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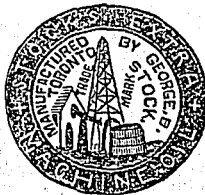
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MONTREAL, March, 1876.

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Garden Vases and Edging,
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Lime,

Tiles and Flue Covers,
Wheelbarrows for Excavators,
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&c., &c., &c., &c.

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Grocery Staples.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,
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Coal, Iron, Tin, Salt, &c.

Mercantile Summary.

— Per.ian postage stamps, the first ever is-
sued, have been received at Washington.

— A leading dry goods firm in this city sold
\$180,000 worth of goods to a new concern this
week.

— The Western Assurance Co., of Toronto,
have established a branch in Halifax for Nova
Scotia.

— N. Sheppard, a tinsmith of Coaticook, has
left the country for his country's good. Beyond
a few local creditors for small amounts he has
few mourners.

— Messrs. Shearer, Mackenzie & Co. have
obtained a settlement with their creditors at
fifty cents in the dollar, payable in 5, 10 and 15
months, with undoubted security.

— A provision dealer of Joliette, Chas. Guil-
bault by name, who got a settlement a few
years ago, is again in trouble, and was served
with a writ of attachment on Tuesday.

— The government sale of building lots in
Quebec, advertised in our columns to take place
on Friday, the 10th November, has been postponed
to Saturday, the 11th inst. See last page.

— A cablegram from London says the Cana-
dian loan issued by Hon. Mr. Cartwright,
Minister of Finance, has been completely suc-
cessful. The amount asked for has been sub-
scribed three times over.

— The head-quarters of the Bank of British
North America on this side of the Atlantic will
be re-transferred at Montreal on or about the
beginning of the new year. The resignation of
Mr. Chas. McNab is owing to impaired health.

— Mr. A. Frank, of Caledon, took six silver
medals at the Centennial Exhibition, for aged
Suffolk boars, two sows, and best pen of Sul-
folks. He carried off the sweepstakes prize for
this breed of pigs in competition with the
whole world.

— Captain Norman Paulet of Sorci, who has
been doing business quite extensively—the
store being managed by an uncle, while he was
engaged in steamboating—has failed, the
Molson's Bank having put him into insolvency.
Mr. Paulet had heretofore enjoyed the reputa-
tion of being in comfortable circumstances,
though latterly exhibiting signs of being
pressed.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.
16 ST. JOHN STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE

American Boiler Iron & Tubes
WROUGHT STEAM PIPE & FITTINGS,
CAST IRON WATER AND GAS PIPE,
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Sole maker in the Dominion of

Blake's Patent Stone and Ore Breaker,
with Patented Improvements.

AGENT FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC OF

WATERS' PERFECT ENGINE GOVERNOR.

—And now it is a Plate Glass Company doing business under style of "The Empire Plate Glass Company," in the Astor House, New York, who have joined the ranks of defaulters. They have become "mist," and have completely "befogged" many anxious enquirers.

—A special cable despatch states that the new Dominion loan of £2,500,000, put upon the market by the Finance Minister, has been rapidly taken. Subscriptions to the loan came so rapidly that the list closed on Wednesday afternoon, after having been open but a few hours.

—Peter Miller, sailmaker, absconded from this city on Monday last, leaving creditors behind and no assets. He proceeded to New York and took the steamer Nevada en route for Denmark. He was followed to New York by one of his creditors from this city, but managed to elude him.

—Among the business changes of the week we notice that Messrs. Wm. Barbour & Sons have transferred the Dominion Agency for their Flax Threads to Messrs. Walter Wilson & Co. of this city, agents for the celebrated Clark's Elephant Spool Cotton, as may be seen elsewhere in our columns.

—The London Times of the 21st ult. publishes the following notice:—"The Merchants Bank of Canada notify that they will pay, on and after the 1st proximo, the Coupons due on that date on the Province of Quebec five per cent. Debentures, 1876. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination."

—The Harbour revenue of Montreal to date has been \$206,508, against \$213,036 last year. The number of sea going vessels arrived in 1876 is 559 with a tonnage of 371,279; in 1875, 599 vessels of 361,305 tons; in 1874, 684 vessels of 399,649 tons. The number of inland vessels in 1876, 5,357, against 5,480 in 1875 and 6,063 in 1874.

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ESTABLISHED 1832.
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
BUFFALO ROBES.

LADIES' FURS, SCOTCH CAPS,
GENTS' FURS, CLOTH CAPS,
CHILDREN'S FURS, FUR TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS.

A Large and Complete Assortment.

TERMS LIBERAL.

GREENE & SONS,
517, 519, 521, 523, and 525 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

—The S. S. Quebec, which sailed for Liverpool last Wednesday, took fifty-five head of American fat cattle belonging to Mr. Roddick of Liverpool, and shipped by Mr. J. Price. Twenty-nine heavy draft horses were also shipped on the same vessel. The S.S. Lake Champlain, which sails to-day, is taking out 800 sheep.

—The rapid advance in Scotch refined sugar in Glasgow has caused an excited market there, and considerable speculative demand here, with advanced prices. Telegrams received yesterday from New York and Boston report an advance of 1/4 cent in those centres. Several thousand hogsheds have changed hands in the Montreal market this week.

—Isaac Wilkinson & Co., successors to Leishman, Wilkinson & Co., importers of dry goods, who assigned in July, 1875, are in embarrassed circumstances. Mr. Wilkinson obtained a settlement of the old firm's liabilities and continued the business alone, but is now unable to carry out fully the arrangement entered into, and has called a meeting of creditors.

—Wm. Kirwin, well known through the country as a fancier of horse flesh and patron of the turf, and who has latterly been keeping the "Albion Hotel," Quebec, is in trouble and has failed. He owes upwards of \$30,000 (pretty heavy liabilities for a hotel keeper) principally to the banks. It is not expected creditors will realize more than five shillings in the pound.

—One of our youngest firms in the hat and fur business, Messrs. Schultze, Reinhardt & Co., has got into deep waters, and has just been served with a writ of attachment at the instance of a Toronto wholesale firm. Business in this line has been very much cut up and depressed of late, and the times have been most unfavorable to the success of any beginners. Liabilities estimated at about \$80,000. Assets not much less.

—It is reported that a Montrealer has sold to an English Company two of his chemical discoveries for \$50,000. The contract for section 15 of the Pacific Railway has not yet been settled.—The Directors of the Albion Steel and Wire Co. (Lim.) of Sheffield, have issued circular letters to the shareholders in which they recommend the immediate winding up of the company.

—The steam barge Isaac May arrived at Windsor, Ont., last week with a cargo of lumber from Georgian Bay, and was immediately seized by the authorities for violating the customs law. The charges are: Running without a license and leaving port without a clearance. It seems that the May has a coasting license, but while on her last trip the customs authorities ordered her not to leave without further instructions, which she did not obey, and is now in trouble over it.

—The following plan has been proposed in Chicago for the protection of the banking community against the losses, aggregating an immense sum in course of a year, which occur through discounting accommodation paper: Each member of the Clearing House to have the right to present any name or names to the manager with a request to be informed of the aggregate amount of such paper held by the other banks of the Association. Upon receiving such a request, it should be the duty of the manager to furnish slips for information to the several banks, and upon receiving the answer to communicate the total to the inquiring bank, but in no case to specify the amount held by any one individual bank. Some such plan as this, with such modifications and additions as may be necessary, it is believed, would prevent many of the failures and losses which so interfere with business and discourage legitimate credit. It might be well to remember this when we have a Clearing House in Montreal.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

Fall Trade, 1876.

OGILVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS

CORNER OF

St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,

MONTREAL.

— The stocks of sugar at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the 26th ult. were equal to 37,782 tons, against 97,500 tons on the corresponding date last year, and 80,600 tons in 1874. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas on the same date were only 125,000 boxes, and 3,000 hlds. Exports from these ports from the 1st of January to October 27th show a decrease of 292,108 boxes and 205 hlds. compared with 1875, and a decrease of 302,265 boxes and an increase of 27,274 hlds. compared with 1874. Stocks in London on the 14th of October were equal to 71,500 tons, against 90,200 tons last year.

— About this time of year the clerk who wants a rise in his salary in January will do well to go around among the boys, and propose getting up a subscription for a presentation to the manager, taking care to let the manager know that he (the clerk) was the first person to moot the idea. The effect is usually good. Clerks cannot be too early in the field, for cases are recorded where, after one has given a whole week's time to arranging matters, a wily rival has gone to the manager and said: "The boys are getting up a little presentation for you, sir; have you any preferences to indicate as to what it should be?" Prudent young men should not allow the cider to be taken off of their apple-trees in such a manner.

— The Consolidated Bank returned on Monday to its old premises, which have been thoroughly refitted and greatly improved in the interior arrangements. During the removal of the effects, some of the workmen being still engaged in finishing some details, a messenger from the bank note engraving company brought in four packages of the new issue of notes, each package containing \$10,000, which somebody, taking advantage of the bustle of moving, managed to get away with. The notes are not counter-signed, but the loss will neces-

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IRON AND HARDWARE

Merchants & Manufacturers,

Saws, Axes, and Edge Tools,

SPADES and SHOVELS, LOWMAN'S PATENT,

Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Tacks, Paints, Lead Pipe, Shot, Leather and Rubber Belting, Dawson's Planes, Oils, Glass and Putty, and all descriptions of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Montreal Saw Works.

Montreal Axe Works.

CHAMBLY SHOVEL WORKS,

**385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST.
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DENOON, DRAKE & DODS,

IMPORTERS

Oils, Colours and Window Glass,

VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, &c.

A large assortment Belgian Sheet, Smithwick, Coloured, Stained, Obscured and Rough Plate.

Artists' Materials and French Brushes

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Special quotations for import orders and for Plate Glass, &c.

sitate the preparation of another plate which costs about \$4,000 to \$5,000. The new notes were not intended to be put in circulation for some months, so that the business of the bank will not be interfered with in any degree. Every effort is being made to discover the thief.

