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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. X—NO. 19.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.

{SUBSCRIPTION
\$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

NEW GOODS THIS WEEK.

Lace Curtains, Harness Nets,
Black and White Dove Beetle Twill,
Black and Brown Sealskins,
Brown and Blue Waterproofs,
Nainsook Muslins,
Bibs, Dimity Collars,
New Silk Scarfs,
Grosgrain Ribbons,
9-8 Gossamers,
Braids, etc., etc.

The Latest Novelties constantly being received.

Special facilities for filling and forwarding LETTER ORDERS.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington street, } Toronto.
30 and 32 Front street, }
38 Fountain street, Manchester, England.
Toronto, Nov. 1, 1876.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

THOS. C. KERR and Co.,

HAMILTON,

are now showing

EXCELLENT VALUE AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS IN THEIR

STAPLE, TWEED,
DRESS GOODS,

AND
SMALL WARE DEPARTM'TS

Stock throughout kept

Well Assorted by constant Fresh Arrivals.

NEW PATTERNS IN THE
CELEBRATED ELORA CARPETS.

In the Boot and Shoe Departm't
will be found a
SPLENDID VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1876.

A. R. McMASTER

and BROTHER,

Dry Goods Importers,

AND DEALERS IN

CANADIAN

AND

American Manufactures,

Nos. 4 AND 12 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

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

Toronto, Jan. 1876.

32-ly

SMITH & KEIGHLEY,

IMPORTERS

Teas, Sugars, Coffees and
General Groceries.

No. 9 Front Street East,

TORONTO,

offer for sale on reasonable terms:

2,500 packages Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan, Congou & Java Teas.

500 hogsheads, casks and barrels,

SCOTCH & ENGLISH REFINED
YELLOW SUGARS.

100 bags Fine Old Gov. Java Coffee.

200 bags White Rangoon Rice.

200 bags Whole White & Blk Pepper,

20 hds. Barbadoes Syrup—

Also on consignment—

2000 packages White Fish and Trout.

FALL CATCH, IN PRIME ORDER.

Toronto, Oct. 26, 1876.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1876. Autumn. 1876.

GORDON, MACKAY & CO.

Respectfully announce that their

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

are now complete in every department, and they invite an inspection of the stock by their customers and the trade in general.

N. B.—A full stock of CANADIAN MANUFACTURES, including the production of the celebrated LYBSTER MILLS.

Toronto, 1st November, 1876.

**Samson,
Kennedy,
& Gemmel**

A Magnificent Assortment of

FANCY WOOL GOODS,
In German and
English Styles,

Purchased at the best sources of Production from which the most fastidious may select, embracing:

Promenade Clouds,
Fancy Breakfast Shawls,
Zephyr Nubias,
Woollen Boas, Bonnets and Hoods,
Woollen Cuffs, Hats, Bootees, &c., &c.

44 SCOTT AND 19 COLBORNE STS.

TORONTO.

Toronto Oct. 18, 1876.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

DIVIDEND OF 7 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

Friday 1st 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.

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

Montreal, Oct. 17, 1876.

The Canadian
BANK OF COMMERCE.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000

Rest - - - - - 1,900,000

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

Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michie, Esq.
W. Cumberland, Esq. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.
William Elliot, Esq. George Taylor, Esq.
Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Inspector.

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

BRANCHES.

Barrie,	Brantford,	Chatham,
Cayuga,	Collingwood,	Dundas,
Galt,	Goderich,	Guelph,
Hamilton,	London,	Lucan,
Montreal,	Orangeville,	Ottawa,
Peterboro',	St. Catharines,	Sarnia,
Simcoe,	Strathroy,	Trenton,
Toronto,	Thorold,	Woodstock.
Windsor.	Falsley.	

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 National Bank of Commerce.
London England Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

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.
Henry R. Farrar,	J. J. Kingsford,
Alexander Gillespie	Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn,	A. H. Phillpotts,
W. Burnley Hume,	J. Murray Robertson

General Manager—CHARLES McNAB.

Secretary—R. W. BRADFORD.

BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

NEW YORK.—Agents H. A. Tuzo and D. E. Davidson.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Agents—Archibald McKinlay and H. W. Glenny.

Branches and Agencies in Dominion of Canada.

ONTARIO.—London, Brantford, Paris, Dunnville, Hamilton, Toronto, Napanee, Kingston, Ottawa, Arnprior, Renfrew

QUEBEC.—Montreal, Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—St. John, St. Stephen, Fredericton, Moncton.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Victoria, Nanaimo.

Agents:—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, 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.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

DIVIDEND

Of Three and one-half per cent.

upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half year, and the same will be payable

ON AND AFTER

Friday the 1st 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.

J. B. RENNY,
General Manager.

Montreal, Oct. 26, 1876.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

Capital - - - \$9,000,000

Head Office, - - - Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR HUGH ALLAN, President
HON. JOHN HAMILTON, Vice-President.

Damase Masson, Esq. Andrew Allan, Esq.
Adolphe Roy, Esq. Wm. F. Kay, Esq.
Hector Mackenzie, Esq.

JACKSON RAE . . . Gen. Manager
JOHN ROBERTSON, Inspector.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Montreal.	Napanee.
Toronto.	Brampton.
Hamilton.	Elora.
Kingston.	Lindsay.
Belleville.	Almonte.
London.	Kincardine.
Chatham.	Orangeville.
Galt.	Pembroke.
Ottawa.	Mitchell.
Windsor.	Waterloo, Ont.
Ingersoll.	Tilsburg.
St. Thomas.	St. John's, Que.
Stratford.	St. Hyacinthe.
Perth.	Sorel.
Owen Sound.	Renfrew.
Walkerton.	Fergus.
Prescott.	Beauharnois.
Perth.	Gananoque.
Levis.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Agents in Great Britain.—London, Merchants Bank Canada, 32 Lombard Street. *London Committee.*—Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, G. C. B., Hugh Edmondson Montgomerie, Esq., Sir William J. W. Baynes, Bart., Thos. Milburn, Esq. **HUGH MUIR**, Manager.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The London Joint Stock Bank, The Bank of Scotland.

Agents in New York.—Walter Watson and W. J. de B. Ingram, 62 Wall Street.

Bankers in New York.—The National Bank of the Republic.

THE
BANK OF TORONTO,
CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 41.

NOTICE is hereby given that a

Dividend of 6 per cent.

for the current half year, being at the rate of

12 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

FRIDAY, FIRST DAY OF DEC. NEXT.

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

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
Cashier.

Toronto, Oct. 25, 1876.

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.

Head Office—Toronto.

Agencies—Bowmanville, Cobourg, Orillia, Oshawa, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen Street

Interest allowed on Deposits.
Drafts issued on New York, Gold and Current Funds.
Drafts issued negotiable in Great Britain and Ireland.
Drafts on Great Britain purchased.
Drafts on New York, Gold and Currency, purchased.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

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 FRIDAY, the FIRST 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.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$626,500
CAPITAL PAID-UP, 501,250
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS;
HON. T. N. GIBBS, M.P., PRESIDENT.
W. F. COWAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
A. T. TODD, W. F. ALLAN
W. H. GIBBS, M.P., DR. MORTON,
R. C. JAMIESON,
J. L. BRODIE, CASHIER.

AGENCIES.
Bradford, Harriston, Oshawa,
Cannington, Markham, Picton
Colborne, Newcastle, Wingham.

Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
New York—Messrs. Bell & Smithers.
London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

Union Bank of Lower Can.

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

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES E. LEVEY, Esq., President.
Hon. JOHN SHARPLES, Vice-President.
Hon. Geo. Irvine, Hon. Thos. McGreevy,
D. C. Thomson, Esq., J. B. Renaud, Esq.,
Andrew Thomson, 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.

MOLSON'S BANK.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. Molson, Esq., Pres. T. Workman, Esq., Vice-Pres.
E. Hadon, Esq., Thos. Cramp, Esq.,
T. J. Claxton, Esq., R. W. Shepherd, Esq.
Honourable D. L. Macpherson.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, CANADA.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Cashier.

BRANCHES.
Brockville—J. W. B. Rivers, Manager. Exeter—E. W. Strathy, do. London—Jos. Jeffery, do. Meaford—P. Fuller, do. Morrisburg—P. Clouston, do. Owen Sound—Thomas Blakney, do. Smith's Falls—A. L. Thomas, do. Sorel—H. C. Brewer, do. St. Thomas—G. K. Morton, do. Toronto—L. H. Robertson, do. Windsor—C. D. Graesset, do. Welland—J. W. McGlashan, Agent. Rimouski—John McMahon, do.

AGENTS.
Quebec and Ontario—Bank of Montreal Branches and Agencies. New Brunswick and P. E. Island—Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B. Nova Scotia—Bank of Montreal, Halifax, N.S. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank, St. Johns.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.
London—Bank of Montreal. Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

IN UNITED STATES.
New York—Messrs. Morton, Bli-s & Co., Messrs. Bell & Smithers, Mechanics National Bank. Boston—Merchants National Bank. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Second National Bank. Buffalo—Farmers & Mechanics National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

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 NOVA SCOTIA.

Incorporated, 1832. Capital, \$1,000,000.

PRESIDENT—JOHN S. MACLEAN.
CASHIER—W. C. MENZIES.

Head Office - - - Halifax.

Agencies in Nova Scotia:
Kentville, Amherst, New Glasgow,
Yarmouth, Pictou, North Sydney, C.B.
And in New Brunswick—St. John.
London Agents—Williams, Deacon & Co.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL, \$2,500,000 (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)

DIRECTORS.
T. W. L. Mackean, Esq., (Director of London and South African Bank) Chairman, London. Robert Gillespie, Esq., (London Director Bank of Montreal) Deputy Chairman.
Jas. Ande son, 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—5 East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, 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., April 3, 1876.

The Chartered Banks.

Eastern Townships Bank

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID IN 1,345,900
RESERVE FUND 278,000

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, jr. Cashier
BRANCHES.
Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead.
Coaticook, Richmond.
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England—Bank of Montreal.
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 WITHERALL, 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, Qu
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 at CHARLOTTETOWN
BRANCH at SUMMERSIDE.

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.

J. PRATT, Esq., President.
A. A. TROTTIER, Esq., Cashier.

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

MARITIME BANK,
OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
St. JOHN, N.B.

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

Head Office, - - - St. John, N. B.

President—JAMES DOMVILLE, Esq., M.P
Vice-President—ZEBEDEE RING Esq

DIRECTORS.
Hon. W. MUIRHEAD, Senator.
GEORGE MCKEAN, Esq.
W. H. THORNE, Esq.
C. H. FAIRWEATHER, Esq.
J. W. NICHOLSON, Esq.
ALFRED RAY, Cashier.
AGENTS.—Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia—Bank of Montreal, its Branches and Agencies. New York—Bell & Smithers, Chicago—Bank of Montreal Boston—Merchants National Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three-and-a-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 its Banking House in Toronto, on and after **FRIDAY, FIRST 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.
H. S. STRATHY, Cashier.

The Federal Bank of Canada,
Toronto, Oct. 24, 1876.

BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., President.
CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq. Alexander Fraser, Esq.
Robt. Blackburn, Esq., M.P. Allan Gilmour, Esq.
Hon. George Bryson. George Hay, Esq.
Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P.
PATRICK MORTERTON, Cashier.

Agency—Arnprior. Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce. New York—J. G. Harper & J. H. Goadby. London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited).

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 FISKEN, Esq.,
D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

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

Agency—St. Catharines, Ingersoll, and Port Colborne. 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.

AGENTS.—Halifax, Union Bank of Halifax.
Montreal, Bank of Montreal.
New York, Bell & Smithers.
London, Eng., Imperial Bank.

STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

A. JOSEPH, P. GARNEAU, M. P. P. President.
Vice-Pres.
A. P. Caron, M. P. John Ross.
William Drum. G. R. Renfrew.
T. H. Grant. Joseph Shehyn.
T. Ledroit.

WM. R. DEAN, Cashier.
Agents in the Dominion—Bank of Montreal.
" New York—Bell & Smithers.
" Chicago—Bank of Montreal.
London, England, National Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000 000

DIRECTORS.

* THOMAS E. KENNY, Esq., President.
Hon. JEREMIAH NORTHUP, Senator, Vice-Pres.
Allison Smith, Esq. Michael Dwyer, Esq.
James Butler, Esq. Thomas A. Ritchie, Esq.
John Taylor, Esq. George Maclean, Cashier.

Agents in Ontario and Quebec—Merchant's Bank of Can-
Agents in Prince Edward Island:

Charlottetown Owen Connolly, Agent.
Summerside Stephen McNeill, "

Agents in Nova Scotia:

Antigonish—T. M. King. Bridgewater—Andrew Gow.
Pictou—Wm. Ives. Sydney—J. E. Burchell.
Truro { John B. Dickie. Weymouth—C. Campbell, Jr.
Fred. Mitchell.
Maitland (Hants Co.)—David Frieze.

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.
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 AUTHORISED \$2,000,000
" SUBSCRIBED 2,000,000
" PAID-UP 1,954,000

DIRECTORS.

HON. EUGENE CHINIC, President.
HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President.
Hy. Atkinson, Esq. Ol. Rohitaille, Esq., M.D.
Hon. U. J. Tessier. C. Tetu, Esq.
P. Vallee, Esq.
FRS. VEZINA, Cashier.
Agency—Sherbrooke, P. Q.
Montreal Branch—William Moffatt, 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 \$200,000
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: Lockeport 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.

METROPOLITAN BANK. MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$1,000,000
H. A. BUDDEN, - - - - - President.
HENRY JUDAH, - - - - - Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

JAS. O'BRIEN, D. J. REES.
HENRY HOGAN.
G. H. R. WAINRIGHT, Cashier.
Branch at Coaticooke, P. of Q.—A. Wellington Hart, Manager.
Agents—The Bank of Montreal and its branches.

Financial.

ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 39.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four 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

Friday the 1st 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, General Manager.

Ontario Bank,
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1876.

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

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

DIRECTORS.

WM. M. HARRINGTON PRESIDENT.
ROBIE UNIACKE VICE-PRESIDENT.
BRENTON H. COLLINS. | THOMAS BAYNE. | L. J. MORTO
SAMUEL H. BLACK Cashier.

AGENCIES.

Truro, N.S. C. H. BLANCHARD, Agent
Parraboro, N.S. A. S. TOWNSHEND, Agent.

AGENTS.

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

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 Hertz, Esq. James Peake, Esq.
J. R. Brecken, Cashier.

AGENTS.

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

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. STERNS, Cashier.

AGENTS—Bank of Nova Scotia and its Correspondents

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$1,750,000
TOTAL ASSETS, - - - 4,000,000

A large amount of additional Capital has been received for investment on REAL ESTATE in the Province of Ontario, on favourable terms.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.

Applications may be made to the Company's Appraisers, or at the Head Office, Masonic Hall, Toronto, where all further information may be obtained.

J. HERBERT MASON, Manager.

Financial.
THE FREEHOLD
Loan and Savings Co.
TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.
CAPITAL, \$500,000, IN SHARES OF \$100 EACH
RESERVE FUND, \$140,000.

President, HON. WM. McMASTER.
Secretary-Treas. CHARLES ROBERTSON
Inspector, ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Office Cor. Church & Court Sts., Toronto.
N.B.—Cash advanced on Freehold Property, on long credit, and easy terms of payment. Deposits received on Interest.

WESTERN CANADA
LOAN & SAVING COMPANY.
Offices: No. 70 Church St. Toronto.

CAPITAL	\$900,000
RESERVE FUND	241,500
TOTAL ASSETS	2,175,000

President—Honorable Geo. W. Allan, Senator.
Vice-President—Samuel Platt, Esq., M.P.
Walter S. Lee, Manager.

Money received on Deposit and interest allowed thereon. Money loaned on the security of improved city or farm property.
Toronto, Jan. 27, 1875.

THE ONTARIO
SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY

Subscribed Capital,	\$1,000,000
Paid up,	621,300
Reserve Fund,	124,300

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.

Office—Cor. Richmond & Carling Sts.,
London, Ontario.

THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COM'Y
Real Estate Security.

Are prepared to make Loans on approved

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 may be had of the local valuers or by writing direct to the Company's office.

Company's Office, } D. McGEE, Secretary.
23 Toronto Street, Toronto. }

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

OFFICES:—34 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Subscribed Capital.....	\$750,000
Paid-up Capital.....	650,000
Reserve Fund.....	65,800

PRESIDENT..... LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.I.
VICE-PRESIDENT..... JOS. H. MEAD, Esq.
SEC.-TREASURER..... ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq.

Money loaned on the security of productive city or country property. Interest at 6 per cent. allowed on deposits. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

HENRY C. SCOTT
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER
(Member of the Stock Exchange)
Agent Quebec Fire Assurance Co.,
Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Financial.
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.

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

INCORPORATED 1864.

CHAS. STEAD, Esq., President.
J. G. McINTOSH, Esq., Vice-President.

Subscribed Capital.....	\$1,000,000
Paid up Capital.....	803,500
Reserve Fund.....	170,000
Total Assets.....	1,530,363

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate in large or small amounts, and on favorable terms of repayment.

Deposits received in the Savings Bank, and interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

OFFICE—Richmond Street, London, Ontario.
L. GIBSON, Sec. and Treas.

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. MACPIE, President. F. B. LEYS, Manager.

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

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

MACDOUGALL BROTHERS,
STOCK BROKERS,
Members of the Stock Exchange,

Buy and sell STOCKS and BONDS in Canada, the United States, and London.

Mr. H. CRÜGER, OAKLEY, Member of New York Stock and Gold Exchanges, having joined our firm, we are now prepared to execute orders for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange on the same terms as are current in New York.

69 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

B. ALMON. L. C. MACKINTOSH,
(Late Bank of Nova Scotia),
ALMON & MACKINTOSH,
BANKERS, BROKERS,
AND
General Financial Agents,
HALIFAX, N. S.

All branches of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Collections made without charge. Are prepared to give every information regard business concerns in the Maritime Provinces.

Financial.
THE HAMILTON
PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

President—ADAM HOPE.
Vice-President—W. E. SANFORD.

Capital (authorized to date).....	\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	895,100
Paid-up Capital.....	555,851
Reserve Fund.....	38,650
Total Assets.....	854,778

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

SAVINGS BANK.
Money received on deposit and interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent per annum.

OFFICE—McINNES BLOCK,
KING STREET, HAMILTON.
H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

STINSON'S BANK,
HAMILTON, ONT. Established 1847

Allows four and five 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—Agents of the Merchants Bank of Canada.
Bankers in London—National Bank of Scotland.

Bond Brothers,
STOCK BROKERS.

ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL—(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Orders received for the purchase and sale, for investment or on margin, of stocks, Bonds and Debentures, in Canada and the United States.

CORRESPONDENTS:
Messrs. SHEPHERD & GRIEVESON, London, Eng.
Messrs. DRAKE BROS., New York.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
BROKERS,
North British and Mercantile Insurance Buildings,
MONTREAL.

Members of the Stock Exchange,
CORRESPONDENTS.—The Bank of Montreal, London; Messrs. Morton, Ross & 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 purchased.
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

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 Loans on Stock and Bond collaterals.

HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, President.
Bank of Deposit—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
JAMES MASON, Manager

TAYLOR'S BANK,
LONDON, ONT.
Established 1863.
HENRY TAYLOR, JOHN W. SIFTON,
Director Dom. Sav. & Invest. Socy.

Discounts, Commercial Paper, Draws, Exchange on London, and all principal cities in the Dominion and the United States. All kinds of American securities and U.S. currency exchanged. No interest allowed on deposits

Financial.

Robert Beaty & Co.
BANKERS, BROKERS, & c.
(Members of Stock Exchange.)
53 King Street East, Toronto.

DRAFTS on New York and United States Currency, Gold, Silver, and uncurrent monies bought and sold at best rates. Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds and other securities on Commission promptly attended to. Mortgages negotiated.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES & PHILIP BROWNE,
(Formerly Philip Browne & Co.),
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange,
YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

LAWRENCE BUCHAN,
STOCK BROKER,
(Member of the Stock Exchange)
General Financial Agent,
Orders for Investment or on margin promptly attended to.
22 King Street East, Toronto

W. ALEXANDER. JOHN STARK.
ALEXANDER & STARK,
Stock Brokers and Estate Agents,
10 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,
(Members of the Stock Exchange.)
Buy and sell Stocks, Debentures, &c. Mortgages and Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

JOHN I. MACKENZIE & CO.,
HUGHSON ST., HAMILTON.
Our purchases of
BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN
DRY GOODS
FOR THE FALL TRADE
Are now arriving, and our
Travellers are out with Samples.
August, 1876.

ADAM HOPE & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
Importers of all kinds of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN METALS.
AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

BROWN, ROUTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS
AND
Wholesale Grocers.
HAMILTON. H. W. ROUTH

1876 FALL DRY GOODS 1876
IMPORTATIONS
Received by each week's Steamer.
Thomson, Birkett and Bell,
HAMILTON.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Robinson, Donahue & Co.
Importers and Wholesale dealers in
Teas, Sugars & Tobaccos,
Cor. ST. MAURICE & ST. HENRY STS.,
MONTREAL.
Samples sent by mail when desired.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
GENERAL METAL MERCHANT
AND MANUFACTURER,
Canada Lead and Saw Works.
Works—Queen, William and Dalhousie Streets.
Office and Warehouse—20 Wellington Street,
MONTREAL.

FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO.,
JOHNSTONE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Linen Machine Threads,
Gilling Twines,
Shoe Threads.
A full assortment in stock. Orders received from the Wholesale Importers only.
GEORGE W. MOSS,
Agent,
136 McGill Street, Montreal.

C. A. RICKARD'S
BELL BUSK MILLS via LEEDS.
Machine Silks,
Hardash, &c.
A full assortment in stock.
Orders received from the Wholesale Importers only.
GEO. W. MOSS,
AGENT,
136 McGill St., Montreal.

CLARK & COMPY,
ANCHOR THREAD WORKS,
PAISLEY,
would call attention to their
Best SIX-CORD Extra Quality,



specially manufactured for Hand and Machine Sewing.
Orders received from the Wholesale Importers only.
GEO. W. MOSS,
Agent,
136 MCGILL ST., MONTREAL.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. A. MATHEWSON,
Importer and
WHOLESALE GROCER
202 MCGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

JONES & BURLAND,
13 Hospital Street,
RAILWAY SUPPLY AGENTS
And Commission Merchants.
Agents for LOWMOOR and STAFFORDSHIRE IRONS.
KRUPPS' Celebrated Cast Spring Steel Tyres Axles, &c.
Solid Drawer Brass Tubes, Wheels, Injectors, and General Supplies.
A Stock of KRUPPS' CAST SPRING STEEL, RAILWAY SIZES, on hand.
W. J. M. JONES. J. B. BURLAND

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON,
MERCHANTS IN
OILS, CHEMICALS
DYE STUFFS, GUMS, &c.
310, 312, 314, 316, St. Paul Street & 253, 255
257 Commissioners Street,
MONTREAL.

PARIS (France),
GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
AGENCY IN MONTREAL:
BOSSANGE & GARDINER,
30 Hospital Street

THE CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY
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.,
Agency—22 Front Street West, Toronto

W. and F. P. Currie and 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 Bed Springs.
A large stock always on hand.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. G. Mackenzie & Company,
Importers

AND
Wholesale Dealers in
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
381 & 383 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

ALEX. SEATH,
IMPORTER OF
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN
FANCY LEATHER,**
FRENCH CALF AND KIP,
ENGLISH WHOLE KIP,
Prunella Linings, Elastic Webs,
and every description of
SHOE MANUFACTURERS' GOODS
WHOLESALE.
16 Lemoine Street,
MONTREAL.

CAST-IRON PIPE,
6, 4, and 3 inch,
IN STOCK AND FOR SALE.
Copland & McLaren,
MONTREAL,
Agents for
GLOVER'S CELEBRATED METERS,
Also in stock.

CASSILS, STIMSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Foreign Leathers and Shoe Goods,
Commission Merchants in
DOMESTIC LEATHER.
10 Lemoine Street,
MONTREAL.

**THE COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER**
Is a Staple Article, in demand everywhere. The Trade
supplied on liberal terms.
W. D. McLAREN,
Manufacturer and Proprietor of the Trade Mark.
Union Mills, 55 and 57 College Street,
MONTREAL.



KERR & CO'S SEWING COTTON
IS THE BEST.—Sample Dozens and price list can
be had from any Wholesale Dry Goods firm or from the
Agent
JAMES L. FOULDS,
30 & 32 Lemoine St.,
MONTREAL.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.


Robertsons, Linton & Co.,

CORNER
LEMOINE AND ST. HELEN STREETS,
MONTREAL

will have their assortment of
BRITISH, FOREIGN & AMERICAN GOODS
Complete by 15th August.
American Goods on New York jobbing terms of 60
days or 2 per cent in ten days.

THOS. ROBERTSON & CO.,
9, 11 & 13 Chenneville St.,
MONTREAL,
HEAVY HARDWARE MERCHANTS
And Importers of Engineers', Boiler-makers', Steam-
fitters', Plumbers' and Gasfitters Supplies.
Dealers in Pig Iron and Metals generally, Boiler
Plates, Sheet Iron, Tubes and Rivets, Iron Pipe and
Fittings, Galvanized Iron, &c. Engineers' Stocks and
Dies, Whitworth's Thread.
Orders taken to import on favorable terms.

STEEL.
CAST, MACHINERY, SPRING, &c.
A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal.
N. S. WHITNEY,
Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs,
Prunella Linings, etc.,
14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

CLARK'S ELEPHANT
SIX  **CORD**
TRADE MARK
SPOOL COTTON,
HAS THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS IN
THE MARKET.

The following Sewing Machine Companies recommend
their customers and the public to use this **COTTON**
THREAD ONLY with their Machines.
WHEELER & WILSON MAN'G CO'Y.
SINGER MAN'G CO'Y.
HOWE MACHINE CO'Y.
RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE CO'Y.
C. W. WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE CO.
A full assortment to be had at all first-class DRY
GOODS STORES, and SEWING MACHINE DE-
POTS.
WALTER WILSON & CO.,
Sole Agents, 1 St. Helen St., 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
310, 312, 314, 316, St. Paul Street & 253, 255, 257 Com-
missioners 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

1876. FALL TRADE. 1876.
T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.
MONTREAL, MANCHESTER,
Canada, England,
IMPORTERS OF
DRY - GOODS,
Stock Complete and attractive in all Departments.
Additions every week by s.s. from Europe
A Visit Solicited when in the Market.
Orders directed to the House will have promptly at-
tention.
Our new Warehouses, | **T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO,**
ST. JOSEPH ST. | MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

KINGSTON has procured a steam fire engine
of the Chatham Company's manufacture.

WATER works are contemplated by St. Cath-
arines, at an estimated cost of \$42,000.

THE sugar refinery of the Messrs Redpath in
Montreal is to be dismantled unless some tariff
change should take place.

WEDNESDAY was a Roman Catholic *fete d'*
obligation, and a Protestant Thanksgiving day
in the Province of Quebec. Business was
generally suspended in Montreal and Quebec
Cities.

THE U. S. Congress has created a monetary
commission whose functions will include the
procuring of evidence as to the production of
silver in Nevada, gold in California, &c.

THE Canada Iron and Steel Company a
Londonderry, N. S., relit their furnaces on Wed-
nesday week when several of the Directors, from
Montreal, and other gentlemen connected with
the Company visited the works.

LATE sales of the shares of the Union Bank
of Newfoundland shew the present market value
of the stock to be £175 per share. The par
value is £100. Bank of British North America
stocks sells at £140 in Halifax.

MR JOHN GRANT, who has been connected
with the Halifax Wholesale Hardware firm of
Messrs Stairs, Son & Morrow for forty years
past, died suddenly on Monday last.

JAMES E. WHITTAKER, St. John, N. B., who
has failed twice before, has had to again suc-
cumb. He owes \$23,000 odd, mostly to local
parties. His estate will probably pay 50 per
cent.

W., & W. C. ANSLOW, Newcastle, N. B., are
trying to arrange at 25 per cent. cash. The
firm got an extension to pay in full in 1875,
but the times were too hard to allow them to
work through, and after paying two instalments
of their extension they were forced to assign.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Wholesale Only.

**FOR BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
GENERAL HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,**

Electro-plated Goods,
Small Wares and Stationery,
Earthenware, China, Glassware,
SEE SAMPLES AT

**THOMSON AND BURNS.
18 & 20 Front St. West, Toronto.**

**GRAY, RENNIE & CO.,
5 Front Street West, Toronto.**

Further Shipments per Express.

NEW LONG SCARFS,**NEW STANLEY SCARFS,****NEW WINDSOR SCARFS,****NEW SILK UMBRELLAS,**

A Very Choice Lot.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1876.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES & WOODEN WARE

of every description.

56 & 58 Front Street West. 91 to 97 St. Peter Street,
TORONTO. MONTREAL.**McMURRAY & FULLER,**

Wholesale dealers in

WOODENWARE,TUBS, WASHBOARDS, BRUSHES,
PAILS, CLOTHES PINS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, MATCHES, TWINES,**31 FRONT STREET EAST.**Exclusive Agents for the C. C. & Manufacturing Co's
Woodenware, Brooms, &c.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Thomas Walls & Sons,Are now showing a very Large assortment of
OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS.**SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND CANADIAN
TWEEDS,**

To which they invite the attention of the Trade.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS**Macnab, Marsh & Coen,**

WHOLESALE

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**5 Front Street East,****TORONTO.**

THE Finance Committee of the Montreal Council advise that city to raise a further loan of £750,000 stg. to carry out improvements in drainage, water-works, health measures, &c. A meeting of citizens has been called to protest against the loan, as it increases the taxation by at least a million dollars.

THE first shipment of grain, consisting of 857 bushels of wheat was made from Manitoba on the 21st ult. It was consigned by Higgins & Young, of Winnipeg, to Steel Bros., seedmen of this city, for seeding purposes.

THE rates of freight for fish bound westward over the Intercolonial Railway, the discrepancies in which were complained of in our columns, have been adjusted to meet the reasonable wishes of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shippers, and the result is considerable shipments by that route.

Two hundred and fifty cars loaded with freight, leave Point Levis every week for stations on the Intercolonial Railway, and the traffic west is daily increasing.

FIVE thousand acres of excellent land will be reclaimed from the sea by the operations now under contract at Cole harbour, near the city of Halifax. The value of the reclaimed land will be about a quarter of a million dollars.

MESSRS. BARBEAU & Co., Merchants, of Laprairie, who were burned out, short time ago, held a meeting of their creditors on 31st ult., when they offered a compromise of 13/9 in the pound; showing a deficiency of three to four thousand dollars.

A FAILURE in the flour trade of considerable moment has taken place in Port Hope. Mr. J. G. King, miller and operator in grain at that place, made an assignment some days since. His obligations are large, especially so to one of

our banks. He had been a number of years in business and was at one time regarded well to do.

A CLOTHIER on Queen street, in this city, named Albert Wright, is missing from the bosom of his family, and his estate has been put into the hands of a receiver. This young man was previously a commercial traveller, and it is not many months since he began a small clothing store with a stock of less than a thousand dollars. The reasons for his flight are not known. He was, we believe, very respectably married.

HALIFAX importers consider, as we learn through letters received from that city, that the rates of freight charged by the Allan mail steamers capricious and unreasonable, and some of them have already received shipments via Boston. This seems a very roundabout route in comparison with the direct one, but the cheapest route is likely to carry the day, even if it does involve transshipment from Boston or New York.

A HARDWARE firm in Almonte, Messrs. Anderson & Reid, who obtained a general extension last winter, at the time presenting to their creditors a very satisfactory statement, now find themselves, owing to heavy losses and dull trade, unable to fulfil what they had undertaken. They lately endeavoured to obtain further favours, but a demand to assign has been made on them by their Montreal creditors. The estate it is believed will not be a disastrous one for those concerned, the assets and liabilities showing about equal.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued against Lyster, Bennett & Co., Wholesale Stationers, Montreal, a comparatively young house, being scarcely two years in existence. The competition in this line, with old established and wealthy houses has rendered it uphill

work for them almost from the start. They had some capital to commence with, but a large portion of it has been sunk in bad debts, and they find themselves, to-day, with liabilities of about \$40,000, and assets representing probably 60 cents in the dollar.

AN enterprising young house in one of our Maritime cities imported a cargo of fruit from Malaga. An older house who intended to import a cargo but decided too late on doing so, started a rumour through the press that a second cargo was on the way, intending thus to injure the sale of the first cargo. Anything but honourable competition, this.

THE dry goods firm of Wm. Ellison & Co., doing business on one of the leading thoroughfares of Quebec, have been obliged to suspend, and a writ of attachment has been served on them by a Montreal house. They began business some five years ago under the name of Ellison, O'Brien & Co., purchasing a portion of O'Doherty & Co's. stock. Mr. O'Brien died about two years later, and Mr. Ellison failed the following fall, but got a discharge and continued business. The class of customers they had to cater for compelled their carrying a heavy and expensive stock for which capital was lacking. No statement has yet been prepared; but the liabilities are not heavy.

MR. R. J. McDougall, who has for many years done a large general trade in Lancaster, has had to succumb to the times. He obtained an extension of time some months ago; but even with this temporary relief he finds himself unable to stave off the evil day, and has just assigned. A writ of attachment has been issued against George Hall, of Huntingdon, at the instance of a dry goods house in Montreal. Mayer & Cohen, spectacle manufacturers Montreal, who failed last winter, and compromised at 20c on

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

WM. B. HAMILTON,
(Late CHILDS & HAMILTON),
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
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15 & 17 FRONT STREET EAST,
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Established A.D. 1840.

TIME FOR EVERYTHING!!
AND NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER
LAMB'S
Waterproof Leather Preserver and
Waterproof Snow Blacking.

For sale by all Wholesale Grocers, Druggists, and all in the Shoe Trade.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, Toronto, Ont.

the dollar, have again failed on their composition and made an assignment.

It seems a hard case that a man should wish to make himself an insolvent, and a harder one still when he cannot be permitted to indulge his wish in that direction. Messrs. D. Catlin & Co., produce merchants, in this city, were desirous, a week or two ago, of taking advantage of the Insolvent Act, considering that the outlook for their business was not satisfactory. Upon looking about them for ways and means to compass their design, they found the three different creditors, who held chattel mortgages upon their estate, indisposed to second their efforts. Outside of these three they unfortunately—or fortunately as the case may be—could not at first get creditors enough to combine and form a sufficiently large claim to effect the issue of a writ. The desired end has been reached at last, however; a writ of attachment has placed the estate under the control of the insolvent act.

STEAM fire engines of three different styles, the Ronald engine of Chatham, Ont., the Silsby, and the Clapp & Jones, have been in competition during last week, in Quebec, for the satisfaction of the authorities of that city as to their respective merits. Something appears to have gone wrong with the Canadian engine; at any rate it did not do so well as its rivals, and an order has been given by the Quebec Corporation for one of the Clapp & Jones engines, at a price of \$3,400. This is well as a beginning, but more than one is required, and we trust that the city will not be deterred by the paltering and carping of some of the councillors from doing what is requisite in the way of fire protection.

A PRIZE was offered some weeks since by a merchant in the Eastern townships, of twenty-five dollars for the best four lots of butter pro-

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SESSIONS, COOPER & SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
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Toronto, Ontario.

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Childs & Johnston,

Manufacturers and Importers of

BOOTS & SHOES,
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NEW FINE LAYER

RAISINS!

Now landing at New York direct from Malaga, per steamer Caledonia,

1,000 BOXES

Of finest Assorted LAYER RAISINS, packed specially for our order.

JAS. SHIELDS & CO

duced in that district. Two Montreal gentlemen, well acquainted with the article were named as judges. The result of the offer has been that thirty entries were made for the prize, and eighty-two tubs were sent in to the judges. A lady in Burford took the first prize, and three ladies from the township of Barnston, the second. Such competitions have an undoubtedly good effect upon the quality of Canadian butter, and we shall be glad to hear of more of them.

NEARLY all the Halifax Banks have reduced the rate of interest on permanent deposits from 5 to 4 per cent., while some Montreal Banks are only contemplating taking this step. Surely lessons of elasticity in monetary operations and banking should not be taught to the metropolis by our maritime Banks.

THE Missisquoi and Ronville Counties Mutual Fire Insurance Co., held its forty-first annual meeting at Philipsburg, Que., on the 19th October. The Company has done a business the past year of half a million dollars, made five losses amounting to \$966, which are paid, and their expenses of management were but \$633 for the year, a ratio of expense whose smallness will rather surprise the bigger and bolder companies. Mr. C. R. Cheeseman is President, and Mr. J. W. Eaton, Secy-Treas.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
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TORONTO,

HAVE OPENED TO-DAY

AMERICAN HORSE BLANKETS,
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AMERICAN SHAKER FLANNELS,
AMERICAN TWILLED FLANNELS

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Their Sales are Increasing, fast buying for Cash does it.

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EDWARD EVANS,

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HAMILTON,
 OPEN ALL THE NUMBERS IN THE
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at Greatly Reduced Prices. Send for Circular. Our Stock in all Departments is very complete, was never better in value, or more attractive in assortment than it is this Season, and buyers will find us to excel in all

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CANADIAN
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THE MONETARY TIMES,
AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY NOV. 3, 1876

THE TRIAL OF THE LATE CASHIER
OF THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

The trial and conviction of a bank cashier for making fraudulent returns to the Government is so strange an occurrence amongst us as to deserve something more than a passing notice. We speak of the trial as having ended in conviction, for so it did. And though the verdict has been appealed against, the appeal is based on bare technical grounds, and there was really no defence on the merits of the case. The only witnesses called for the defendant were those who could give evidence to character, and certainly the testimony they gave is calculated to fill a reflecting person with sadness.

Mr. Henry Thomas, a well known merchant in Montreal, and head of the firm of Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co., testifies that he has known Mr. Cotte since he was a boy, that he rose from the lowest to the highest position in the office of the firm, and that had he waited longer he would have been offered a partnership. His ability as a man of business was well known to the French mercantile community of Montreal, and when the Jacques Cartier Bank was established, some years ago, he was asked to take the management of it. Nothing could be a clearer proof of the estimation in which Mr. Cotte was held by those who knew him best. No prospects could be fairer than his at that time. The bank had

the support of many of the ablest and most influential merchants in the community. The position of cashier in such an institution at once brought him prominently before the eyes of the public; and for a considerable time everything went on in such a manner as to show that the confidence had not been misplaced. The bank, from very small beginnings, gradually assumed a position of great importance in the banking world of Lower Canada. In contrast with the only other French bank in Montreal,—La Banque du Peuple,—the Jacques Cartier Bank was always enterprising, aggressive, and full of the spirit of the Canadian of these modern times. Its business rapidly increased; its discounts doubled the first year of its operations, the next year they increased fifty per cent. more, and so it went on until its discount line was one of the largest in the city. The Jacques Cartier Bank had no branches. The whole of its operations were carried on in one office. It escaped, therefore, many of the dangers that beset institutions whose branches are spread all over the country and whose business is so largely carried on by agents and managers at a distance. It should have been a comparatively easy thing to manage a business like this. With a board of directors, who had the requisite local knowledge for the kind of business that would naturally be attracted to a bank like the Jacques Cartier, the task of a cashier ought to have been light and easy, and under such circumstances the bank ought to have been easily kept clear of difficulty.

But the history of the bank, and the terrible fate which has overtaken its unfortunate cashier, only affords another lesson on the danger of taking men from positions they are well qualified to fill, and placing them in others for which they have neither training nor experience. Mr. Cotte, though an able man, was not a banker; he did not understand the business he was called on to manage. After a time, therefore, he made just such mistakes as an inexperienced person would fall into. Many of the loans made by the bank degenerated into 'lock-ups,' and, as time went on, the amount of such lock-ups became so serious that the available resources of the bank were heavily diminished. For many years back, the cashier has been in the habit of obtaining occasional loans from other banks to meet the daily exchanges. This habit went on increasing as the business of the bank degenerated, and finally the face of Mr. Cotte, as an applicant for daily accommodation, was as familiar to other bankers as that of their own customers. At first such loans were granted without secur-

ity; but when the necessities of the bank became chronic, security was demanded, and the bills they had discounted for others were discounted in turn for them. Finally matters assumed such a shape that, after all resources of credit had been exhausted, the money in the bank ran so low that the cashier was afraid to make the public aware of the position. The returns of the Government required to be made periodically, and he was well aware that to reveal the actual deficiency of cash and the actual amount of overdue paper, would excite so much comment as to endanger the standing of the bank. It was a trying position. To make the truth known might cause the bank to stop payment. From such a calamity as that the cashier shrank with dismay, yet the only other alternative involved loss of character, disgrace and downfall. It was, we say, a trying position; any who have the responsibility of conducting a banking institution will appreciate it, and they will surely take warning from Mr. Cotte's fate to avoid the errors in management which brought about such results.

The bank, then, being in this position, the cashier, apparently on his own motion and responsibility, took the fatal step of falsifying the Government return. It was clearly proved at the trial that the amount of cash on hand had been immensely overstated, and that other portions of the return were equally far from the truth. The public, of course, were deceived for months, and the extent of the deception was very wide indeed. Other bankers, depositors, stockholders, the government, and the general public were alike led astray.

Considering the serious nature of the interests involved in the banking returns, the Legislature has made it a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment to falsify them. It is under this charge that Mr. Cotte has been arraigned and found guilty. The verdict, as we observed, has been appealed against on technical grounds, and the matter at present rests there.

The whole affair is pregnant with weighty lessons to the banking community, and especially to the young and enterprising bankers who are beginning to make themselves prominent in these days of business excitement and competition. It is a sad spectacle to see a man, who occupied so high a position, brought to the bar of a criminal court and made to answer to the charge of fraud. In thinking of it, how forcibly we have the old adage once again brought before us, 'Honesty is the best policy.'

THE GRAIN TRADE OF THE GREAT LAKES.

