnock, I. Waterman, E. H. Mallory, B. Rosamond, Jas. Watson, Robert Barber, J. Haggart, John Ritchie, jr., J. F. Houghton, J. B. Armstrong.

Order of Business.—Messrs. Gurney, Bell (Guelph), and J. Ritchie, jr.

Resolutions and Reports.—Messrs. R. W.

Elliott, James Watson, R. Barber, and Dr. Coleman.

In reply to a question whether the Committee on Tariffs should act only with regard to Ontario, or include the sister Province, the President said that as a deputation was present from Montreal it would be advisable for the Committee to consult with them and report at the next meeting. This committee, appointed at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Industrial Association of the Province of Quebec, held at Montreal on Monday last, consisted of Messrs. E. K. Greene, Alex. Buntin, Henry Lyman, H. Shorey, James Rose, A. T. Paterson, Henry Bulmer, D. Graham and G. Boivin, and was sent "to meet the Toronto Association, for the purpose of agreeing upon the tariff which would in their opinion best promote the interests of the manufacturers of Canada."

The meeting adjourned at about 4 p. m., and assembled again yesterday to receive the views of committees, which had meantime met to prepare their reports. The feeling of the manufacturers present appears to be one of considerable unanimity, and the efforts of separate interests to secure exceptional terms of protection for each, are not, thus far, conspicuous.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year are E. Gurney, Jr., President; D. McInnes, 1st Vice President; B. Rosamond, 2nd Vice President; George Booth, Treasurer; W. H. Frazer, Secretary; A. W. Wright, Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTIONS.

Upon this subject some of our newspapers are "speaking right out in meeting," and show nothing of the fear which many a storekeeper does of offending customers. Any such fear is unworthy the storekeeper, who only does his duty in asking for his due, and but a poor compliment to the customer, who, if he were a right-minded one, would not always need dunning. Probably a man can best argue (either in talk or in print) when he is upholding his own rights and needs, in addition to his neighbors'. This is very likely what inspires for example, the *Lindsay Post* in the art of putting things squarely and neatly, as thus:

DO NOT DELAY.—A goodly number have "come down handsomely," and to those we must return our thanks, but the others are displaying masterly inactivity. This is not fair. It is not right. Some have not been able to pay at once and have written or have come in and said: "We will settle up soon." This is all right where there is good reason. But the great bulk can pay up promptly if they do not postpone or neglect the matter. A large number in town and in Ops (Porter's list) are neglecting their plain duty in the premises. We respectfully ask them to call and see us—to arrange for payment. In conclusion,

"We do not want to sue,
But, by Jingo! if we do."

Such plain speaking is just as suited for merchants' as for printers' debtors. Neither should mince matters. A little judicious suing does wonders, now and then, where dunning is in vain. We are not in love with suing, and would prefer to see it avoided, where it can be,

but there is a class of customers who are amenable to no other sort of treatment, to get money from them.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

It is shortsighted policy to "save at the spigot, while there is a greater leak at the bung." Very few of the so-called chances to obtain a genuine article for half its value can be depended upon, and people are constantly humbugged and their money wasted by cheap John dodges. A farmer near Whitby recently purchased what was represented as a 4-lb. package of 75-cent tea for 60 cents a pound. After the departure of the pedlar the tea was weighed, and was found to be considerably short of the weight represented. Further enquiry led to the fact that this same tea had been purchased at a store in Whitby at 30 cents per lb., which does not say much for the shrewdness of the farmer's household as judges of tea. It is quite manifest that it would have paid that farmer to go to a respectable storekeeper and buy 60c tea rather than be swindled, as he was, out of \$1.20. We recollect a case in which a dry goods dealer in a western town was roundly abused by a carpenter's wife for having charged her seventy-five cents a yard for satinete which she afterwards bought from a philanthropic pedlar at fifty cents. The merchant asked the woman to let him see the goods, and offered, if the quality were as stated, to present her husband with a suit of clothes. The satinete was triumphantly produced, and was found on examination to be discolored here and there by some liquid, torn at each roll-fold by case-nails, and short in measure, three defects which the woman, in her greed for "a bargain" had entirely overlooked. So much for pedlars' bargains. It is advisable to deal rather with a shopkeeper who knows his business; one is much more likely to get value for his money.

POSTAL CARD DUNS.

Many business men have known some proud-spirited people whose fine feelings are hurt if they are reminded of their long due debts by means of a postal card. They dread to be discredited before the postmaster, who is, after all, the only party likely to know, even if he were disposed to read, of the disquieting dun. But their fine feelings are not troubled by the consciousness that they owe money to the toiling artizan, who is pinched to meet his rent because of their haughty negligence. Nor is their complacency troubled by their debt to the country dealer, whose note may go to protest by reason of their refusal to pay him. Some such gentry have threatened legal proceedings against the tradesman who comes between the wind and their nobility with a pestilent postal card. To such we commend the incident which follows: A Boston landlady sends her bills on postal cards to former boarders, accompanied by urgent requests for payment. One of the recipients began a suit against her for libel, but

withdrew it, his lawyer advising him that, as the communication was a simple request to pay a just debt, he had no legal grievance. There are cases in which the use of postal cards is wrong and punishable; for instance, the making of unjust accusations by means of them, which is a very different thing from using them as reminders of just obligations. The following are instances: A Rochester lumber dealer mailed a card to a discharged clerk, accusing him of swindling, and the clerk has obtained a verdict of \$450 damages, based on a certain degree of publicity given the charge while passing through the mails. A similar case is on trial in Pittsburg, the plaintiff being a sewing machine agent, to whom his employer addressed an accusation of improperly retaining money. The next is a fine-drawn complaint, to be sure, to come from an Omaha man. An Omaha clergyman publishes a card complaining that he frequently receives advertisements of wine printed on postal cards, and, as he is a total abstainer from strong drink, the impression might be wrongfully created that he was the buyer of the wine.

BANK ITEMS.

The agency of the Merchants' Bank in Hamilton will shortly be changed from its present situation to the building next to Messrs. Sanford, Vail & Bickley's, King street, when the agency of the Bank of Montreal will be removed to the building now occupied by the Merchants'.

Mr. J. N. Travers, for many years the efficient manager of the Brockville branch of the Bank of Montreal, has definitely assumed the charge of the Hamilton branch. Mr. W. J. Anderson has been promoted from the assistant managership of the bank in this city to the charge of the branch at Brockville. His Toronto friends are sorry to part with him, and will grudgingly spare him even to be manager at Brockville.

The death is announced, on Saturday last, of Mr. J. B. Cummins, manager of the Standard Bank at Colborne. Mr. Cummins was some years since the manager of the St. Lawrence Bank at Strathroy, where he was held in high esteem.

MINING NOTES.

A considerable deposit of iron pyrites is stated to have been found in Eardley township, near the Gatineau river. This substance being a large ingredient for making sulphuric acid, and is used for converting the natural phosphate into superphosphate.

It is stated that in the township of Templeton, west of the river Des Lievres, a tributary of the Ottawa, there are no less than fifteen firms mining phosphate. These employ fifty teams and three hundred men. The principal mines of the same kind being worked in Burgess township and neighborhood, county of Lanark, are the Adams' lots on Otty Lake; the Philips' lot in Bathurst; and the Marshall lot on the Rideau.

The property in Frontenac county of Messrs. Norris & Cowan, is also turning out well. The Marshall property named above, is said to have changed hands at a round figure.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).—The operations of this Company have been brought to a close, with the exception of some further exploratory work at the old Acton, Quebec, mine. Although owning some seventeen different properties, the work of the company was almost entirely confined to the mines at Capelton. Here, works for treating copper, one by the Henderson process, were erected at a cost of over two hundred thousand dollars, but the method has been found too laborious and expensive for this country. Mining was carried on with considerable vigour, but on reaching a depth of five hundred feet it was found that the incline shaft or slope had penetrated into the adjoining property, while the lode had increased both in size and richness.

A diamond drill has been employed exploring at Acton for the past year, but with no very satisfactory results. A trial shaft is, being sunk where a boring indicated one. The copper, however in this deposit has always come in bunches or masses more or less isolated, and no great hopes of permanent operations can be indulged in. We hope shortly to refer to some points in the history of this unfortunate company.

TANNERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.—At an adjourned meeting of this body, held in Toronto on the 23rd ult., articles of organization were adopted, the object avowed being "the promotion and development of the tanning interest in Canada." The following officers were chosen: President, Wm. Kerr, Mitchell; Vice-do, Chas. King, Whitby; Corresponding-Secretary, R. K. Johnston, Fergus; Recording Sec'y, Geo. Ballard, Port Perry; Treasurer, Joshua Wright, Prince Albert. The Executive Committee: Wm. Warren, jr., Oshawa, Jas. Newton, Richmond Hill, Robt. Lundy, Peterborough, Andrew Patterson, Uxbridge, G. Lang, Berlin, H. Zinkan, Port Elgin, and J. L. Bowman, Berlin. A meeting of the Association was announced in this city for the 15th.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade of this city was held on Wednesday last, the President, Mr. A. B. Lee, in the chair. A report was received from the committee appointed to see the G. T. R. and N. R. managers upon the subject of discriminations in freight rates against this city. Mr. A. M. Smith presented a resolution, which was carried, requesting the government at Ottawa to take immediate steps for the completion of the Canada Pacific R. R. between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg, inasmuch as the present route to Manitoba, through the United States, tends to divert the trade of that province from our business centres. Mr. Elliott gave notice of motion in regard to the loss of article^s of freight *in transitu*, with the view of getting

the carriers to assume the responsibility. But the feature of the meeting which was regarded with the most interest, and attracted a large attendance both of members and of invited guests, was the reading by Mr. J. G. Worts of a paper upon Canadian business methods and insolvencies. This followed the reading of the following resolution, which was adopted and referred to the Council of the Board for further action. Mr. J. G. Worts moved, seconded by Mr. Morrison, "That the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto do memorialize the Government of the Dominion of Canada to obtain a return from all the interim and official assignees in the Dominion of Canada for the past five years, of all the assignments that have been made in insolvency, showing the amount of the liabilities of each estate, the amount of assets, setting out separately, stock-in-trade, book debts, and real estate, the dividend paid in each estate, also what amount was collected out of the book debts, and what the stock realized on the dollar."

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE HARRISON.

It has seldom been the lot of either our judiciary or the legal profession to mourn a more untimely loss than that sustained in the death of the Hon. Robert Alexander Harrison, chief justice of Ontario, who breathed his last at his residence at Toronto on the 1st inst. The event has caused deep sorrow, not only among his brethren of the profession, but among a very large circle of warm friends and admirers. That one so full of vigour and energy, who had by his own unaided efforts attained distinction and high place, and who appeared still capable of so much faithful service, should be suddenly cut down in the very prime of life, seems sad indeed. Mr. Harrison was born in 1833, and was consequently only 45 years of age at the time of his death. He had however, for a long time prior to his appointment to the important position of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1875, stood in the first rank of the Ontario Common Law Bar. He was an able and fearless advocate, and a warmhearted and popular citizen. As a judge he was a patient, laborious and indefatigable worker. His judgments were always elaborate, and showed an unusual breadth of conception and learning. His career, unhappily a short one, is a striking example of what plodding industry can accomplish when rightly directed. Without either great brilliancy or good opportunities, he did an amount of hard work and achieved a success almost incredible.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE OF THE U. S.—The annual meeting of the National Board began on the 13th inst. in New York. Material for a good long sitting was certainly provided, when the following twenty-four topics were prepared for discussion: National finance and currency; national banks; coinage; tariffs on imports; customs regulations; foreign markets for American manufactures; government supervision of railroads; government or postal sav-

ings banks; the relations of commerce to national politics; national regulation of life, fire and marine insurance; civil service reform; mail contracts by land and water; cheap ocean postage; the revision of land grants to the Pacific Railroad; labor statistics; arbitration in lieu of strikes; technical education; American shipping; canal and river navigation; internal revenue; international commercial treaties; a national bankrupt law; and the unification or assimilation of State commercial laws.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ADMINISTRATION.*—Few books have issued from a Canadian pen of more interest than this work, which is just issued from Mr. Lovell's establishment at Montreal, and none that contains a more comprehensive survey of a given period in the history of Canada, or one that is richer in material illustrative of its political, commercial, and social life. The impress of Lord Dufferin's Administration upon the material and intellectual life of the country is a very marked one, or no Governor General whom Canada has previously had, has taken a more minute and enthusiastic interest in all that pertains to the well-being and the development of the country than has Lord Dufferin. The book not only contains a complete record of His Excellency's tours of observation in the various provinces, with the detail of the civic and social demonstrations that connect themselves with the vice-regal visits, but every notable subject of national import, which has engaged the attention of the country during the past six years, receives exhaustive treatment in the volume before us, such as: the Pacific Railway scandal, and the surveys of the road: the Red River *emeute* and the Amnesty Question; the British Columbian difficulty; the Quebec crisis; the Indian treaty negotiations; the New Brunswick school question; the Confederation Conferences, &c., &c. In addition there are: discussion of and criticism upon these questions, the collected material of despatches, state papers, etc., connected with them, renders the book valuable as a repertory of facts most useful for future reference. Of course all Lord Dufferin's speeches are here, his replies to addresses, etc., with a commentary upon the circumstances and incidents that called them forth, and valuable as the rest of the book is, in its historical and political aspects, the record of these brilliant oratorical utterances of His Excellency is of itself inducement enough to acquire the book, which is one of 900 pages, admirably printed, and embellished with portraits of the Earl and the amiable Countess.

INLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The amount of collections during the month of October, 1878, for the Inland Revenue Division of Windsor, was \$39,950.12.

*History of the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin, late Governor General of Canada, by Wm. Leggo, Barrister-at-law, Montreal: Lovell Printing & Publishing Co., Toronto: G. Mercer Adam.

—Speaking of the value to English artisans of technical education, Mr. Forster, M. P., says with reference to the proposed School of Technical Instruction at Bradford, "If Bradford is to hold its own, we must do as much as the French and our other Continental competitors for the scientific training of those engaged in our industries, whether masters or men. The practical experience of the workshop cannot safely be dispensed with; but the time is come when we must add to that experience the systematic teaching of the school." We lately had to refer to the opening of the Toronto School of Mines, and a fortnight ago to the Nova Scotia Technological Institute. We now observe that the School of Art and Design for the Province of Quebec, under the control of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, was opened on Tuesday last, for the season, the classes being free to the public, and instruction being offered in both French and English to pupils. Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretary.

—The London *Economist* of 26th ult. has the following: The report of the City of Glasgow Bank is full of startling disclosures, and it would appear that some of the directors—who are men of advanced age—were actually ignorant of the fraudulent nature of the accounts published under their authority. Messrs. McGrigor and Anderson state:—"In most instances we are told that the explanations we invited, related to points which were as new and as startling to the parties interrogated as to ourselves." This, however, could not relieve them from their responsibilities to the public and their shareholders, which it is apparent they shamefully neglected. In addition to the bank's extensive holding in New Zealand and Australian Land Shares, the title to which, by the way, is not of the most conclusive character, the bank owns large amounts of United States and Canadian railroad securities, land in New Zealand, North Island, New South Wales and Queensland, shares in iron, jute, and tea companies, and only 2,000 British 3 per cent. annuities. At the meeting on Tuesday, a voluntary liquidation was decided upon, and Messrs. W. Anderson and J. Cameron, Glasgow, and Haldane and G. A. Jamieson, Edinburgh, were appointed liquidators.

—Brantford is enlarging her borders. To replace the railroad bridge, a new iron one has been erected, costing \$17,000, while the other bridge, carried away by the floods of September last, is being replaced by a single span of 250 feet, with massive stone abutments, the whole to cost \$21,000. New gas works were built during the summer; 6,000 feet of pipes were laid by the waterworks authorities; \$4,000 has been spent on the fair grounds; additions have been made to the Waterous Engine Works buildings, to Buck's stove works, to Wisner & Son's factory, and to Cockshutt's foundry, while Ott's tannery has been rebuilt. All of which indicate the prosperity and vigor of the rising city.

DOUBLE RANKING.—A subscriber submits for our opinion the following case:

A holds a note of \$10,000, made by B and endorsed by C. B and C are both insolvent. A held a collateral mortgage of \$8,000 on property owned by B. A sold the property under power of sale contained in the mortgage, and got just \$8,000? Now, A wishes to file his claim upon the estate of C; can he rank for \$10,000 and receive dividends till they make up the deficiency (should they amount to that much), or must he only rank for the balance due him, i.e., \$2,000. If the former is the rule, then he may receive the whole of his claim: but if the latter is the rule, then he would not receive the whole of his claim even if there were ninety-nine endorsers, each of which paid 99c on the dollar.

It is a little out of our line to give opinions on intricate points of insolvency law; and we shrewdly suspect that our friend has been a loser by not consulting a good solicitor in time. We think if the claim against C had been filed before the security was realized on, A would be entitled to rank for the \$10,000, and could not have been compelled to reduce his ranking until he had been paid in full. But now that he has actually received \$8,000, we do not see how he can make affidavit to C owing him more than the balance. The case put is not the only instance where the order in which securities are resorted to makes a great difference in the practical result, though there would appear to be no difference in principle.—ED. MONETARY TIMES.

—The "Rose Valley" division Grange deserves well of its neighbors. Amidst much that is unbusinesslike and absurd in the plans and doing of the Grangers, this particular section of the brotherhood, meeting we believe at Cannington, the other week, and having delegates from North Victoria and Ontario Counties, has given its attention to preparing some figures as to the yield of crops. This is something at once more within the ken of the farmer, and of more practical interest to him than attempts to do commission business so as to save the commission, or to do insurance business without insurance knowledge or experience. The following account of the average yield per acre of the present season's crop embraces some of the best of our grain-growing townships:

Township.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Peas.	Oats.
Emily.....	20	8	25	15	40
Ops.....	25	10	25	20	40
Mariposa.....	18	12	50	20	40
Brock.....	25	10	37	20	45
Eldon.....	15	8	16	20	20
Fencion.....	15	10	18	15	25
Thorah.....	20	8	25	20	30

The much-vaunted Eldorado wheat is denounced as "such a popular swindle," and receives an unqualified condemnation on all sides. A report upon the shipment last year of several hundred thousand bushels of grain to Britain is admitted to have "produced some drawbacks," but still "has ripened an experience which warrants a still more extensive business in the future." So they are determined, no doubt, to try it again. Well, they must pay for their experience, like every one else; and by the time they have acquired the experience they will have less money.

—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company was held on the 13th inst., to consider the position of the Company, when a statement of its affairs was presented. The Treasurer's report for the ten months ending the 30th of October, showed the receipts to be \$36,254.17, and the expenditure \$75,114.80, or \$38,860.63 more than the receipts. Of the expenditure \$16,792.84 was of an extraordinary nature, such as the late secretary's defalcation. The total assets were \$33,908.81 less than the liabilities. The discussion was warm, not to say stormy, and resulted in an adjournment till next month for further consideration.

—Montreal's imports for the month of Oct. last were in value \$2,617,065, against \$3,515,607 for October last year, showing a decrease of \$898,542. The exports have fallen off considerably during the past month, compared with Oct. 1877, being \$3,561,634, against \$6,312,574, which is a decrease of \$2,750,940. The exports of live stock show a large increase, but in produce and provisions, as well as in manufactured goods, the falling off is very considerable.

—Among the visitors from this country to the Paris Exposition there are many who will, we are sure, join heartily in the movement that is being made with the object of presenting Dr. S. P. May, one of the Canadian Commissioners at Paris, with a testimonial in appreciation of his services to Canada and Canadians. We have heard of cases in which the practical advice and effort of Dr. May have proved of material advantage to exhibitors in saving them from imposition or from serious expense. And to visitors from the Dominion, whether exhibitors or not, his courteous attentions were grateful and well-timed. It is in recognition of such unrequited services that the testimonial is proposed; and whatever shape it may take, whether a service of plate or a purse, the movement is certain to meet with a cordial response. Gentlemen who desire to make any suggestions in the matter will find a willing co-adjutor in Mr. Isaac Waterman, of London.

—The Mayor of Quebec, pursuant to a resolution of the City Council, called a public meeting of the tax-payers, on the 14th inst., to name deputies, one from each ward, to confer with a committee named by the Corporation, upon measures most advantageous to the city to be embodied in the bill intended to be presented to the Legislature at its next session.

—The Toronto Cattle Exporting Co'y have recently received large orders from England for cattle to be supplied during the winter months. It is reported that there is an unlimited demand for good grade cattle, weighing 1,200 lbs each, and upwards, and the building up of this trade in Canada depends very largely upon the farmers and stock raisers.

—The manufacturers of St. John, N.B., have held a meeting and decided to form a Manufacturers and Mechanics' Association, similar to the Montreal and other bodies.

—The harbor of Montreal is assuming a winter appearance. Shipping is gradually disappearing. There are only five ocean going vessels and a few small craft at present in port.

—The risks of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, \$28,000 of which required to be placed by the 10th instant, have been reinsured in the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y.

—An agitation for the formation of a Corn or Produce Exchange has been begun in Belleville, which leads the press of Hamilton to remark the want of some such organization in the latter city.

—Commenting on the failure figures in California for nine months of 1878, which were \$8,801,101, against \$8,455,205 in the same period of 1877, the San Francisco *Grocer* says:

As compared with the year 1876, the record of the last nine months makes a sorry showing. In that year the total failures for the State, for the same period represented but \$2,433,280.74, or \$5,367,821.17 less than this year. Is it to be wondered at, that many merchants complain of the unsatisfactory condition of trade, when there is such a draft on their resources as this? The way to improve the insolvent record is quite obvious, but the question is, are the merchants of the country ready to adopt salutary measures?

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The report presented to the shareholders of the Great Western Railway Company at their semi-annual meeting, held in London, England, last week, shows that an improvement has taken place in the receipts of the road, which have increased £6,971 6s. 6d. sterling over the preceding six months. The working expenses have been decreased from 42.79 pence per mile to 38 pence. The report quotes from the general Manager's statement as to the few accidents that have occurred, and pays a high tribute to the staff and to the employees generally. The loss on working the leased lines of the company has been reduced from £9,204 7s. 10d. in the half year to 31st July, 1877, to £5,041 os. 8d., in the present half year; or an improvement of £4,163 7s. 2d. The Galt & Guelph Railway shows a profit of £1,905 6s. 1d. and the Wellington, Grey & Bruce a loss of £3,912 15s. 6d. During the half year, £975 11s. 7d. was expended on the Galt & Guelph Railway, and £13,465 16s. 7d., on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce. There has been a decrease of £984 3s. 5d. in the cost of keeping up the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, although there has been an increased expenditure of £363 5s. 3d. for sleepers. Two miles and ninety-four hundredths of a mile of iron track have been relaid with steel; the total length of steel track is now therefore 61 23-100 miles; of iron track yet to be relaid with steel, 107 12-100 miles, exclusive of sidings. The length of sidings laid during the half year was 77-100. With the return of prosperity for Canada, which may be now confidently looked for, there is every reason to hope that the G. W. R. may again attain its former satisfactory financial condition.

A complete reorganization of the Detroit &

Milwaukee Railway Company was effected at a meeting of the governing powers held at the general office of the company in Detroit, on Saturday, 9th October last.

The new corporation will be known as the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company, with a capital of \$1,500,000 issued to the Purchasing Committee appointed under the reorganization scheme, when it was decided to buy in the bonds. The following named gentlemen constitute the new Board of Directors: Samuel Barker, Edward Martin, Francis Pavey, Sir Hugh E. C. Childers, Thomas Wilde, Geo. E. Davies, George Jerome, R. P. Toms.

At a meeting of the Board Saturday afternoon the following executive officers were elected:

President, Samuel Barker, Hamilton.
Secretary, James H. Muir, Detroit.
General Manager, F. Broughton.
Solicitor, George Jerome.

The new management will be continued until the bonds are issued and guaranteed by the Great Western Railway, and when that shall have been consummated the stock will be transferred to the Great Western. The bonds are to be issued and bear date Nov. 15, 1878. They will be interest-bearing. Some months must elapse before the bonds can be actually delivered, as they will have to be sent to London, England, to receive the official guaranty of the Great Western.

ST. JOHN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER.

The total value of goods entered at St. John for October last was \$498,802, as against \$738,174 last year, same month. Of this amount, \$344,443 was entered for consumption, against \$738,974 the previous October.

The value of the exports for the month ending October 31st, 1878, compared with October 1877, was as follows:—

	1877.	1878.
Produce of the mine.....	\$ 596	\$ 50
Fisheries & their products	52,701	17,443
Products of the forest....	115,194	119,700
Animals and their produce	9,140	9,027
Agricultural productions..	2,216	20,449
Manufactures	2,203	1,071
Miscellaneous articles....	1,537	3,536

Total products of the Dominion	\$183,586	\$171,275
Goods not produce	27,969	41,922

Total exports

\$211,555 \$213,197
The value of goods remaining in the warehouse on the 31st of October, 1878, compared with the month of October, 1877, are as follows:—

	1877.	1878.
Brandy	\$38,326	\$59,578
Gin	9,315	17,442
Rum	2,596	2,220
Whiskey.....	17,562	28,620
Wines (by the gal.)	8,625	15,798
“ (by the doz.)	1,246	4,154
Sugars (all kinds)	42,903	14,717
Ale and Porter.....	7,137	8,788
Molasses	25,265	87,455
Teas	22,529	39,524
Meats	9,101	9,429
Cottons and Woollens....	3,881	38,829
Dried Fruits and Nuts....	1,395	4,695
Miscellaneous	34,486	86,895

Total Values..... \$224,367 \$418,141

Of the above amount of agricultural products, potatoes alone show 41,437 bushels, of the value of \$19,829. The value of goods withdrawn from the warehouse during October, 1878, was \$134,953, being \$34,300 more than during the same month last year.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

PETROLIA, Nov. 12th, 1878.