— The closing act of a neat little drama, from which a moral can be drawn, has just taken place in the issuing of a writ of attachment against Geo. Hall, general merchant, of Huntingdon. George was a disciple of Vulcan, without much education and less business ability or mercantile experience, but he was ambitious, and when a brother died in Mexico leaving him a large sum of money, some six or seven years ago, he thought he would go into store keeping and become a merchant prince. However, in endeavoring to get his inheritance, variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$30,000, he is said to have fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and is understood to have eventually received only \$6,000, with which he bought his first stock, &c. Thinking probably that a store should be able to run itself, Mr. Hall took to imbibing somewhat freely, but soon finding that his riches were taking wings unto themselves, he determined to reform and latterly has been steadier, but he seemed incompetent to acquire the knowledge of business requisite for success, and his troubles have gradually grown to such dimensions that insolvency is the only cure. He has been pressed and sued frequently of late, and the other day a more importunate

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**MURPHY
& SUMNER,**

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SMALL WARES.	DRY GOODS.	FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.
Spools	Prints	Albums
Best Laces	Cottons	Balls
Susans	Gauzes	Brooches
Needles	Ducks	Brushes
Buttons	Hulls	Card Cases
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Tapes	Shirtings	Chairs
Buttons	Shawls	Combs
Darwens	Shawls	Connerina
Embroidery Cotton	Shawls	Crosses
Flannel	Towels	Drum
Carpet Binding	Unbleached	Ear-Rings
Fish Lines	Yarcons	Ear-Rings
Chalk Lines	Whips	Envelopes
Elastic Cord	Alpacas	Fans
American Lace	Bleached	Feather Duster
Best Buttons	Blouses	Flora
Buttons	Blouses	Foot Balls
Buttons	Blouses	Jewellery
Buttons	Blouses	Jews Harps
Buttons	Blouses	Knives
Buttons	Blouses	Lackets
Buttons	Blouses	Machines
Buttons	Blouses	Masks
Buttons	Blouses	Mirrors
Buttons	Blouses	Needles
Buttons	Blouses	Note Paper
Buttons	Blouses	Box Paper
Buttons	Blouses	Parian Ware
Buttons	Blouses	Paint Boxes
Buttons	Blouses	Perfumery
Buttons	Blouses	Picture Frames
Buttons	Blouses	Pipes
Buttons	Blouses	Playing Cards
Buttons	Blouses	Razors
Buttons	Blouses	Rings
Buttons	Blouses	Satchels
Buttons	Blouses	Shipper Patterns
Buttons	Blouses	Skipping Ropes
Buttons	Blouses	Spectacles
Buttons	Blouses	Spoons
Buttons	Blouses	Tops
Buttons	Blouses	Vases
Buttons	Blouses	Violins
Buttons	Blouses	Work Boxes.

And a large variety of other Goods.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,

Importers of and Dealers in

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star and Double Diamond Star Brands.

English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.

Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.

Colored, Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.

Painters and Artists Materials,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.

Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

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AND

253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL.

creditor issued a writ of attachment. Her endeth, we presume, the commercial career of Mr. Hall, who will probably subside again into the sphere of "the village blacksmith," in which he may be made famous by some future Longfellow. We fear his longings after the easy times and big profits of store-keeping have received a severe check. Will others likewise inclined study the chapter and take warning?

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WINE

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Fine Old London Dock JAMAICA RUMS and
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The Journal of Commerce

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, NOV. 10, 1876.

HALIFAX AS A WINTER PORT.

For a few weeks past the Halifax *Morning Chronicle* has been a journal of one idea; in fact, there are those who believe that to be its normal condition; but we are not uncharitable enough to think it is quite so circumscribed. It seems to have closed its eyes to all else, however, but the apparently important question of making that city the winter port of Canada. Like most people when afflicted with the idea *solus*, it will not tolerate a whisper that does not exactly accord with its pet theory; nor is it able to perceive coincidence unless couched in language precisely its own. We are led to these reflections by an effusion which appeared in the paper named, on 1st inst., crying most bitterly over the remarks in our issue of 27th ult., on the Winter Port question, which article, it says, "is decidedly hostile." We are unacquainted with our contemporary's rules of interpretation, and feel thankful we are so, when such a construction can be put upon words like the following: "the desirability of making it a winter port is undeniable;" "there is no desire to place obstacles in the way of Halifax;" "one could wish to see Halifax used as the winter port, even at a temporary loss." But while using these words in its favor, we could not be con-

tent with our character as a commercial journal, and maintain silence respecting what seemed to be possible and serious obstacles. We desired to suggest a few points for thought, and scarcely imagined it would become needful for us to instruct writers who seem so lamentably deficient in knowledge of mercantile matters. The hints were thrown out, to indicate the folly of expecting large and expensively maintained steamers to make a certain port their terminus, even for the conduct of a limitedly subsidized mail service, unless there were also a reasonable likelihood of obtaining cargoes of freight,—and such a condition Halifax was not in a position to meet, especially in relation to an export Grain trade. But the *Chronicle* lies into a passion, because we failed to concede that this strictly business phase was not essential to establishing the winter route to and from Halifax. In fact, we are angrily told that our article was "inspired" by a powerful Montreal influence, that "has been secretly working against Halifax ever since the Winter Port was first mooted as a practical question!" Truly one needs to go away from home to learn of one's own affairs, for it is news, indeed, that any undue influence has been thus stealthily undermining the desires of the Halifaxians. We have bethought ourselves of the day when those unfortunate words were "inspired," but have no recollection of coming into contact with "secret workers against Halifax." So far as such insinuations affect our utterances, they require no comment; but, as reflecting upon the honour and conduct of Montreal merchants, they are unworthy of the source whence they proceed. Arguments which are simply abuse afford undoubted evidence that the case defended lacks strength; and we may now be less ready to admit the practicability of the claims put forth than before. Any disposition to stir up sectional feeling and animosity is reprehensible in the extreme. The merchants of this city will do business with any place showing enterprise and reasonably good facilities, without the first thought of jealousy or antagonism. If our grumbling contemporary were less narrow, it would augur much better for the prospects of the mercantile community it professes to represent. However, that paper now desires to give a new turn to the discussion, and practically repudiates as a public matter, the idea of making Halifax the winter port *per se*,—as that would involve the general question of shipping facilities and the grain trade, which it now says is a subject for private enterprise; but that it is merely a Winter Mail Port that these pretensions are to be

urged—or, in other words, as we suppose, a port of call for the steamers to land their mails *en route* to Portland. Well, this may sound very well on paper. But there can be little doubt that after all the hue and cry of the past few months about making that the Winter Port for Canada, and controlling grain shipments, this simply means a desire to get an inch in order, we presume, that the "private enterprise" mentioned, may have some bare hope of seeing the ell follow. Unless there be some such vision as this floating before their eyes, we fail to perceive the reason for such apparent eagerness about a simple matter of having their harbor made a port of call for mails. But our former arguments still hold good as regards the feeling we have, that trade cannot be diverted thither, under present circumstances at any rate. And, on the other hand, we confess to obscurity over the pretended advantages with respect to the mailing service, to arise from the change of port. The *Chronicle* attributes its eager defence of this view to patriotism and economy; but that can be taken *cum grano salis*. The Buncombe about "Canadian ports" and "route through British territory" has no application here, for while we thoroughly believe in a country building up its own ports and independent trade, yet, with natural obstacles in the way, tendencies towards promulgating estrangement between parties who should be commercially sympathetic ought not to be encouraged. The question for business men is, what will be most advantageous in a monetary sense? Time is money; but we are not convinced that "Halifax can give the people of the West their English letters nearly half a day quicker than Portland, and that the expense would be saved of carrying the mails over the Grand Trunk from Portland." As we previously pointed out, there are too many probabilities of the railway to Halifax being blockaded with ice and snow in winter. To this it is answered, that Mr. Brydges has given his word that the Intercolonial can and will be kept open. Certainly we have no intention to predict that gentleman's failure in sustaining his promise, as he has taken many precautions, such as erecting snowsheds, &c. But the greatest difficulty, it appears is to be apprehended from a piece of road not under control of Mr. Brydges, *i. e.*, the Grand Trunk between Quebec and River du Loup, which, it is understood, it will be almost if not altogether impossible to keep open; at any rate all the necessary arrangements for that purpose have yet to be undertaken. With such probabilities, of very frequent occurrence and

of very much longer duration than the usual possibilities on the Portland line, there seems no reason to admit the validity of the *Chronicle's* pretension. Hence we must repeat our opinion, that the proposal in the Memorial ought not to be acceded to by Government,—at all events not until the result of general traffic during the coming winter has been ascertained. The allegation that the proposed alteration would effect a considerable saving per annum by being enabled to dispense with the present fortnightly service to Halifax, does not seem conclusive to us, as Newfoundland must still get her service, while one steamer fortnightly, under the present arrangement, serves both points. There is yet another aspect to be considered. Were it possible to concede that Halifax possessed shipping facilities suitable to our most important trade, then there would seem little use for so much time being lost by the steamers in making that merely a port of call—as the question would naturally suggest itself: if good for landing and receiving mails and passengers, why not for general freight also, the speedy delivery of which is often of little less importance. This is, most likely, the point the Halifax writer is anxious to keep obscure, only to be admitted after their object has been gained as to the mail service. But we have indicated the climatic hindrances to an improved mail service *via* that port; while it could also be shown, that the freight to be carried by the English steamers could not be handled there, owing to the lack of facilities, as well as the railway uncertainties. Hence this would simply involve a waste of time and failure to accomplish improvement.

It is to be regretted that our former remarks have been taken up in the hostile spirit we are under the necessity of alluding to. We are, as previously, in favor of yielding to the desires of Halifax, provided her case can be made good. But writing from a purely commercial standpoint, and without knowledge of any such opposition as is regretably affirmed to exist, we do not see room to admit that the feasibility as a Winter Mail Port has been proven. This journal recognises no sectionalism in trade questions, having a desire to use its influence in furthering all reasonable schemes, so long as these are found to be generally advantageous to the commercial interests of the country. As regards the subject of the grain and export trades, which the *Chronicle* desires to reserve, in order that they may have separate discussion, we are quite willing to postpone detailed remarks, merely

stating that our views have been of necessity somewhat foreshadowed in the former and present consideration of the Mail Port matter.

LESSONS FROM A FAILURE.

On the 2d ultimo, a stockholder of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York applied to the Supreme Court in that state for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the company. The judge, on the 9th, gave the company five days to appear and oppose the petition, which its officers failed to do, and the first heard of the affair, by the public, was the issue of an order, on the 25th of October, for the winding up of the company.

The Continental was organized in 1866, with a capital of \$100,000, and for the first five or six years, under the presidency of the late Justus Lawrence, its success was most promising. Upon the death of that skillful officer, who brought with him to the company a large previous experience in underwriting, a succession of errors of management developed themselves, which brought the company, at the close of the tenth year of its existence, into a condition where it was obliged to give up the contest. One very foolish undertaking for so young a company, was the attempt to do business in Europe. None but the oldest and strongest companies are justified in covering more than one continent with their agencies. Another still more serious error was the swallowing up of the remains of six broken down companies, by the process called amalgamation. Three of these were the American business of defunct British companies, viz.,—the International, the Prudential, and the British Commercial; and the other three were the Empire Mutual, the Farmers and Mechanics, and the American Tontine, all of New York.