The aggregate wheat crop of the United States last year was estimated at 246,482,160 bushels, and the yield of Indian corn, at 1,062,685,625 bushels. These quantities are enormous, but they fall short of the average production of recent years, more particularly the figures relating to wheat, which are over sixty millions of bushels short of the previous season's crop. A large portion not only of the wheat and corn, but of the barley and oats crops of United States find their way to the cities which cluster around the great lakes. The principal of these are Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, and we find that their total receipts of grain and flour, last year, declined over 20,000,000 bushels. We give, beneath, the number of bushels received at all the above ports during the past two years :

	1874.	1875.
Flour, (bush.)	27,864,640	25,624,875
Wheat	70,887,239	64,746,874
Barley	4,982,890	5,489,239
Oats	19,395,007	16,535,620
Corn	48,876,598	36,680,165
Rye	1,097,821	990,810
Total	173,103,195	150,067,583

The largest portion of this magnificent trade is done by Chicago and Milwaukee, whose ports are kept busy by vessels, during the summer taking in cargoes for transportation eastwards. These two cities are celebrated as the centre of speculation in breadstuffs, more particularly of wheat, for which they are the acknowledged headquarters. An examination of their trade statistics shows that, during recent years, transactions in wheat manifest no material abatement, although we fancy their supplies are annually drawn from greater distances westwards. The extent and fluctuations of their transactions in wheat can be seen at a glance by reference to the number of bushels received by each during the past six years :

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.
1870	17,394,409	18,883,837
1871	14,439,656	15,186,611
1872	12,724,141	13,275,726
1873	25,167,516	28,457,937
1874	30,177,036	25,283,055
1875	24,450,390	27,797,221

With the exception of 1874, Milwaukee has handled more wheat than Chicago, although the trade is now pretty evenly divided between them. There is a great deal more difference between the business of the two great ports on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence,—Montreal and Oswego. Both of them do a large business in breadstuffs, but to our commercial metropolis belongs the honour of leading the van.

The quantity of breadstuffs from the Lake regions over Lake Ontario, handled by Montreal and Oswego respectively, was as follow during the last four years :

	MONTREAL. Bush.	OSWEGO. Bush.
1872	17,547,503	9,224,979
1873	19,813,036	8,547,720
1874	17,474,981	13,002,879
1875	17,134,177	8,424,529

The importance of the grain trade of the great Lakes can hardly be over-estimated. The more of it we can attract into Lake Ontario and down the St. Lawrence the better. The largest share ever thus obtained was, we believe, in the year 1874, when it is estimated the grain and flour moved would equal 35,000,000 bushels. Last year it was estimated to be 28,000,000 bushels or seven millions less. Our Governments have always bid high to attract the grain trade through our waters. It is a prize worth struggling for, and if the great improvements now being made on the Welland Canal secure us the lion's share of it, the large expenditure we are making will not be in vain.

CHOOSING A BUSINESS.

There is, among those beginning life for themselves, a prevailing desire to escape hard work, and get into something "light and genteel." The general idea is that farming is the reverse of light, and that to work at a trade is not genteel; hence these occupations are in a measure despised, and our young people look hopefully forward to find the easy road to competence beginning at the bank or shop counter, or that to rapid distinction in the office of the lawyer or the physician.

Hard work is the price which success invariably demands. It may be physical, or it may be mental, but hard work there must be on the part of those who would win position or wealth by their own exertions. The young man who leaves his father's farm under the belief that he will have easier work as a successful professional or mercantile man, never made a greater mistake in his life. The harassing cares of the merchant, the lawyer's weary hours of toil mastering his case, the drudgery of the doctor by night as well as by day, and the anxieties of the banker, are far harder upon the human system than the manual labour of the farm or the workshop, and it is only folly which leads persons to enter any overcrowded occupation in the hope of its being "easy and light," unless from the first they calculate to be useless drones in the hive. As to the gentility of some of the lighter occupations, we know nothing more honourable than honest labour, and none who

stand, or deserve to stand higher in public estimation, than the successful farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer. In Great Britain, the farmers rank next to the nobility, and as education becomes more diffused in Canada, the mere snob will sink, and the other classes rise in the social scale.

Success is the object which ought to be aimed at in choosing an occupation; and the prudent will consider (1) what am I best qualified for, and (2) what lines of business offer the greatest chances of success. Both enquiries are important, and in proportion as they are faithfully prosecuted or the reverse, will be the measure of success generally attained. Many a man who would have made a first-class mechanic, has studied a profession and rendered himself poor and miserable for life. Hundreds rush into store-keeping only to land in the Insolvent Court hopelessly beggared. Thousands in search of something easy, grow thin or flabby behind a counter on a miserable salary, and end life as poor as they began, who, if they had taken to the plough, the forge, the plane, or the loom, might have enjoyed life and won a competency. In professional and mercantile lives, great names and great fortunes are occasionally made, but legion is the name of those who fail. In many other avocations—notably some of those considered by the thoughtless harder work—the rewards of labour are more certain and more general. It has been calculated that if you take two sets of twenty young men, each of equal acquirements, and place one set at work in the usual avocations of city life, and the other on farms in the country, at the end of twenty years the latter would have acquired more wealth, and be more comfortably situated than the former. Among the twenty in the city, one or two might have made fortunes, but the others would, in the general run, have acquired little beyond a bare living; whereas the twenty who took farms, might not be able to boast of a millionaire, but would have a much larger aggregate of wealth distributed among them. We fancy this calculation, if put to the actual test, would generally be found to be correct in a country like Canada, and it teaches that those who are attracted by the glitter of the professional and so-called lighter occupations, take fearful odds that they will waste their lives, and only help to swell the great army of failures.

INVESTMENTS OF ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

The failure of the Continental Life Assurance Company of New York, has caused a great deal of attention to be given

to the causes why this and other companies have fallen into embarrassed circumstances. Life Assurance Companies, it is well known, have large amounts of funds to invest, and one of the most important parts of their business is to make such investments as will be at once remunerative and safe. Fire and Marine companies also accumulate large sums, which must be well invested if the business is to be carried on profitably.

It was found, on the affairs of the Continental being looked into, that many investments in real estate had been made by the Company which had seriously depreciated. A year or two ago, at the prices then prevailing, the Company had a large surplus, and nominally it has a considerable surplus still; but, at present values, which are not likely to improve, these investments show such a serious depreciation as entirely to sweep away the capital of the Company. Here then is a condition of things which reflects severely on the judgment of those who have had charge of the investments. Some of the fundamental rules of wise investments must have been violated before such a state of things could have been reached. There are such rules, as is known to all who have studied the subject. Other companies have been able to avoid serious losses, and if the truth were known, it has not come about by good luck, but by the exercise of good sense and good judgment, and by taking heed to the lessons of experience.

One error said to have been committed by the Continental was that of erecting magnificent premises for itself at an enormous cost, and in advancing large sums of money on the security of buildings of a similar character. This form of investment seems to have been a favorite one with the Company, and the depreciation in this description of property alone would have been sufficient to embarrass it. Here then has been exhibited one great error. Too many of the investments were of one character, in one locality, instead of being spread over many varieties of risk, and in different regions of the country. There must, besides, have been a great want of judgment as to the amount advanced on particular properties. Nothing requires greater care than this. It is sometimes supposed that if a person has real estate security he cannot possibly be wrong in an investment. But mistakes may easily be made in advancing too much, and then mortgage investments will result in losses just as certainly as injudicious discounts will in banking. A very common rule is to advance only a certain proportion of the estimated value.

Our loan companies generally fix upon one-third or one-half as the safe limit. Nothing looks more safe on first consideration, and nothing would be more safe if values were known and fixed. But real estate is not like wheat or pork which has a quotable market value. Its value is excessively difficult to determine. It fluctuates between very wide extremes, and it is affected by a very numerous class of contingencies. The value rises and falls with the condition of the trade of a particular district, or of the whole country. It feels inflation far more than any merchandise: and there is absolutely no limit to the value which imagination may put upon it. The danger is that a whole community, investors, valuers, boards of directors and everybody else may be so affected by the feeling of the time as to be incapable of forming a sober judgment. At such times, the most disastrous mistakes are made in investing money in property. Our own experience during 1856 and 1857 shows that millions of money may be sacrificed to the prevalent delusion.

The only way in which large amounts of money can be safely placed out in real estate is to adhere closely and persistently to certain rules which are the result of long experience. First, in estimating values, the average of a series of years should be taken rather than that prevalent at a particular time. Particular attention should be paid to the lowest point touched. If a reasonable margin be taken on that, it is scarcely possible that an error can be committed. Next, risks should be well distributed over different localities and different classes of property. The whole value of the property of certain localities depends on the condition of one particular industry; it may be iron, it may be coal, it may be lumber, it may be oil. When this interest is prosperous values are high, and property is in demand. When it is depressed, property is not only depressed but it is often unsaleable at any price. In the same locality, too, a certain class of property may be unduly inflated because of adventitious circumstances. A prudent investor will be careful 'not to have too many eggs in one basket,' whether the 'basket' be considered to be a particular locality or a particular class of buildings or farms.

An investor will never under any circumstances lend money on unproductive property. Wild lands, town plots and city lots, are very well for speculators. But an investor, and especially an investing company will be particularly careful not to risk money in anything that does not produce an annual rental, and on the amount of this rental, (applying to it the principle of an

average of years formerly referred to) an investor will form his judgment as to the real value of the property.

Lastly, prudent investors are careful to risk money only on established interests. A factory to work out some new patent is a thing they would avoid as they would a certain loss.

Our own Insurance Companies and Loan Societies doubtless understand these things well. They have probably learned a few lessons in the wholesome school of experience, and if they are careful to carry out such simple principles at all times they will certainly not fall into the snares that have brought the New York Continental to a stand.

THE PAYMENT BY THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The payment by the Northern Railway Company of the sum of £100,000 stg. in discharge of its entire indebtedness, will put the road in a position of ease and freedom it has never before known. The debt as claimed originally by the Government was very much heavier, amounting to nearly half a million; but there has always been a controversy between the railway and the Government about it. The uncertainty which arises from a heavy outstanding account has hampered the operations of the road for years, and prevented measures of improvement from being carried out which have long been contemplated. The compromise of the debt at such a very moderate figure as £100,000, and the authority to issue new preference stock, have already enabled the company to raise money in London for permanent improvements, and to arrange for an advance, pending the placing of the preference stock, to enable the Government lien to be discharged.

With this incubus removed, the Company, we expect, will proceed to relay the track, to change the gauge, and to carry out all the improvements necessary to enable them to develop the traffic of the fine and prosperous district of country tributary to the road.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Something like a crisis seems to be approaching in the affairs of this company. The road has been in the hands of its bondholders for some years, and Mr. T. C. Walbridge has acted as their agent in Canada. They have also, it appears, authorized representatives in London.

Mr. Walbridge, who is now in England, has issued a circular to the bondholders,

informing them that monies were being misappropriated by the management in Canada, that floating debts were rapidly accumulating, that wages were being left unpaid, that a large part of the extension of the line is unballasted, and that there is not a single rail available for repairs.

These statements are denied by the other agents for the bondholders in London; but as Mr. Wallbridge writes from personal observation in Canada, there is too much reason to fear that his statements are substantially true. There can be no doubt that the affairs of the Company are in an unpleasant condition. Numerous judgments are being entered against it in our courts, and it is notoriously impossible for those who are dealing with it to get their money.

The English bondholders will, doubtless, take some action shortly, and for the interests of all parties we trust the affairs of the Company may be put on a satisfactory basis.

THE SLATE INTEREST.

The recent conflagrations, which have almost destroyed whole towns and villages, have shown that no aggregation of buildings is even comparatively safe, when roofs are everywhere permitted to be covered with shingles or tarry compounds. More attention has therefore been turned to slates, and a new impetus is likely to be given to the production of this useful material. With the exception of one quarry in Nova Scotia, the Eastern Townships is the only place where the slate beds have been opened upon to any extent. We have made some inquiries as to the development of this important industry in the Province of Quebec, and append the result, showing what is doing in slate quarrying.

The Melbourne slate quarry was opened about sixteen years ago, and after being in the hands of a joint stock company for some years, and indifferently conducted, has again returned to the possession of a Toronto gentleman, the original owner. It is now worked on contract and turns out from forty to fifty squares daily. A steam engine has been erected, and the derricks are worked by steam. A mill for sawing and planing slabs is also in course of erection.

The Rockland Slate Company opened a quarry on the same vein, near Kingsbury, seven miles from Richmond. For nearly five years it has been under the management of Captain Jones, who has succeeded in bringing the quarry into good working order. He has lately resigned, and his loss as a practical man will be regretted by the company. The daily output is from twenty-five to thirty squares, besides dressed slabs and paving stones from the mill.

The Rankin Hill slab quarry, about three miles east of Actonvale and within half a mile of the Grand Trunk Railway, was opened about eighteen months ago, and has already produced about four hundred squares of slate. The slate beds in this are more easily worked, as they dip

only at an angle of from 30° to 40°, as compared with 80° to 90° in the Melbourne district. These slabs also command a better price in the market, as they are of a rich reddish purple in some bands and in others a lightish green. They weather well and do not lose their color. The quarry has attained a depth of nearly forty feet, and a large face is being opened by further stripping. The daily produce is from nine to twelve squares, and preparations are being made for a much larger output next spring. It is quite possible that a profitable trade may be opened up with Europe for these fancy colored slates, as they command double the price of the dark blue in the English market. This quarry and the Rockland quarry obtained prizes at the Centennial Exhibition. A siding from the Grand Trunk will be run into the quarry, thus saving cartage, which in the other quarries amounts to enough to make a fair dividend yearly.

Another quarry has been opened by the same parties about a mile west of Actonvale, but the boulder drift being too heavy to remove by derricks, operations have been suspended until a steam shovel is obtained. The rock is also easily worked here and the openings are right alongside of the railway. These quarries are under the management of Mr. John Stewart, who brings experience and ability to bear on their development, and we heartily wish him every success.

—A memorial to the Privy Council was last week transmitted by the Importers Association of Halifax, setting forth the claims and advantages of that city as a winter port for Canada in place of Portland. It recites that the water voyage from Halifax is shorter, while the harbour of that city is more easily accessible than that of Portland, and winter shipments by the proposed route will enhance the revenue of the Intercolonial. They further urge that the adoption of the new route will give effectual control of the mails to our post office authorities, and consider that whilst our own country possesses such facilities, we ought no longer to remain under obligation to another country for the landing and transmission of mails through its territory. In connection with this subject we learn from the *Montreal Herald* that the Dominion Steamship Line have decided that their steamers shall call fortnightly at Halifax during the winter months and land their Canadian cargoes at that port, giving through bills of lading per Intercolonial and Grand Trunk railways, the first steamer leaving Liverpool for Halifax on the 11th inst. This is an important adjunct to the scheme of the Halifax Association, but it is needful to have ocean steamers outwards from that port as well as inwards. This, however, will come about if her own people are as energetic as the occasion demands.

—A merchant, in Melbourne, Que., writes in the following strain to the *Montreal Witness*, with respect to bankrupt sales and their effect

on country merchants:—"In these days of bankruptcy and bankrupt sales, would it not be better for the wholesale dry goods merchants of Montreal to buy up this class of goods, rather than let them fall into the hands of speculators who open stores in the country towns and villages for the sale of bankrupt dry goods, greatly to the detriment of honest traders who are striving to get a living by doing a legitimate business?" Wholesale men in Montreal, or elsewhere, have, we think, too much else to attend to for the making such purchases. There is, however, a more effective plan open for them to adopt, and that is to keep their goods, in the first place, out of the hands of two in every three of the inexperienced people who come to them with sanguine hopes and light purses to buy merchandise *on credit* for the purpose of starting general stores.

—The present is the time when every possible effort should be made to collect outstanding debts. A considerable amount of money has passed into the hands of farmers, the proceeds of sales of barley, of cattle, or of dairy produce, and storekeepers should press for it now, and without waiting for that mystical time, always some weeks or months ahead, when so many of their country customers are *going to pay* their store bills. It may well be questioned whether New Year's day will see so favourable a prospect for getting in outstanding accounts.

—A commercial case of some moment was tried at the assizes in this city on the 28th ult. before Chief Justice Hagarty and a special jury. A Manchester house—Messrs. Creighton and Kenworthy—entered an action for £199 1s. stg. against the Toronto firm of Janes & Newcombe, being the amount of a purchase made while in England by Mr. Newcombe of the latter firm. Duplicate invoices were directed by the defendants to be sent to their financial agents, Messrs. Laughton, Head & Co., of Liverpool, and it was understood that the goods should be paid for by a bill drawn by the Manchester house on these Liverpool agents. The latter failed, however, before the purchase was met, and the question for the jury to decide was whether, considering the failure of their agents, Janes & Newcombe could be compelled to pay for the goods. The verdict rendered was in favour of the defendants.

—The appointment of General Manager of the Bank of British North America has been conferred upon Mr. R. R. Grindley, an appointment that cannot but give general satisfaction. The head office of the Bank will be shortly removed from New York to Montreal.

—St. John and Halifax report a good demand for money, in the former city 7 per cent. being the current rate, while 6 per cent. is the Halifax rate. The Bank of New Brunswick quotes sterling at 9½, while other Maritime banks sell at 9. Stocks are reported dull, the preference being for Montreal and Toronto bank stocks.

Correspondence.

Editor Monetary Times :

In your last issue you copy a paragraph from an American newspaper referring to the affairs of J. M. Bradstreet & Son.

As this paragraph has also appeared in other papers, and is calculated to create an erroneous impression, I ask space in your columns as the best medium, to put the matter in its proper light before the public.

Early in the present year a Joint Stock Company was formed for the purpose of carrying on the business formerly conducted by J. M. Bradstreet & Son, and on May 1st the Company was fully organized with Henry Bradstreet as President. In August Mr. B. resigned, when Charles F. Clark, the former Secretary of the Company, who has had a prominent position in the management of the business for the past twenty years, was elected President.

Beyond this there has been no change whatever.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH PRIESTMAN,

Manager The J. M. Bradstreet & Son Co.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1876.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—St. Thomas, Oct. 26th.—A small stable in rear of H. S. Pendleton's dwelling, was burned down.

North River, N. B.—George Taylor's three barns, filled with farm produce, destroyed by fire. Loss \$2,000.

Alliston, Oct. 25th.—The factory and planing mill of A. Ferguson was destroyed by fire. Loss probably \$500. No Insurance.

Lachine, Oct. 30th.—The dwelling and barns of M. Larche farmer, were destroyed by fire with their contents. Loss several thousand dollars, insured for \$1,200 in Niagara District Mutual.

Levis, Oct. 29th.—House and grocery stock of M. Hamel partially burned, loss \$4,000. Insurance is \$6,000 equally divided between the Stadacona and Royal Canadian Cos. Stone house occupied by Miss Maxwell near the G T R depot, together with the adjoining frame house were destroyed. Miss Maxwell insured for \$800 in National and Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Companies.

London, Oct. 24th.—A frame barn on Hill Street London East was destroyed by fire. Loss \$200.

Kemptville, Nov. 1st.—The photograph gallery of Noble Johnston was almost wholly burned this morning. Loss about \$600, insured in Stadacona for \$400.

AN INSURANCE CASE.—At the present assizes at Cornwall, an insurance case was tried that excited considerable interest. Mr. Malhalon Lowell, of Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. sued the Niagara Mutual Ins. Co., of St. Catharines, for \$1,000, the amount of a policy of insurance on his mills, that were burned down. The company resisted the claim on six pleas, every one of which Mr. Justice Moss, who presided, stated to be without foundation, and granted a judgment in favour of the plaintiff for \$939.39. The Court animadverted in exceedingly strong terms upon the conduct of this Company in coming into Court to resist a just claim upon grounds that were wholly untenable. They could produce no evidence of the grave charges implied in their pleas, and yet they did not hesitate to attempt unwarrantably to blacken the character of the plaintiff in the case, by putting on record a defence which was entirely unsupported by a tittle of evidence. The public, the honourable judge said, should know the character well of insurance companies with which

they insured, so that when their property was lost no frivolous attempt was made to withhold just payment, as was plainly apparent in this case.

FIRE INSURANCE CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

(Extracts from the report of the committee upon this subject made to the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.)

Public opinion has been misled as to the nature of the insurance contract by our own acts. Some stipulations and restrictions of the contract are used to defeat a claim for loss, which do not apply in the case in question. We sometimes contest cases in the courts on mere technicalities, when the real issue is arson—wicked, murderous arson—yet we have not the courage to assert it. Contesting issues that are not real we fail, and thereby weaken our own sense of justice and right. For instance, we meet with a mysterious loss—over-insurance appears, bank account overdrawn, drafts protested, business dull, unsalable stock, fast living, large expenses, bad associates, bad habits, bankruptcy just ahead, and other similar symptoms. Now suppose that consent is granted for \$20,000 other insurance on your policy, when you find the assured actually has \$22,000 other insurance. The case is contested, and your defence is that there is \$2,000 insurance which your contract does not permit. The court is disgusted, the jury delighted at the plaintiff's abuse of insurance companies generally, and especially of the hair-splitting technicalities. They retire after the plaintiff testifies that he told the boy who brought him the defendant's policy "that he might want \$2,000 other insurance sometime"—the verdict is for the plaintiff; the incendiary gets his money, and is now ready for another similar speculation. The court and jury have made arson easy, and public opinion endorses the verdict. Now if the defence had been squarely on the issue arson, two thirds of the community, and possibly half of the jury might have had their eyes open to the enormity of the crime, and public opinion have made a continuous residence in that community on the part of the plaintiff not desirable.