The shipments for the week ending 7th Nov. are as follows: Crude, 8073 bbls.; Distillate, 70 bbls.; Refined, 112 bbls. The mutual combination, to which the newspapers have been referring of late as new, but which is some months old, is very shaky. The Harrold Well still continues to pump large quantities of oil. Markets—Crude, \$2.08; per (W. G.) Refined, 14 cents. New York, 11th Nov. Refined (per W. M.) per gallon 10½. Business a little better

SUGAR REFINING.

It is a significant fact that within the past few years thirteen large sugar refining firms and companies in New York have gone out of business—the last, the N. Y. Refining Company, with a capital of \$400,000, having suspended last week. There are now only two refineries in Boston, where there used to be six; none in Baltimore, where formerly there were three; and now the business is confined to thirteen refineries in New York and Brooklyn, two in Boston, two in Philadelphia, and a few minor concerns in the West. The reason for the closing of these refineries is stated to be that they were unable to compete with the makers of chemical sugars and syrups, which could be sold at infinitely less prices. Indeed the parties connected with the New York Steam Sugar Refinery allege that the cause of this break down is to be found in the new mode of adulteration adopted by some of the refiners, which has made it quite impossible to compete with the rubbish which they sell.

ENGLISH BANK MANAGEMENT.

Some extraordinary revelations were made September 19th, at a meeting of the shareholders of the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Banking Company, held at the Angel Hotel, Chesterfield, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up the concern and to appoint a liquidator. Mr. Grattan gave an explicit statement of the position of the bank, showing that it had lost the whole of its paid up capital, and probably more, and the whole of its reserve fund. The late manager of the bank was indebted to it in the sum of £6,000 (\$30,000) and the Scarborough Brewery Company, of which he was managing director, to the extent of £26,000 (\$130,000). It was further mentioned that the interest of the last named sum had never been calculated since the year 1868, it being evident that the bank could not get it. Nevertheless, year by year, the sum owing to the brewery company had increased. Other disclosures of an equally astounding character were made, and after the appointment of a committee of investigation the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight.—*Sheffield Telegraph*.

COAL AND POLITICS.

Over the border, they made a duty on American coal, one of the prime features of the last political campaign. The public were assured that the National Policy meant the immediate application of legislative remedies to the depressed coal trade—the imposition of such duties on all imported coal as would compel the people of Ontario and Quebec to use Nova Scotia coal, instead of the British and American coal now so largely used.

The Halifax 'Chronicle' of the 1st inst., says editorially; "Would it be well for the Pictonians to require from Mr. McDonald, now that he is a minister, a renewal of this assurance is the most specific and positive form? what position will they be in if Mr. McDonald, going back to Ottawa unpledged, fails to give them the coal duty to which they attach so much importance?"

Suppose he should by-and-by say "Oh, when I spoke of the coal duty I was not a minister of the Crown—members of the Government must always yield something for the sake of peace—my colleagues from Ontario opposed a coal duty and I had to yield"—What will the electors of Pictou think of the situation? Does not the memory of the coal duty shuffle of 1870-71 warn them that they need to apply the spur to the Tory leaders to keep them to the mark?"

This matter interests the coal miners and shippers of the United States. We send the Canadian Provinces something like 600,000 tons of all qualities annually and receive from the lower Provinces only one hundred thousand tons. It would be interesting to know what amount of duty Mr. McDonald purposes to put on American coal. But whether it may be twenty-five cents or more will not the Canadian consumer have to pay so much more for his coal?—*Coal Trade Journal N. Y.*

UNITED STATES COMMERCE.

With grain, cotton, wool, pork and iron, flour meal cotton and woollen cloth, packed meats, and rails of iron or steel, all selling at the lowest prices recorded for many years, a shrinkage, says the N. Y. *Public* in the amounts of payments made through the clearing houses is inevitable, but does not indicate any decrease in the products bought and sold. Last week reasons were given for the belief that the average of prices is now 18.6 per cent. lower than it was in 1860, and about 15 per cent lower than it was at this date last year. Sales of the same goods which brought \$100,000,000 in 1860, and about \$95,000,000 last year, will now require payments amounting to only \$81,400,000. Nor is this an evidence or a result of stagnation in business; on the contrary, prices are low because the country has been blessed with enormous crops, and supplies of the leading staples, and the quantities moved to market and distributed to actual consumers are now larger in the aggregate than at any previous time in the history of the country. In 1872, and before the panic in 1873, the society movement, as represented by clearing house exchanges, was fully one-half greater than it is now, and wages were fully one-half higher, and payments fifty per cent. larger. But examination of the movement in prices shows that in 1873 it required, on the average, about \$132 to purchase the goods now purchased for \$81.60, so that prices were fully 61 per cent. higher. The transactions of to-day therefore represent an exchange of larger quantities of products than were bought and sold in any year before the panic. Obviously this is not true in some branches of industry and trade; much less iron, for example, is now produced and sold than before the collapse of railway speculation. But the tonnage returns on the chief lines of transportation fully sustain the conclusions reached by comparisons of clearings and prices. The movement in October, 1878, has been larger in quantities, but smaller in amounts paid, than that of October, 1877. The following is the amount of exchanges for the exact month at ten cities, and for five weeks ending Nov. 2 at the other twelve cities compared with the like period of 1877:

1878	1877	Decline.
\$3,093,245,761	\$3,174,480,089	29 per cent.

FIRE RECORD.—Cape Negro, N. S. 3rd.—Clements' lobster factory at Cape Negro, Shelburn county, was totally consumed by fire on Saturday night last. Loss about \$5,000.

Mill's village, Queen's Co., N. S., Nov. 1st.—A house owned by W. Gibbons was destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 10th.—The steam saw mill of Robertson and Glenn, near Canterbury station, was destroyed by fire on Thursday.

Loss \$9,000 on which was \$6,000 insurance.

Chatham, 12th.—The Roman Catholic Separate School building was almost destroyed by fire this a.m., water being scarce. Loss \$9,000 to \$10,000; with \$6,000; insurance in Queen.

Newmarket, 11th Nov.—S. A. Russell's woollen mills took fire in the wool-drying room; the building was gutted; stock of wool and valuable machinery burned. Insured in Phoenix.

London, 5th Nov.—A barn of Mr. John McKinnon; East Williams, was burned with all the year's crop and farming implements; small insurance.

Welford, N. S., 6th Nov.—The house and shop of Jacob Robertson were burned to-day; goods saved. Loss about \$1,000; no insurance.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 8th.—The Elgin spool factory was completely destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, last night. Loss, about \$20,000; no insurance. Nov. 6th.—Mrs. Smith's house in Main St., Portland, took fire, and was damaged by fire and water; not insured. Mr. Doherty's building adjoining was also partly burned. The damage is covered. Insured in the Aetna and Hartford for \$1,200 each.

Mitchell, Nov. 4.—The barn and stacks of Mr. Wm. Levy, of Fullerton, were destroyed. Cause, sparks from a steam threshing machine. Loss, about \$3,000.

Norwich, Nov. 4.—Mr. George Walker's cabinet shop took fire this a.m. The flames spread to his and also to J. Montrose's drive barn, which were consumed with contents. Mr. Walker's loss will be between \$1,500 and \$2,000, and Mr. Montrose's \$3,000. No insurance on either.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—A fire broke out in the yard of the Central Prison and destroyed the paint shop, the drying kiln, the engine room and the store room, together with their contents, consisting of machinery and wooden material. The loss has not been definitely ascertained, but is estimated at about \$75,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The losses to the insurance companies are about as follows:—Hartford, \$4,750; British American, \$2,250; Royal, \$2,250; Commercial Union, \$2,250; North British and Mercantile, \$2,250; Queen, \$2,000; Phoenix of England, \$22,000; Lancashire, \$2,250.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Barrie rejoices in her comparative safety, possessing a fire hall with a tower, and a good supply of hose.

It is recommended by the *St. Thomas Times* that horses be procured to draw the fire engine in that town; forty minutes having elapsed between the sounding of the alarm and the appearance of the engine, at the last fire, because of the bad roads.

St. Cunegonde, a suburb of Montreal, bought a fire engine some months ago, but omitted making an appropriation for horses to draw it. A couple of weeks ago the Council voted the necessary funds and the horses were procured, but no appropriation was made for the harness; so they borrow harness from their neighbor, St. Henri.

The Wallaceburg fire engine, hose carts, etc., have been put in their new quarters, in the new engine house, where they stand for service when ever required.

Lightning-rod peddlers are not popular in Vermont, whose legislature has just passed a law imposing a fine of \$1,000 on any "travelling person" who sells or offers rods for sale, unless he shall have paid a license yearly of \$1,000. A quarter of this fine is allowed to the informing prosecutor.

A recent incendiary fire at Utica, New York, has provoked the *Herald*, the leading local paper, to speak thus plainly:—Incendiarism is not to be tolerated in this community. Years

ago we had some experience with it, but of late have been signally preserved from fire of all sorts. Let no person suppose that he can perpetrate this crime without detection, Punishment is as certain as death; the fire bell rung twice in a single night will set officers and citizens to a more diligent watchfulness, and the courts will have little mercy for criminals who risk both the life and property of the innocent and unsuspecting. Our long immunity renders the recurrence of the crime the more offensive.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of October 14th says: "The canal pool plan of cargo insurance, which has been under consideration by our underwriters for some time past, has finally been entered into, and goes into effect to-day. The plan gives each company a line on every cargo written. A company writing a cargo issues an open policy of reinsurance to each of the other companies in the pool, and each of these companies reinsures to the extent of the number of shares allotted to it."

SHIPPING NOTES.

—The master of a Charlottetown barque, the *Edith Carmichael*, was fined £10 recently at the Cork Police Court, for having traded outside the British Dominions, contrary to his certificate of competency. On June 11th Capt. McEachren signed an agreement at Waterford, that his vessel should go thence to Halifax and back, and she was so cleared; but instead of going to the latter city she went to Baltimore, hence the fine.

MARINE DISASTERS IN OCTOBER.—The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported, says the *N. Y. Four. Commerce*, totally lost and missing during the past month is 86—of which 54 were wrecked, 17 abandoned, 2 burned, 1 sunk by collision, 1 capsized, 8 foundered, and three are missing. The list comprises:—3 steamers, 3 ships, 15 barks, 7 brigs, and 58 schooners, and their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at \$1,162,000.

During heavy weather in the Atlantic last month, the St. John brig *Mary A. Kersten* which reached Tralee, Ireland, 19th ult., had about 2,000 deals of her deck load washed overboard.

The Nova Scotia barque *Edwd. Albro*, from Matanzas for New York, reached Nassau, Oct. 16th leaking, and with sails lost. Her cargo had to be landed to effect repairs.

A Halifax brigantine, the *Comrade*, from Halifax 2nd ult., for Jamaica, fish and lumber laden, was abandoned in the Gulf Stream the following week. Crew saved. Insurance \$11,800.

Vessels built, or building: A fishing sloop 73 feet keel building at Penta's yard for Lockport parties.—A brig being built at Jordan River for Stewart & Freedman, West India trade, 89 feet keel.—A schooner, 76 feet keel, for the fishing business is in frame at same place.

The Yarmouth schooner *Digby* careered in Victoria slip, St. John, on the 11th, and was badly damaged. Her cargo was all damaged when she filled, part of it being lime, and also 300 bbls. flour. The vessel will be righted and the cargo discharged.

—People are brightening in their hopes as to shipbuilding in Nova Scotia, especially in Alma and Hopewell, in the county of Picton. At the latter place an effort is being made to organize a company under the name of "The Albert Shipbuilding Company," with a capital of \$20,000.

The schooner *Harold* has been rebuilt at St. Andrew's, N. B., and now appears as the brigantine *Harold*, owned by Mr. G. F. Stickney.

The schooner *James A. McKean* from Cape Breton for Aspy Bay with codfish, herrings, and salt, was abandoned, disabled and sinking on Nov. 1. Her crew were rescued. Insurance partial.

The St. John schooner *Bright Star*, from Manzanilla to N. Y., was wrecked on the 5th ult. at Abaco, W. I. Built in 1872, and 180 tons register.

On the 3rd inst. the brigantine *Unice* of Ardrossan, deal laden from Richibucto, which lost topmasts, sails and deckload in a gale, was towed to North Sydney, C. B.—Schooner *Alpha*, of Arichat, N. S., is reported a total wreck at Channel, Newfoundland; crew saved.