It has sometimes happened that an amalgamation of two companies has been a source of strength, on account of reducing duplicate expenses; but when a company becomes too weak to stand alone, through inexperienced management and acceptance of improper risks, it can easily be seen how dangerous it is for another company to assume its known and unknown liabilities to the public. This greed for swelling out by the absorption of other companies has been the ruin of many English companies, and notably the European, the Albert, and the International, whose collapse a few years ago created so widespread a sensation, and inflicted so much loss in both continents. Each of these had taken over the business

of about thirty failures. This evil has not yet had time to develop itself largely in America, but the materials are being gathered by other young companies for a conflagration such as the foolish Continental has experienced. A Chicago company is largely composed of the hulks of no less than twelve victims of youth and inexperience. But while a few have indulged in this weakness, it must be said to the credit of all the oldest and best American companies that they have steadily set their faces against even partial transfers of business without medical re-examination. The Continental affair is one more testimony to the wisdom of that course, and is not only a lesson to companies to avoid amalgamations, but a lesson to the public to place little confidence in any company whose size is swelled out by such dangerous means.

But the most practical lesson to be derived from the collapse is that a high ratio of working expense in the running of a life insurance company is most dangerous to the interests of the assured. The Continental was not a very extravagant company, compared with others of its age. It was far more economically conducted than most companies that have disappeared, and there are at the present time not a few companies competing for business in Canada which have used, and are continuing to use, a larger share of their policy-holders' money in working expenses, and stockholders' profits, than the Continental did, on the average. But when we compare the ratio of the Continental with those of the five best companies in the United States, we see no need of looking further for the real cause of its suspension. The following statement, compiled from the Massachusetts Reports, will show the proportion of the Continental's expenses to its income, it being premised that the word expenses, as distinguished from "expenditure," means the working cost, and does not include dividends to policy-holders, death claims or endowments, or cash values of policies returned:—

Year.	Income.	Expense.	Ratio.
1866.....	73,300	55,155	75.24
1867.....	884,250	199,212	22.53
1868.....	1,514,030	391,304	19.90
1869.....	1,930,702	400,924	20.77
1870.....	2,082,642	503,784	24.19
1871.....	2,695,776	658,415	24.42
1872.....	3,082,528	652,026	21.15
1873.....	2,838,501	637,930	22.47
1874.....	2,712,628	615,790	22.70
1875.....	2,432,467	653,514	26.64

Totals.....\$20,266,824 \$4,678,054 23.07

Thus we see that out of twenty millions

of dollars committed to its keeping, this company expended \$4,678,054, or nearly one-quarter, in working expenses, such as salaries, commissions, travelling expenses, rent, printing, postage, law expenses, stationery, &c., &c. The five leading American companies of the United States find it necessary to expend only \$8.07 out of each hundred dollars for this purpose, or about one-third as much; and during the past ten years their average has been about \$10.00, where the Continental's, as shewn above, was \$23.07. The difference between a ratio of \$10.00 and \$23.07 per hundred dollars, when applied to the income of \$20,266,824, is \$2,651,372, as follows:—

Income.	Expense.	Ratio.
\$20,266,824	\$4,678,054	23.07
20,266,824	2,026,682	10.00
Difference,	\$2,651,372	13.07

The whole deficiency in the company's assets is stated at half a million dollars, chiefly owing to temporary depreciation in the value of its investments. Therefore it is plain that if the above-mentioned \$2,651,372, or even half of it, had been saved by a more economical management of the trust funds, the depreciation would not have affected the solvency of the company in the slightest degree. Other things have their influence, but the great controlling cause of nearly all the loss that has ever come upon stock and policy-holders in life insurance ventures, has been a too free expenditure of the premiums in working expenses during the first ten years, in the effort to establish the company.

But, it may be said, few companies could ever be started and carried on for five or ten years on so low an average as ten per cent. for expenses. True enough, and that is a very good reason why persons anxious for seats at directory boards of life insurance companies should gravely ponder upon the morality of inflicting an expenditure of twenty to fifty per cent. upon an unsuspecting public, by launching more companies upon so dangerous and expensive a ten year's trial trip, at least for some time to come. He would not gain much as a prophet who should predict that some of the companies already competing for business in the United States, or Canada, or both, would follow the Continental into retirement inside of five years, or who should designate a few of the younger and more expensively conducted ones as those among whom the die would fall.

The main lesson for the public, to be gathered from this occurrence, is, not to distrust all life insurance companies, but

to use discrimination in their choice of a company in which to put confidence, and avoid being found upon the rolls of any company whose working expenses exhibit any near relation to those of the Continental and its defunct predecessors.

We are glad to learn that there is not likely to be serious loss to the policy-holders of the Continental, except in the matter of future dividends upon their premiums. Its nominal policy rates, with profits, are believed to be sufficiently high to enable the Receiver, who has been placed in charge, to carry out the contracts as they mature, but not to pay any further dividends. The assets of the company are believed to be good for about five millions of dollars, after allowing for all shrinkages; and it is probable that the risks will all be transferred to some other company. The New Jersey Mutual has been named in that connection.

EXTRADITION.

The more advanced in civilization the nations become, the nearer shall we be to a complete law of extradition. While the leading governments of the world were engaged for a great part of their time in inflicting upon one another all the mischief possible, it was not to be expected they would be inclined to assist in enforcing their respective criminal laws; on the contrary, they would be disposed to harbor fugitives for the injury they might do to other nations rather than return them for punishment. Indeed the prevailing opinion on the subject was that something of national dignity and importance was involved in furnishing a secure refuge to fugitives from other lands. Such, unfortunately, has been the case also among nations that have long emerged from all other relics of a semi-barbarous condition, a condition of things to be largely attributed to feelings engendered during periods of political troubles.

Dispassionately considered it is evident that every nation is interested in not becoming actively or passively a protector for the criminals of other countries. This will be made clearer if we consider with what feelings we should regard that nation which should be found getting rid of its criminals by banishing them into our territory; it is evident that the country which was made the refuge for such offenders would be the one most solicitous to form engagements for their return. Of course, any country can provide by municipal law for sending beyond its limits aliens guilty of crime in other countries, but the attempt to determine the criminality would involve great difficulties, besides

that it might be regarded as an unfriendly act by the people into whose territory the criminal had been driven without its request.

In forming proper treaties for extradition the difficulties are two-fold: agreeing upon the cases for their application, and determining the principles and machinery for their enforcement. The Act (33 and 34 Viet., Cap. 52) for amending the Law relating to the extradition of criminals between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Extradition Act of 1870, enumerates the following list of crimes: murder, and attempt and conspiracy to murder; manslaughter; counterfeiting; forgery; embezzlement and larceny; obtaining money or goods under false pretences; crimes by bankrupts against the bankruptcy law; fraud by a bailie, banker, agent, factor, trustee or director, or member or public officer of any company; rape; abduction; child stealing; burglary; arson; robbery with violence; threats with intent to extort; piracy; destroying or attempting to destroy a vessel at sea; assaults on board ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm; mutiny. This list was amended and extended, by the Act 36 and 37 Viet. Cap. 60, to include false imprisonment; perjury and subornation of perjury; and any indictable offence against various Acts therein recited. But the recent troubles in the Winslow case resulted on the part of the United States in setting all this at naught, and at the present moment there is really no extradition treaty in force between the two countries, the American Government having recently set at liberty all criminals held for extradition.

Those which Blackstone styles "offences against God and religion" should be excluded from extradition treaties for the reason that so few, even Christian, countries agree exactly as to what constitute offences of this class, and an attempt at aiding one another in the enforcement of the respective laws on these subjects would originate difficulties rather than obviate them, and likely lead to national estrangement. Under this head, perhaps, may be regarded offences against the marriage laws. In some countries to marry a deceased wife's sister or his step-daughter is deemed an offence, while in others he may do so lawfully. Some countries forbid the guilty party to a divorce marrying again; others regard such prohibitions as prejudicial to public morals.

Offences against the revenue laws should not be expected to be included in a proper treaty, as many of these regulations are

framed in a spirit of hostility to the interests of other countries. Political offences should also be excluded. The most serious political offences fail of justification because they are not successful, and the nation against which they are committed is justified in punishing them, not because they are morally wrong, but because the stability of the government depends upon it.

"Treason never prospers; what's the reason? Why, when it prospers, none dare call it treason."

The sympathies of all the rest of the world are generally with the leader of a revolution however unsuccessful he may be, provided he appears to have been influenced in his action by patriotic motives, and to have had reasonable prospects of bettering his country.

In fine it may be said generally that all offences should be excepted that are not by the common consent of civilized nations denounced as bad in themselves (*mala in se*).

In adopting means for the enforcement of an extradition treaty there should be provision for prompt arrest on mere accusation. This may sometimes cause injustice, but without it the law would be too easily evaded to be of much value. A judicial investigation without unnecessary delay should be required in the country of the offence to determine whether a case existed which was within the treaty, and which, if so, should be the basis of the demand for surrender. In the country of arrest there should also be a judicial inquiry as a basis for executive action in determining upon the propriety of responding favorably to the demand. Report of this inquiry should be made to the executive, and, if satisfactory, be followed by the warrant of the criminal's extradition.

The most careful provision for such proceedings, however, cannot preclude the susceptibility of treaties being perverted to purposes never contemplated in the making of them. The participant, for example, in a political disturbance cannot be demanded under the treaty for his treason; but suppose instead of charging him with treason, he be proceeded against for murder in the killing of some soldiers: in this case it would be the duty of the country to which he had fled to look beyond the *prima facie* showing of criminal homicide and deal with the case as one of a political nature. The treaty of 1842, already alluded to, was silent on the subject of political offences, the intent being not to include them. It was on this account that much of the harsh feeling between the two countries arose during the southern rebellion and the subsequent Fenian attempts.

Abuses should be carefully guarded against on the part of the judicial and executive authorities when making their inquiry into the facts before the surrender is conceded, as well as a recognition of the principle that the extradited party shall not be subject to prosecution on any other charge than that on which he has been surrendered. But perhaps a more suitable and satisfactory security would be found in the recognition of a principle that would preclude the parties active in procuring a surrender from making use of the process for purposes which they had not avowed.