Let us take the honest ground of defense, the eternal principles of justice, and fight it out on that line. This will prove a most powerful and healthy tonic to the public, and make us strong in our defense for the right. Every act of sharpness that is not backed by integrity—every false issue, no matter how many honest defenses there may be, if kept out of sight or subordinate weakens our cause, and encourages practices of the same nature against us.

The employment of incompetent and inexperienced men in the higher positions of trust, as officers, managers, general agents, adjusters, etc., has been and continues to be to some extent a cause of distrust on the part of the public. It is a trite saying and practice that those persons who fail in everything else should try the insurance business as a last resort. The public are led to believe that the business has no guiding principles.

The sagacity, prudence and discernment necessary to measure all the contingencies of commerce and trade, and their effect upon his business, cannot be fully possessed by any one human being. The successful underwriter certainly must be a thoughtful man. He is constantly weighing in his invisible philosopher's scales all new inventions, all new discoveries and appliances in chemistry, mechanics and architecture. He observes the modern conveniences, like gas, kerosene, application of steam and petroleum motors, the modern palatial store made of plate glass, iron posts and surmounted with a lumber yard, in which is stored two or

three hundred tons of inflammable merchandise, great elegance and convenience to facilitate trade—but he does not fail to see the possibility of a fire beyond human control by the carelessness of a single one of the five hundred employees. The true underwriter recognises the fast movements of everything in this age—the lightning speed of everything—as an immense cause for destruction of property by fire. It took London more than a week to burn over one half the territory or area which Chicago did in six hours. It is now estimated that destruction of property by fire has increased 1,500 per cent. during the last century.

Intelligent underwriters is a most efficient means of educating the public. It keeps before the people the fact that thin walls, wood cornices, high buildings surmounted by mansards, inefficient fire departments and scanty water supply, large tinder boxes, planing-mills mixed in with warehouses, cost. This, of course, involves the employment of intelligent and experienced underwriters only, and such persons have some system in their work, founded upon a more substantial structure than mere guess work.

The dissemination of the principles of underwriting to the public, through the press, the lecture, the essay, will accomplish much in correcting error—overcoming prejudice on the part of the public. We believe that a full and free discussion of the subject of taxation as applied to the insurance companies, would correct in a great measure the flagrant injustice now imposed upon them.

We can trace that much progress has been made during the last decade—great improvements in defenses against fire—more elaborate and carefully considered classification of hazards. Public opinion is being educated slowly as to the necessity of better buildigs. Merchants who sell goods on credit inquire carefully about the insurance the creditor carries—not only how much insurance, but in what companies.

—The trial of Narcisse Bleau for attempting to defraud an insurance company, was held in Quebec on the 28th ult., before Justices Sanborn and Tessier, and a French Canadian jury. It appeared that in September of last year the prisoner insured a quantity of square birch timber at Chateau Richer, in the Stadacona Company at Quebec for \$1,000, giving the value of the timber as \$1,500. During the same month the timber was burned. One of the witnesses testifies that Lebel, a partner of defendant, threatened to set fire to the timber, and that an hour and a half afterwards he saw a large fire blazing upon the beach where it was piled, and was told that if he said a word about it Lebel would blow his brains out. Further, prisoner told him "we must keep this a secret, if not we shall all be arrested." A verdict of guilty was rendered.

—Charles Bal, the director general of Bureau Veritas, died on the 15th ult. at Brussels. He is said to have been a man of "remarkable administrative ability, and as well known by all the underwriters of Europe having for their benefit in 1828 organised an independent register for the classifying of ships of all nations, and by his great and good judgment in calling to his aid all the principal ports of the world, gentlemen of high standing and ability as experts, and by the great severity of examination adopted in the classing of vessels his register soon became the standard for the greatest confidence among underwriters of marine risks the world over. At the time of his death he had received no less than seven decorations from the leading maritime powers of Europe, besides numerous testimonials attesting to his abilities and worth,

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The number of fires due to what is commonly called spontaneous combustion is probably much greater than is generally supposed. A considerable number of substances are liable to undergo the process, and as a good deal of ignorance appears to exist in regard to the conditions which are necessary for its development, it seems worth while to offer a few hints on the subject. Many organic and some inorganic substances, when exposed to the air in a moist state, absorb oxygen, and so develop heat, as fuel does in burning. The rusting of iron, the decay of leaves, and the putrefaction of nitrogenous matters, are all examples of this kind of action. In ordinary cases the mass of oxidizing matter is small, and the heat consequently, being speedily dissipated, has but little intensity, or is even quite insensible to ordinary tests. Heat is, however, always produced, and when, as in a hot-bed, the mass is considerable, the intensity becomes notable. When large masses are concerned, with sufficient supply of air, but without the possibility of free ventilation, the heat sometimes becomes so intense as to produce actual combustion. In a few well known cases this takes place in contact with water. Thus cotton, closely packed in a moist state on board ship or in warehouses, has been known to become ignited, and serious fires have arisen from this cause. Hay stacked whilst moist always becomes greatly heated, and not unfrequently gets thoroughly charred, or even bursts into flames, and the same phenomenon has been observed in barns and granaries. Many fires in country places are no doubt due to this cause, and probably some that are ascribed to arson. Coal which contains pyrites absorbs oxygen and becomes heated rapidly when moist, and, although proof is commonly impossible it is generally believed that fires, particularly at sea, have often originated in this way. But the greater danger arises when cotton, hemp, jute, flax, or even sawdust or charcoal, saturated with oil or turpentine, is stored in masses. Under such conditions, the supply of air being limited, spontaneous combustion is sometimes a matter of certainty. We do not wish to exaggerate the danger of spontaneous combustion. Most fires are probably due to gross carelessness, particularly in the matter of lucifer matches, which are often used with amazing recklessness, or to the too close proximity of wood-work to stoves and open fires. But it seems certain that risk of the kind we have indicated is constantly incurred in ignorance, and we hold it to be a public duty to point out to all, but particularly to warehousemen and ship owners, the character and causes of the danger which besets them.—*London Lancet.*

COMMERCIAL INFLUENCE OF THE EXPOSITION.—The more apparent benefits accruing from the Centennial Exposition are in connection with our own people, and its value is reckoned chiefly as a popular educator rather than as an aid to commerce, both domestic and foreign. The greatest benefit to exhibitors individually and to the wealth of the country, and therefore the most important feature of the Exposition will be found to be the influence it has exerted upon our domestic and foreign commercial relations. There is a disposition shown by some of the newspapers to belittle this Exposition and to decry all similar enterprises especially those of a permanent character, on the ground that they become mere advertising spaces for private wares and productions. We fail to see how an exposition of any magnitude can be anything else, and we deem this very feature its chief value. To maintain an Exhibition of the mere natural products of different countries and sections would be a constant and an onerous tax upon its projectors in which they would find meagre assistance from the general public, or from private contributors to whom there could be no

other actuating motive than a desire to afford popular entertainment of an interesting character but unassociated with commercial progress. A successful and valuable exhibition, therefore, must be what this one has been, a general display of the products, manufactures and processes of each country and section. That private enterprises should be conspicuous in such an exhibition is unavoidable and is desirable. Individual prosperity means national prosperity, and the Philadelphia Exhibition has, as all such fairs must, largely contributed to our national commerce by bringing the products of private enterprises in this country before thousands of our own citizens to whom they were previously unknown, as well as before foreigners who were also afforded an opportunity for a comparison of American products with those of other countries, which has certainly not been unfavorable to us. The increased demand for certain goods at home and the opening of new foreign markets to American goods are among the benefits of the Centennial, besides which we may reckon an increased demand in our own markets for certain foreign products, and a consequent enlargement of our reciprocal trade with all the leading nations of the world. The full effects of the great Fair in this direction will not be felt in months, and it may be years before the seeds thus sown will return to us. But we can already recognize these fruits in small returns, of which we may hope for a steady and perpetual increase.—*N. Y. Grocer.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Few have any idea of the resources and enterprise of this country, and it must be said that some of the neighboring provinces are considerably behind it, considering their capabilities. Its population consists of 161,000 inhabitants, which is 226,000 less than that of Nova Scotia, and yet its exports last year exceeded the latter more than \$2,000,000. In 1869, the exports were \$7,300,636; in 1870, \$6,984,543; in 1871, \$8,154,206; in 1872, \$7,166,43; in 1874, \$8,682,000, and in 1875, \$8,214,704. In 1874 they were larger than in any previous year, and competent authorities estimate that they will not fall far behind this. Her fishing interests are enormous. In 1874 the catch of codfish was 1,609,724 quintals, doubtless the heaviest on record; in 1875 it reached 1,136,235 quintals, a considerable falling off compared with the previous year, but more than compensated for by an advance in price of 25 per cent. This season it is thought the catch will be still smaller; consequently a further advance of 10 per cent has been made, which brings the value 35 per cent higher than two years ago. Considerable business is done in mining, over \$275,300 worth of ores being exported last year, and a large increase will be made this; probably making the total value of ore exported \$800,000. It is stated that next year five additional mines will be started. A local contemporary says "the effect of this will be a great change for the better among the population, by lessening the number dependent on the fisheries, increasing the number of skilled workmen, and by creating a greater demand for agricultural products."—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

A PACIFIC OCEAN CABLE.—The Asiatic Telegraph Company, chartered by the last Congress propose to lay a cable in the Pacific Ocean to connect with Asiatic and American lines. The company is required to begin to lay the line within three years from Aug. 15 last. The written acceptance of the terms of the act has been filed with the Secretary of State. These terms exact equal privileges with foreign Governments and citizens. The act does not prohibit the right to extend to any other companies a similar privilege to lay a cable. Dudley S. Gregory, of New Jersey, and Henry O'Reilly and William Barnett Phillips, of New York, are the Eastern corporators.—*Chicago R. R. Review.*

THE LAW ABOUT RAISED CHECKS.—The Security Bank, N.Y. certified a check sent it by the National Bank of the Republic, and the next day paid the amount through the Clearing House. Then it was discovered that the check had been "raised" or altered to an amount much greater than the original sum. The Security Bank then sued the Bank of the Republic for the difference. On the trial in the Court of Common Pleas it was conceded by defendant that, in the absence of any custom, the rule was, as laid down by the Court of Appeals, that no assertion of the genuineness of the filling of the check, so far as the amount of money it purported to be drawn for, would be implied from the certification; but proof was offered that at the time the check was given the custom among banks, merchants and dealers with banks in New York city was to construe the certification upon the check as importing an obligation on the part of the bank to pay the amount stated in the check, notwithstanding that the body of the check might be forged. The Judge refused to allow any such evidence, and the General Term on appeal has now affirmed his decision, Chief Justice Daly dissenting. The Massachusetts Supreme Court decides that the bank discounting a "raised" note cannot recover of a defendant who indorsed it (for accommodation of the maker) prior to the "raising," even the original amount of the note, on the ground that "the defendant never made the note for the greater sum, which was the only one that the plaintiff accepted."

THE LAW OF HORSE HIRE.—It has been decided, says the *Rural Sun* that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting warrants the horse or carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance a horse hired for saddle must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates the express condition of the contract he is liable for any damages that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when travelling the usual road at usual hours he cannot be held for damages. Commercial travellers have frequent occasion to protect themselves, as well as to be corrected by a knowledge of such rulings as above.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic receipts for week from 14th to 21st October, 1876, in comparison with same period last year:—Passengers, \$1,671 17; Freight, \$5,475 71; Mails and Express, \$240 08; Total, \$7,386 96. Same week last year, \$7,691 51; Decrease, \$304 55; Total traffic to date, \$224,034 06; do. year previous, 240,724 44; Decrease \$16,690 38.

—For about a fortnight past the railway from Sorel to Acton Vale, 54 miles on the line of the Grand Trunk has been open, the difficulties between the contractor and the South Eastern Railway Company having been satisfactorily arranged by arbitration. Two freight trains run daily between Drummondville and Sorel and one through passenger train makes close connection with the Grand Trunk morning trains. The traffic on the road proves fully equal to anticipations and is likely to pay well. Mr. Senecal has the road graded to Roxton Falls and only awaits rails for its completion. His contract terminates here, but it is hoped that he may be induced to undertake the remaining distance to Waterloo, 16 miles, so that through connections may be obtained without delay with the Passumpsic River and Vermont Central Railways.

SMALL MARGINS.

Business, especially in the grocery trade, was never before done on such a small margin between the cost and selling price. This is not only true of leading articles but of almost all the goods which the trade handles. Sugar has always been a leading article and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ a pound has long been considered as much margin as could be maintained. The result on this article is that wholesale grocers actually distribute the products of the refineries for nothing. No wholesale grocer in the country is willing to sell sugars alone. He must have the trade for other articles in order to make a profit at all. It has now come to be the case also that teas and coffees are sold at about five per cent. advance over importers' prices. In fact we doubt whether the margin on the entire list of standard imported goods between the importer and the jobber will average over five per cent. In many places throughout the country, the same state of things exists in the retail trade, and the margin for profits is ridiculously small. Now all this results from competition, and, we are inclined to believe, not a healthy one; and the only chance a merchant has for success where such is the case is in the volume of business he does. If he can sell ten thousand dollars worth at the same expense and clear two and a half per cent. he makes as much as he would if he sells five thousand dollars worth and clears five per cent. But if this system is to prevail then the little fish must look out or the big fish will swallow them all up. We are opposed to all monopolistic symptoms in trade, in agriculture, in railroading, and in everything else, and hence, we do not think it is for the general good that a few great establishments, either wholesale or retail, should monopolize all the business of the country. As long, however, as the tendency is in the direction indicated, it behooves every merchant to figure down to the finest point he can in every way, in his personal and store expenses, in the amount of stock he carries, in the interest he pays, in the prices he gives for his goods, in the freight he pays, in the care he takes of his stock, and in the losses he sustains by crediting. Eternal vigilance is the price of mercantile success as well as of liberty.—*The Grocer*.

TRADE ITEMS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES, &C.

—Large quantities of dry fish are being held at Halifax. 20,000 quintals are held by one firm. The present wholesale price is five dollars per quintal. A seizure of tobacco has been made by the Customs authorities at Halifax: first shipped from that city in bond, then brought back again smuggled. Several firms are now narrowly watched.

—The first trade sale of wheat at Halifax was held at Halifax last Saturday. Prices realized were fair. The herring fishery on the Labrador coast is reported very poor. A large American schooner has been seized for smuggling thirteen barrels of petroleum into Liverpool, N.S. The Nova Scotia coast swarms with Yankee smugglers, who operate from fishing vessels. 8,100 barrels of flour were landed on the 25th ultimo at Halifax from Portland.

—Lower Provincial cities and towns report an unusual number of commercial travellers going through the country, Montreal sending the largest number and the Israelitish element predominates largely. Pickled salmon are very low in price in Newfoundland. They bring only eleven dollars per tierce, equal to less than five cents per pound.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Our views of railroad responsibility for accidents, the *Iron Age* thinks, would, if embodied in the form of legislation, prove the most effective method of avoiding railroad accidents which it is possible to devise. The conditions we mentioned would be sufficient to insure almost perfect safety from accidents resulting from preventable causes, even in the absence of all other railway legislation. Were such a law enacted and enforced, and the railroads left free to work in their own way and run trains as they should deem best, untrammelled by annoying legislation, safety to life and limb would be next to absolute. Our railroads are able to take care of passengers and servants, but they are not compelled to make the provisions which they know are best, while they are forced to do many things for the sake of safety which they know are utterly useless. Of course they will not do any more than is absolutely necessary to come up to the legal requirements. Should we make safety [the requirement without troubling ourselves about the means, the railroad officials would not be long in finding out the best thing to be done. Experience has very clearly shown that legislative bodies are in no respect competent to prescribe the conditions of railway management. So far as the safety of travel is concerned, the laws they have enacted have been worse than useless. Behind these the corporations—who are not without influence in committee rooms and lobbies—shelter themselves when passengers are killed or injured. They comply with the letter of the statutes, and there their responsibility ceases. The victim of their negligent carelessness has recourse against them in the courts it may be said, but precious few people have money enough to fight railroad corporations in courts of law. Were the pecuniary liabilities of our railroad companies fixed by law, and all suits against them for damages tried by the public prosecutor on behalf of the public—as in any other case of murder or manslaughter—accidents to passenger trains would become so rare that even the most timid traveller might feel as great a sense of security as though he were in bed at home.—*R. R. World*.

SAVINGS—A clerk in one of the Wall street monied institutions, applied to a distinguished merchant, who is a director, and asked him for his influence to get his salary raised.

The merchant said to him: "How much is your salary now?" "Twelve hundred dollars," was the answer.

Question. How much do you save a year?
Answer. Not one dollar. With a wife and two children, I can only just make both ends meet.

Q. What! Can't save anything?

A. No, sir; I can but just exist.

Q. How many cigars do you smoke—and their cost?

A. Well, some three a day, costing, together, about twenty cents.

Q. Do you go to the theatres, and how often, and how many persons with you?

A. I go some half dozen times with my wife and sister during the winter, costing, including railroad fare, say \$30.

Q. Do you drink ardent spirits, wines, beer, etc.?

A. I generally take two glasses of whisky daily, and sometimes a glass of ale with my wife at the gardens in the evening.

"Do you say you cannot save anything, while your unnecessary yearly expense for cards, drinks and amusements, by your own showing, cannot cost less than \$200. Until you begin to save, raising your salary would do you no good. Begin to-day to save, if only five cents a day. Try saving for six months, and report to me the result."

At the end of the time the young man brought his expense book, showing a clear saving

of \$104 20. This induced the merchant to take him cordially by the hand and urge the President to increase his salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500. In another six months his savings amounted to nearly \$500.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

PETTY ACCOUNTS.—One of the greatest difficulties, which the business man has to encounter in the prosecution of his affairs, is the multiplicity of small unpaid accounts, all originating in the unfortunate credit system that obtains in this country. It would be all very well, if, upon demand, these pettifoggings were satisfied, but unfortunately this is not only not the case but the very people who can best afford to regulate such matters are the least inclined to do so. The excuse that will prevail during such an exceptional season as the present in regard to business, does not affect them, as they are independent of the vicissitudes to which their less fortunate brethren are exposed. Yet it is not the less a fact that the debtors, the hardest to be compelled to liquidate their trifling indebtedness, are to be found in that class of our population who affect a certain style and superiority over the common herd, and should consequently come to the requisite mark in advance of any others, if only in keeping with the obligation they assume and the tone they put on. It is unnecessary to say that there should be an end to this. It is high time people should be rated upon their proper level, and that the business men of the city should not be any longer imposed upon by the humbug of good clothes and false pretences.—*Chronicle*.

LIABILITY OF A CARRIER AS WAREHOUSEMAN.—In *Mavis* against the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Company the Supreme Court lately held as follows: 1. The extraordinary liability of a railroad company as carrier of goods extends not merely to the termination of the actual transit of the goods to the place of destination, but also until the consignee has a reasonable time thereafter to inspect the goods and remove them in the usual hours of business, and in the ordinary course of business. 2. This reasonable time is not a time varying with the distance, convenience or necessities of the consignees, but is such time as would enable a person living in the vicinity of the place of delivery, in the usual course of business and within the ordinary hours of business, to inspect the goods and take them away. 3. Where goods are permitted by the consignee to remain eight days in the depot of the company, at the place of delivery, that is more than a reasonable time, and if the goods are then lost or destroyed without any negligence on the part of the carrier, it is not responsible. 4. After the expiration of such reasonable time, the carrier is responsible not as carrier, but only as warehouseman and for ordinary negligence. 5. Where the carrier and shipper, by special contract, stipulated for notice without any limitations or conditions, the reasonable time for removal commences from the time of the notice, and not from the time of the arrival of the goods. 6. Where, after stipulation for notices without any agreement as to the form or conditions thereof, the carrier gives notice, with a condition written thereunder, that the liability of the carrier terminates upon the arrival of the goods, and the consignee receives such notice, without objection, and continues his shipments over the road, *Held*, that this was equivalent to a construction by the parties, and binding upon both, that the agreement for notice was simply for the accommodation of the consignee, and without extending the extraordinary liability of the carrier.

TAKING A SIESTA.—The following occurred in the office of a city hotel one cold Sunday afternoon, not twelve months ago: Enter Robinson, a commercial traveller, who asks the porter where Jones and Brown, (two fellow

drummers) are. "They in their room, No. 46, sir."—Taking a siesta, I presume," says Robinson, interrogatively—"Yes sir, I guess so," replied the porter, "they have just ordered another pitcher of hot water sir."

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Oct. 31st, 1876.

Prices same as last week, with rather an increased demand for crude, and a firm market. Business in all its branches very brisk, and a great many new wells going down. Oil lands are much inquired for, particularly in favoured districts. The Refiner's Association are still pushing matters, and are exporting to the utmost of their capacity. The Home Works of this place is largely engaged for the London Association in making oil for the home market.