The steamer *Quebec*, ashore on the Georgian Bay, has been got off with much difficulty and expense:

AMERICAN COTTON.—The total receipts at all the ports coastwise and by rail, footed up for week ending the 2nd of November, 162,236 bales (last week, 160,233), as against 157,609 same week last year, an increase of 4,627 bales. The total receipts for the expired portion of the cotton year amount to 848,075 bales, as against 555,038 bales the previous year, showing an increase this year over last of 293,037 bales. The exports for the week were 96,450 bales, or 45,348 ahead of last year. The total amount of cotton out of the present crop, marketed abroad thus far, is 295,417 bales, or 136,852 more than last year. The present stocks in port amount to 416,540, or 52,234 bales than at this time last year. The total quantity of cotton in sight is 1,359,957 bales or 14,897 behind a year ago.

KINGSTON STREET RAILWAY.—The annual meeting of this company was held in Kingston on the 5th inst. Mr. J. L. Morrison, the President, Messrs. McAllister, Pellar and Woods directors, and some fifteen or twenty other gentlemen were present. The financial statement showed an expenditure on construction account of \$45,578 56, besides amount paid on grounds \$3,227, &c., in all \$48,958 56. The capital account shows the paid up stock to be \$42,080, including a mortgage of \$2000 on the athletic grounds. There has therefore been expended \$6,878 more than was received, against which, however, are promissory notes to the amount of \$5,605. The receipts of the road during the year were \$18,392 98, which exceed the disbursements by \$916.38. The open winter of last year and the weather have been against the success of the road, although it is now in good working order, and the salaries and other expenses reduced. The meeting did not accept the report, but appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. P. Briggs, S. C. McGill and J. Bredin, to report to an adjourned meeting on the 26th inst. upon the condition of the road, transfers of stock, &c.

A "KEENER."—The story is prettily told by the *Detroit Free Press*, how a lonesome looking boy attracted the attention of a man who asked the lad why he didn't peddle apples or do something to earn a few shillings. The boy replied that he had no cap it, and the wood-yard man took out a nickel (5 cents) and said:

"Now my boy I'm going to start you in life. Take this nickel and go and make a purchase of something or other, and I'll buy it from you for 10 cents, no matter what it is. Come, now, let's see what sort of a business head you have."

The boy took the nickel and went off, but in ten minutes was back with a gallon jug which he had purchased with the nickel.

"Well, you are a keener," replied the man. "I never saw one of those sold for less than 15 cents to any one. I want just such a jug, and here's its fair price. Go, now, and lay out your 15 cents in apples, and I'll buy half your stock."

The boy did not return. Perhaps he fell into

a sewer somewhere; but you can't make the wood-yard man believe so. When he lifted the jug from under the table where the boy had carefully placed it, he found a hole in the bottom large enough to let in a black-and-tan terrier!

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, 12th Nov., 1878.

To say that business is dull is hardly expressing in proper terms the state of trade here. There has been some demand in all branches for goods to be shipped by boat before the close of navigation; but in a wholesale way there is little business doing at present, and the prospects for the winter are far from being encouraging. Flour and grain have been the turn dealer during the week. Groceries for immediate shipment for country dealers have been in moderate demand, and the same may be said of hardware. Leather has been in fair demand by the boot and shoe trade, who have been kept moderately busy on sorting-up orders. Dry goods are quiet.

ASHES.—*Pots*.—The receipts this week have not been very large but sufficient for the demand; Firsts sold at \$3.75 to \$3.82½, market closed easier at \$3.70 to \$3.80, nothing doing in Seconds or Thirds. *Pearls* are dearer but not much doing, from \$5.40 to \$5.50 being the current rate during the week, according to size of lots. The stocks at present in store are: *Pots*, 1,161 brls; *Pearls*, 282 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been quite an active business done during the week on sorting up orders, which have been much larger than was anticipated, and keeping manufacturing houses well occupied. Prices are unchanged and remittances have been satisfactory.

CATTLE, ETC.—The market just now is overstocked with cattle, and although there is a fair consumptive demand, prices have declined very considerable since this day week. Inferior stock sold to-day at from 1½c to 3c per lb. Cattle for shipment sold at 3½c to 4½c. *Live Hogs* are in large supply but not much in demand, latest sale was at \$3.50 per 100 lbs. *Dressed Hogs* are in limited supply, with small sales yesterday at \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

DRY GOODS.—A large number of buyers have been in town, attracted by the sale of Ogilvy & Co.'s stock, who are about removing to Toronto; but the business done by the dry goods trade in general does not amount to much, although the cold spell we have had has caused some little activity in the retail trade, and will doubtless be of advantage to the wholesale dealers in the way of filling sorting-up orders.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There has been a fair demand this week from country buyers, and as stocks here are by no means heavy, the market for most articles on the list is firm. We quote: *Bi Carb Soda* the list is firm. We quote: *Bi Carb Soda* \$3.00 to \$3.10 per 112 lb keg, *Soda Ash*, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per 100 lbs, *Cudbear*, 10 to 18c per lb.; *Arrow root*, 11 to 15c per lb.; *Borax*, 9 to 10c per lb.; *Cream Tartar Crystals*, 25c to 26c per lb.; *do Ground*, 29 to 30; *Caustic Soda*, 2.45 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. *East India Senna*, 12 to 13c per lb.; *Sugar of Lead*, 11 to 12c per lb.; *Bleaching Powder*, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per 100 lbs.; *Madder*, 8 to 9c per lb.; *Alum* \$1.50 1.65 per 100 lbs.; *Copperas*, 1 to 2c per lb.; *Sulphur*, 3 to 3½c per lb.; *Brimstone* 2½ to 2½c. *Epsom Salts*, \$1.50

to \$1.75 per 100 lbs., *Sal Soda*, \$1.00 to 1.25 per 100 lbs.; *Saltpetre* \$8.00 to 8.25 per 112 lb. keg, *Blue Vitriol* 5 to 6c.

FISH.—There is not much change in the fish market; stocks are large and prices are easier. *Labrador Herring* are selling from \$4.75 to 5.00; *Dry Cod*, \$4 to 4.25; *Green Cod* No. 1 from \$3 to 3.50; *Salmon* is steady at \$10, \$9 and \$8 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

FURS.—The cold weather which prevailed during the week caused some little movement in skins, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views. *Prime dark Mink* \$1.50 to 1.75; *Martin*, 75c. to \$1.00; *Beaver* \$1.00 to 1.60 for prime dark; *Bear* large \$7.00 to 10.00; *Red Fox* \$1.25; *Muskrat* large 9 to 10c; ditto small 5 to 6c.; *Kitts* 2 to 3c; *Lynx* \$1.00 to \$1.50; *Skunk* 40 to 43c. *Raccoon* 25 to 55c.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for ocean tonnage is now about over, nearly all ships have cleared, and the harbour looks very bare. Until the rates *via.*, the Grand Trunk Railway and Portland to Liverpool are fixed, we will discontinue quoting rates.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 25,915 brls; Total receipts from 1st January to date 807,265 brls; being an increase of 101,607 brls. on the receipts for the same period of 1877. Shipments during the week 33,271 brls: Total shipments from 1st January to date 632,923 brls. being an increase of 22,799 brls. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1877. The flour market has been moderately active all week with prices ruling generally in favor of holders, a good deal of flour has changed hands at the quotations of this day week. To day the market was steady and firm with a fair demand at our quotations. We quote *Superior Extra* \$4.32½ to 4.40; *Extra*, \$4.20 to \$4.25; *Fancy* \$4.10 nominal; *Spring Extra* \$4.10 to 4.15; *Superfine*, \$3.75 to \$3.80; *Strong Baker's Flour* \$4.25 to \$4.45; *Fine*, \$3.10 to \$3.20; *Middlings*, \$2.85 to \$2.95; *Pollards*, \$1.50 to \$2.70; *Ontario Bags*, \$2.00; *Oatmeal* \$4.00; *Cornmeal*, kiln dried \$2.25 to 2.30.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*.—Receipts during the past week 278,448 bushels. Total receipts from 1st January to date 7,057,099 bush. being an increase of 388,176 bush. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1877. Shipped during the week 322,278 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to date 6,291,121 bushels, being an increase of 1,099,241 bushels on the shipments for the same period of 1877. There has been a better feeling in the grain market during the week and as in the flour market values have advanced. No. 2 spring, ex cars and in cargoes has sold at 85 to 86c No. 2 Red winter in car lots at 96c: and cargoes 99c. *Maize*.—No transactions, nominal price 45c. *Oats*.—Some sales of cargoes at 27c; *Peas*.—Holders are asking 73c; we do not hear of any sales, holders are asking from 75 to 83c.

GROCERIES.—*Teas*.—We do not hear of any large sales, there has been a good demand from retailers. Japan teas, owing to the scarcity of good tea in Japan are likely to advance in price and this market is the turn firmer and desirable ordinary grades to choice are worth from 27 to 50c. There is very little demand for green; holders ask from 22 to 50c, according to grade; black is inactive, some small sales from 26 to 65c. *Coffee* is slow of sale, and can be bought a shade under last week's quotations. We quote *Govt. Java* 27 to 29c; *Maracaibo*, 20 to 23c; *Singapore*, 21 to 22c. *Sugar*.—The market has ruled dull with downward tendency, the only sales reported being to the retail trade. We quote: *Granulated* 9½ to 9¼c; *dry crushed*, 9½ to 10¼c; *extra C*, 8½ to 8¼c; *yellow*, 6½ to 8¼c; *raw sugar* has not been much asked for; holders are asking 7 to 8c according to quality. *Molasses*.—There has been rather more doing in

this article, and sales are reported of Trinidad at 30 to 32½c, and Barbadoes, 37½ to 40c; *Muscovado*, 30 to 32c; *sugar house*, 22½ to 24c. *Rice*.—Market steady with moderate demand at \$4.15 to 4.45 according to quality. *Spices* are steady, and as a rule tend to an advance, as stocks held here are not over heavy. We quote: *Black pepper*, 8½ to 9¼c; *white pepper*, 17 to 19c; *allspice*, 14 to 15c; *cloves*, 38 to 45c; *cassia*, 14 to 18c; *nutmegs*, 75c to \$1.00; *pimento*, 13½ to 14½c; *Jamaica ginger*, unbleached, 19 to 20c; ditto bleached, 21c. *Fruit* has been arriving pretty freely and is being offered at very low prices; the demand has been, on the whole, good, and a good deal has been changing hands within our range of quotations: *New Layer Rasins*, 1.60 to \$1.75; *London Layers*, 2.10 to \$2.30; *Valencias*, 4½ to 5c; *Sultanas*, 8 to 9c; *Currants*, 4½ to 5½c; *Figs*, 12c; *Tarragona Almonds*, 14½ to 16½c; *Filberts*, 7½ to 8¾c.

HIDES AND PELTS.—There is no change in value this week, the demand is fair for *Butchers' Hides* at \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$5.50 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively; there is no change in *Sheepskins* which we continue to quote at 75 and 80c.

HARDWARE.—There is nothing of any material consequence to note for the past week, business pretty much all round has been fairly active, although very far from being brisk, but chiefly on account of navigation about closing and merchants anxious to get away all their goods by boat. Prices remain unchanged. We quote *Pig Iron* per ton, *Gartsherrie*, 17.50 to \$18; *Summerlee*, \$16 to 17; *Eglinton*, \$16 to 16.50; *Carnbrae*, \$16 to 17; *Hematite*, \$25 to 27. *Bars*, per 100 lbs.: *Scotch and Staffordshire*, \$1.67½ to 1.70; *best ditto* \$1.90 to 2.00; *Swedes and Norway*, 4.25 to 4.50; *Lowmoor and Bowling*, \$5.50 to 5.75. *Canada Plates*, per box: *Glanmorgan and Buded*, \$2.90 to 3.00; *Garth and Penn*, \$2.90 to 3.00; *Arrow*, \$3.15 to 3.25; *Hallon*, \$2.75 to 3.00. *Tin Plates*, per box: *Charcoal I C*, \$5.25 to 5.50; ditto *I X* \$7.25 to 7.50; ditto *D. C.* \$4.25 to \$4.50; *Coke I C* \$4.25 to \$4.75; *Tinned sheets charcoal best No. 26* 11½ to 12c; *Galvanized sheets, best brands No. 28* \$2.25 to 2.37½. *Hoops and Bands* per 100 lbs \$2.25 to 2.30: *Sheets best brands* \$2.35 to 2.50; *Boiler Plates ordinary brands* \$2.25 to 2.40; ditto *best brands* \$2.75 to 3.00. *Russian Sheet Iron* per lb 9 to 10c; *Cut Nails 2 D.*, lath \$4.60 ditto 2½ to 4c; *Shingle* \$3.80; ditto *5 D.* 10 to \$3.30; ditto *12d and larger* \$3.00; 100 keg lots 5 per cent discount, 1000 kegs, an extra 5 per cent. *Cut nails, patent chisel pointed 25c extra*. *Pressed Spikes* \$4.00 to 4.75; *Lead* per 100 lbs pig \$4 to 4.25; ditto sheet \$4.50 to 5.00; ditto bar \$5.5.25; *Shot* \$5.50 to 5.75; *Steel best 12 to 13c*; ditto spring per 100 lbs \$3.25 to 3.50; *Sleigh shoe st. el* \$2.75 to 3.00; *tire steel* \$3.00 to 3.25; *Ing. t tin* \$16 to 17.00; *Ingot copper* \$17 to 18. *Horse shoes* per 100 lbs \$350 to 3.75; wire per bdl. of 63 lbs, \$1.65 to 1.70.