In a recent number of a contemporary review we find the following reasonable provision for a treaty of extradition: "That a person delivered up as a fugitive from justice should not be subject to trial or punishment in the country receiving him, on any other than the charge specified in the warrant of extradition until that charge had been finally disposed of, nor afterwards until he had reasonable opportunity to return to the country extraditing him. The principle of the following should also be assented to, though some exceptions should probably be made: that he should for a like period be exempt from civil process in the country to which he had been returned. There are cases in which the courts have recognized the principle that when a person is brought within the reach of judicial process for one purpose, advantage cannot be taken of his enforced presence to serve him with process for another purpose. It is this principle that protects parties attending as witnesses from being arrested on the processes of legal courts; and it is so perfectly reasonable that it might well have been applied by analogy to the case of a party extradited for one offence and then charged with another. But it has not been so applied, and there were certain English precedents in criminal cases that would have stood in the way. To give the needed protection would consequently require one of two things:—1. An executive pledge, given on receiving the surrender of an accused person that he should be held only on the charge to which he was surrendered; or, 2. A treaty stipulation to that effect."

An exception, however, should be made to this rule in cases where private wrongs were connected with the public wrong and sprung from the same facts. But if the public prosecution break down on trial or is abandoned, there would be palpable wrong and almost certain abuse if private parties might then take advantage of the circumstances for their own purposes.

Supposing a person is arrested in the

United States and brought to Canada on a charge of robbery; if the charge prove well-founded, there is no good reason why the prosecutor should not in a private suit recover the article or its value; but if the authorities discover that it is no robbery but only a taking of property on a *bona fide* claim of title, and on this ground abandon the proceedings, it would be grossly wrong to permit the prosecutor to obtain a private remedy by thus subjecting his adversary to trouble and expense on an unfounded charge. All former treaties are deficient in this particular, and difficulties will be likely to arise until they are amended.

There is perhaps more need of a complete treaty between the United States and ourselves than between any other two countries in the world. Indeed the present condition of affairs is a continual temptation to embezzlement, and has the effect of promoting that disregard for commercial morality with which both countries are often charged by Europeans, and which every honest business man on both sides must deeply regret. Take away the danger of punishment that surrounds dishonesty and immediately the wits of too many in both countries are set to work at devising the readiest means of acquiring wealth with which they may step across the boundary line and be able to set the honest owners of their ill-acquired gain at defiance. Surely it is to the interest of the people of both countries that a speedy remedy be found and applied to such a state of things. The defaulter and embezzler cannot become an honest man by going from one country into the other, and is not a desirable acquisition to either. Recent negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are likely to result in the resumption of the previous treaty, and probably lead to a more comprehensive one. It is to be hoped that no punctilios, false national pride or fancied slights will be permitted to interfere with such a necessary measure.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There has been a better demand for butter in the past ten days, the inquiry being confined almost entirely to choice full dairy, which has been moved freely at 23 to 24½ cents for Morrisburg and Brockville and 24 to 26 for Townships. In Western some 5,000 packages have been placed at 21c. to 23c. as to quality. The stock here is estimated at about 16,000 packages, two-thirds of which, it is thought, will be moved out before the close of navigation. The balance now held and to come in, is considered to be of fine quality, and holders are of opinion that all will be wanted for winter trade at good prices.

The present season has been an exceptional one, inasmuch as the heat of the summer

months was intense, and consequently a good deal of the summer butter made was considerably injured, and the drought being general throughout Europe caused an active demand in August and September, which relieved Canada of its stock of poor butter in a manner that would not be safe to reckon upon nine times out of ten. We make these remarks to caution dealers against handling inferior butter, which is usually attended with severe loss. From letters that we have seen from Britain, we are in position to state that if Canada butter was brought up to the standard it might attain either through the butter factory system or a higher standard of dairy production, the enhanced value of this article to Canada would amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Great complaints are still made about over-salting. One firm writes, saying, "If you could ship us butter of the quality of fine fall dairy last sent, only having 1½ per cent. of salt, instead of 5 per cent., we would gladly pay you 10s. to 15s. cwt., more money."

As the manufacturing and shipping season for cheese is now rapidly drawing to a close, the situation becomes more clearly defined. From information which we have been at considerable trouble in collecting during the past few weeks, we have drawn to the conclusion that the reported short make which holders have constantly reiterated has not been wholly unfounded. The full shipments have been light as compared with last season. This, buyers have affirmed, has resulted from a combined effort on the part of holders to keep their stock back. However, as nine-tenths of the factories closed operations on the 1st of November, the actual stock in the country is now ascertained to be in small compass. This, exporters seem to admit now, though with some reluctance, and the same being true of the United States the English market has apparently conceded this position taken for some time past that the short crop cry was not genuine, and within the last few days the English market was advanced 36 per cent., with considerable orders said to have been received here since Monday. If we might venture advice, it would be to meet the present demand at current figures which we call 10c. to 11c. for good August and 11½c. to 12½c. for later makes. After the 15th of November shipments must be made via Portland, Halifax or Boston at enhanced rates of freight and with the usual risks from frost.

The shipments this week comprise 14,000 boxes to the ports of Liverpool, Glasgow and London.

WESTERN AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Toronto, Nov. 9th, 1876.

— How surprised many people will be to learn in this fruit raising country of ours that winter apples from New York State are now advertised for sale at various places throughout this Province.

— And now come the grangers clamoring for protection, among other things against American corn. Mr. S. W. Hill of Ridgeway, master of the Dominion Grange, gives his opinion in favor of protection, and says he should be an

authority on the subject as he lives near the border.

— The Consumers' Gas Co., of this city, reduce the price of their manufacture from \$4 to \$3 per thousand feet, after the 1st January.

— L. Bugler, a Park Hill tanner, is classed among those who prefer fresh fields and pastures new. Supposed to have gone to Chicago. Creditors are looking after the debris. Another absconder is a Belleville dealer named Brooks. A writ of attachment has been issued against his estate.

— The new paper, the *Observer*, will advocate free traffic in the spirit trade. Here is another opportunity to test the physical efficacy of prayer.

— A general storekeeper at Widder Station, named Thomas Ironsides, who failed recently with liabilities of about \$6,000, is endeavoring to compromise with his creditors at 60 cents on the dollar. He had another store at Grand Bend. Too many irons in the fire.

— The stocks of flour and grain in store here at the beginning of the week and other dates mentioned were as follows:

	Fall		Spring,		
	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Barley, bush.	Peas, bush.
Nov. 6 . . .	1,000	94,821	133,654	576,131	11,756
Oct. 30 . . .	600	98,605	172,211	550,979	7,823
Nov. 8, '75.	3,741	112,827	110,046	246,000	12,270
Nov. 9, '74.	2,983	9,275	48,293	379,159	18,172

No oats, rye or malt, and but 400 bushels of corn, at present.

— A largely attended meeting was held by some leading citizens recently to devise means for the exhibition in this city on their arrival of all the articles sent to the Centennial, before they be taken away by the owners.

— A Brantford jeweler named Hall, who made an assignment in September, has compromised at 40 cents in the dollar.

— Alfred Sloman, a Peterborough tinsmith, wants to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar, but his creditors object.

— It is estimated that about one-fourth of the farms in this Province are paying interest on borrowed money to the various loan societies.

— A number of farmers in the county of Oxford and vicinity have been badly imposed upon by a person calling himself Lumley, who after bargaining for the purchase of land has suddenly disappeared after all but the final arrangements had been made. What his object can be in thus putting men to annoyance cannot be ascertained. He showed a decided preference for stock farms.

— Business generally here is quiet. Wheat and barley continue to arrive, but in the unsatisfactory state of the markets holders will not ship and are inclined to purchase with caution.

— A gentleman of Grand Haven, Mich., has recently patented a process of fastening the hulls of wooden vessels and other structures, which is exciting much interest. It consists of a wooden plug or tree-nail being driven a short distance apart between each plank throughout the entire hull. It distributes equal strength throughout the entire structure, locking together each and every part in such a manner as to make the entire hull one solid mass, precluding all possibility of working, hogging, or straining.

CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Chicago, November 8, 1876.

The "spirit below" plays a considerable part in the economy of the Garden City; and there is perhaps no city in the world that presents a greater temptation to idlers to spend their loose cash, what with the elegant plate-glass mirrors, the dainty, fragile drinking glasses, the miniature fountains and free lunches of our numerous bar-rooms, which in their splendor recall to our minds the subterranean caves of Aladdin. Many of them are furnished with telegraphic indicators, that the operator in grain or stocks may not lose the time spent in swallowing his hasty lunch. In its wholesale features the trade has not been at all comfortable since the illicit disclosures of last winter. In the conference held by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the leading distillers during the last few days it was suggested that, in order to allow some margin to the manufacturers of high wines through losses by absorption and leakage, specially on goods destined for distant points, it would be better to tax on the weight packages—the net weight of the spirits at a temperature of sixty degrees. Another was to the effect that the goods should be re-gauged by the distillers twenty four hours after they had left the wine-tubs and been placed in the bonded warehouse. It was stated that there was always from half a gallon to a gallon lost in this way, and, furthermore, that no two gaugers ever gave the same results on even as small quantities as fifty barrel lots. Some understanding to this effect will probably be arrived at.

— A carload of tanning extract, the only one sold in this city by the Canada Tanning Extract Co. of Montreal, was sent on here some months ago as an experiment; but, instead of getting into the hands of the tanners, it was bought up by a certain brewer, whose name I suppress, to be used in imparting certain qualities to his beer.

— There is a great scarcity of hides in all quarters, and prices have advanced, through the anxiety of tanners to procure supplies.

— The contract for supplying 8,000 feet of five-ply rubber hose to the city was awarded to the Caswell Co., at 80 cents a foot—the lowest bid.

— The returns of fires for October show 57 alarms and 3 stills; loss \$102,700; covered by insurance \$64,870; insurance involved \$150,000. Suburban losses amounted to \$50,400, covered to extent of \$34,000. The pay roll of the department for October is \$25,000.

— The West-siders are rebelling against the overcharging of the gas companies, and are making efforts to have that most populous section of the city lighted with Kerosene on an improved plan.

— Cheese is very dull, but prices are maintained, and dealers will not stock up meantime. Coffees have a decided upwards incline, and other groceries, including sugars, spices and teas, sympathize in the movement.