Crude from \$1.75 to 2.00 per barrel; refined 26 to 30c per gallon.

—Herapath's English Railway Journal has the following on the finances of the United States:—It is a matter of very considerable interest to note the growing strength of American credit at a period when the credit of almost every other State has been becoming weaker. Turkey has floundered into well nigh hopeless bankruptcy; Egyptian bonds are a source of weariness and anxiety to their holders; Spanish bonds are for some years to bring their proprietors only a poor 1 per cent.; and as for most of the South American Republics, perhaps the less said the better. But it is far different with the Great Republic of the United States of America. Jonathan has a surplus revenue, and while other countries have been continually living from hand to mouth, he has been systematically reducing his national debt for ten years past. Before the outbreak of their great civil war, the Americans had no national debt worth speaking of; thus the Federal Treasury only owed in 1860 \$64,842,000. The war left the Americans, however, burdened with the tremendous debt of \$2,680,647,000. During the ten years ending with June 30, 1875, inclusive, the reduction effected in the public debt of the United States was \$540,952,000. At the close of June, 1876, the debt had been brought down to \$2,099,439,345. In other words Jonathan, in his national capacity, does not now owe much more than £400,000,000, or about £9 per head of his population, while our National Debt foots up to about £25 per head of our population. It is a noteworthy fact that the new 4½ per cent. United States bonds now offered to the European public are presented to their notice slightly above par, so that country may at present be said to be borrowing in the great markets of the world at about 4½ per cent. per annum. This is a truly remarkable result.

—Some time ago a writ of attachment, under the Insolvent Act, at the instance of Charles Wilson, of Toronto, issued against Robert Blackwood, soda water manufacturer, Montreal, for a debt of \$2,000 on the ground that an executor for the amount of the said judgement had remained unsatisfied till within four days of the day fixed for the sale of the effects seized under the execution. The defendant petitioned to quash the writ, alleging the effects seized to belong to Robert Blackwood & Co., and that the judgement on which the proceedings in insolvency were taken was against Robert Blackwood only. The judgement of Mr. Justice Rainville, of last week dismissed the petition Mr. Blackwood and declared the writ of attachment good and valid.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

4 o'clock, Oct. 31st, 1876.

STOCKS.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transactions in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Montreal	191	191½	390	191	191½
Ontario	104½	104	511	104	104½
Consolidated	101½	102	70	101	101½
Peoples					
Molson		110	101	109½	110
Toronto				187	191
Jacques Cartier	33½	33½	35	33½	31
Merchants	92½	93	404	92½	93
Commerce	124½	125½	465	124½	125
Metropolitan				32½	57½
Maritime				74	
Exchange		100½	45	100	100½
Hamilton					
Union		85	25	87	90
Montreal Telegraph	159	159½	105	156½	159½
Dominion Telegraph	98½	98½	93	97	98
Gas		162½	25	162½	163½
City Pass				B.C.	
Sterling Exchange	108½	108½		108½	108½
Gold	109½	110		110	110
Bk. of Montreal (sd)	184½	185½	850	184½	185

—A case came before Judge Sinclair at the Division Court, Dundas, which is interesting to the public and may serve as a useful lesson to such Sewing Machine Agents as have been over-endowed with persistency in pushing sales. In the case referred to, a sewing machine pedlar offered to sell a machine to a farmer, who declined to purchase; but the pedlar requested permission to leave the article, thinking like Sam Slick, that by the time he returned the machine would have become a necessity, and that he could then effect a sale. Well, he returned, but found the farmer in exactly the same frame of mind as when he left him. The agent was directed to take his machine away; but finding that it had received some scratches, he sued the farmer, who had been made the unwilling custodian, for damages. The Judge commented somewhat severely on the case, refused damages, and hinted that it would be in the interest of the public if more farmers treated more pedlars in the same way.

—"A bank lending money to an individual requires the best possible security for its repayment, and security of a kind that cannot be destroyed. Even with the safeguard of a mortgage or lien on real estate, no capitalist will ordinarily lend more than half the value of the property offered as security. But an insurance company bets a man the full value of his house that it will not be burnt down, and then gives him every opportunity to win the bet. The chances are almost all in favour of the individual, as may be seen by the statistics; for out of 339 cases of incendiary work, where the traces were so plain as to justify the offering of a reward for the discovery of the offender, but thirteen were thoroughly exposed, and only that number of awards claimed and paid. If this fact proves anything, it demonstrates that the chances of detection are so few that any man, however timid, can afford to assume them."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—It is stated that the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company will remove their works from Kingston to Montreal at an early day. As an offset to this probable loss, however, the Kingston people are considering the erection of a manufactory of agricultural implements where convict labour can be employed.

The export trade in green apples to Great Britain is, it is said, monopolized by Canada, because Canada shippers send only the full sized standard Canada barrel, which is the same size as our full sized flour barrel, holding 200 lbs. Exporters tell us that against these the smaller barrels will not sell in the English markets.—*Am. Grocer.*

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

Montreal, Oct. 30th 1876.

There has been nothing very special to note in the wholesale market this week. Sugar has advanced in sympathy with the English market, and a fair business has been done both in Whites and Scotch refined at a shade over last weeks prices. Fruit is now plentiful and with light demand, prices favour buyers. Herrings are scarce and we again advance quotations; it is not likely that any lower prices will prevail this season as only about a quarter of the usual supply will be received here. Breadstuffs have been unsettled, and to effect sales holders have had to give way. Leather is still active and prices tend upwards. Hardware does not show much change in price. Pig iron has been largely dealt in at our quotations. Provisions are quiet and during the week have favoured buyers. In all other branches of the wholesale trade prices are if anything in holders favour.

The weather has been fine with sharp frost at nights and Indian summer like during the day. No appearance of snow yet.

Vessels in port are getting fewer and those that are here are working hard to get away before the season is much further advanced.

ASHES.—Pots—The high rates paid for firsts at the date of our last report met with a sudden check, and prices gradually fell from \$4.75 to 4.80 down to \$4.45 to 4.55, market closing quiet at last quotations. Seconds have been selling to a limited extent at \$3.60. Pearls have met with moderate enquiry and close prices at \$6.10 to 6.15 for firsts, nothing doing in inferiors. Stocks at present in store are, Pots, 3,520 bls.; Pears, 779 bls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The advance in the leather market has caused considerable firmness in the boot and shoe trade, and although we do not as yet make any change in the price list, there is less disposition on the part of the wholesale houses to make concessions on our quoted rates, a fair sorting up trade is being done, We quote Men's Kip Boots \$2.50 to 3.00; do. French Calf \$3.25 to 3.75; ditto Buff Congress \$1.75 to 2.25; ditto Split Brogan \$1.00 to 1.25; ditto Kip Brogans \$1.30 to 1.50; Boy's Split Brogans 90c to \$1.00; ditto Buff and Pebbled Congress \$1.40 to 1.50; Women's Buff and Pebbled Bals. \$1.25 to 1.80; ditto Prunella Bals. 75c to \$1.75; ditto ditto Congress 75c to \$1.75; Misses' Buff and Pebbled Bals. 90c to \$1.20; ditto Prunella Bals. and Congress 70c to \$1.00; Children's ditto ditto 60c to \$1.00; ditto Pebbled and Buff Bals 75c to \$1.20.

CATTLE.—The arrivals of stock this week have been light, and mostly inferior animals, which are not in much demand at present. Yesterday very few sales were reported, and the outside price obtained was \$4.37½ per 100 lbs. live weight, the range being from \$3.75 to 4.37½. Hogs were in fair supply, but the demand is very small as yet, some choice young stock sold from \$6.25 to 6.50 per 100 lbs. live weight. At the close of the market yesterday there were a great many still unsold. Sheep and lambs brought from \$4.00 to 3.00 respectively.

DRY GOODS.—Except for wollen goods there is very little movement in the dry goods trade at present, and little activity need be looked for till the spring demand sets in. A moderate amount of sorting up orders are coming in from travellers. Clothing is quiet, there has been a heavy failure in this trade during the week caused by heavy rains in the Ottawa district. Remittances are

admittedly improving and altogether the prospects in the dry goods trade are more encouraging than for sometime past.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—For heavy articles in this line there has been a brisk demand, and the stocks are getting well worked down and prices are generally firm with upward tendency. We quote:—*Bi Carb* \$3.75 to 4.00; *Sal Soda* \$1.50 to 1.60, as to size of lots; *Caustic Soda* held at \$3.50; *Soda Ash* 2½ to 2¾c; *Copperas* 1½c; *Alum* 2½ to 2¾c; *Epsom Salts* 2c; *Saltpetre* \$8.00 to 8.50; *Sulphur* and *Brimstone* unchanged the former sells at \$3.50 to 3.75, and the latter at \$2.75; *Bleaching Powder* 2½c still in large demand; *Blue Vitrol* firm at 6½ to 7c; *Cream Tartar* ground 29 to 30c; *Cream Tartar Crystals* 26c; *Borax* 14½ to 18c; *Madder* 10 to 12c.

FURS AND SKINS.—Very few skins have been offering and what have been sold were in very small lots apparently to try the state of the market, and to which buyers are willing to pay our quotations, large supplies are looked for during the coming month. We quote *Beaver* \$1.75 to 2.00 *Bear* large \$8.00 to 10.00; ditto small \$4.00 to 7.00; *Fisher* \$6.00 to 8.00; *Silver Fox* \$25.00 to 60.00; *Cross Fox* \$2.00 to 5.00 *Red Fox* \$1.25 to 1.50; *Lynx* \$1.50 to 1.75; *Martin dark* Lab \$7.00 to 8.00; ditto pale \$1.25 to 1.50; *Mink* dark prime \$2.00; ditto dark 2nd \$1.00; *Otter* find dark \$6.00 to 8.00; *Fall Muskrat* 12 to 15c; *Racoon* 25 to 60c; *Skunk* 20 to 40c.

FISH.—With not more than a quarter of the usual supply of herrings on Hands prices have again advanced and market has still an upward tendency. We now quote *Labrador Herrings* at \$6.50 to 6.75; *Dry Cod* \$5.00 to 5.50 *Salmon* is easier and is selling at \$11 to 9 for Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 respectively; no *Mackerel* in the market.

FREIGHTS.—Market dull and nominally lower but engagements by steamers and iron clippers to Liverpool and Glasgow were made at 5/6 to 6/. Flour by steamships to Liverpool 3/3 to 3/6 To Glasgow 3/6 to 3/9.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 20,795 brls., total receipts from 1st January to date 767,662 brls., being a decrease of 79,955 brls., on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1875; Shipments during the week 24,205 brls., total shipments from 1st January to date 608,593 brls., being a decrease of 82,693 brls., on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1875. The firmness in this market which we noted last week has given way under the influence of more pacific news from Europe, the general tone of the market has been unsettled, and to affect sales holders have had to make concessions, but the amount of business done has been much under the average of some weeks past. Since Friday there has been very few changes in value and to-day the market closes at the following quotations: *Superior Extra* \$5.70 to 5.80; *Extra* \$5.55 to 5.60; *Fancy* \$5.35 to 5.40; *Spring Extra* \$5.15 to 5.20; *Superfine* \$4.80 to 4.90; *Strong Baker's Flour* \$5.35 to 5.50; *Fine* \$4.25 to 4.40; *Middlings* \$3.40 to 3.75; *Lollards* 3.00 to 3.10, nominal; *Cornmeal* \$3.00; *Oatmeal* \$4.75; to 5.00.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—Receipts for the past week 125,269 bush.; total receipts from 1st January to date 6,043,849 bushels, being a decrease of 1,536,600 bush. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1875; shipments during the week 229,262 bush.; total shipment from 1st January to date 4,600,515 bush.; being a decrease on the shipments for the corresponding period 1875 of 1,568,309 bush. Since the date of our last report the wheat market has been unsettled and little has been done in cargoes. Canada No. 1 spring is nominal at \$1.15 to 1.18; No. 2 ditto \$1.13. Car loads of the latter have been changing hands at quotations. *Maize* is nominal at 54 to 55c; *Peas* 90 to 92c; *Oats* 37 to 39c; *Barley* 65 to 70c.

GROCERIES.—*Teas.*—This market has shown some firmness during the week but business has been entirely confined to a jobbing demand for Japans at from 22½ to 60c, the range of grade being from common to choice. Greens and Blacks are dull and neglected. *Coffee.*—Market firm with light supply but quotations are without any change since the date of our last. *Sugar.*—European advices continue to give strength to this market, and prices still tends upward, a pretty large business has been done both in White and Scotch refined sugars. Scotch refined has been in good demand at 8 to 9c; American granulated 9½ to 10½c according to the size of lot; dry crushed is steady at 10½ to 10¾c. Raw sugars are quiet but the market is firm at 7½ to 7¾c. *Molasses.*—Market is firm and there has been more enquiry, but as stocks are low prices are well maintained. The only kinds at present in stock are Sugar house which sells at 25 to 32½c; Trinidad has been dealt in in a small way at 40c; Barbadoes 43½ to 45c. *Syrups* are steady at 62 to 65c for Amber and 45 to 50c for Golden. *Rice.*—Market quiet, stocks are being well replenished and the market has shown more weakness than for sometime past at \$3.80 to 4.00. *Spices.*—Market has been firm, with a moderate demand from the jobbing trade, quotations are without material change, but holders are inclined to advance prices. Black pepper 10½ to 11c; Cloves 40 to 45c; Cassia 15 to 18c; Jamaica Ginger very firm at 19 to 23c; Mace 90c to \$1.10; Nutmegs 65c to \$1.00. *Fruit.*—Holders have exhibited more disposition this week to meet the views of buyers, the market is well stocked with most kinds of fruit, but the demand has been small. Layer Raisins sell from \$1.60 to 1.75; Valencias 8 to 8½c; Sultanas are firm at 10½ to 11c. Currants 6 to 6½c as to quantity. Seedless 7 to 8c. Turkey figs 12½ to 14c for small boxes. Malaga figs in mats 5 to 6½c. Almonds and Nuts are scarce and firm. Walnuts 6 to 11c. Filberts 8 to 9c. S. S. Almonds 11 to 14c. H. S. Almonds 4 to 5c.

HIDES AND PELTS.—The firmness in the leather trade has tended to stimulate the demand for hides, but there is no change in prices. An advance on sheepskins is looked for next week. We quote *Sheepskins* 70 to 75c; No. 1 Hides \$6.00; No. 2 Hides \$5.00; No. 3 Hides \$4.00.

HARDWARE.—Business still continues moderately active, and prices realised on Pig Iron are now yielding a better margin to the sellers, and as the stocks are high classed brands, are about all sold out; the holders can get their own price without much trouble. Lower grades are in good demand; any lots held over will not in any way be too much for the winter requirements. Tin Plates and Canada's move steadily and quotations in all classes of goods may be put down at the last week's figures. We quote: *Pig Iron.*—Eglinton and Clyde \$19.00 to 19.50; Summerlee and Calder \$20.00 to 21.00; Langloan & Gartsherrie \$22.00 to 22.50; Hematite \$26.00 to 27.00. *Bar*, per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.00 to 2.05; best do., \$2.25 to 2.30, Swedes and Norway \$4.75 to 5.00; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.00 to 6.50. *Canada Plates* per box, Glamorgan and Budd, \$3.60 to 3.75; Garth and Penn \$3.75 to 3.85; Arrow \$4.00 to 4.10; Hatton \$3.40 to 3.50. *Tin Plates* per box, good brands—Charcoal IC, \$7.00 to 7.25; ditto, IX, \$9.00 to 9.25; ditto DC, \$6.00 to 6.25; Coke IC, \$6.00 to 6.25; 14 x 20, 25c ex. *Tinned sheets* Charcoal best No. 26, 12½ to 13½c. *Galvanized sheets* best brands No 28, 8½ to 9½c cash. *Hoops and Bands* \$2.60 to 2.65. *Sheets* best brands, \$2.90 to 3.00; *Boiler Plates* ordinary brands \$2.75 to 3.00; do best brands \$3.25 to 3.50; *Russian Sheet Iron* 12 to 13c; *Cut Nails*, 2 d Lath, \$4.50; ditto, 2½d to 4d shingle \$3.70; do., 5d to 10d, \$3.20; do. 12d & larger 2.90;

100 keg order 5 per cent. discount. Cut nails patent Chisel pointed 25c extra. *Pressed Spikes* \$4.00 to 5.0 *Shot Canadian* \$7 to 7.25. *Lead*—Pig, per 100 lbs 5.50 to \$6.00; do sheets 6.00 to \$6.25; do Bar, 6.00 to \$6.25; *Steel* cast, 12 to 14c; Spring \$4.00 to 4.25; Sleigh Shoe \$3.25 to 3.50; Tire ditto, \$3.75 to 4.00. *Ingot Tin* 19 to 20c; *Ingot Copper*, 19 to 20c. *Horse Shoes* \$4.50 to 4.75; *Proved Coil Chain*, 8 in., \$5.50 to 5.75; *Anchors* 7 to 8c; *Anvils* 10 to 11c. *Iron wire* \$2.00 to 2.20.

LEATHER.—Business continues active the past week and manufacturers are more inclined to buy largely. Spanish sole has been dealt in more freely than other lines and best stock is sold on arrival while there is a much better call than usual for ordinary stock. Slaughter shares in the general activity and the late advance is firmly maintained. Upper and splits are in good supply and, though the call is light at the season, higher prices are asked. Measured leathers are quiet and unchanged. We quote Hemlock Spanish sole No. 1 B. A. 22 to 23c; do. No. 2 19 to 20c; No. 1 Ornicco 21 to 22c; No. 2 ditto 19 to 20c; Zanzibar Spanish sole No. 1 19 to 20c; do. No. 2 16 to 17c; Buffalo sole No. 1, 18 to 19c; do. No. 2, 16 to 17c; Hemlock slaughter 22 to 24c waxed upper light and medium 32 to 36c; do. heavy 30 to 33c; grained upper 32 to 34c; splits large 22 to 30c; do. small 12½ to 20c; calfskins 30 to 36 lbs, 55 to 70c; do 20 to 29 lbs 50 to 65c; sheepskin linings 20 to 30c; harness 22 to 27c; buffed cow 13 to 16c per ft.; enamelled cow 17 to 19c; patent cow 16 to 19c; pebbled cow 12c to 15c; rough leather 22 to 24c.

OILS.—Stocks of seal and cod oils are small and now firmly held in first hands at our quotations. *Cod oil* 62½ to 65c; *Seal oil*, pale, 62½ to 65c; ditto, straw, 55 to 60c; ditto, steam refined, 65 to 67½c; *Linseed oil*, raw, 59c per gall.; ditto, boiled, 64c per gall.; *Olive* 90c to \$1.10; *Petroleum* is in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—Receipts 4,140 kegs; shipments 5,878 kegs; in the early part of the week there was very little doing in this branch of trade and the market was much weaker than the week, previous towards the close there was more firmness exhibited, and the following are the closing quotations of to-day. Eastern Townships 23 to 25c; Western butter from 15½ to 22c, according to grade. *Cheese*—Receipts 12,284 boxes; shipments 5402 boxes; market dull and lower sales from 10 to 11c; *Lard* quiet at 11½ to 12½c. *Pork*—Receipts 4 brls.; shipments 470 brls.; market dull with little demand; Mess Pork \$20 to 20.50; Thin Mess \$19 to 19.50; *Tallow* 8½ to 8¾c.

SALT.—Market has been very quiet this week, Coarse is held at 55 to 60c; Factory filled \$1.10 to 1.20.

WOOL.—The demand which is usual at this season of the year for shipment, before the close of the navigation, has not been felt yet; a moderate demand exists for small lots, but we hear of no large demands being made on the stocks held here, prices are firm but unchanged; Super 27 to 28c; unassorted 27 to 28c.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1876.

To-day has been appointed by Government as a day of Thanksgiving. No business is transacted on the Corn Exchange in consequence, and it is a Bank holiday as well.

The week has been a rather quiet one, whether owing to the prevailing fine weather, which indisposed merchants to prepare for winter, or to the natural slackening off thus late in the season. The Dry Goods trade are receiving fair orders

from their travellers the past six days, and expect to send out considerable goods if the weather is seasonable. Country dealers are not generally overstocked as was the case a twelve month ago, and there is more chance, say the travellers, for a "square" order. Boot and Shoe merchants inform us that payments throughout October were better than in the previous month. The Grocery trade shows moderate activity, with little if any variation in prices. Transactions in flour and grain have not been heavy. The Liverpool market showed a decline on wheat early in the week, but is firmer yesterday. Barley has shown decided signs of weakness. Flour both here and in Montreal continues steady.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sorting up orders continue to come forward quite actively, and although the principal demand is for low-priced goods, split work, etc., there are numerous lines of better quality which find purchasers. There is no marked change in prices.

DRY GOODS.—Payments in this line are better than this time last year, but there is no disguising the fact that they are still badly behind. The aggregate of sales is larger than in 1875, although the parcels bought are as a rule smaller. The woollen market in the United States shows a marked advance, and prices here are beginning to respond to it. The activity which cold weather will naturally bring, will probably add to the firmness. *Tweeds* have been moving very fairly, the cheaper qualities being especially wanted. *Fancy Woollens* for ladies wear are in good supply, and only require a little winter to start them, country stocks being somewhat bare of that class of goods. *Cottons* show a tendency toward stiffer prices.