LEATHER.—There has been a fair demand during the week, and stocks are not accumulating. *Spanish Sole* moves off pretty well at quoted rates; *Slaughter Sole* is rather dull. *Black leather* is quiet. We now quote: *Hemlock Spanish sole*, No. 1; B. A. 23 to 24c; ditto, No. 2 B. A., 21 to 22c; *Zanzibar*, ordinary No. 1, 21 to 22c; ditto No. 2, 18 to 19c; *Buffalo Sole* No. 1, 20 to 21c; ditto, No. 2, 18 to 19c; *Hemlock slaughter*, No. 1, 24 to 26c; *Waxed Upper*, light and medium, 32 to 37c; ditto, heavy, 30 to 34c; *Grained*, 34 to 37c; *Splits*, large, 26 to 30c; ditto, small, 22 to 25c; *Calfskins*, 27 to 36 lbs., 55 to 65c; ditto, 18 to 26 lbs., 50 to 55c; *Sheepskin linings*, 20 to 30c; *Harness*, 26 to 30c; *Buffed cow*, 14 to 15c; *Enamelled cow*, 16 to 18c; *Patent Cow* 16 to 18c; *Pebbled cow* 14 to 16c; *Rough* 22 to 24c.

OILS.—*Petroleum*.—The prices in the west keep steady, and there is no change in this mar-

ket. The demand for local consumption is good at quotations, but there is no speculative demand. We quote car lots 17c; part cars 17½c; and single barrels 18 to 18½c per wine gallon. *Linseed Oil* is firm, but without any particular change in value. Raw is worth 59 to 60c; boiled 63 to 64; *Olive Oil* \$1 to 1.10. The demand for fish oils has fallen off considerably, and very few transactions of any magnitude are reported. We quote *Cod Oil*, Nfd. 43½ to 45c; *Halifax*, 40c; *Seal Oil* pale 40 to 42½c; ditto straw 37½c; ditto steam refined 47 to 48c. Stocks of all kinds of fish oil are ample for the demand.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*.—Receipts 10,517 pkgs; shipments 9,582 pkgs. The demand for really good butter is well maintained at rather harder prices. We quote township's butter 15 to 17c; *Brockville and Morrisburg* 13 to 15c; *Dairy Western* 9 to 12c; *Cheese*.—Receipts 15,169 boxes; *Shipment* 20,580 boxes, although the receipts and shipments this week has been large very little business has been done here and the market may be quoted as inactive at 7 to 8¼c; according to date of make. *Pork*.—No receipts shipments 335 brls, market dull and unchanged at \$11 to \$12.00; for mess. *Lard*.—Small sales reported at 8½ to 9c; for pails.

SALT.—The demand is pretty well sustained. Coarse sells freely at 62 to 65c. and factory filled at \$1.00 to 1.15, although some branches are quoted less than our inside quotation.

WOOL.—There is very little demand, and dealers here are buying and selling Canada pulled wool at 22 to 24c—but large parcels would most likely be somewhat shaded.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1878.

Wholesale trade in this market during the past week has continued quiet, and in some lines inclined to dullness. Enquiry from leading houses in different branches shows that money is coming in fairly; small dealers throughout the country, for the most part are paying up better, but some of the larger houses frequently obtain renewals. Dry Goods dealers report sorting up orders coming in quietly, but they all state that the lateness of the season has prevented a good trade being done in winter goods, and stocks in the country are still large. The movement in hardware is satisfactory, and prices are not materially changed. Groceries have been quiet and steady, with a better jobbing business done. Provisions have remained quiet, and for leather the enquiry was not so good as during the week previous. The produce market has shown increased activity, but the amount of business done was small for this season. Flour has been scarce, with a rapid advance in prices, and barley has been abundant, without buyers, hence a rapid fall in values. Farmers are everywhere indisposed to sell grain at present ruling prices. The cattle trade has continued fairly active.

CATTLE, ETC.—About 4,500 head of cattle arrived in this market during the week, and were all sold, the best grades being selected, as usual, for shipment. A large number was bought for stall feeding during the winter, to be shipped early next spring; and farmers and distillers find it to their advantage to purchase cattle for feeding, in Toronto market. Values have declined about 25c per cwt., choice export grades bringing only \$4 to \$4.75, and inferior animals, for the local markets, from \$3 to \$4. *Sheep* have been in good demand, both for exportation

and local use. Receipts reached about 6,000 head, and several large droves were bought for exportation at an average of \$4 per cwt. for the best grades; while for local use firsts brought \$4 to \$5; seconds, \$3 to \$3.50; and thirds, \$2.50 to \$2.75 each. For *Lambs* last week's prices have been repeated, up to present writing. *Calves*—The market has been dull, under a slow demand, and prices are lower. This may be accounted for by the large supplies of pork and poultry offering now. Prices paid here; \$8.00 to 10.00 each for firsts; \$5.00 to 7.00 for seconds, and \$2.00 to 4.00 for thirds. *Hogs*—Receipts continue large, and prices are still declining; quoted at \$3 to 3.50 live weight, for the best qualities.

COAL AND WOOD.—Business has been fairly active during the past week. A good demand existed for both coal and wood. The ruling prices are for nut coal, \$5; stove, \$5.50; and egg, \$5.25. Dry cordwood is worth \$6, uncut, and \$7 cut and split.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been for the most part flat during the past week. This arises from several causes; the stock of Messrs. Ogilvy & Co., Montreal, amounting to \$150,000, having been nearly all sold, a number of buyers in the west have been in part supplied. This week, Messrs. Hughes Brothers are offering a large stock, which is reported to be selling rapidly. Again stocks in the country are not yet greatly broken in upon, and travellers, who continue to forward small sorting-up orders for Canadian woollens, still report business dull, owing to bad roads and low prices for grain. These also tend to account for the slow remittances, which are reported somewhat better, but no great improvement is now anticipated for this season. The demand for heavy and fancy woollens has been interfered with by the mild weather, and the movement in these goods will accordingly be much lighter than if winter had set in earlier. Small failures in this line continue to be reported. Two trade sales of dry goods have been in progress here all week, and while fairly attended buyers operated cautiously, buying only in small parcels, and at the lowest possible prices. A sale of buffalo robes is announced for next week.

FLOUR.—Stocks in store 3,220 bush., against 4,250 bush. last week, and 5,800 bush. on like date last year. The demand has been much more active during the past week, but supplies were small, hence prices have advanced from 10 to 15c. per bbl. Superior Extra sold at the close of last week at \$4.10, and on Monday last at \$4.20. Extra has ruled firm, with sales at equal to \$3.85, and afterwards at equal to \$3.95 f.o.c. Fancy has remained nominal. Spring Extra has been very scarce and much wanted; it sold last Saturday at equal to \$3.70, here but \$3.80 was bid on Monday. To-day the market is firm, with reported sales of Extra at equal to \$3.90 here, and another lot at \$4.00 f.o.c. Spring Extra was enquired for at \$3.75 to 3.80, but there was none offering. A car of *Bran* sold at \$8 on the track.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—Fall.—Stocks in store 45,033 bush., against 38,136 last week, and 35,808 bush. on like date last year. The demand has improved and prices have ruled firm, with small sales. No. 1 fall sold on Monday last at 93c. f.o.c., and two lots of No. 2 brought 87½c. and 88c. f.o.c., respectively. To-day 88c was bid for No. 2 on 'Change, but there was none offering. Street prices range from 80 to 93c. *Wheat*—Spring.—Stocks in store 78,511 bushels against 74,455 bush. last week, and 170,854 bush. on like date last year. The first grade of spring has been scarce, but it sold at 86c on Monday, and 85c f.o.c. on Tuesday. No. 2 has been sold each day at 83c f.o.c., and on Monday No. 3 was sold at 74c f.o.c. The market closes quiet; to-day two cars of No. 2 changed hands at 83c f.o.c. cars, and No. 1 was wanted at 85c,

with no sellers. On the street spring wheat has sold at 70 to 86c. *Oats*—Stocks in store 13,340 bush., against 15,110 bush. last week, and 25,758 bush. on like date last year. The market has continued quite inactive, but prices remained steady. On Monday last two cars of Canadian, about the first of the season, sold on track at 28c, at which figure American have been offered but not taken. Street prices to-day, 30 to 31c. *Barley.*—Stocks in store 274,334 bush, against 253,583 bush last week, and 192,547 bush on like date last year. The market for this grain has remained dull, but holders having to some extent accepted the situation, a very moderate business has been done at a decline of about 5c on former values. Towards the close of last week No. 1 sold at 98½c f.o.c., and this week No. 2 has been freely offered at 82c without finding buyers. Extra No. 3 was inactive until yesterday, when several cars sold at 64c f.o.c. On Monday a considerable quantity of ordinary No. 3 was sold at 55c, delivered. To-day the market seemed easier; holders were offering freely at previous prices, but there were no buyers. Street receipts have been small, and prices ranged from 60c to 90c. *Peas.*—Stocks in store 15,408 bush, against 12,293 bush last week, and 24,275 bush on like date last year. There has been no movement reported in this grain. Car lots of No. 2 have been offered at 59c and 60c, without eliciting a bid. Street receipts small, and prices lower, at 55c to 60c. *Rye* is worth about 54c for cars.

GROCERIES.—One or two houses have been busy, but on the whole trade has been quiet and steady, with remittances unsatisfactory. *Fish*—The demand has improved, but boneless codfish have been most enquired for by jobbers. The stocks of white fish and trout are very small, and the demand apparently light; the former is quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and the latter at \$3.00 to 3.25. Labrador herrings have been in fair demand, and sales of round lots have been made at \$6, while scaled herrings are scarce and wanted at 30 to 35c. *Fruit* has been moving off freely under a good demand; stocks are now pretty full and prices of Malaga raisins have advanced 10c per box since our last report. Round lots have been sold at \$1.57½ for ordinary layers, and \$2.15 for London layers; but, as will be seen by reference to our prices current, higher figures are asked for retail parcels. Round lots of Valencias have been selling at 4½c, and some inferior lots changed hands at 4¼c. Currants have been steady; recent cables from Greece announce an advance of 1s. 6d. per cwt. which renders this market stiffer, though there is no actual change of figures as yet. A lot of 100 barrels changed hands yesterday at our quotations. *Syrups* are moving very slowly at unaltered prices. *Spices* have met with a quiet steady demand, cloves have advanced 2c. per pound since our last. Lots have been sold at 42c by the bale. *Sugars* have advanced about ½c all round in New York, and accordingly this market is firmer; the demand from both jobbers and country retailers has been good, and sales rather numerous.* To-day we heard of two lines of very bright Scotch having been sold at 8½ and 8¼c respectively for round lots, and another round lot of extra C. at 88c. *Teas* have ruled steady at unchanged prices; there has been a fair demand for mediums and low grades, blacks and greens, and sales reported to-day comprise a line of low medium Congou at 27c and 100 packages good Congou at 38c in bond. In Japan there has been a fair retail trade done. *Tobaccos* unchanged.

HARDWARE.—Consequent upon the closing of navigation, trade has continued rather active for all kinds of heavy goods. *Canada Plates* and general tinsmith's supplies have been, it is reported, in special demand. *Tin* has advanced about £6 sterling, and the New York market

has been sensibly affected thereby, so that an advance in prices for this article is looked for here, and will likely be maintained till the end of the year at least. Remittances slightly improved.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for *Hides* has remained quiet and unchanged. The supply is about equal to the demand, which is now only moderate. Dealers consider present prices too high as compared with relative values for leather. There have been some lots re-sold at 8 to 8½c for selected steer's hides, and at 7 to 7½c for No. 2. *Sheepskins* have continued plentiful, and the demand has been good, all offering being readily taken at 75c. One lot of 700 mixed skins was re-sold at 74c. *Tallow* has remained quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER.—Trade has been only moderate, the demand not having been so good as during the previous week. The wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers generally have completed their large orders for winter goods, and are now buying but lightly. The enquiry from country dealers, however, continues fair. *Harness, Upper and Sole leather* have continued in good request; *Buff and Pebble* also have been more enquired for during the week, but *Splits* have been neglected. Remittances still reported "slow."