— The bad weather of last week interfered seriously with the lumber shipments. A Saginee correspondent of the *Lumberman*, not satisfied with Mr. Little's views, makes estimate of the quantity of standing pine in the State of Michigan. The information on which these

estimates are based was obtained from land seekers who have had opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of the pine districts, and are supposed to furnish tolerably accurate figures. The summary is as follows:—

Eastern Michigan, feet.....	13,500,000,000
Western Michigan, feet.....	11,500,000,000
Upper Peninsula, feet.....	19,500,000,000
Total.....	44,500,000,000

In a late number of the same paper the total quantity was given at 25,263,360,000 feet. This, however, is a subject on which no two lumber statisticians have been able to agree, and, probably, never will until it be all cleared from their view, and when the slips in the lumber district of Chicago become a curiosity to visitors.

— The story of the man who swallowed three black crows is possibly surpassed by that of Mr. Palmer's garden on the roof of his hotel. At last accounts the original garden, which was to be used only for flowers and vegetables, had developed into an orchard, in which fruit was to be grown for the hotel table. This will soon be supplanted, no doubt, by a forest of majestic oaks. Meanwhile, the friends of Mr. Palmer will entreat him not to expose many valuable fruit-trees to the inclemency of the weather on top of the hotel.

MADISON.

NEW YORK AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, Nov. 9, 1876.

The popular excitement prevailing in this city over the failure of the Continental Life Insurance Company and the rumors of difficulties in other companies even exceeds the savings bank failures. The press is calling upon the companies to protect themselves from the popular distrust by giving publicity to the real facts of their condition. The companies will, of course, pay no attention to it. Competition has not yet been developed so far, and public scrutiny has not become so keen as to compel insurance corporations or any other kind to let investors know what they are investing in. This will come in a higher stage of civilization, perhaps. Meanwhile the officers of the insurance companies are filling the air with protestations that everything is all right, and it is to be hoped it is so.

— The National banks of New York have \$19,000,000 invested in Government bonds to secure circulation. A year ago they had \$26,000,000. The total amount of Governments held by the banks, insurance companies and trust companies of New York is now \$136,629,322, against \$118,319,354, last year. The same corporations hold \$200,118,977, to \$205,962,345 in real estate bonds and mortgages, and their total investments are now \$479,460,378 against \$452,273,697, in 1875. The savings banks have added \$6,000,000 to their investments in Governments.

— The decline in real estate is embarrassing the weaker Life Insurance companies, as well as the savings banks. The following statement shows the proportion between the loans on

real estate by the companies named and the amount of real estate owned by them.

Name of Co.	Real Estate, Bonds & Mortgages.	Real Estate, Cost value.
American Popular.....	\$78,187	.....
Brooklyn (N. Y., city)...	1,188,150	13,429
Equitable.....	17,085,952	5,030,485
Germania.....	5,374,616	24,339
Globe Mutual.....	1,568,542	649,550
Homoeopathic.....	299,781	30,629
Knickerbocker.....	2,371,392	605,217
Manhattan.....	5,565,894	46,036
Metropolitan.....	612,250	165,150
Mutual.....	60,071,190	3,322,655
New York.....	17,085,596	1,820,241
North America.....	1,685,254	1,063,000
Security.....	30,683	460,875
United States.....	2,777,407	27,219
Universal.....	2,528,570	570,777
Washington.....	2,353,264	59,689
World Mutual.....	95,000	9,000

Total..... \$121,311,729 \$13,998,282
Grand Total \$135,310,011

To understand the full meaning of these figures, the surplus of each company and the total assets should be known. Taking these and making the necessary allowance for the decline of one-third in the value of real estate, we should be in a condition to tell how much of the surplus remained and what proportion of the assets were fastened in difficult loans or overvalued real estate.

— The receiver of the Erie Railway Company has filed his report of August. The receipts for the month are \$2,199,615.91 and the disbursements \$1,636,472.72, leaving a balance on hand of \$563,143.22.

— The brewers' and grocers' Bank has opened for business with a capital of \$100,000

— On 'Change business has been almost *non est*, and politics afforded the principal subject of conversation.

— In dry goods business has been pretty quiet with the commission houses, yet the demand for calicos has shown a slight improvement through orders from the South and West. The cotton goods market presents nothing new of importance beyond a tendency in some quarters to place goods "on memorandum." In Prints, trade has shown a little more briskness in dark fancy prints. There are, however, symptoms of an improved demand in the future. Agents' stocks are in good condition, and will not be in excess of the probable demand, as manufacturers are now changing to spring goods.

— Domestic hardware is only moderately active and nothing new of interest can be noted.

— Foreign hardware is in moderate demand. Nails are worth \$3.10 for 10d. to 60d. with 10c. per keg allowance on invoices of 100 kegs or larger.

— It will be a little hard on some agents now that the Election and Centennial are both over, as they will no longer have an excuse for dullness of trade. The next excuse is likely to be the unsettled state of Europe, but, should peace prevail in that quarter, doubtless many will predict a famine or an earthquake; some excuse or other is inevitable.

— The excitement in cotton seems to have gained volume, and the market has made a

further advance all round. The tendency of holders is to offer with caution and in a large number of cases, brokers are ordered to watch indications closely and report all positive bids. The Liverpool advices show a very great improvement, and bids have been sharp and decisive.

The producers and manufacturers' Bank of Titusville, Pa., has closed its doors. There has been a run on the Bank during the past week, in consequence of the failure of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, but the assets are considered ample to meet all liabilities.

— Little business has been done on the butter market this week. The fine and fancy grades of state sell best. Cheese has continued in close sympathy with butter, trade being moderate.

GOTHAM.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Apples.—Are almost nominal. Dried, in lots, are worth 6c in the country. Here there is a quiet local demand at 7c to 7½c. Green appear to be abundant, and are unchanged in price.—*In Boots and Shoes* manufacturers are fairly busy with sorting up orders and prices are unchanged.—*Bran*—Some sales have been made during the week at \$9 50 in cars on the track. There is a steady enquiry at the above figure.

—*Butter*.—Nearly all the business reported is in the country. None of the dealers here are willing to touch shipping lots. During the week round lots of good shipping quality have changed hands at 18c to 20c in some of our country towns. Fine, for local use, would bring about 22c. Pound rolls are selling at 24c to 26c. Larger rolls have not offered freely as the weather has been unfavourable. These are worth 21c to 23c. Inferior is nominal at 14c to 17c.—*Cheese*.—The local market is wholly unchanged. Fine sells steadily at 12½ to 13c. Fair to good brings 11½ to 12c.—*Eggs*.—The quantity offering is hardly sufficient for the wants of the market. The demand has been good all week, and dealers have been selling at 19c to 20c. Should prices go higher it is likely the enquiry would be checked, but dealers are not inclined to advance quotations. Lots sell at 19c.—*Fish*.—The late advance is fully maintained. Cod is quoted \$5 50 to \$5 75. Labrador herrings have advanced and are now worth \$5 50 to \$7. White-fish still sell at \$3 50 to \$3 75, but trout are easier, the range now being \$3 to \$3 25. All these quotations are for small lots to the retail trade.—*Fruit*.—We note little change in the market except an easier feeling in layers, which can now be bought at \$1 80 in lots and \$2 in small quantities. Sultanas are rather quiet at 13c. to 13½c. A good business is being done in Valentias at 8½c. to 9c. London layers bring \$2 50 to \$2 75, and loose muscatels \$2 to \$2 25. Currants are unchanged and moderately active at 6½c to 7½c. Other fruits remain the same.—*Freights*.—The enquiry for vessels is not so good as it was last week, and there are more in the harbor here than can readily find employment. Rates remain the same. Charters to Chicago are made at 4c. to 4½c. The rate on grain to Montreal is 5½c, to Lake Erie ports 2½c, to Kingston 2c in gold, and to Oswego 2c American currency. Charters are made daily at all these figures. *Rates by Steamer*.—The Jacques Line rates to Montreal are 20c on flour and 5c on grain; and 15c on flour and 4c on grain to Kingston, Prescott, or Brockville. The Royal Mail Line also takes flour to Montreal at 20c. *Grand Trunk Rates*.—Rates on flour now stand as follows: To Montreal, 20c; to Point Levis, 40c; to all points in New Brunswick on this side of the McAdam Junction and Fredericton via the Intercolonial Railway, 60c; to St. John, 55c; to Halifax, 55c; to St. John via Portland, 55c; to Halifax, 55c. *Through Rates to England*.—Flour to Liverpool via Allan Line is nil per bbl, or in bags, 50s 6d

per ton of 2,240 lbs; grain, oil, butter and cheese, 57s 6d per ton; boxed meats, tallow, pork, and beef in barrels, 57s 6d per ton; lard, 57s 6d per ton; oil-cake, 0s 0d per ton. To Glasgow via Montreal, flour is nil per barrel; wheat, nil per cental; and boxed meats and pork, 57s 6d; cheese and butter, 60s per ton; tallow, 57s 6d per ton; lard, 57s 6d per ton; oil-cake, 0s 0d per ton; flour and oatmeal, 50s 0d per ton.—*Flour*.—The number of barrels in store on the 6th inst were 1,000, against 600 barrels last week, and 3,741 barrels on the same date last year. The market has been uncommonly steady all week. There seems to be a steady business doing, but dealers report very few sales. Superior extra is easier, and, in the absence of reported transactions, we cannot fix its price. A fair brand was said to have offered at \$5 47½ f.o.c. Extra has ruled steady, and sold daily at \$5 30 f.o.c. Fancy sold steadily in lots at \$5 05 to \$5 10 f.o.c. and at equal to these figures. All the sales of spring extra reported were at \$4 85 f.o.c. and equal to it. Superfine ruled nominal at \$4 50. No sales were made public to-day, and the market was considered steady.—*Grain*.—Stocks in store on the 6th inst were as follows:—Fall wheat 98,821 bu; spring wheat, 133,054 bu; oats, nil; barley, 576,131 bu; peas, 11,756 bu; rye, nil; corn, 400 bu; against fall wheat, 112,827 bu; spring wheat, 110,045 bu; oats, 3,965 bu; barley, 246,000 bu; peas, 12,270 bu; rye, 2,246 bu; corn, 500 bu on the corresponding date last year. *Wheat*.—Very little business has been done since our last, as buyers and sellers are apart. Fall has been nominal all week. Holders would take about \$1 14 f.o.c., but there are no buyers. No sales of spring have been reported for several days. No. 1 in car lots is held at \$1 10 f.o.c., with buyers at \$1 08; No. 2 is saleable at \$1 07 f.o.c. *Oats*.—Are scarce and in good demand at 39c for car lots on the track. No sales have been made public for several days. *Barley*.—The market has been weak and is about in the same position as it was a week ago. For two or three days transactions, if made, have not been reported. To-day, No. 1 was held at 83c. and in some instances at 84c f.o.c., but there were no buyers over 82c. The lower grades are unsaleable. *Peas*.—The market here is purely nominal. *Rye*.—Is worth about 60c *Hams*.—Are in great demand and prices are steady. New smoked bring 12½c to 14c. Old smoked are worth 14c. to 14½c. Smoked rolls sell at 13c. to 13½c. *Hardware*.—Trade shows some falling off lately, but there is still a good business doing. There is no change in quotations since our last. The volume of business is very evenly spread over all classes of goods. Glass is firm, as a vessel which should have arrived has not yet come to port. *Hides, etc.*.—Business has been rather quieter since our last, but quotations in all descriptions are unchanged. *Hides*.—The demand continues good, as tanners are buying in a large supply. Prices remain unchanged at 6c for No. 1 steers and cows, and 5c for No. 2 of both kinds. Cured have sold in small quantities at 6½c. *Sheepskins*.—Prices have remained at 90c for the best green all week, but to-morrow it is expected that the price will be advanced to \$1. The enquiry is good and the supply fair. *Calfskins* are nominally unchanged at 8c for 8 lbs and under, and 11c for all over this weight. *Tallow* is in good demand at 7½c rendered.—*Hops*.—The enquiry is light, and small lots comprise about the entire movement. These are worth 25c to 27c. Single bales bring 28c to 29c.—*Lard*.—New is worth 12½c to 13c, and old 12c to 12½c. There is a fair demand. Chicago tierces are worth 11½c to 12c.—*Leather*.—Business, though quiet is fairly satisfactory. Prices of all descriptions are steady, and in all quotations are well maintained. Tanning materials are somewhat scarce and values firm. There is a fair demand for foreign goods at past figures, and native stocks show no alteration worthy of note. *Sumac* is firm at the late advance, and is worth 7c.—*Ormeal*.—Continues scarce. No sales are reported since the date of our last review. Cars would bring \$4 75 without difficulty. Small quantities sell at \$5 as formerly.—*Pork*.—The market is easier, the demand light and sales few. Car lots can be had at \$18 50. Small