FANCY GOODS.—In this direction trade is very moderate, the demand is light, and purchases are kept within close bounds. There is some activity in toys and Christmas goods at present, but in even these the disposition is to buy the cheapest lines, so that expensive German and French goods are dull of sale; and for ornaments or presents, in which people will be extravagant if they are in anything, the better class goods are very much neglected.

FUEL.—The market for anthracite coal has taken a considerable rise during the past fortnight. About the 23rd ult. hard coal, which had ruled at \$5 to 5.50, advanced 50c per ton. This advance applied to all grades, owing to increased freights and advance in price in the United States. Soft coal remained steady at \$4.00 for soft nut and the poorer qualities; up to \$5 for best. An advance on these prices may shortly be looked for for similar reasons. Stocks are not yet full, although on Monday last not less than 5,400 tons arrived in port. Wood is in fair supply, with good demand. Prices \$4.50 for ordinary to 5.50 per cord for best maple.

The Hudson's Bay Company's buffalo robes were sold on this day week at auction in Montreal. Over eight thousand robes were stated to have been sold, mostly medium and lower qualities, at an average price of \$4.60.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—*Flour.*—Stocks in store on the 30th October were 600 brls., against 3911 brls. on corresponding date last year, and 450 brls. last week. The market during the week was rather quiet, and to-day super extra is held at \$5.60 to 5.65. Some round lots of fancy changed hands on Tuesday at \$5.10, which price was maintained yesterday. Spring extra was fairly active, there were sales of choice brands at \$4.83 f.o.b., and 1000 barrels changed hands at 4.90 f.o.c. *Oatmeal* is firm at quotations.

GRAIN.—The market for wheat has been fairly steady during the week. Stocks in store on the 30th ult. were *Fall wheat* 98,605 bushels

against 135,038 bushels on corresponding week last year. We quote \$1.15 to 1.17. There is no No. 3 selling. *Spring wheat*—Stocks in store 172,211 bush. against 126,204 bush. on corresponding week last year. The market is less firm, there were sales at \$1.09½. *Barley.*—The market for the week has been dull and declining. The stocks in store are heavy, being 550,979 bushels against 277,467 bush. same date last year. Lower grades are neglected. There have been sales of No. 2 at 70, although holders ask 72c. No. 3 is not saleable. *Oats* are scarce, quantity in store nil bush. against 4424 bush. last year, same time, price firm at 38 to 39c. *Peas*—Stocks in store 7823 bush, against 18,757 bush. at corresponding date last year. *Rye* nominal at 60c., stocks nil in store against 1522 last year. *Corn*—400 bushels in store against 700 bush. same date in 1875.

HARDWARE.—Pig iron has gradually stiffened throughout the week, and prices now are 50c to \$1.00 better, stocks being light and the close of navigation approaching. *Block Tin*, not much doing, price unchanged. In other lines a fair trade is reported at our quotations.

LEATHER.—Not the usual number of goods are moving this week to the country, the Indian summer weather possibly disposes people to put off their purchases for the winter. There has been a fair amount of jobbing done, prices are about as previously quoted.

HIDES, &c., continue unchanged at last week's prices, viz., 6½c for No. 1 steers and cows, 5c for No. 2 of both kinds. They are in moderate supply, and tanners are buying pretty steadily. *Cured*, not many moving, we quote 6½c. *Sheepskins* are firm at 90c, and a further advance is not unlikely.

PROVISIONS.—A quieter feeling pervades the market. *Butter* is hardly so firm as last week, reports from abroad being so unfavorable, there is less disposition to buy at same rates. *Cheese* is dull. *Mess Pork* a shade easier, \$19.00 to 20.00 would more fully represent the market. *Bacon.*—There is little or none in market of long clear, Cumberland is moving steadily at 9½ to 10c. There is considerable demand for rolled at 13 to 13½c. *Hams* smoked, we quote 14 to 14½c for old, while new are easier at say 13 to 14c. *Canvassed* are out of season, little or none in market. *Lard* in tinnets unchanged at 12 to 13c. *Western tierced* can now be quoted at 11 to 11½c. *Eggs* are firmer, say 19c. *Tallow*, in demand, at 7½c for rendered.

SALT.—No change to quote in prices.

WOODENWARE, &c.—Competition in this line has been active between Canadian makers, and is enhanced by American goods coming in. The result has been a lowering of prices, at which all manufacturers grumble, but which no one ventures to increase. For two or three years past the American competition has been keen, rendered more so possibly by the method of entering goods *cheap*, an instance of which resulted not long since in seizure. *Brooms* are in fair demand at prices which leave a slender margin to the manufacturer.

We quoted last week from the New York *Bulletin* a brief summary of recent exports from that city. Among them was the unusual item of slate, which was sent to London. We commend this to the notice of our slate producers, of whose operations we speak elsewhere.

Hardware Business.

The advertiser, with seventeen years experience in the business, wishes to purchase an interest and take an active part in a well established and paying Hardware business in Toronto or one of the larger towns of Ontario, or to join with an active man well posted in Western Hardware trade, with a capital of from \$8,000 to \$10,000, he putting in 1 like amount, and start a business at one of the points above mentioned. Address.
HARDWARE,
Box 159 P. O., Toronto.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The only CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to Insurance against Accidents, and giving definite Bonus to the Policy-holders.

This Company is not mixed up with Life, Fire, or any other class of Insurance. It is for

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

alone, and can therefore transact the business upon the most favourable terms, and a SECURE basis.

It is also the only Company including in its list of Stockholders many prominent Merchants and Capitalists in TORONTO and HAMILTON.

PRESIDENT:

SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

103 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.
EVANS & RIDDELL, Auditors.

Alexander & Stark, General Agents
CO. YORK, TORONTO.

W. H. Campbell, Agent for City of
Toronto.

SURETYSHIP.

THE CANADA

GUARANTEE COMPANY

Grant Bonds of Suretyship for Government, Bank, Railway, Municipal and all Officers, and Employes, holding positions of trust.

This Company has been specially approved by the Dominion and Local Governments and is the only one which has received the Government license for the Dominion.

It is not mixed up with any other business. The full Deposit of \$50,000 has been made with Government. This is the only company that has made any deposit for guarantee business. The capital and funds are solely for the security of those who hold its bonds.

SIR A. T. GALT, JOHN RANKIN,
President. Vice-President.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

MANAGER.

EVANS & RIDDELL, Auditors.

COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICE,

103 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL,

GENERAL AGENTS:

Toronto—Alexander & Stark.
Hamilton—Seneca Jones.

Campbell & Cassels,
C. J. CAMPBELL,] 56 & 58 King Street East, [W. G. CASSELS
TORONTO,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 Sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock
 Gold, Silver and Canadian Stocks and Securities
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ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.
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.

BARNSTON BROS.,
STOCK BROKERS,
 Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
 OFFICES:
MONTREAL—No. 1 Hospital Street.
TORONTO—Room 7, Masonic Hall, Toronto St.
 Transact a strictly Commission Business.
P. S. BARNSTON. **A. S. BARNSTON.**

BANK OF MONTREAL.
 The Bank of Montreal is prepared to issue
CIRCULAR NOTES
 AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOR TRAVELLERS,
 Available in all Parts of the World.

DONALDSON & LAIDLAW,
Accountants and Estate Agents
 22 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO
 P.O. BOX 1049.

Attending meetings of creditors, liquidating and winding up estates a specialty. Fire losses adjusted, and collections made in city and country with despatch.

Correspondence Solicited.
J. DONALDSON, Late of Murdoch & Donaldson.
J. C. LAIDLAW, Late with Bank of Commerce.

Consumers' Gas Co'y.
 The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, to receive the Report of the Directors and for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office Toronto Street,
On MONDAY, the 30th OCTOBER next,
 at twelve o'clock noon.
W. H. PEARSON,
 Secretary.
 Toronto, Sept. 28, 1876.



The STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
ACME CLUB SKATE (FORBES' PATENT) Superior
 to every other Style.
 Address—72 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N.S.
 Aug. 12, 1876.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares	Capital subscribed	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES	
						Toronto, Nov. 2.	Montreal Oct. 26.
British North America	(strig. £50	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,170,000	4		124 1/2
Canadian Bank of Commerce	£50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,900,000	4	124 1/2	124 1/2
Consolidated		3,477,224	232,000		4	100 1/2	101 1/2
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	200,000	3		92 1/2 93 1/2
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,123,996	275,000	4		106 107
Exchange Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	55,000	3		100 100 1/2
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	590,310	9,496	4	99	100 98 1/2
Imperial	100	910,000	804,883 54	25,000	4	108 110	106
Jacques Cartier	50	2,000,000	1,865,920	75,000			33 33 1/2
Mechanics' Bank	50	500,000	456,570				
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	8,697,200	8,126,096	1,000,000	4	92 93 1/2	92 1/2 93
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	675,226	80,000			50 55
Molson's Bank	50	2,000,000	1,993,990	500,000	4	109 111	109 111
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,979,400	5,500,000	7	192	191 1/2 191 1/2
Maritime	100	1,000,000	488,870		3		
Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	3 1/2		105 1/2
Dominion Bank	50	970,250	970,250	270,000	4	125	127
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,951,596	525,000	4	104 1/2 105	103 1/2 103 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	475,000	3 1/2		107 1/2
Standard	100	840,100	501,250			80 81	
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	6	187 189	187 190
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	1,990,856	200,000	3 1/2		87 90
Ville Marie		1,000,000	723,225				57 60
Federal Bank		1,000,000	915,000	40,000	3 1/2	104 105	102 1/2 103
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50	3,000,000	300,000	57,000	5	147 1/2 148 1/2	
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	1,000,000	488,093	40,000	4 1/2	130 133	
Canada Loan and Savings Company	50	1,750,000	1,750,000	580,465	6		
Ontario Savings & Invest. Society		1,000,000	621,000	124,000	5	127	
Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	50	400,000	381,780		4	108	
Freehold Loan and Savings Company	100	500,000	500,000	130,000	5	145	
Provident Loan Co.			512,473	35,000	5		
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society	50	1,000,000	803,500	170,000	5	130	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	1,750,000	1,750,000		5		160 162 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.	40	1,440,000	1,400,000		4		162 163
Montreal City Passenger Railway Co.	50	600,000	400,000		6		216 220
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	750,000	750,000		5		91 93 1/2
Dominion Telegraph Company	50	500,000			3 1/2	96 1/2 98 1/2	93 1/2 95 1/2
Provincial Building Society	100	350,000			4	86	
Imperial Building Society	50	662,500	366,200	25,000	4 1/2	111	
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	628,000	65,800	4 1/2	119	
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50	600,000			2 1/2 p.c. 3 m	139	
Union Permanent Building Society	50	400,000	350,000	48,000	5	127	
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	900,000	735,000	241,500	5	143 1/2	

	Toronto.	Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 1/2 ct. stg.		
Do. do. 5 1/2 ct. cur.		
Do. do. 5 1/2 ct. stg., 1885		
Do. do. 7 1/2 ct. cur.		
Dominion 5 1/2 ct. stock	101 1/2	
Dominion Bonds		
Montreal Harbour bonds 6 1/2 p. c.		
Do. Corporation 6 1/2 ct.		100 1/2 101
Do. 7 1/2 ct. Stock		116 118
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 ct., 20 years	98 1/2	
County Debentures	101	
Township Debentures	97	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
 ENGLISH.—(Quotations on the London Market, Oct. 1.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPY.	Share par val.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	5	Briton M. & G. Life	£10	2	5-16
50,000	20	C. Union F. L. & M	50	5	14 1/2 rd
5,000	10	Edinburgh Life	100	15	38 1/2
20,000	5 yearly	Guardian	100	50	08
12,000	£4 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	25	93
100,000	20	Lancashire F. & L	20	2	7 1/2
10,000	11	Life Ass'n of Scot.	40	8 1/2	26
35,862	12	London Ass. Corp.	25	12 1/2	61 1/2
10,000	5	Lon. & Lancash. L	10	1 1/2	1
391,752	15	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L	20	2	11 13-16
20,000	20	Northern F. & L.	100	50	36 1/2
40,000	28	North Brit. & Mer	50	61	4 1/2
6,722	£4 1/2 p.s.	Phoenix	100	10	223 1/2
200,000	15	Queen Fire & Life	10	1 1/2	3
100,000	40	Royal Insurance	20	3	1 1/2
100,000	12 1/2	Scot'h. Commercial	10	1	2 15-16
50,000	7 1/2	Scottish Imp. F. & L	10	1	1 15-16
20,000	10	Scot. Prov. F. & L	50	3	9 11-16
10,000	29 1/2	Standard Life	50	12	7 1/2
4,000	5	Star Life	25	1 1/2	12 1/2
0,000	5-6 mo	Brit. Amer. F. & M	£50	£50	119 1/2 122
2,500	5	Canada Life	100	50	
10,000	None.	Citizens F. & L	100	25	
5,000		Confederation Life	100	10	
5,000	6-12 mos.	Sun Mutual Life	100	10	
5,000		Isolated Risk Fire	100	10	
5,000		Montreal Assura'ce	£50	£5	
6,500	8	Provincial F. & M	60	75	
2,500	10	Quebec Fire	100	40	
1,085	10	Marine	100	40	
2,000	10	Queen City Fire	50	10	
20,000	7 1/2	Western Assura'ce	40	20	124 1/2 144

When org'nzd	No. of Shares.	NAME OF CO'Y.	Par val. of Sh'rs.	Offered	Asked
1863	20,000	Agricultural	\$ 5		
1853	1,500	Etna L. of Hart.	100	400	500
1819	30,000	Etna F. of Hart.	100	209	210
1810	10,000	Hartford, of Har	100	208 1/2	210
1863	5,000	Travelers L. & Ac	101	177	180

	Sh'rs	London, Sep. 30.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	99 101
Do. do. 6 1/2 ct. stg. m. bds.	100	101 103
Canada Southern 7 p.c. 1st Mortgage		
Do. do. 6 p.c. Pref Shares		
Grand Trunk	100	8 1/2
New Prov. Certificates issued at 2 1/2		2 1/2 3 1/2 prem
Do. Eq. F. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 ct	100	98 100
Do. Eq. F. Bonds, 2nd charge	100	93 95
Do. First Preference, 5 1/2 ct.	100	40 42
Do. Second Pref. Stock, 5 1/2 ct	100	26 27 1/2
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 ct.	100	14 15 1/2
Great Western		20 6 1/2
Do. 5 1/2 ct. Bonds, due 1877-78	100	90 95
Do. 5 1/2 ct. Deb. Stock		75 77
Do. 6 per cent bonds 1890		91 94
International Bridge 6 p.c. Mort. Bds		100 102
Midland, 6 1/2 ct. 1st Pref Bonds	100	45 50
Northern of Can., 6 1/2 ct. 1st Pref. Bds	100	96 98
Do. do. Second do.	100	87 91
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Stock	100	
Do. do. 1st Mor Bds	95	
Toronto and Nipissing, Stock	100	
Do. do. 2nd Mor Bds		
Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7 p.c. 1st Mor		70 74

	Toronto.	Montreal
Bank on London, 60 days		6 1/2 9 1/2
Gold Drafts do on sight		
American Silver	13 15 dis.	

Over 200 Wheels in actual use.

BARBER'S

Improved Canadian Turbine.

It is an established fact that this Wheel gives at least 25 PER CENT. MORE POWER for the water used than the Leffel, Samson, or other Turbines in use. The makers will guarantee this or no sale.

Send for circulars to

BARBER & HARRIS, MEAFORD, ONT

Ontario Baking Powder, White, Odorless, and does not discolor.

10c, 30c and 40c Packages.

Best Manufactured. Try it and be convinced. For Sale at principal Grocery stores.

CANADA SCREW COMPY, DUNDAS, ONT.

Manufacturers of Gimlet Pointed Screws.

Price as low as they can be imported. Quality unsurpassed.

Orders solicited.

GEO. F. BURROWS, Manager.

STARCH, STARCH PURE WHITE, PURE BLUE, SATIN, SILVER GLOSS.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Edwardsburg Starch Co.

PREPARED CORN

For Puddings,

BLANC MANCE, INFANTS' FOOD, &c., &c., &c.

Office—Montreal.

Works—Edwardsburg, Ont.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 13, 1876.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 8 per cent.

JAMES JOHNSTON,

Commissioner of Customs.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

T. NORTHEY,

Builder of Marine, Portable and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

All kinds of Machinery and Mill Gearing made to order.

HAMILTON.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 30 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

LAWRENCE COFFEE.