LUMBER.—During the past fortnight the local trade has been fairly active, and will probably continue so for a few days longer. There is a steady demand being experienced from St. Catharines, and about 100,000 feet have been shipped thither within the past two weeks. Owing to the necessity for pushing forward the closing shipments of the season, the shipping trade has been brisk. Several cargoes have left this port for Oswego and the Welland Canal, and others will soon follow. There are about three-fourths of a million feet yet to be shipped to Oswego, and about 500,000 feet, to be shipped from the Georgian Bay. Dealers here are firm, at previously quoted rates. Dry lumber is reported likely to be in fair request next spring. A large number of men are engaged in the woods cutting and skidding, and if the weather proves favorable for good roads doubtless large stocks will be put in.

PROVISIONS.—Trade on the whole has been very quiet, with remittances fair. *Butter.*—The market has remained in the same dull state as at our last reference. Shippers have orders for only fine selected fall, which is exceedingly scarce. Holders are asking higher prices than are considered justifiable, from the present state of foreign markets. The local demand for boxed roll butter and tubs continues fair, and choice qualities move off quickly at outside prices, while medium sorts are difficult to sell at even a considerable reduction. Good choice tubs will bring 13c for car loads. *Farmers'* pound rolls are worth 15 to 18c and tub dairy 12 to 14c. *Bacon.*—The demand has been fair, for the season, and there will not likely be much of old stock held over. Small orders continue to be supplied to the country trade at steady unaltered prices. *Cheese.*—There has been very little doing in the local market, and prices for retail lots remain unchanged; though round lots of late made cheese have been offered at considerable lower prices than were asked a month ago, and inferior qualities can now be had at 7c. No advance will likely take place this season. *Dried Apples*—Considerable quantities have been offering, without any transactions being reported. Owing to the large crop, low prices will likely prevail, and dealers are not anxious to buy largely yet. Holders are asking 4 to 4½c for choice Canadian. 4c is all that would be paid, and a choice lot of 500 bush. was bought at 3½c. *Eggs* are scarce and firm, selling in lots at from 18 to 20c. On the street fresh lots bring 20 to 22c, and store packed 16 to 19c. *Hams* have been

very quiet; the only movement now is in small lots of smoked at 10½ to 11c. *Hops* have shown no improvement; sales of new have been made at 8 to 9c, but holders are offering more at 7½c, without finding buyers. Choice would still bring 8 to 8½c. *Lard* has been enquired for, in round lots, but no sales reported. Stocks have been steadily reduced under numerous orders for small quantities, but no change in prices. *Mess Pork* has been quiet and easier, with sales of small lots at \$10.50 to 11.00. One car of Canadian was sold at \$10. *Salt* has been quiet; Liverpool is firm and sold in bags at 80 to 85c, and car loads have changed hands at 75c. *Dressed Hogs*—The season has opened, with street prices lower than for many years and from the large supply in the country, together with the low prices in the Western States, farmers will probably have to accept still lower figures than at present. From \$3.50 to 4.50 have been paid, and the market closes easy. The supply of poultry now offering is large, and turkeys and ducks bring 7c per lb., while geese and chickens are worth 5c.

WOOL—The market has continued dull, with a downward tendency in prices for *fleece*, 21 to 22c; being the highest figures now paid for lots. The offerings on the street have been fairly large but the demand has fallen off, with the result above mentioned. In *pulled* wools there has been nothing doing either, as buyers are holding off. Foreign advices still report no movement of consequence in the American markets.

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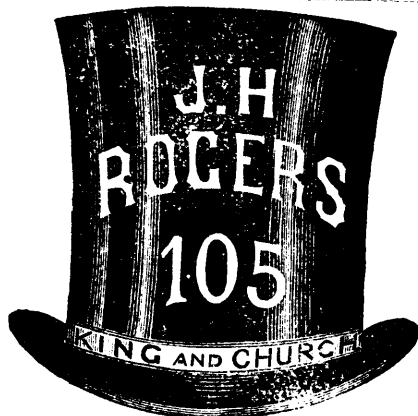
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A full assortment.

Orders carefully attended to WITH WARRANTY as to quality of goods.

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Ladies Astrachan Jackets,
Ladies Seal and Dark Mink Setts,
Gents Fur Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, &c

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The Patent Right for those parts of the Dominion known as Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia will be offered for sale and if satisfactory arrangements can be made a portion of the payment will be taken in Machines, for supplying the Markets of the Maritime Provinces, known as New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

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By its Patent Right PATENT CLAIMS are secured to it, never before granted to any invention of its kind, and a few of its peculiar features may be mentioned as follows:

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2nd. The cutter bars can be worked either before or behind the driving wheels, and are not subject to the up and down motion of the pole, but are always the same distance from the ground, thus leaving the surface cut perfectly even.

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Simplicity of Mechanism,

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320	12 60	1 86
393	20 49	4 39
475	51 34	13 83
499	78 67	13 87
550	59 00	13 40
614	67 00	17 79
918	68 14	12 63

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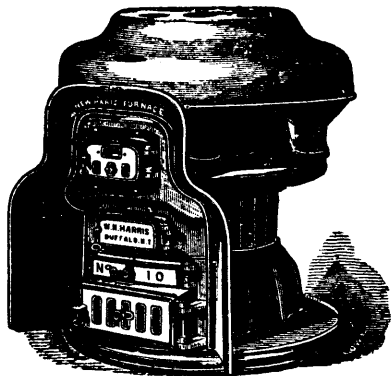
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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—NOV. 14, 1878.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:	\$ c. s. c.	Hardware	¢ c. s. c.	Oils—continued.	\$ c. s.
Mens' Calf Boots.....	3 00 @ 3 50	Tin (four mos) Block, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	0 18 0 19	Linseed, boiled.....	0 64 0 67
" Kip Boots.....	2 10 2 75	Grain:	0 22 0 23	" machinery.....	0 30 0 40
Mens' Prunella Congress	1 00 1 50	Copper: Pig.....	0 21 0 22	Olive, common, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	1 15 1 20
" Cong. gaiters & Bal	1 40 2 25	Sheet.....	0 28 0 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	" salad.....	1 80 2 00
" Spit Stogas.....	1 50 1 75	Cut Nails:		" salad, in bottles	
" No. 1 do.....	2 30 2 65	12 dy. to 1 in. p. kg. 100 lbs.	2 52 2 60	qt., per case.....	3 20 3 00
Boys' Kip boots.....	1 50 2 00	8 dy. to 10 dy.....	2 90 2 95	Seal, pale.....	0 60 0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Gaiters & Bals.....	1 15 1 60	5 dy. to 6 dy.....	3 20 3 25	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 41 0 43
" No. 1 Stogas.....	1 50 1 90	5 dy. to 10 dy.....	3 00 0 00	Whale, refined.....	0 75 0 80
" Split.....	1 35 1 50	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dy. to 4 dy.....	3 50 3 70	Paints, &c.	
Womens' Bals & Gat, per	1 00 1 10	2 dy.....	4 00 4 10	White Lead, genuine, in	
" M.S.	1 25 2 10	Galvanized Iron:		Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 lbs.....	2 30
" Batts.....	0 85 1 21	Best, No. 22.....	0 00 0 00	Do, No. 1.....	2 05
" Prun. Cong.....	0 55 1 35	Best, No. 24.....	0 06 0 07	" 2.....	1 80
" Bals.....	0 55 1 50	" 28.....	0 06 0 07	" 3.....	1 55
" Goat Bals.....	1 75 2 25	American No. 28.....	0 07 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	White Lead, dry.....	0 07 0 08
Misses' Bals.....	0 80 1 10	Horse Nails:		Red Lead.....	0 05 0 07
" Batts.....	0 80 1 00	Patent Hammered.....	0 14 0 16	Venetian Red, English.....	0 02 0 03
Childs' Bals.....	0 65 0 85	Iron (at 6 months):		Yellow Ochre, French.....	0 02 0 03
" Batts.....	0 62 0 75	Pig—Gartsherrrie, No. 1	00 00 00 00	Whiting.....	0 80 0 90
" Turned Cackp. doz	4 50 6 00	Summerlee.....	18 00 19 00	Petroleum.	
Drugs.		Eglington No. 1.....	18 00 19 00	(Refined, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.)	
Aloes Cape.....	0 18 0 20	No. 3.....	0 00 0 00	Delivered at London, Ont	
A. am.....	0 02 0 03	W. W. & Co.....	17 00 18 00	No. 1, car load, W mea.	0 14 0 00
Korax.....	0 11 0 12	Nova Scotia bar.....	2 00 2 10	Delivered in Toronto:	Imp. gal
Camphor.....	0 50 0 00	Bar $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb.....	1 70 1 90	No. 1, car load.....do	0 19 0 00
Castor Oil.....	0 00 0 16	Refrined—Amer.....	2 20 2 30	5 to 10 brls.....do	0 20 0 00
Caustic Soda.....	0 03 0 04	Hoops—Coopers.....	2 25 2 50	" single brls.....do	0 20 0 23
Cream Tartar.....	0 30 0 32	" Band.....	2 25 2 75	Benzine.....	0 00 0 00
Epsom Salts.....	0 02 0 03	Boiler Plates.....	2 65 3 75	Produce.	
Extract Logwood, bulk..	0 10 0 12	Canada Plates M.L.S.....	3 30 3 50	Flour (per brl.): f.o.c	
" boxes.....	0 14 0 16	Derris.....	3 30 3 50	Superior extra.....	4 20 4 30
Indigo, Madras.....	0 90 0 95	Maple Leaf.....	3 30 3 50	Extra.....	3 90 4 00
Madder.....	0 07 0 09	Pen.....	3 20 3 40	Fancy.....	3 85 3 90
Opium.....	5 00 0 00	Lead (at 4 months):		Spring wheat, extra.....	3 70 3 80
Oralic Acid.....	0 15 0 20	Bar $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.....	0 06 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Superfine.....	0 00 0 00
Potass Iodide.....	5 00 0 00	Pig.....	0 05 0 06	Oatmeal.....	3 60 3 70
Quinine.....	0 30 0 03	Sheet.....	0 06 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cornmeal, small lots...	2 25 2 40
Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 05	Shot.....	0 07 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grain: f.o.l	
Soda Bicarb, per keg.....	3 50 3 75	Iron Wire (4 months):		Fall Wheat No. 1.....	0 93 0 00
Tartaric Acid.....	0 42 0 45	No. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ bundle.....	1 85 1 90	" No. 2.....	0 87 0 88
Groceries.		" 9.....	2 20 2 30	" No. 3.....	0 76 0 78
Coffees: Java, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 28 0 31	12.....	2 50 2 60	Spring Wheat, No. 1...	0 85 0 86
Singapore.....	0 21 0 23	Powder: Blasting Can.		" No. 2.....	0 83 0 00
Rio.....	0 18 0 21	FF.....	3 75 4 00	Oats.....	0 20 0 28
Mocha.....	0 33 0 35	Blasting, English.....	4 75 5 00	Barley, No. 1.....	0 95 0 98
Ceylon native.....	0 24 0 26	FF loose.....	3 50 3 75	" No. 2.....	0 75 0 78
" plantation.....	0 28 0 32	Window Glass:		" Extra No. 3...	0 62 0 64
Fish: Herrings, Lab. new	6 00 6 50	25 inch.....	1 60 1 70	" No. 3.....	0 54 0 55
" scaled.....	0 30 0 35	26 x 40 do.....	1 80 1 90	Peas.....	0 55 0 58
Mackerel, brls.....	0 00 0 00	41 x 50 do.....	2 10 2 20	Provisions	
White Fish, r.e.w.....	3 25 3 50	51 x 60 do.....	2 35 2 45	Butter, choice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 10 0 12
Trout.....	3 00 3 25	Presses Spikes (4 months):		" old.....	0 04 0 00
Salmon, salt water.....	0 00 0 00	Regular sizes, 100.....	3 50 3 75	Cheese.....	0 08 0 09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dry Cod, $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 lbs.....	4 75 5 00	Extra.....	4 25 4 50	Dried Apples.....	0 04 0 05
Fruit: Raisins, Layer, $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	1 75 1 90	Tin Plate (4 months):		Pork, mess.....	10 00 12 00
" London Layer.....	2 25 2 50	IC Coke.....	5 00 5 25	Bacon, long clear.....	0 06 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Sultanias.....	0 09 0 10	IC Charcoal.....	5 75 6 00	" Cumberland cut...	0 05 0 06
" Valentias, old.....	0 00 0 03	IX.....	7 75 8 00	" smoked.....	0 08 0 08 $\frac{1}{2}$
" New do.....	0 05 0 06	IXX.....	9 75 10 00	Hams.....	0 10 0 12
" Muscatella.....	1 80 2 10	DC.....	4 75 5 00	Lard.....	0 07 0 09
Currants, 1878.....	0 04 0 07	Hides & skins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.:		Eggs.....	0 18 0 20
Molasses: Clayed, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	0 27 0 30	Green, No. 1.....	0 00 0 07	Hops, new.....	0 07 0 10
Syrups: Amber.....	0 50 0 55	No. 2.....	0 00 0 06	Salt, etc.	
" Pale Amber.....	0 55 0 60	Cured and inspected.....	8 00 0 00	Liverpool coarse per bag	0 80 0 85
" Golden.....	0 45 0 50	Calfskins, green.....	0 08 0 10	Canadian per bbl.....	0 90 0 95
Wine.....	0 04 0 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	" cured.....	0 00 0 12		0 00 0 00
Spices:		Sheep Skins.....	0 75 0 00	Wines, Liquors, etc	
Allspice.....	0 14 0 16	Tallow, rendered.....	6 25 6 50	Ale: English, pts.....	1 60 1 90
Cassia, whole, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 18 0 25	Leather, @ 4 months:		" qts.....	2 65 2 75
Cloves.....	0 45 0 50	Spanish Sole, 1st quality		Brandy: Hennessy's cases	10 25 20 50
Ginger, ground.....	0 25 0 35	all wghts, lb.....	0 25 0 28	Martell's.....	9 75 10 25
" Jamaica, root.....	0 21 0 25	Do. No. 2.....	0 22 0 25	Otard Dupuy & Co.....	8 75 9 25
Nutmegs.....	0 80 1 10	Slaughter, heavy.....	0 25 0 28	J. Robin & Co.....	8 00 8 25
Pepper, black.....	0 11 0 12	Do. light.....	0 24 0 27	Pinet Castillon & Co.	8 25 8 75
Sugars—Porto Rico, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	0 07 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harness.....	0 26 0 32	Gen: De Kuypers $\frac{1}{2}$ gal...	1 85 2 00
Cuba.....	0 07 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Upper heavy.....	0 33 0 38	" B. & D.....	1 70 1 90
Eng. & Scotia refined.....	0 07 0 09	" light.....	0 35 0 42	" green cases.....	4 25 4 50
Dry Crushed.....	0 10 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kip skins, French.....	0 90 1 10	" red.....	7 75 8 25
Ground.....	0 09 0 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	English.....	0 70 0 80	Booth's Old Tom.....	0 00 0 50
Cut Leaf.....	0 10 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35		Rum: Jamaica 16 o. p.....	2 35 2 50
Teas:		lbs.), per doz.....	0 70 0 90	Demerara.....	2 00 2 20
Japan common to good.....	0 23 0 40	Do. light.....	0 50 0 60	Whisky:	
" fine to choicest.....	0 50 0 55	French Calf.....	1 12 1 40	GOODERHAM & WORTS'	
Colored, common to fine	0 42 0 47	Splits, large, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 25 0 35	Terms Cash.—Under 5	
Congou & Souchong.....	0 35 0 70	" small.....	0 19 0 23	brls., nett.; 5 to 10 brls.	
Oolong, good to fine.....	0 35 0 60	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 19 0 21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. off; 10 brls. and	
Y. Hyson, com. to good.....	0 25 0 40	Patent.....	0 20 0 21	over, 5 p.c. off.	
Medium to choice.....	0 42 0 57	Pebble Grain.....	0 14 0 18	Alcohol, 65 o. p. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. gall	
Extra choice.....	0 62 0 75	Buff.....	0 14 0 18	Pure Spirits.....	0 61 2 19
Gunpowd. com. to med.....	0 37 0 42	Russetta, light.....	0 25 0 35	" 50.....	0 56 1 99
" med. to fine.....	0 47 0 60	Gambier.....	0 05 0 06	" 25 u. p.....	0 30 1 02
" fine to finest.....	0 62 0 82	Sumac.....	0 05 0 06	Family Proof Whisky.....	0 35 1 11
Hyson.....	0 32 0 82	Degras.....	0 06 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old Bourbon.....	0 35 1 11
Imperial.....	0 37 0 77	Oils.		" Rye.....	0 33 1 05
To-vacco—Manufactured:		Cod Oil.....	0 50 0 55	" Toddy.....	0 33 1 05
Dark.....	0 34 0 36	Straits Oil.....	0 40 0 45	" Malt.....	0 33 1 05
" Western Leaf.....	0 34 0 41	Lard, extra.....	0 85 0 90	Old Rye, 5 years old.....	0 70 1 46
" [good to fine.....	0 42 0 48	" No. 1.....	0 75 0 80	" 7.....	0 90 1 66
Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 70 0 80	" No. 2.....	0 70 0 75	Wool.	
" choice.....	0 70 0 80	Stocks, mach.....	0 50 0 55	Fleece, per lb.....	0 21 0 22
Solace.....	0 38 0 40	Duncan-Clark & Co's.	0 45 0 50	Pulled Super.....	0 21 0 28
		Linseed raw.....	0 60 0 63	Extra.....	0 25 0 27