lots are worth \$19.—*Rice*.—No change whatever has come over the state of the market. Lots sell very slowly, and are worth about \$4 95 to \$4 12½. Small quantities can be bought at former prices—\$4 25 to \$4 40.—*Sugar*.—The market has advanced fully ½c. per lb. on all descriptions in sympathy with Glasgow and New York. Holders, with the good demand which prevails, have no difficulty in effecting sales. When the sugar season commenced in the summer, yellows could be bought in Glasgow at 21s, but cables within the past two days state that the market has risen to 29s. 6d. This is an advance of about two cents per lb. Our quotations represent the present range of values in this market.—*Spices*.—Are in good demand, and are moving off well at former figures. We quote the market steady and unchanged, at 24c to 25c for whole cassia, 45c to 50c for cloves, 13c to 15c for black pepper, 99c to \$1 10 for nutmegs, 18c to 24c for ground ginger, and 20c to 23c for Jamaica root.—*Spirits*.—Brands and wines, on the reports of a partial failure of the vintage abroad, have risen rapidly. Cases are \$1 per case higher, and the advance in wood is 35c to 50c per gallon. Gin has also advanced in consequence of a sailing vessel from Rotterdam to New York having had to put back.—*Syrups*.—Trade is fairly active, at 30c to 33c per gallon for clayed, 57½c to 58c for standard, 4c to 4½c for honey and 65c to 70c for amber.—*Tea*.—We note no change in prices. Lines move occasionally, and the country trade keeps up well.—*Tobacco*.—The market is quiet at former prices.—*Wool*.—Super is not in such good demand, as dealers here cannot sell so readily as a week or two back. Prices range from 25c to 28c. Fleece is nominal at 30c.—*LIVE STOCK*.—Supply of lower grades continues large, but first-class are scarce and in good demand. Choice are worth \$4 75 to \$5; first-class, for local consumption, bring \$4 50; second, \$3 75 to \$4; and third, \$3 to \$3 75.—*Sheep*.—Receipts have amounted to ten car-loads. The market is well supplied and the demand is steady, both for local consumptive wants and the lower ports. First-class bring \$5 to \$6; second-class, \$4 to \$4 50; and third-class, \$3 to \$3 50.—*Lambs*.—The supply during the week footed up to 13 car-loads. The demand is fair, and prices steady at \$3 50 to \$3 75 for first-class, \$3 to \$3 25 for second, and \$2 to \$2 50 for third.—*Calves*.—There are few offering, and enquiry is limited, as pork and poultry come in so freely. Prices are almost nominal, and will be for a few weeks to come, at \$14 to \$16 for first-class, \$6 to \$8 for second, and \$3 to \$4 for third.—*Hogs*.—The open state of the weather has kept back supplies of dressed. Some small lots have come in, and brought \$5 to \$6 according to quality.—*Globe*.

FIRE RECORD.

Wellesley, Nov. 2.—Fire in blacksmith's shop owned by J. & J. Knechtel; loss about \$1,000; no insurance. The same men's foundry, which stood only about 12 feet off, was saved.
Toronto, Nov. 2.—Fire broke out in St. Charles' Restaurant in Yonge street. Damage slight.
St. Hyacinthe, Nov. 3.—A fire began in a stable in rear of Larivière Bros.' steam planing mills and carriage factory, in the south part of the city. The factory and surrounding buildings were of wood, and, as there was a high wind from the west, it was evident that had there been material in the shape of compact blocks of buildings, as before the previous fire, that the fire department appliances were inadequate to stop general devastation. Larivière's loss is about \$12,000; insured for \$6,000. The total loss will not exceed \$30,000, with insurance in the following companies:—Royal Canadian, Stadacona, Niagara Mutual, Canada Farmers, and the Beaver of Toronto, to the amount of \$10,000.
Halifax, Nov. 5.—Two mills at Waterloo, near Bridgewater, owned by George Wile. Supposed incendiarism.
Hantsport, Nov. 5.—Barn and outbuildings

owned by Dr. C. J. Margeson burned; no insurance.
Montreal, Nov. 5.—Fire in workshop of Mr. Joseph Lafrenière, joiner, 14 St. Julie street.
Montreal, Nov. 5.—Hay loft and stable in rear of 79 St. Patrick street was found to be in flames.
Toronto, Nov. 3.—Small fire on premises of Hughes Bros., on Yonge Street. Damage slight.
Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The house, barn and stables of Michel Hodgins, of Goulburn, destroyed by fire.
Waterloo, Ont., Nov. 6.—Barn owned by David Kuntz, containing 500 bushels of barley and other grains; loss \$1,500; no insurance.
Halifax, Nov. 6.—Large barn in Truro, owned by George Donkin, burned down.
Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 6.—Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, partially destroyed; loss about \$50,000; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown.
Ottawa, Nov. 7.—House of Mr. Noctor, on the line of the Canada Central Railway, destroyed. Loss \$1,000; supposed incendiary.
Napanee, Ont., Nov. 7.—Dwelling occupied by Mrs. Allen Lazier, owned by Mrs. Edgar of Cobourg, destroyed; loss nearly covered by insurance.
Montreal, Nov. 8.—Fire in store of H. Le Cappelain, 238 St. Joseph street, destroyed all contents. Mr. Le Cappelain is only insured for \$400 on stock and furniture; the loss is comparatively heavy. Cause supposed to be from spontaneous combustion of oil rags.
Oswego, Nov. 8.—Bernz & Daines' furniture store burned; loss \$18,000; insurance \$14,000.
Montreal, Nov. 8.—Fire in store of F. W. Funke; damage is roughly estimated at \$500. Cause unknown.
Halifax, Nov. 7.—Barn owned by Mr. Barss, near the Quinpool Road, burned down.
Montreal, Nov. 8.—Fire in top flat on No. 299 Notre Dame, above McVittie's billiard room. Damage will amount to about \$5,000.
Belleville, Nov. 8.—Barn and stables of Mr. Tweedy, with contents, destroyed by fire; loss \$1,000; no insurance.
Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Fire, supposed to be incendiary, destroyed the unoccupied house of Miss Evans, on the Montreal Road. Loss about \$800; insured for \$400.
Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The dwelling of the Hon. L. S. Huntington with contents badly damaged by fire.
—The London Times in speaking of the Centennial Exhibition says:—The country which produced the strongest feelings of surprise by its display of machinery has been Canada. All were prepared to see a brilliant display by the United States, and none of the European nations did so much as might have been expected. The Canadian exhibition, when considered in relation to the number of its population, and to the comparatively short period that has elapsed since she gave herself resolutely to the engineering, is noble. It contains many admirable specimens which would have done honor to any country. Canada was fortunate in having her position assigned at the chief entrance, where the majority of visitors had to pass through her products. For some unexplained reason no collection was more freely commented upon, or had any apparent fault pointed out so repeatedly, and it may be safely added that no nation has derived more benefit from the practical teaching of the Centennial Exhibition than that country. While evidently proud of what they have done, still her intelligent exhibitors in their modesty were only too eager to know the principle involved in any structural or other defect that may have existed, which is a most healthy condition to be in and the forerunner of success. Canadian machinery has a

character of its own, from the circumstance that her engineering knowledge and experience have not reached the smithy and the foundry through the Technological College or the classroom, but rather through the teachings and promptings of necessity, and from contact with the mother country and her immediate neighbors. Hence it is a mixture of English and American, but more of the latter than the former, combined with a considerable amount of original thinking. Besides, there is a freshness and youthful vigor manifested all through, both in design and execution, that foretell the future giant.

— On Saturday evening last the *Ocean Gem* set out on her voyage for Melbourne, Australia, with a miscellaneous cargo provided by our Canadian merchants and manufacturers. The vessel is laden with her full complement of cargo, which is valued at about \$20,000. The manifest shows a very miscellaneous cargo, including among other things:—Reaping machines, clothing, hardware, lumber, furniture, split peas, staves, wooden ware, salt, plaster, carriages, sideboards, waggons, machinery, macaroni, staves, axes, fellows, syrup, vinegar, lanterns, tweeds, tools, organs, boots and shoelathes, cigars, brushes, doors, spring beds, photographs, and horse nails.

— At the meeting of the shareholders of the Ville Marie Bank, held Monday last for the purpose of considering the advisability of amalgamating with the Metropolitan Bank, a unanimous expression of opinion was given against the proposal. The shareholders of the Metropolitan Bank having been brought together debated for a long time upon the position of their affairs. It was finally resolved that a statement of the affairs of the Bank should be prepared as soon as possible, showing the losses which the Bank has sustained, the cost of management, and the present position of the stock book. Acting on the advice of Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Mr. Robt. Meant, and Mr. Gilbert Scott were appointed a committee to confer with the Directors, and report at a subsequent meeting whether the Bank should continue business, amalgamate, or wind up its affairs.