THOMAS FLYNN.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—NOV. 2, 1876.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:		Hardware—continued.		Oils—continued.	
Mens' Calf Boots.....	3 00 25	Copper: Pig.....	0 21 0 22	Olive, common, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	1 00 1 10
" Kip Boots.....	2 40 3 00	Sheet.....	0 28 0 30	" salad.....	1 90 2 30
" Stogas boots, No. 1	2 00 2 50	Cut Nails:		" salad, in bottles.	
" No. 2.....	2 00 2 50	12 dy. to 7 in. p.lg. 100 lbs.	2 80 0 00	qt., per case.....	3 80 3 30
" Knee Boots.....	3 80 4 45	5 dy. to 10 dy.....	3 10 0 00	Seal, pale.....	0 72 0 75
" Cong. gaiters & Bal	1 30 2 60	2 1/2 dy. to 4 dy.....	3 60 0 00	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 40 0 41
Boys' Kip boots.....	1 60 2 25	2 dy.....	4 40 4 80	Whale, refined.....	0 75 0 00
" Stoga Boots.....	1 40 2 00	Galvanized Iron:		Paints, &c.....	
" Gaiters & Bals.....	1 55 1 80	Beat, No. 22.....	0 08 1 09 1/2	White Lead, genuine, in	
Youths' Stogas.....	1 20 1 60	Beat No. 24.....	0 08 1 09 1/2	Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	2 35 2 40
Womens' Bals & Gat, peg	1 20 1 65	" 26.....	0 08 0 08 1/2	Do. No. 1.....	2 10 2 15
" M.S.....	1 50 2 00	" 28.....	0 08 1 09 1/2	" 2.....	1 85 1 90
" Batts.....	0 95 1 30	Horse Nails:		" 3.....	1 75 1 75
Misess' Bals.....	0 95 1 35	Guest's or Grith's as-		White Lead, dry.....	0 97 1 08
" Batts.....	0 75 1 00	sorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	Red Lead.....	0 00 0 07 1/2
Childs' Bals.....	0 70 0 90	E. T. or W. ass. size:		Venetian Red, English.	0 02 0 03
" Batts.....	0 55 0 75	Patent Hammerco do.		Yellow Ochre, French..	0 02 0 03
" Turned Cack p.doz	4 50 4 80	Iron (at 6 months):		Whiting.....	0 85 0 95
Drugs.		Pig—Gartsherrrie, No. 1	10 00 00 00	Petroleum.	
Aloes Cape.....	0 16 0 20	Summerlee.....	21 53 21 00	(Refined, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.)	
A.um.....	0 02 1 03 1/2	Eglinton No. 1.....	19 50 20 50	Delivered at London, Ont	
Morax.....	0 13 0 15	" No. 3.....	0 00 0 00	No. 1 5 cars.....	0 36 0 00
Castor Oil.....	0 10 10 12	W. W. & Co.....	00 00 00 10	Delivered in Toronto:	
Caustic Soda.....	0 03 1 04	American.....	0 00 22 50	No. 1, 10 brls.....	0 39 0 00
Cream Tartar.....	0 30 0 33	Bar $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb.....	2 00 2 10	" 3 brls.....	0 40 0 00
Epsom Salts.....	0 02 1 03	Refined—Amer.....	2 25 2 35	" single brls.....	0 41 0 00
Extract Logwood.....	0 11 1 12	Hoops—Coopers.....	2 60 2 75	Benzine.	
Indigo, Madras.....	0 75 85	" Band.....	2 60 2 75	Produce.	
Madder.....	0 10 10 12	Boiler Plates.....	3 00 4 03	Flour (per brl.): f.o.c	
Opium.....	7 50 7 75	Canada Plates M.L.S.	4 00 4 25	Superior extra.....	5 60 5 65
Oxalic Acid.....	0 16 0 20	Garth.....	4 10 4 12	Extra.....	5 25 5 35
Potass Iodide.....	2 70 2 90	Lead & Glamor an	4 20 4 50	Fancy.....	0 00 5 10
Quinine.....	2 80 2 90	Arrow (at 4 months):		Spring wheat, extra ..	4 80 4 90
Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 04	Bar $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.....	0 06 1 06 1/2	Superfine.....	4 20 4 25
Soda Bicarb, per keg.....	3 75 4 05	Sheet.....	0 06 0 06 1/2	Oatmeal.....	4 75 5 05
Tartaric Acid.....	0 4 0 48	Shot.....	0 07 0 07 1/2	Cornmeal, small lots...	3 00 3 25
Groceries.		Iron Wire (4 months):		Grain: f.o.b.	
Coffees: Java, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 28 0 31	No. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ bundle.....	2 30 2 4 1/2	Fall Wheat, No. 1.....	1 15 1 17
Singapore.....	0 26 0 28	" 9.....	2 50 2 70	" No. 2.....	1 13 1 14
Ceylon.....	0 20 0 00	" 12.....	2 20 3 00	" No. 3.....	1 07 1 08
Rio.....	0 21 0 22 1/2	" 16.....	3 00 3 50	Spring Wheat, No. 1...	1 10 1 11
Mocha.....	0 35 0 00	Powder:		" No. 2.....	1 08 1 09
Fish: Herrings, Lab.	6 50 7 00	Blasting Canada.....	3 50 0 00	Oats.....	0 38 0 40
" Canso.....	0 00 0 00	FF.....	4 25 0 00	Barley, No. 1.....	0 83 0 85
" round.....	6 00 0 00	FFF.....	5 00 0 00	" No. 2.....	0 73 0 75
" scaled.....	0 37 0 35	Blasting, English.....	0 00 0 00	Peas.....	0 75 0 76
Mackerel, brls.	9 00 10 00	FF..... loose	5 00 0 00	Provisions	
White Fish.....	3 50 3 75	FFF.....	5 25 0 00	Butter, choice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb ..	0 18 1 07
Trout.....	3 25 3 50	Pressed Spikes (4 months)		" ordinary.....	0 16 0 19
Salmon, salt water.....	15 50 16 00	Regular sizes, 100.....	4 50 6 00	Cheese.....	0 09 1 12
Dry Cod, $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 lbs.....	5 50 5 75	Extra.....	0 00 7 00	Pork, mess.....	19 25 2 00
Fruit: Raisins, Layer, '76	2 10 2 25	TM Plate (4 months):		Bacon, long clear.....	0 10 0 11
" Ditto, old.....	1 50 1 5	IX Coke.....	5 75 7 00	" Cumberland cut ..	0 94 0 10
" Sultanas.....	0 11 0 12	IX Charcoal.....	7 10 7 25	" smoked.....	0 10 1 12
" Valentias, old.....	0 16 0 06 1/2	IXX.....	9 00 11 25	Hams, smoked.....	0 14 0 14 1/2
" New do.....	0 08 1 08 1/2	DC.....	6 75 7 00	" canvassed.....	0 13 0 14
Currants, 1876.....	0 06 1 06 1/2	Hides & Skins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		Lard.....	0 12 0 13
" old.....	0 05 1 05 1/2	Green, No. 1.....	0 06 0 00	Eggs.....	0 16 0 19
Molasses: Clayed, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	0 32 0 35	" No. 2.....	0 05 0 00	Hops.....	0 20 0 30
Syrups, Standard.....	0 48 0 50	Cured and inspected ..	0 00 1 06 1/2	Tallow rendered.....	0 07 1 00
" Golden.....	0 52 0 55	Calfskins, green.....	0 08 0 11	" Salt, etc.	
" Ext. Golden.....	0 65 0 70	" cured.....	0 00 0 12	Liverpool coarse.....	0 75 0 10
" Amber.....	0 65 0 70	Sheepskins.....	0 93 0 00	Canadian.....	1 05 0 00
Rice.....	4 12 4 25	Leather, @ 4 months:		Wines, Liquors, &c	
Spices:		Spanish Sole, 1st quality		Ale: English, pts.....	1 65 2 00
Cassia, whole, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 18 0 25	all wpts., lb.....	0 23 0 28	qt.....	2 70 2 90
Cloves.....	0 42 0 45	Do. No. 2.....	0 19 0 23	Brandy: Hennessy's $\frac{1}{2}$ gall	
Nutmegs.....	0 90 1 20	Slaughter, heavy.....	0 23 0 24	Martell's.....	2 75 3 10
Ginger, ground.....	0 25 0 35	Do. light.....	0 22 0 25	".....	2 80 3 00
" Jamaica, root.....	0 21 0 27	Harness.....	0 22 0 27	Hennessy's cases ..	9 50 9 75
Pepper, black.....	0 12 0 14	Upper heavy.....	0 20 0 34	Martell's.....	8 50 9 00
Sugars—Porto Rico, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	0 00 0 08 1/2	" light.....	0 33 0 36	Otard Dupuy & Co.....	0 00 0 00
Centrifugal, in boxes.....	0 00 0 00	Kip skins, French.....	0 30 1 10	J. Robin & Co.....	8 00 8 50
Cuba.....	0 08 1 08 1/2	English.....	0 70 0 90	Gin: De Kuyers $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	
Eng. & Scotch refined yel.	0 08 1 09 1/2	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35		" B. & D.....	1 85 1 85
Dry Crushed.....	0 10 1 10 1/2	lbs.), per doz.....	0 70 0 90	" green cases.....	4 50 4 75
Ground.....	0 10 1 10 1/2	Do. light.....	0 48 0 58	" red.....	7 75 8 00
Teas:		French Calf.....	1 20 1 30	Booth's Old Tom.....	6 25 6 50
Japan common to good.....	0 25 0 45	Splits, large, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 25 0 30	Rum: Jamaica 16 o.p.....	2 25 2 40
" fine to choicest.....	0 60 0 65	" small.....	0 18 0 20	Demerara.....	1 85 2 00
Colored, common to fine	0 40 0 65	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 19 0 21	Whisky:	
Congou & Souchong.....	0 25 0 75	Patent.....	0 20 0 21	GOODERHAM & WORTS	
Oolong, good to fine.....	0 45 0 60	Pebble Grain.....	0 15 0 17	Terms Cash.—Under 5	
Y. Hyson, com. to good.....	0 29 0 38	Buff.....	0 14 0 16	brls., nett.; 5 to 10 brls.	
Medium to choice.....	0 40 0 55	Russets, light.....	0 25 0 35	2 1/2 p.c. off; 10 brls. and	
Extra choice.....	0 60 0 75	Gambier.....	0 00 0 07	over, 5 p.c. off.	
Gunpowd com. to med.....	0 35 0 40	Sumac.....	0 7 0 00	The following are out	
" med. to fine.....	0 45 0 58	Degras.....	0 00 0 08	pres at prices of Spirits:	
" fine to finest.....	0 60 0 80	Oils.		Alcohol, 65 o.p. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. gall	In Duty
Hyson.....	0 30 0 80	Cod Oil.....	0 65 0 70	Pure Spirits ".....	Bond. Paid
Imperial.....	0 35 0 75	Straits Oil.....	0 50 0 55	" 50 ".....	0 56 2 13
Tobacco—Manufactured.		Lard, extra.....	1 00 1 05	" 25 u.p.....	0 27 0 90
Dark 55 & 105.....	0 43 0 46	" No. 1.....	0 92 0 97	Family Proof Whisky " ..	0 32 1 08
" " Western Leaf,		" No. 2.....	0 85 0 90	Old Bourbon ".....	0 32 1 08
[good to fine.....	0 41 0 45	Stocks, mach.....	0 50 0 55	" Rye ".....	0 30 1 02
Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 60 0 65	Duncan-Clark & Co's.	0 45 0 00	" Toddy ".....	0 30 1 02
" choice.....	0 70 0 80	Linsaed raw.....	55 0 57	" Malt ".....	0 30 1 02
Solace.....	0 33 0 55	" boiled.....	0 59 0 60	Domestic Whisky, 52 u.p	0 24 0 80
Hardware.		Machinery		Old Rye, 5 years old.....	0 92 1 68
Tin (four months):.....				Wool.	
Block, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 22 0 28			Fleece, lb.....	0 28 0 30
Grain.....	0 24 0 26			Pulled.....	0 24 0 28

SUN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

HOME OFFICE:

164 St. James Street, Montreal.

President: THOS. WORKMAN, Esq., M.P. Vice-President: T. J. CLAXTON, Esq.
M. H. GAULT, Esq., Managing Director.

TORONTO BOARD: HAMILTON BOARD:
Hon. John McMurrich, E. Browne, Esq.
Jas. Bethune, Esq., Q.C., M.P.P. J. W. Bickle, Esq.
A. M. Smith, Esq. J. M. Burns, Esq., Consolidated B'k.
Warring Kennedy, Esq. John Proctor, Esq.
John Fiskin, Esq. B. E. Charlton, Esq.
Hon. S. C. Wood. J. Eastwood, Esq.
Angus Morrison, Esq., Mayor. George Roach, Esq., Mayor.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT.

Policies Non-forfeitable Return of premiums guarant ed. Dividends appor- tioned equitably. Endowment Assurance thereby rendered profitable.

Issues Life and Endowment Policies, combined with weekly allowance in case of injury—a deservedly popular form of assurance.

Surplus, as per last year's Report, \$45,915.47.

All Pure Insurance. No Tontine, periodical examinations, or chance of policies being diminished on becoming claimants. Contracts plain and straightforward.

Manager for Hamilton, N. HAMMOND.
Manager for Toronto, } R. H. HOSKIN.
No. 8 Imperial Buildings. }
R. MACAULAY, Secretary.

Wanted one or two First-class Travellers; also Local Agents for un- occupied territory.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TEMPLE CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

PRESIDENT.

HON. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. WM. McMASTER. WM. ELLIOT, ESQ.

A HOME COMPANY,

Offering insurance on both Stock and Mutual Plans.

Participating policies are entitled to NOT LESS than 90 per cent. of profits.

All policies are NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual premiums have been paid.

Its GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK policies deserve special attention.

PROVINCIAL MANAGERS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.....H. J. JOHNSTON, Montreal.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK...Major JAS. MACGREGOR GRANT, St. John.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.....F. ALLISON, Halifax.

R. S. BAIRD, Agent for the City of Toronto.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The "MINIMUM" system of Assurances has just been adopted by this Company, where,

By a partial application of the profits, rates of premium are charged LOWER THAN HAVE EVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

The following are the rates for Assurance of each \$1,000, with profits upon the system referred to:

AGE.	ANNUAL PREMIUM.	AGE.	ANNUAL PREMIUM.	AGE.	ANNUAL PREMIUM.	AGE.	ANNUAL PREMIUM.
21	\$12 80	30	\$17 50	39	\$23 80	48	\$32 70
22	13 10	31	18 10	40	24 70	49	34 10
23	13 50	32	18 60	41	25 60	50	35 70
24	14 00	33	19 20	42	26 50	51	37 60
25	14 70	34	19 80	43	27 40	52	39 60
26	15 20	35	20 40	44	28 50	53	41 70
27	15 80	36	21 10	45	29 60	54	44 00
28	16 49	37	22 00	46	30 60	55	46 40
29	16 90	38	22 90	47	31 60		

The above table, and a full explanation of the "Minimum" system, are published and may be had upon application.

A. G. RAMSAY, Managing Director.

R. HILLS, Secretary.

AGENT IN TORONTO—J. D. HENDERSON.

Canada Life Buildings, 46 King Street West.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, \$800,000.
With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

President.

HON. JOHN McMURRICH.

Vice-President.

CHARLES MAGRATH.

Directors.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.
JOHN FISKIN, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq.
A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, JR., Esq.

BERNARD HALDAN, Managing Director.

FRED'K C. C. LOVELACE, Secretary.

WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.

JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

Marine Inspector.

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation

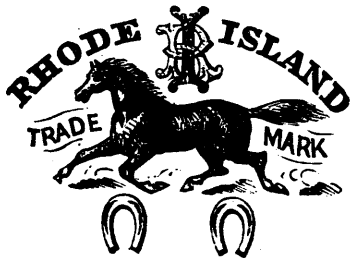
On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to British Ports.

**THE DECASTRO
SYRUP COMPANY,
88 KING STREET,
MONTREAL.**

Offer to the trade the following brand

Capillaire.	Sugar Loaf.
Pale Amber.	Amber.
Unexcelled Honey.	Honey
Diamond Drips.	Gilt Edge.
Silver Drips.	Maple.
Extra Golden.	Golden.
Standard.	IXL Syrup in small punch'rs



We are manufacturing above celebrated make of
HORSE SHOES,

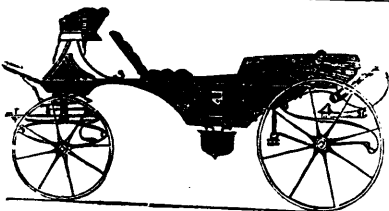
made from selected Wrought scrap iron, which for general excellence, both as regards quality and uniformity, are unsurpassed.

The Rhode Island horse shoes are preferred over all others, they are used entirely by the principal Farriers and Horse Railway Companies throughout the United States.

Orders solicited, which will be promptly executed.

We also manufacture every description of Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c. Railway and Pressed Spikes.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO., Montreal.



**JOHN WEBSTER,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
17, 19, 21 and 23 Alice Street, 3 doors west of Yonge St.
TORONTO**

H. R. IVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of Builders' and House Furnishing
HARDWARE,

**STOVES, WIRE
IRON BED- WORK,
STEADS, &C.**



Particular attention paid to Wrought Iron Railing for Church purposes, Gates, Altar Railings, Crestings for Roofs, &c. Designs furnished on application. Work set up in any part of the Dominion. Sole manufacturers of Composite Iron Railings. Send for cuts and prices.

Castings to order.

113 to 125 Queen Street, Montreal.

**LAWN MOWERS,
GARDEN TOOLS, WATER FILTERERS,
All of best quality at**

**Ridout, Aikenhead
& Crombie,
TORONTO.**

**EDWARD JAMES & SONS,
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND,**

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

**DOME BLACK LEAD,
French, Royal Laundry,
AND
Ultramarine Ball Blues.**

Every description of **WASHING POWDERS.**

PRIZE MEDAL RICE STARCH.

Sole Agent for the Dominion & United States.

**JAMES LOBB,
TORONTO.**

Leffel Double Turbine Water Wheels.

**BUILT OF BEST MATERIALS AND
WORKMANSHIP.**

Thousands in use giving entire satisfaction.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS ADDRESS
**PAXTON, TATE & CO.,
MACHINE WORKS,
PORT PERRY, ONT.**



**OR PORTABLE SAW MILLS,
That will cut 2,000 feet of Lumber in a
single hour.**

**GRIST MILLS,
That will grind a barrels of Flour,
while using only cord of wood.**

**ECONOMICAL ENGINES,
That will consume only two pounds of
coal per horse power per hour.**



**McCAUSLAND, UPHAM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT AND ENAMELLED LEATHER,**

**Splits and Calfskins,
KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.**

All orders served with punctuality and despatch.

**W. C. PERLEY,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
ST. JOHN, N.B.**

Satisfactory references in any part of Canada or the United States can be given, if required.

**VICTORIA TOBACCO WORKS,
WINDSOR, ONT.**

ESTABLISHED 1855.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos

Sales confined strictly to Wholesale Houses. Bottom prices for large purchases.

CHEWING BRANCH as follows:—Essex, Victoria, Imperial, Golden Thread Tin foil.

SMOKING—Eldorado, Shag, Diadem, Royal, Wig-Wag, Captain Jack.

VICTORIA AND WIG WAG

Our specialties. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

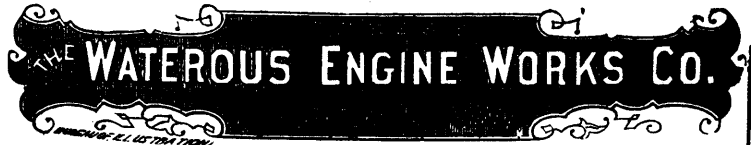
**C. H. GIRDLESTONE & CO.;
Box 455, Windsor, Ont.**

GEARED SAW MILLS 30 H. P., Upwards

CIRCULAR SAW IRONS,

Handy, Accurate and Durable.

ROTARY PUMPS AND WATER WORKS



CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS

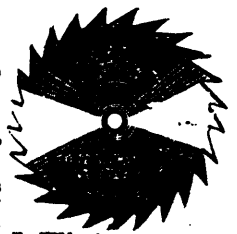
AWARDED THE

ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR SAWS AT PHILADELPHIA

Also an **INTERNATIONAL MEDAL,**

Fully establishing the well-known reputation of our goods. We manufacture all kinds of Saws at prices equally as low as the same quality of goods can be produced by any other manufacturer. Patronize home production, and keep your money in the country.

**R. H. SMITH & CO., Successors to J. Flint,
St. Catharines, Ontario.**





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President.

WILLIAM ANGUS,
First Vice-President.

HENRY LYE, Secretary.

CHARLES D. HANSON, Chief Inspector.

Agents in Toronto:

FRED'K A. BALL and THOS. R. WOOD.

Deposit with Dominion Government \$50,000.
Experienced Agents throughout the Dominion.

Fire Risks Written at Adequate Rates.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

THE BRITISH AMERICA
Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Head Office, cor. of Court and Church Streets, Toronto.

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Hon. W. CAYLEY.

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Inspector JOHN F. McCUAIG,

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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.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,000,000.

Head Office: 180 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

President, - - - WM. ANGUS.

Vice-President, - A. DESJARDINS, M.P.

Managing Dir. & Sec'y, EDWARD H. GOFF.

Chief Inspector, - - JAMES H. SMITH.

WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE :
KING STREET, COBourg, ONT.

W. T. FISH, Gen'l Agt. JOS. FLYN, Inspector.

This Company makes a specialty of Insuring Farm Property, Private Residences, and non-hazardous property against Loss by Fire and Lightning.

Agent at Toronto: WM. CAMPBELL.

OFFICE—1 Court Street.

THE OTTAWA

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1874, - CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE HON. JAMES SKEAD, President.

H. BLACKBURN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President.

Deposited with Government for the Security of Policy-Holders.

\$50,000.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire or Lightning.

The Company covers loss by lightning if horses or cattle are killed on the owner's grounds. Farmers will find it to their interest to insure in the OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICE - - VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA.

DR. M. E. VALOIS, Inspector for Province of Quebec.
IAS. BLACKBURN, Secretary.

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41 Adelaide St., East, Toronto, R. H. Matson, Esq., Agent. Lake & Clark, Managers, Toronto District.
Kent Street, Lindsay, H. A. Wallis, Esq., Agent.
Court House Avenue, Brockville, A. S. Hall, Esq., Agent.
15 Place d'Armes, Montreal, G. H. Patterson, Esq., Agent.
144 St. Peter Street, Quebec, Messrs. Kiley & Laidriere, Agents.
102 Prince William Street, St. John, New Brunswick, D. W. Coward, Esq., Chief Agent for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
Sterling Agents wanted for territory not yet taken up, apply for particulars at the Head Office, Ottawa, or any of the Branches.

UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Co., of Maine

CHARTERED AT AUGUSTA, 1848. ORGANIZED AT BOSTON, 1849.

ASSETS, - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. DEWITT, President. DANIEL SHARP, Vice-President.
WHIT. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer. D. L. GALLUP, Secretary and Actuary.
JOHN C. SHARP, M.D., Medical Examiner.

Since its organization in 1849, the Company

HAS RECEIVED,

In Premiums	\$18,431,211 13
In Interest	3,607,902 69
Total Income from all sources	\$22,039,113 82

IT HAS PAID,

Death Losses, Endowments, and Annuities	\$4,104,147 09
Dividends to Policy-holders, and for lapsed and Surrendered Policies,	5,631,391 60
Total Payments to Policy-holders	\$9,735,538 75
Expenses, Commissions and Taxes	3,705,128 03
Interest on Capital, before retirement	76,279 40
Re-Insurance	19,374 09
Total Disbursements	\$13,536,320 27

IT HAS ACCUMULATED,

Net Cash Assets amounting to	\$8,502,793 53
	\$22,037,113 82

The above concise summary of business results verifies in a most emphatic manner the statement that the Company's affairs have, from the first, been managed with ability, economy, and discretion.

88.59 per cent. of the Company's entire Income since its organization has been retained as Premium Reserve, and Surplus, to meet future liabilities.

44.17 per cent. has been returned for Death Losses, Dividends, &c., to living policy-holders, and for Surrender Values.

Its total returns to members, together with present investments belonging solely to Policy-holders, amounted Jan. 1, 1876, to \$18,238,332.30.

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

An Important Fact to every man.

A good many are complaining of hard times, dull business, shrinkage of goods, depreciation of Real Estate and other investments.

If these be true in your case, we suggest the expenditure of a comparatively small sum in an article that does not and can not depreciate.

A Reserve Endowment always means the full number of dollars expressed on its face. No panics or hard times can depreciate it, and when all other values are shrinking, this stands sure and steadfast.

We suggest, if you are a business man, that the premium on a 10 or \$20,000 Reserve Endowment is the best possible use you can make of that amount of money.

If you are an experienced agent, contemplating a change of contract or territory, take time to look into the merits of this popular plan.

If you are out of business and a clear-headed, intelligent man, try your hand at an agency, and begin a successful work. The grandeur and dignity of the business may be realized when we say that *seventy millions of dollars* were paid by the life companies to beneficiaries last year alone.

Here is a business offered you involving no expense, hazard, or loss, and the productivity of which only is limited by your own ability.

A few of the more salient points of the Reserve Endowment are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite cash surrender value specified in the policy.
4. The TERM for which the insurance is to be run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months: a great accommodation to the insurer these hard times.
6. The merits of plain life insurance, endowment, and investment combined in one contract.

Send to the Company for its canvassing material, or for any information.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y,

Home Office—319 Broadway, New York.