Insurance.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cor. Park Place & Church St. New York

No better evidence of the popularity of this Company is required than the remarkable progress it has made during the past ten years.

Its invested funds are \$2,300,000.

It has issued 18,000 policies.

It has paid to policy holders \$2,300,000.

Its ratio of Death losses to mean amount at risk in 1876 was THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. LESS than the average amount of all other companies.

Its surplus to policy holders is \$375,630.

It issues ENDOWMENT POLICIES AT LIFE RATES, and affords the largest amount of protection at the least cost.

Nothing so complete is found in the ordinary life plan, tontine plan, or any other method of mutual, mixed or stock life insurance companies, as in the Reserve plan of the METROPOLITAN LIFE.

F. A. MOORE,

GEN. AGENT FOR PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

THOS. A. TEMPLE,

General Agent Maritime Provinces.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

Insurance against Accidents.

THE ACCIDENT

Insurance Company of Canada.

has arranged to issue short term Insurances, covering all accidents, Fatal or non-Fatal, going to, travelling in and returning from Europe,

AT MODERATE RATES.

There is no room for equivocation or dispute in the contracts of this Company. They are simple and straightforward, and as surely as the insurer pays his premium, so surely will he recover the amount he has insured for.

Full particulars and form of application can be obtained at the Head Office, 103 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, or any of the Agencies of the Company.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

N.B.—This is the only purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada, and it has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its policyholders.

Insurance.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICES:

Edinburgh, - - - Scotland.
Montreal, - - - Canada.

Amount of Policies in force over..... \$90,000,000
Assets, upwards of..... 25,000,000

Claims paid to Canadian policy holders over

One Million Dollars.

L. W. FULTON, W. M. RAMSAY
Gen. Agt. for Western Ontario, Manager for Canada,
26 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y OF LIVERPOOL & LONDON—FIRE AND LIFE.

Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

CAPITAL \$10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED..... 12,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME 3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.

Life Assurances granted in all the most approved form

H. L. ROUTH,

W. TATLEY,

Chief Agents.

F. H. HEWARD,

Sole Agent for Toronto.

The Mercantile FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Incorporated by Act of Ontario Legislature.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

OFFICERS:

J. E. BOWMAN, M.P., President.

J. W. WALDEN, Vice-President.

P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire, at current rates.

Agencies will be opened at the principal towns in Ont.

CANADIAN

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

The Water-works Branch,

embracing Toronto, is confined entirely to places possessing efficient systems for extinguishment of fires.

Policies in this branch issued only on the ONE YEAR MUTUAL PLAN, thereby rendering the possibility of any assessments whatever very improbable.

President—JOHN BARRY, Esq., Barrister, Hamilton.

Vice-Pres.—JOHN EASTWOOD, Esq., Merchant, "

Manager and Secretary—EDWARD HILTON.

Solicitors—Messrs. BARRY & DUFF, Hamilton.

Insurance.

BRITON Life Association, (LIMITED).

Capital Half a Million Sterling.

PAID UP £50,000 Stg.

Deposited with Dominion Government for the Special Security of Canadian Assurers

\$50,000 TO BE INCREASED TO \$100,000.

CANADA BRANCH, . . MONTREAL.

JAS. B. M. CHIPMAN,

Chief Offices:

429 Strand, London.

Manager

Toronto Office—17 Wellington St. W., Second Flat, Federal Bank Buildings.

THE CITIZENS

INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Fire, Life, Guarantee & Accident.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - - \$2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED " - - - - 1,188,000

Deposited with the Dominion Government, \$103,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTEAL.

DIRECTORS—Sir Hugh Allan, President; Adolphe Roy, Vice-President; N. B. Corse, Henry Lyman, Andrew Allan; J. L. Cassidy, Robert Anderson.

GERALD E. HART, Genl. Manager.

Fire Risks taken at equitable rates based upon their respective merits. All claims promptly and liberally settled.

Toronto Office, 20 King St. East.

HIME & LOVELACE.

Agents.

H. L. HIME.

FRED. G. C. LOVELACE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPY.

1.—Funds as at 31st December, 1877.

Paid-up Capital.....	£250,000 Stg.
Fire Reserve Fund.....	£794,577
Premium Reserve.....	902,671
	£1,097,249
Life Accumulation.....	£2,711,877
Annuity Funds.....	294,875
	£3,006,752 "
Total Funds.....	£4,354,000 "
	Or, \$21,189,467

2.—Revenue for the Year, 1877.

From Fire Department	
Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£967,129 "
From Life Department:	
Life Premiums & Interest....	£434,364
Interest on Annuity Funds...	11,734
	£446,098 "
Total Revenue.....	£1,413,227 "
	Or, \$6,877,704

Head Office for the Dominion in Montreal.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agents.

WILLIAM EWING, Inspector.

GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.

HUGH SCOTT.

THOS. WALMSLEY.

GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE INS. AGENCY.

Offices :

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO'S BUILDING

Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Church St., Toronto.

RISKS ACCEPTED ON ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF INSURABLE PROPERTY.
RATES FIXED WITH REGARD TO THE LAWS OF AVERAGE.
LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

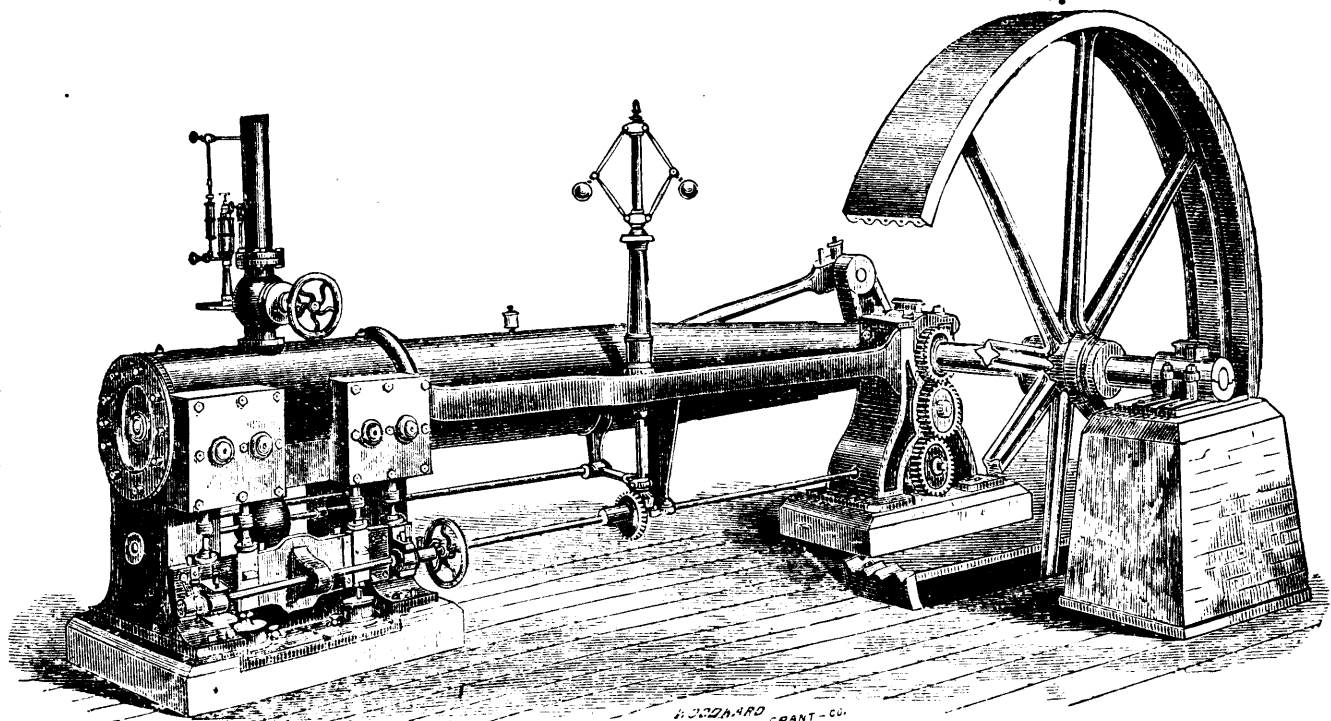
SCOTT & WALMSLEY,

TORONTO, June 7, 1878.