— There are now some six hundred thousand feet of lumber at Port Whitty, Ontario, awaiting shipment. The total quantity this season amounts to thirteen millions. The first year of the opening of the Whitty and Port Perry Railway the shipments figured up some nine million feet, and until the present season that amount has not been exceeded. During the past three weeks the wind has been adverse, and several vessels have been consequently weather-bound and unable to get away with their cargoes. This caused a somewhat large accumulation on the piers, but the facilities have been ample notwithstanding, and no inconvenience whatever has been experienced. The shipments of square timber amounted to 382,000 feet this year. Shingles, 1,000,000.

— Prince Edward Island continues to ship large quantities of produce to different points in Nova Scotia, and within the last few days there have been some important arrivals of grain and potatoes at Halifax.—The Secre-

tary of the Chamber of Life Insurance (N.Y.) reports that the amount paid by 27 companies during the month of September, upon policy claims, was as follows: Losses by death, \$1,566,804.68; matured endowments \$182,994.82. Total \$1,749,799.50.—By the last official report of the Hartford Insurance companies it was shown that 212,467 people have their lives insured in that city. These lives are insured for \$450,000,000 altogether, and the property insured in the fire companies is \$64,646,000 more, so that the total risk which Hartford carries is in round numbers \$1,100,000,000.

— A Spanish capitalist wants to join Africa and Europe by a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar. He wishes to obtain \$20,000,000 for the enterprise, and says that when his tunnel and the one between Calais and Dover are finished the railway companies may soon be advertising to take passengers from London to Calcutta "without change of cars."

— 250 cars loaded with freight leave Point Levis every week for stations on the Intercolonial Railway.—The Lake Superior trade has lately shown a very marked increase. All the Canadian and N.S. steamers for Lake Superior ports have been loaded to their fullest capacity, and in many cases they are not able to take the freight offered.

— A century ago the death rate in the British metropolis was eighty in every thousand persons of the population; in the last year, according to the official returns of the Registrar-General, it was only 22½.—The boot manufacturers insurance company has been organized in Boston.

— There are 814 fire insurance companies doing business in the United States. Of this only 496 make returns of their annual business; 446 are stock and 368 are mutual companies.—The nickel coins struck in Germany under the new law represent a total value of between ten and eleven million dollars. This is the maximum figure allowed, and minting has been suspended.

— When navigation closes the contractor of the Grenville Canal enlargement intends putting on a force of seven hundred men to push the work through.—At a meeting of the Toronto Centennial exhibitors it was determined to ask the Dominion Legislature for permission to hold the exhibition in the new Customs Examining Warehouse.—Satisfactory progress is reported on the Belleville and North Hastings Railway.

— The St. Lawrence Grain Co. has imported materials for a new floating elevator to be built during the coming winter.—Official returns give the number of tons of coal raised from the mines in the Province of Nova Scotia during the past 9 months ending Oct. 1st as 471,613, a decrease compared with the corresponding period last year of about 70,000 tons.

— None of the Lindsay mill owners will do any work in the woods this summer.—The lumbermen in Minnesota over stocked their yards again this season, and have 20,000,000 in logs which they cannot cut.—The new offices of the *Journal of Commerce* are on the second floor of the Exchange Bank Building, opposite the Insurance Exchange. Ascend by passenger elevator.—Canada-made cigars are finding favor in the markets of Great Britain.

— A Toronto firm is bringing a large quantity of seed wheat from Manitoba.—The ten plant was only introduced into India forty years ago, and already 2,000 acres are covered with it on the slopes of the Neighberry Hills. The yield of the current year has been over 18,000,000 pounds, value \$10,000,000.—The national debt of the United States was reduced \$3,388,139 during the month of October.

— It is estimated that the Canadian export trade in apples this year to the United Kingdom will be about 50 per cent. greater than that of any previous year.—Kingston is about to be supplied with gas made from petroleum.—A smoke and gas consuming stove has been invented which will do away with stove pipes and chimneys.

ASSIGNMENTS IN ONTARIO FOR PAST WEEK:
Thomas Brown, general store, Mimosa.
R. J. McDougall, general store, New Lancaster.
Jos. Lyght, books and stationery, Hamilton.
A. & J. Cleghorn & Co., hardware, Brantford.
WRITERS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED BY:
Alex. Morrison, grocer, Frankville.
Robt. Richardson, sen., Robt. Richardson, jun., butchers, Ottawa.
Walter Henderson, grain, Harriston.
Therien & Carter, grocers, Ottawa.
Graham & Wright, wagons, Napanee.
David Holmes, Chesley.

Insurance.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York,
JANUARY, 1876.

Balance from last account.....	\$3,807,695 10
Premiums received during the year 1875.....	\$59,633 03
Interest and Rents received during the year 1875.....	214,522 24
Other items received during the year 1875.....	1,510 37
	\$4,882,680 74
Paid for Losses and Endowments.....	392,051 78
Paid for Policies surrendered, Return Premiums and Relate to Policy holders	265,571 55
Paid for Commissions and Salaries to Agents.....	117,248 50
paid for Taxes and Reinsurance.....	8,225 43
Paid for all other expenses.....	117,361 58
Balance to new account.....	3,980,398 67
	\$4,882,680 74

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve at 4-1/2 per cent interest.....	\$3,564,519 00
Less value of Risks reinsured.....	1,908 00
	\$3,562,611 00
Policy claims adjusted, not due and unadjusted.....	121,318 00
Reserve for other liabilities.....	114,500 00
All other claims against the Company.....	7,000 00
Surplus to Policy-holders.....	607,230 68
	\$4,413,739 68

ASSETS.

Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	\$ 107,323 70
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate.....	2,301,541 67
Stocks and Bonds owned at market value.....	8,225 43
Loans on Policies in force.....	33,261 90
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	219,840 57
Accrued Interest.....	70,635 65
Premiums uncollected and deferred, less cost of collection.....	172,639 42
All other items.....	49,337 38
	\$4,413,635 68

Dec. 31, Surplus to Policy-Holders..... \$4,413,635 68
In force Dec. 31, 1875, 10,818 Policies..... \$ 607,230 68
Insuring..... \$21,744,480 00
From the individual Surplus the Board of Trustees have declared a Rebate of premium on all participating Policies entitled thereto, to be applied by settlement of Renewal Premiums falling due from March 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877.

PLINY FREEMAN, WM. STURGIS,
President. Mang'r of Agencies.
JAMES M. FREEMAN, E. H. SEWELL,
Secretary. Actuary.
J. F. BURNS, Manager in Chief of Agencies.
J. D. WELLS, General Manager for Canada.
Head Office for Dominion, 174 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Denis & Catherine Hurley, Ottawa.
Pat. O'Meara, hotel, Ottawa.

W. J. Hawkins, store, Lowville.

ASSIGNMENTS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:

Luc Beauchêne, general store and physician,
Gentilly.

Chas. Tison, grocer, Montreal.

Roberge & Maynard, St. Hyacinthe.

Lyster, Bennet & Co., wholesale stationery, &c.,
Montreal.

François Goyette, shipcarpenter, &c., Montreal.
Thomas Driscoll, grocer, Montreal.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED:

Geo. St. Amand, general store, St. Geneviève
de Batiscan.

Geo. Hall, general store, Huntington.

Wm. Ellison & Co., furniture, Québec.

Sévère Mathien, trader, Montreal.

Murphy & Bourke, general store, Portage du
Fort.

Commercial.

MONTREAL GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, NOV. 9th, 1876.

The season is now so far advanced that little activity is to be expected in any department. A few buyers continue to re-visit the market on sorting-up trips. The evidence of general improvement noticed a few weeks ago is scarcely apparent, and little further in this way can scarcely be expected till Spring. The money market is very dull, there being little demand.

ASHES.—Receipts of Pots fair, rather heavier than November of last year. Orders are all filled and market very quiet. Sales have been made as low as \$1.25. We quote at the close \$1.25 to 1.35 for light to heavy tares, and Second Pots \$3.30; Thirds \$2.30. Pearls are again neglected, and the small sales reported have been at \$6 to 6.10. Nothing doing in Seconds. The receipts for the year have been 12,609 brls Pots and 1240 brls Pearls; the deliveries 11,520 brls Pots and 1575 brls Pearls, and the stock in store at 6 o'clock this evening was 3121 brls Pots and 670 brls Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A little more business doing the present week, mostly in heavy fall and winter goods. A still further advance has taken place in some lines of leather, and a corresponding rise in prices of boots and shoes must take place, should there be a brisk demand.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business still continues pretty brisk, but is beginning to show signs of falling off. Prices remain about the same with the exception of Quinine, the present price of which is from \$2.25 to \$3.30 per ounce. We quote as follows:—Soda Ash, \$2 to \$2.25; Sal Soda, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Soda Bicarb, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Canstic Soda, 3/4c. to 3/2c.; Alum, 2c. to 2 1/2c.; Bleaching Powder, 2c. to 2 1/2c.; Extract of Logwood, bulk, 10c. to 11c., and packages in proportion.

DRY GOODS.—The general depression which we noticed last week, to some extent still exists, although we heard in course of our perambulations that some very good sorting orders have been received here during the week through representatives now in the west. They generally report small stocks throughout the trade, that bankrupt stocks being offered for sale are apparently fewer in number, and that the source of evil and consequent loss to the honest and legitimate trader is gradually disappearing from the smaller villages and towns. Let us add, that we hope for a long time to come that such cause of complaint will not recur again. Remittances are a trifle more satisfactory since the turn of the month, and we hope that, as the season advances, this slight improvement may be confirmed. We can see no good reason why it should not be so. The retail people feel keenly the effect of the mild weather in cutting down their sale of winter goods. The reported rise in cotton in the New York markets has caused little or no change here. As long as the weather remains so unseasonable, so long will the dry goods trade be in an unsettled state.

FISH.—Labrador Herrings, \$7.00. Salmon No. 1, 2 and 3, \$14, \$13 \$12. Mackerel No. 1, \$10 No. 2, \$9. Tablefish \$5.75 per qtl., demand greatly checked by high prices. Greenfish, No. 1, per brl. \$6.25 No. 2, \$5.50. Draftfish No. 1, \$7.25.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The Flour and Wheat market has been remarkably quiet, as navigation is nearly closed, very few ocean vessels remaining in port. Canada Spring Wheat has sold the past week at \$1.20, but shippers are only offering \$1.15 to \$1.16 to-day. Flour is dull of sale, Spring Extra selling in limited quantities, \$5.65 for Welland Canal brands, up to \$5.20 for Canadian Wheat Flour. Superiors have sold for shipment as low as \$5.60. There will be no Wheat left over here after navigation closes, and the stock of Flour will be about 70,000 barrels.