Joseph E. Knapp, President. John R. Hegeman, Vice-President.
Robert A. Grannis, Secretary. William P. Stewart, Actuary.
Hon. A. L. Palmer, Counsel.

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Lieut.-Gov. LEMUEL A. WILMOT, Frederickton, N. B. JOHN S. McLEAN, Pres. B. of Nova Scotia, Halifax. Major B. R. CORWIN, New York.

FREDERICK A. MOORE, Esq.,

60 Church Street, Toronto,
Manager for Ontario and Quebec.

THOMAS A. TEMPLE, Esq.,

104 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.
Manager Maritime Provinces.

Incorporated A.D. 1874

Charter Perpetual.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE--HAMILTON, ONT.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

Deposited with Dominion Government, \$50,000.

DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT.

JOHN WINER, Esq., (of Messrs. J. Winer & Co.) Merchant.
MANAGER AND SECRETARY—CHARLES D. CORY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

GEORGE ROACH, Esq., Mayor City of Hamilton.
D. THOMPSON, Esq., M.P., County of Haldimand.

H. P. COBURN, Esq., (of Messrs. L. D. Sawyer & Co.) Manfr, Hamilton.
LYMAN MOORE, Esq., Manufacturer, and Pres't H. S. Ry. Co., "
GEO. RUTHERFORD, Esq. (of Messrs. Rutherford & Co.), Manfr, "
F. P. BICKLEY, Esq. (of Messrs. Sanford, Vail & Bickley), Merch't, "
H. H. HURD, Esq., (of Messrs. Hurd & Roberts, Manufacturer, "
J. A. BRUCE, Esq., (of Messrs. J. A. Bruce & Co.), Merchant, "
E. VERNON, Esq., M.D.
JAMES REID, Esq., Manufacturer,
CHAS. CAMERON, Esq., (of Messrs. C. Cameron & Co.), Merch't, "
J. M. BUCHAN, Esq., M.A., Inspector of High Schools, "
WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq., Merchant, "



A. MACALLUM, Esq., M.A., Public School Inspector, Hamilton.
GEORGE LEE, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton.
C. E. CHADWICK, Esq., Manager Imperial Bank, Ingersoll.
WM. ELLIOTT, Esq., (of Messrs. Elliott & Co.), Merchant, Toronto.
DONALD SMITH, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton.
THOMAS H. PARKER, Esq., Woodstock.
GEO. A. COX, Esq., Peterboro'.
MCLEOD STEWART, Esq., Barrister, &c., Ottawa.
ALEX. B. PETRIE, Esq., Druggist, Guelph.
WM. WORKMAN, Esq., Ex-Mayor, Montreal.
DANIEL J. REES, Esq., Director "Metropolitan Bank," Montreal.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Montreal.—No. 329 Notre Dame Street.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE, General Agents.
Manitoba Agency.—Winnipeg.
ROB'T STRANG.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—No. 22 Prince Street.
CAPT. C. J. P. CLARKSON, General Agent.
St. John, New Brunswick.—No. 51 Princess Street.
IRA CORNWALL, Jr., General Agent.

The following AGENCIES are authorized to issue Policies, make Endorsements, consent to Assignments, &c.

Aylmer..... J. A. Hays.
Brantford..... Thomas Botham.
Barrie..... C. H. Clark.
Brockville..... White & Weatherhead.
Belleville..... Somerville & Foster.
Chatham..... W. H. Morrish.
Collingwood..... W. A. Hamilton.
County of Bruce..... E. Cunningham, Guelph.
Dundas..... E. F. Suter.
Goderich..... A. Mc. D. Allan.
Guelph..... Higgenbotham & McLagan.

Ingersoll..... C. E. Chadwick and C. H. Sorley.
Kingston..... E. W. Van deWater.
London..... F. J. Hammond.
Listowel..... Geo. Sutherland.
Morrisburg..... D. A. Breakenridge.
Ottawa..... E. C. W. MacCuaig.
Owen Sound..... John G. Francis.
Paris..... Chas. Whitlaw.
Peterboro..... Geo. A. Cox.
Port Hope..... A. M. Cosby.
Port Ryerse..... John W. Ryerson.
Quebec City..... Alex. Fraser.

Sarnia..... W. McCall.
Simcoe..... Thomas R. Nelles.
St. Thomas..... Geo. T. Claris.
Stratford..... W. J. Hyde.
St. Mary's..... W. L. Hutson & Son.
Strathroy..... John Irwin.
St. Catharines..... L. C. Camp.
Toronto..... Scott & Walsley.
"..... James Koilo.
Windsor..... Fraser & Johnston.
Woodstock..... Charles L. Beard.

STADACONA FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 26th May, 1874.

Head Office:—20 Peter Street, Quebec.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF 14 MONTHS BUSINESS TO 31ST DEC., 1875.

Authorized Capital	\$5,000,000
Subscribed do.	2,300,000
Paid up Capital	200,095
Government Deposits, (Fire)	50,000
Do. do. (Life)	50,000
Total Revenue, Fire Premiums, & Interest ...	223,775
Total Losses	63,528
Invested Funds	194,713
Cash in hand and Deposit	49,193
Other Assets	49,888
Total Assets	\$293,794

This Company has now established itself, and has 11 Branches and 207 Agencies in the Dominion.
General Manager, G. J. PYKE.
Inspector for Dominion, E. ROBY O'BRIEN.
Secretary, CRAWFORD LINDSAY.
Agent for Toronto District
JOS. B. REED,
Imperial Buildings, 30 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions of property.
Claims promptly settled on proof of loss. Agencies with local boards of directors established in the principal cities throughout the Dominion.

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.

A. & S. NAIRN, Coal Merchants, TORONTO.

Docks—Foot of Church Street.
Office—30 Adelaide street, next Post Office.
Coal for Household, Foundry, and Blacksmith's use, shipped f.o.b. cars, and city delivery.

Brown Brothers,
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS
Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,
66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto Ontario

ACCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order of the best materials and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.

A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery constantly on hand. 3-ly

TORONTO FUEL ASSOCIATION

G. & J. KEITH, Proprietors.

Offices—124 King St. East, and No. 1 Union Block, Toronto Street.

Coal of all kinds always on hand. City orders promptly delivered. Orders from country dealers will receive prompt attention. Quotations given on application.

Yard—Esplanade St. near Nipissing station.

Insurance.

QUEEN Insurance Co'y.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000

FIRE.

All ordinary risks insured on the most favorable terms and losses paid immediately on being established.

LIFE.

The Security of a British Company offered.

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

H. J. MUDGE,

Montreal,

Chief Agents for Canada.

WM. ROWLAND,
AGENT, TORONTO.

Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO

INSURES ON THE CASH as well as the PREMIUM NOTE SYSTEM, Farm and Household property; also, the usual classes of Risk taken by companies doing a General Insurance business. Has been twenty-two years in operation.

THOMAS STOCK, *President.*

RICHARD P. STREET, *Secretary*

HASTINGS MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

Having raised a Guarantee Capital, now cover all classes of risks. Applications for agencies are solicited from qualified persons in all places not represented in Ontario.

JAMES H. PECK,

Secretary.

Belleville, July 17, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 Stg	
Paid-up Capital	£250,000 Stg.
Revenue for 1874	1,283,772 "
Accumulated Funds	3,544,752 "

Insurances against Fire

ACCEPTED AT THE ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM.

In the Life Department

Mod rate Rates of Premium, and special schemes adapted to meet the various contingencies connected with this department.

The next DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS will take place at 31st December, 1880. All policies on the Participating Scale, effected on or before 31st December, 1876, will, in terms of the Rules of the Company, rank in that Division for Five Years' Bonus.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
General Agents,

WILLIAM EWING, INSPECTOR,

74 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

R. N. GOOCH, Agent,
26 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Insurance.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Fixed surrender values given for policies. Loans advanced on their security, and every opportunity given to keep them in force.

Accumulated Fund, over Twenty-three Millions.
Annual Revenue, \$3,600,000, or nearly \$10,000 a day.
Claims paid to CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS over \$750,000. A list may be obtained on application.

W. M. RAMSAY, *Manager, Montreal.*

TORONTO, Office—26 Wellington St. East,

L. W. FULTON, *Agent and Inspector of Agencies.*

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Company of London.

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND NO. 16 FALM LALL.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,—

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

ANDREW RINTOUL,

Inspector.

TORONTO OFFICE—75 Colborne Street.

A. W. SMITH, *Agent.*

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Oldest Mutual in the Dominion.

Established 1836.

Head Office, Masonic Temple,
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Premium Notes, \$200,000.

THEO. MACK, M.D., *President.*

J. DOUGLAS, Mayor of St. Catharines, Vice-President.

THOS. H. GRAYDON, *Inspector.*

HENRY M. GILES, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of the County of Wellington.

Business done exclusively on the Premium Note System.

F. W. STONE,

CHAS. DAVIDSON,

President.

Secretary.

Head Office, . . . Guelph, Ont.

The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....WATERLOO, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS DIVIDED into three separate and distinct branches, the VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES, Each Branch paying its own losses and its just proportion of the Managing expenses of the Company.

C. M. TAYLOR, *Sec.*

J. W. WALDEN, M.D., *Pres.*

J. HUGHES, *Inspector.*

The Ontario

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

THIS COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED FOR THE Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

ANDREW McCORMICK, *President*

JOHN SMITH, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Insurance.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMP'Y.

FIRE LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT

Capital Two Million Dollars—\$103,000 Deposited with the Dominion Government.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

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

EDWARD STARK,

Manager Life, Guarantee and Accident Department.

JOHN HUTCHISON,

Manager of Fire Department.

ARCH'D MCGOON, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

TORONTO BRANCH—No. 52 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

A. T. McCORD JR. & CO.,

General Agents.

THE LONDON

Life Insurance Company OF LONDON, ONT.

Licensed by the Ontario Legislature, deposits with the Government \$25,000.

Issues Life endowment and Accident Policies, all of the most desirable forms.

Joseph Jeffery, Esq., President.

WM. MARDON,

Manager & Secretary.

PHENIX

Fire Insurance Company of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804. Unlimited liability of all the Stockholders, and large Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.,

General Agents for Canada,

310, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society,

Established 1840.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:

City Bank Chambers,

101 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. John Hamilton. Duncan MacDonald, Esq.

Robert Simms, Esq.

FREDERICK STANCLIFFE, Resident Secretary.

JOHN LOW,

(Member of the Stock Exchange)

STOCK & SHARE BROKER,

14 HOSPITAL ST.,

MONTREAL.

Agents' Directory.

D. LORTIE, Public Accountant, Financial Agent and Commission Merchant, 51 Richelieu Block, Dalhousie Street, Quebec.

DANIEL STEWART, Aylmer, Ont. Banking and Exchange Office. Collections and investments made, &c., &c.

J. McCRAE, Official Assignee, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Agent, Windsor, Ont. None but first-class Companies represented.

S. CORNELL, Agent for Royal Canadian, Hartford, Phenix of Brooklyn, Scottish Commercial & Mutual Life Asso. & Accident Ins. Co's., Lindsay, Ont.

H. P. & A. ANDREW, District Ag'ts for Metropolitan Plate Glass Co., Canadian Mut. Fir. Ins. Co. & Gen'l Com. Ag't, 26 Adelaide S. East, up-stairs, Toronto.

O. J. McKIBBIN, Life Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Bankrupt Estate and other debts collected. Money to loan and invested. Lindsay, Ont.

DAVID JACKSON, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Agent, Durham, Ont.

J. C. NORSWORTHY, General Fire Insurance Agency; District Agent Canada Agricultural; Commercial Union; and Imperial of London, England; Travelers' Life & Accident, Ingersoll, Ont.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, Accountant & Fire, Life, Marine, and Accident Insurance Agent, Office—No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ont.

F. B. BEDDOME, Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Ins. Agent and Adjuster, Albion Buildings, London, Ont. None but the most reliable Companies represented.

ROBERT WUTHERFORD, Fire, Life, Marine, Accident Insurance, and Real Estate Agent. Money to loan and invest. Collections made. Stratford.

JAMES TROUT, Agent for Royal Canadian, Fire and Marine; Isolated Risk and Confederation Life Ins. Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & S. Soc.; London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Meaford.

JAMES DEAN, General Insurance Agency for Land, Life, Fire Marine and Live Stock, London, Ontario.

J. E. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent & Stock Broker. Agent for the Guardian Ass. Co., Agricultural Mut. Ass. Co., Waterloo Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 24 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

JAMES H. PEOK, Agent for Lancashire, Aetna, and Andes Fire Insurance Companies, also Sec. and Treas. Hastings Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Belleville, Ont.

D. W. COWARD & CO., Com. & Produce Merchants, Agent for the Liv. and Lon. and Globe Fire and Life, Com. Union Fire and Life, Andes Fire and Marine Ins. Co's, Ottawa.

THOS. MILLER, Official Assignee, Accountant, Insurance—Fire and Life—and Real Estate Agent. Debts Collected. Money to Loan and Invested. Stratford, Ont.

KERR & ANDERSON, Official Assignees and Accountants. Money to loan on Real Estate, Mortgages bought. Office, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance Agents and Adjusters, representing first-class Companies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.

C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agent. General Agent, Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool and London. St. John, N.B.

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S. E. GREGORY, Agent for Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Montreal Assurance Co., and General Commercial Agent, Hamilton.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent and Commission Merchant, Telegraph Building, (basement) No. 26 St. Peter street, Quebec.

JOHN GARVIN, General Agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for Western Canada. Office, Adelaide street, Toronto.

J. D. PRINGLE, Agent for North British and Mercantile; Provincial; Scottish Provincial, Life; Aetna, of Hartford, Inland Marine, Hamilton, Ont.

G. W. GIRDLESTONE, Fire, Life, Marine, Accident and Stock Insurance Agent, Windsor Ontario. Very best Companies represented.

PETER McCALLUM, Agent for the Lancashire Ins. Co., Travelers Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; Western Ins. Co., of Toronto; St. Catharines, Ont.

R. & H. O'HARA, Agents for Western, Hartford, Quebec, Hand-in Hand, and Isolated Risk Fire Ins. Cos., Travelers and Can. Life Ins. Cos. Rowmanville, Ont.

Insurance.

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 5,000,000

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

TORONTO OFFICE—Royal Insurance Bldgs., Yonge St.

F. H. HEWARD, Agent.

PROVINCIAL

Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE....TORONTO STREET....TORONTO ONT

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D. C. L., Q.C., M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

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C. J. MacDonell, Esq., Toronto.

A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A.

R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto.

W. H. Dunspeugh, Esq., Toronto

W. Kay, Esq., Goderich.

A. Cameron, Esq., Cashier'

Merchants' B'k, Toronto

John Smith, Toronto.

Dr. Brouse, Prescott.

Angus Morrison, Esq., Mayor of Toronto.

Manager.—Arthur Harvey, Esq. Geo. A. Hine, Esq.

Asst.-Sec'y.

Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all description of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of Insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

MUTUAL INSURANCE

FOR

COMMERCIAL MEN.

The Board of Directors of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company have opened a Water-Works Branch for the exclusive purpose of insuring property situated within range of the hydrants connected with the Water Works of Toronto, Hamilton and other cities having similar facilities for extinguishing fire.

By the passage of the Mutual Insurance Companies Act of last session of the Ontario Legislature, all the vexatious clauses of the old Mutual Insurance law have been entirely removed. No lien or real estate, no liability for any payment over and above the amount of the premium note can hereafter exist. No premium note, even, is necessary, but a simple "undertaking" to pay assessments up to a limited amount, thus removing a very general objection on the part of mercantile men heretofore felt by them.

THE WATER WORKS BRANCH will insure, for three years, all property coming under the above class, on receiving the "undertaking" of the insured for four times the usual annual rate, and will collect thereupon a first payment of 10 per cent., and will assess thereon at the rate of 20 per cent per annum only at the periods of six, eighteen, and thirty months respectively from the date of each policy, and for no larger sum unless required to pay extra losses occurring within the said Branch.

Application may be made either at the Head Office, over Toronto Bank, or to the undersigned.

HERBERT HANCOCK,

City Agent.

Office, 43 Colborne Street,

Over the Bodega's.

Insurance.

THE GORE DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company

INCORPORATED JUNE 18, 1836,

Undertakes the Insurance of all descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

Its operations are, and invariably have been, restricted to the Province of Ontario.

By never permitting its lines of insurance in any locality to exceed a safe limit—by a determination not to compete "for risks at constantly diminishing rates," and by a steady adherence to a sound tariff, it has been enabled

TO MEET ITS ENGAGEMENTS

as they have matured; while the cost of insuring with it has ranged from sixteen to twenty cents in the dollar less than what it would have cost in a proprietary company. And similar results may hereafter with confidence be anticipated: for the Company continues to receive that careful attention and cautious management which have characterized its transactions for so many years.

THOS. M. SIMONS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Galt, Aug. 29, 1876.

The Mercantile FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Incorporated by Act of Ontario Legislature.
CAPITAL.....\$200,000.
HEAD OFFICE.....WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

Board of Directors:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| J. E. Bowman, M. P. | St. Jacobs. |
| J. B. Snider, | Conistoga. |
| J. W. Walden, M. D., | Waterloo. |
| John Shub, | Waterloo. |
| J. B. Hughes, | Waterloo. |
| Cyrus Bowers, | Berlin. |
| Henry F. J. Jackson, | Berlin. |
| Robert Melvin, | Guelph. |
| William Robinson, | Galt. |

Officers:—J. E. Bowman, M. P. President; J. W. Walden, M. D. 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.

The Manufacturers & Merchants

Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.

D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq.—PRESIDENT.
J. T. MIDDLETON, Esq.—VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALPHEUS BEAMER, Man. Dir. & Adjuster.
H. T. CRAWFORD, Sec.-Treas.
Head Office—Hamilton.

A Directorate composed of prominent manufacturers and merchants and a complete copy of the application and Diagram returned with the policy.

CANADIAN MUTUAL FIRE Insurance Company.

Head Office, - - - Hamilton, Ont.

AVAILABLE ASSETS, 31ST DEC., 1875,
\$262,763.

Lowest rates on all classes of property.

Three year policies issued on the popular mutual system

JOHN BARRY, President.
B. E. CHARLTON, Vice-President
E. HILTON, Secretary

H. P. & A. ANDREW, Agents for Toronto,
26 Adelaide Street East, up stairs.

Insurance.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

THE **Connecticut Mutual LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y,**
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JAS. GOODWIN, President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Assistant Sec.

Thirtieth Annual Statement.

Net assets, January 1, 1875.....\$38,838,267 85
RECEIVED IN 1875.
For Premiums.....\$7,165,468 55
For Interest and Rent.....2,652,931 84

\$ 9,818,400 36
\$48,656,668 21

DISBURSED IN 1875.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS:
For claims by death and matured endowments.....\$2,722,352 27
Surplus returned to Policy-holders.....2,543,556 02
Lapsed and surrend' policies.....941,095 42

EXPENSES:
Commission to Agents.....\$528,740 55
Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed on salary.....19,700 00
Medical Examiners' fees.....19,700 00
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Exchange &c.....113,505 88

Taxes.....\$741,382 08
246,306 83

7,194,602 68

Balance Net Assets, December 31, \$41,462,065 53

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien.....\$26,936,282 40
Loans upon stocks and bonds.....241,353 28
Premium notes on policies in force.....6,730,567 50
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Co'y...1,853,590 13
Cost of United States Registered Bonds...1,630,836 80
Cost of State Bonds.....619,900 00
Cost of City Bonds.....1,746,695 00
Cost of other bonds.....435,000 00
Cost of Bank Stock.....80,205 00
Cost of Railroad Stock.....26,000 00
Cash in Bank, at interest.....1,070,893 79
Cash in Company's office.....6,684 78
Balance due from agents, secured.....79,180 45
Bills receivable.....4,876 40

\$41,462,065 53

ADD:

Interest accrued and due.....\$1,617,060 07
Rents accrued.....2,510 91
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.....372,698 20
Net prems. in course of col'n. Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums...6,050 28
34,265 93

2,032,585 39

Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1875 \$43,494,650 92

LIABILITIES:
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding policies, net assuming 4 per cent. interest.....\$38,494,045 00
Extra reserve.....197,612 00
All other liabilities.....798,142 00

\$39,489,799 00

Surplus, December 31, 1875.. \$4,004,851 92
Increase of assets during 1875.....\$3,050,954 93
Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1875.....7.55 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1875, 66,209, insur'g \$185,076,842

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.
J. C. MUSSON, No. 7 Imperial Buildings Toronto.

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: Manager
429 Strand, London.
Toronto Office—17 Wellington St. W., Second Flat, Federal Bank Buildings.

GEORGE J. MACQUIRE,
Local Agent & Inspector of Agencies.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

Capital.....\$10,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada.....650,000
Government Deposit for benefit of Canadian Policyholders.....150,000

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
ALEX. HINCKS, Esq.
SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.
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MERCANTILE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms.

LIVE POLICIES are issued at rates as low as are consistent with the security offered. Liberal Surrender values.

Claims payable one month after proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion, Montreal

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Having extended our premises and fitted up a Job Department, we are in a position to fill all orders intrusted to us with neatness and punctuality.

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