AGENTS.

AUTOMATIC CUT OFF ENGINE.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Archimedeian Turbine Water Wheel. Pamphlets furnished on application.



The above Cut shows our Improved Variable Cut-Off Engine, which combines Economy and simplicity in a higher degree than any other Engine now in use. Patented January 26, 1878. Circulars furnished on application.

This engine secured the FIRST PRIZE at the recent Provincial Exhibition over all the other engines exhibited, including the Corless and Brown Cut-Off Engines. Our list embraces Steam Engines and Boilers, Flouring, Grist and Saw Mills, Millstones, Mill Machinery and Furnishings of every description, Wood-working and Stave and Barrel Machinery, Wool and Flax Machinery.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH, Galt, Ont.

The Union Fire Insurance Co'y.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

Head Office, 52 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

DIRECTORS:

- HON. J. C. AIKINS (Senator), Toronto, President.
 R. H. BOWES, Esq. (Smith, Wood & Bowes, Barristers, Toronto.)
 A. A. Allan, Esq., (of A. A. Allan & Co., Wholesale Furrriers,) Toronto
 JOHN SHIELDS, Esq., (of James Shields & Co., Wholesale Grocers Toronto.)
 W. H. DUNSPAUGH, Esq., (Vice-President, People's Loan & Deposit Co.,) Toronto.
- B. LYMAN, Esq. (of Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.)
 JAMES PATTERSON, Esq. (T. May & Co.) Toronto.
 J. M. CURRIER, Esq., M.P., Ottawa.
 B. WILLIAMS, Esq., London.

This Company insures Household, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Risks at the lowest current rates against loss or damage by fire or lightning in places where there are efficient means for putting out fires. Applications for Agencies, with satisfactory references, will be entertained.

CASTON & GALT, SOLICITORS.

A. T. McCord, Jr., General Manager.

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—N.W. Cor. King and Church Sts., Toronto.

President, WARRING KENNEDY, | Vice-President, W. J. SHAW.

DIRECTORS.

WARRING KENNEDY, of Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel, Toronto; W. J. SHAW of W. J. Shaw & Co., Toronto; A. J. ROBERTSON, of J. Robertson Son & Co., Toronto; G. W. TORRANCE, of Cramp, Torrance & Co., Toronto; R. S. WILLIAMS, of Toronto; EDWARD BULL, M.D., do.; ROBERT BARBER, of Barber Bros., Streetsville.

BANKERS THE DOMINION BANK.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.....THOS. M. SIMONS.
 SOLICITORS.....DELAHERE, BLACK & REESOR.
 INSPECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT.....W. O. ANDREW.

This Company has two distinct branches, viz., Toronto and General. The strictest economy is practiced in every department and prompt and liberal settlements made.

SUN MUTUAL

LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.....THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., M.P.
 Managing Director.....M. H. GAULT, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

- T. WORKMAN, Esq., M.P., T. J. CLAXTON, Esq.,
 A. F. GAULT, Esq., JAMES HUTTON, Esq.,
 M. H. GAULT, Esq., T. M. BRYSON, Esq.,
 A. W. OGILVIE, Esq., M.P.P., JOHN McLENNAN, Esq.

TORONTO BOARD:

- HON. J. McMURRICH, JAMES BETHUNE, Esq.,
 A. M. SMITH, Esq., Q.C., M.P.P.,
 WARRING KENNEDY, Esq., JOHN FISKEN, Esq.,
 HON. S. C. WOOD, ANGUS MORRISON, Esq.,
Mayor.

We have completed arrangements with the COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA to carry their Accident Insurance for the current year.

Commercial men requiring more Accident Insurance than that covered by the above Certificates, can effect it to any amount under \$10,000 on the LOWEST TERMS and the most favorable conditions by applying to Mr. Riley, Secretary of the Association, or to the undersigned.

This Company issues Life and Accident Policies on all the most approved plans, at the lowest possible rates.

R. H. HOSKIN, Agent, 30 Adelaide St. E., Toronto. R. MACAULAY, Secretary.

Montreal, May, 1878.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE.....President.

R. W. GALE, MONTREAL.....Gen. Manager Dom. of Canada.

Gross Assets 1st January, 1878.....\$33,530,656
 Cash Income " " about 9,000,000
 Cash Surplus " " 6,200,000

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the Equitable Life business, the rapid growth and strong financial position of this Society, from the following statement published by the Insurance Monitor from official returns:

Date of Organization.	Year.	Assets.	Surplus.	Paid Death Claims	Insurance in force.
1859	1850	\$162,000	\$99,250	} \$41,958,694	\$160,821,416
	1870	\$13,236,000	\$1,317,000		
	1877	\$33,530,656	\$6,200,000		

From the undivided surplus on the 1st of January last of \$5,200,000, reversionary dividends will be declared available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies, of which \$3,600,000 belongs to the general class and \$2,600,000 to the Tontine.

Particular attention is called to the TONTINE SAVINGS FUND SYSTEM of insurance as an investment, it being virtually an endowment at ordinary rates of premium. As an example of what may be realized the estimated result is here given of a policy for \$10,000, at the age of 35, on the 20 year class, viz.:

Amount of policy payable at death..... \$10,000 00
 Costing annually (age 35) 263 80
 Total cost in 20 years 5,276 00
 Estimated amount of policy with profits, payable in cash, at the end of 20 years, to insured if he survives (other ages in proportion) 9,531 00
 Thus nearly doubling your money in twenty years, and having your life insured meanwhile.

The Society having complied with the new insurance law of increased deposit with the Dominion Government, makes it a "Home Company" in Canada, and possessing the advantage of a large surplus safely invested and of economical management, offers strong inducements to intending insurers. For further particulars apply to the agents. (Active agents wanted in unrepresented districts.)

GEO. B. HOLLAND, Manager for Province of Ontario.
 48 Church Street, Toronto.

I. W. LANGDON, Inspector.

ALEX. GILMOR, Special Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF CANADA.

ASSOCIATION, OF CANADA.

HOME OFFICE.....HAMILTON.

PRESIDENT—JAS TURNER. VICE-PRESIDENT—ALEX. HARVEY.

Deposited with the Dominion Government for the additional protection of Policy-holders, \$50,000.00.

Premiums Absolutely Non Forfeitable after two Annual Payments, and Profits distributed equitably and entirely among the Policy-holders.

This company issues Policies upon all approved plans at reasonable rates. A policy-holder insured on the ordinary plans may—after having paid two annual payments—discontinue his Policy and receive his share of the funds in either cash or a paid up policy. Full particulars will be given on application to the Home Office, or to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion.

DAVID BURKE, Manager. WM. SMITH, Secretary.

RICHARD BULL, Superintendent of Agencies.

Agents wanted for unrepresented Towns or Counties.

H. P. ANDREW, General Agent—9 Toronto St., Toronto.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital..... \$10,000,000
 Invested Funds 27,470,000
 Investments in Canada..... 900,000

Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. HENRY STARNES, Chairman.

THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Sir A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G. THEODORE HART, Esq.
 GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq.

MERCANTILE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES

Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms.

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion, Montreal.

The Scottish Commercial FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF GLASGOW.

Capital, - - Two Millions Sterling.

CANADA BRANCH.

HEAD OFFICE:

5 and 7 Toronto Street, Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN L. BLAIKIE, Esq., Chairman, President Canada Landed Credit Company.

JOHN S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., (of Bryce, McMurrich & Co.)

WM. ALEXANDER, Esq., Vice-Pres. Federal Bank of Canada.

Inspector—ROBT. McLEAN.

Resident Secretary, - - LAWRENCE BUCHAN.

Deposited with the Government at Ottawa for security of Canadian Policy Holders, \$100,000.

This Company issues Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire or lightning on mercantile, manufacturing, farm and household risks, at current rates.

Policies issued and losses settled by the Toronto Office, without delay.

Premiums taken in this country are invested in Canadian Securities.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

THE BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Head Office, cor. of Scott and Front streets, Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. G W ALLAN, M.L.C.

GEORGE J. BOYD, Esq.

HON. W. CAYLEY.

PELEG HOWLAND, Esq.

HUGH McLENNAN, Esq.

PETER PATERSON, Esq.

JOS D RIDOUT, Esq.

JNO GORDON, Esq.

ED HOOPER Esq.

GOVERNOR PETER PATERSON, Esq.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR HON. WM. CAYLEY.

Inspector JOHN F. McCUAIG,

General Agents KAY & BANKS,

Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation. Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.

F. A. BALL Manager

UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Co., of Maine

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

HOME OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

DIRECTORS' OFFICE,
153 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

ASSETS, 31 Dec. 1877 - - \$7,891,671 67
SURPLUS over Liabilities,
31 Dec., 1877, N.Y. Standard 583,417 53

All Policies issued after April 1, 1877, which shall have been in force Three full years will be entitled to all the benefits arising from the "Maine Non-Forfeiture Law," or, if surrendered within ninety days after lapse, paid-up Policies will be issued instead, if parties prefer.

Practical Results of the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law, passed Feb. 7, 1877, illustrated by a whole Life policy, issued at Age 30, and allowed to lapse after the payment of Three or more full Annual Premiums; Premiums having been paid Wholly in Cash:—

No.	Premiums paid before lapse.			Additional time under the Law.		Amount Due if Death occur on Last Day of Extension.				Insurance over the Prem's.
	Am't.	Age when stopped.	Years	Days	Age at Death	Amount of Policy.	Premiums & interest to be deducted.		Due Heirs.	
							No.	Amount.		
3	\$681	33	2	212	36	\$10,000	3	\$759 87	\$9,240 13	\$8,559 13
4	908	34	3	170	37	10,000	4	1,041 38	8,958 62	8,050 62
5	1,135	35	4	133	39	10,000	5	1,339 18	8,660 82	7,525 82
6	1,362	36	5	100	41	10,000	6	1,655 36	8,344 64	6,982 64
7	1,589	37	6	67	43	10,000	7	1,990 05	8,009 95	6,420 95
8	1,816	38	7	26	45	10,000	8	2,340 74	7,652 26	5,843 26
9	2,043	39	7	328	47	10,000	8	2,477 51	7,522 49	5,479 49
10	2,270	40	8	236	49	10,000	9	2,843 77	7,156 23	4,886 23
11	2,497	41	9	114	50	10,000	10	3,205 85	6,794 15	4,297 15

J. H. McNAIRN, General Agent, Toronto.
C. B. CUSHING, General Agent, Montreal.
J. C. BENN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

THE STANDARD Fire Insurance Comp'y

Head Office—Hamilton.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$25,000.

This Company has the largest Government Deposit of any purely Provincial Company.

It confines its business exclusively to this Province, and limits its Liability on any First-Class Risk to \$3,000.

PRESIDENT.

D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., Barrister, late Mayor of Hamilton, and Ex M.P. for Hamilton.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

H. THEO. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, General Agent Toronto District.

Hamilton, March 1, 1878.

Insurance.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE & LIFE.

Capital.....\$2,000,000 Stg
INVESTED FUNDS£668,818 "

FORBES & MUDGE,

Montreal,

Chief Agents for Canada

SHAW, Jr., Agent,
No. 62 King Street East, Toronto.

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society,
Established 1840.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. John Hamilton, Duncan MacDonald, Esq.
Robert Simms, Esq.

FREDERICK STANCLIFFE, Resident Secretary.

THE GORE DISTRICT

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Head Office - Galt, Ontario.

A. T. McCORD, JR., & CO., Agents at Toronto,

Does a general Insurance business, either on the STOCK OR MUTUAL PLAN.

The insured with this Company on the MUTUAL SYSTEM, have enjoyed for nearly half a century, the two GRAND DESIDERATA in the insurance business, viz :

Perfect Security and Small Premiums

JAS. YOUNG, Esq., M.P.,
President.

R. S. STRONG,

ADAM WARNOCK, Esq.,
Vice-President.

Sec'y & Manager.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

Life Assurance Company

ISSUE Policies on all the most approved methods. This Company is PURELY MUTUAL; its business confined to the Province of Ontario; its rates of Assurance are self-sustaining, yet lower than others on the participating plan. There being no Stock-holders, all advantages go to the benefit of Policy-holders. Dividends declared yearly after Policies are three years old.

WM HENDRY, Manager,
Waterloo, Ont.

DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000

FIRE RISKS WRITTEN



AT ADEQUATE RATES.

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