FURS AND SKINS.—There is not a full offering of skins this fall. The local demand is small, as retail dealers are not buying, owing, no doubt, to the heavy stocks of manufactured goods on hand. The following prices will likely continue to be paid for prime skins during the next three weeks:—Rat, Fall, 12c. to 15c.; Do, Winter, 15c. to 22c.; Fox, Red, \$1.20 to 1.50; Marten, Pale, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Martin, dark Labrador, \$5 to \$7; Mink, Western, \$2 to \$2.50; Mink, Canada, dark prime large, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Otter, dark prime, \$6.00 to \$9.00; Fisher, \$5 to \$7; Lynx, \$1.25 to \$2; Beaver, Fall, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Beaver, Winter, \$1.50 to \$2; Bear, large, \$8 to \$12.

HARDWARE.—The Fall trade is drawing to a close; most of the largest lots having now gone forward, orders henceforth will be small. English prices are of little moment now for this season, but are advised as firm and steady.

LEATHER.—Boot and Shoe houses are doing very little in the way of manufacturing, and therefore are buying merely as they require for present use. During the excitement of the past week, they laid in a pretty heavy stock of most kinds of leather. Prices remain firm at quotations.

LIQUORS.—There is little new to report except an advance of 50c. to 75c. a case, in the price of Hennessy Brandy. We understand Messrs. Hennessy have opened their price for cases at 27s., which is an advance of 3s.

LIVE STOCK.—The arrivals of Live Stock at Point St. Charles last week were less than usual, there being only seventeen carloads of cattle, two carloads of hogs, and two carloads mixed cattle and sheep. Some sixty head of the cattle were from Chicago, for shipment to Europe by the *Quebec* on Tuesday. At the St. Gabriel Market, Monday, owing to the lessened supply, prices were somewhat better than during the previous week. Sales, however, were not brisk. Cattle ranged from \$3 to \$5 per 100 lbs., live weight. The best heifer on the market was sold to a city butcher for \$60, being at the rate of \$5 per 100 lbs. Hogs were in fair demand at \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 lbs.; Sheep at \$4 per 100 lbs. There is an improved demand for Hides, but with little or no increase in price. Pelts and Tallow unchanged.

LUMBER.—Operations at the *Chaudière*, in the saw-milling line, will likely come to a close for the present season about Thursday next. Last year the mills closed the latter part of September and beginning of October, so that this year they will have run fully five weeks later, but no longer, as about the same length of time was lost in the spring by high water. The quantity of lumber held over will be in excess of that of last year. The markets were dull during the summer season, and lumbermen were not anxious to get their stock on the market, but now there is a rush, and freights have advanced to as high as \$5.50 per M., whereas they were carried at \$3 a couple of months ago. We quote here: *Shipping culls* \$8.00 per m. ft.; *Spruce Sillings*, \$8.60 do. *Pine*—Common boards and scantling, \$10.00 to \$16.00 per m.; Clear lumber, \$30.00 to \$45; First quality lumber, \$30.00 to \$35.00; Third class three inch deals, \$30 to \$36 per m., surface measure; Cull deals, \$18 to \$24 do.; do, dressed, \$35 to \$40 do.; 2 by 1 inch furrings \$4 per 100 pieces; Laths, \$1.30 to 1.50 per m;

Spruce lumber, \$10 to \$12 per m feet; *Spruce* deals, \$24 per m feet, surface measure; *Hemlock* lumber, \$9 to \$11 per m feet; long pine lumber for building purposes, \$18 to \$34, according to length and size; long hemlock lumber is \$3 less per m feet than pine. *Dressed* lumber—1 inch boards, \$18 to \$20 per m feet; do. 1 1/2 inch roofing, \$20 do.; do. 1 1/2 inch flooring, \$20 to \$24 do.; do. 1 1/2 inch flooring, \$26 to \$30 do.; do. 2 inch flooring \$28 to \$31 do. Prices—*Quebec*,—*Pine deals*, 1st quality, \$90, per Quebec standard; 2nd do, \$56 do; 3rd do \$28. *Spruce deals*, 1st quality, \$32 do.

OILS.—Linseed Oil maintains the recent advance, and the ordinary fall orders are being filled at 60c. to 65c. for Raw and boiled respectively. Linseed continues to advance in Calcutta, so that we need not look for lower prices for some time to come. Olive is held at \$1.00 to \$1.05. S. R. Seal 6 1/2c. to 70c., according to quantity. Other Oils without change and a fair business doing in all lines. *Naval Stores*—Turpentine has advanced in New York, and is held here at 47c. to 50c. Rosins are in fair demand and are without change in price. *Paints*—are quiet without material change in price, a though on account of advance in Linseed Oil a firmer feeling prevails. See *Prices Current*.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*.—There is no change to note in prices, although the market cannot be called so active in consequence of heavy arrivals which is usual at this season of the year. The stocks here consist mostly of finest grades on which holders are firm. *Cheese*—In the absence of transactions it is difficult to give reliable quotations. The English advices are more encouraging to holders, which are principally shippers. Some stocks that were intended to be held here have been ordered, shipped to England which will reduce amount of stock here.

SALT.—Liverpool salt advanced, no more expected this fall. Price 57 1/2c. to 60c., firm at that. Factory filed \$1.20

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.—*Sugars*—A heavy advance in Britain has taken place in Yellows, about 8s. stg. the cwt. above the lowest point of the summer. Large operations have been made here at extreme prices, though lower relatively than prices in England. The market closes at all points strong. Yellow Refined is now firm at 8 1/2c. to 10c., Barbadoes 8 1/2c. to 8 1/2c. Granulated is also higher at 10c to 11c. Reports of diminished supplies have to do with present advance in this article. Beet Root crop said to be largely deficient, and West India Sugars are also considerably behind. Damage from floods as well as from hurricanes is now reported from Cuba, &c. On the other hand the Louisiana crop is large, and now beginning to arrive at New York. *Molasses* and *Syrup* steady. *Teas*—A fair business is to be reported at about previous range of prices for all kinds. *Rice* and *Coffees* are quiet, and without special change for the week. *Spices*—Pepper 10 1/2c. to 11c. Other spices are without any noteworthy alteration, and business moderate. *Fruits*—Lager Raisins \$1.60 to 1.80; Valentias 8c to 8 1/2c. Seedless Raisins 7c to 8 1/2c. *Currants* 6c to 6 1/2c. *Fish*—Market is not higher; prices may be repeated for Herrings and Codfish.

WOOL.—A slight reaction has taken place in the price of wool during the last week, both in England and the United States, and prices have dropped say about 1c. per lb., chiefly caused by the peace news from Turkey, but all the markets named are reported to be quite bare of stocks. At home here prices remain quite steady with moderate demand.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Return of traffic for week ending Oct. 28th, 1876, and the corresponding week, 1875. 1876.—Passengers, Mails and Express freight \$59,719; Merchandise \$124,783; Total, \$184,502. 1875.—Passengers, Mails and Express Freight, \$65,803; Merchandise, \$160,823; Total, \$226,626. Decrease \$42,124.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The traffic receipts for week ending 31st October, 1876.—Passengers, \$7,594.95; Freight, \$15,671.69;

Mails and Sundries, \$2,777.68; Total receipts for current week, 1876, \$26,044.32. Corresponding week of 1875, \$23,064.38. Increase \$2,979.96. Total traffic to date, 1876, \$674,939.57. Total traffic to date, 1875, \$628,822.32. Increase, \$46,117.25.

THOS. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

Toronto, 6th Nov., 1876.

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal from 1st January to 9th November, 1875 and 1876:

	1875.	1876.
Ashes.....	16,985	13,453
Bacon.....	29	224
Barley.....	152,668	218,661
Butter.....	143,790	115,654
Cheese.....	505,256	317,261
Corn.....	1,800,410	3,823,375
Flour.....	919,041	823,874
Lard.....	315	33,901
Oats.....	221,227	2,570,490
Pens.....	1,124,723	968,118
Pork.....	21,343	14,618
Wheat.....	8,274,246	6,304,961

REMARKS.

Ashes.—Receipts for the week, 205 brls. Pot. Decrease, 2,632 brls.
 Bacon.—Receipts, none. Increase, 195 boxes.
 Barley.—Receipts, 4,100 bush. Increase, 65,953 bush.
 Butter.—Receipts, 10,735 brls. Decrease, 28,136 brls.
 Cheese.—Receipts, 11,686 boxes. Decrease, 287,995 boxes.
 Corn.—Receipts, 29,873 bush. Increase 2,022,905 bush.
 Flour.—Receipts, 27,218 brls. Decrease, 95,167 brls.
 Lard.—Receipts, none. Increase, 33,586 brls.
 Oats.—Receipts, 20,591 bush. Increase, 2,349,163 bush.
 Pens.—Receipts, 24,991 bush. Decrease, 156,605 bush.
 Pork.—Receipts, 555 brls. Decrease, 6,725 brls.
 Wheat.—Receipts, 152,712 bush. Decrease, 1,969,285 bush.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports of leading articles at the Port of Montreal, from the 1st January to 9th November, 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Ashes.....	14,476	13,229
Bacon.....	13,853	33,245
Barley.....	158,051	176,585
Butter.....	117,950	151,403
Corn.....	1,662,739	3,677,679
Cheese.....	468,506	445,081
Flour.....	754,149	669,340
Lard.....	19,253	42,896
Oats.....	314,005	2,855,017
Pens.....	1,440,635	1,232,914
Pork.....	12,892	12,032
Wheat.....	6,804,968	4,979,188

REMARKS.

Ashes.—Exports for the week, Pots, 230 brls. Pearls none. Decrease, 1,247 brls.
 Bacon.—Exports, boxes. Inc., 13,392 boxes.
 Barley.—Exports, 17,763 bush. Increase, 18,534 bush.
 Butter.—Exports, 6,167 brls. Increase, 33,453 brls.
 Cheese.—Exports, 4,415 boxes. Decrease, 23,515 boxes.
 Corn.—Exports, 85,008 bush. Increase, 2,014,940 bush.
 Flour.—Exports, 22,829 brls. Dec, 84,809 brls.
 Lard.—Exports, 51 brs. Increase, 23,583 brls.
 Oats.—Exports, 15,749 bush. Increase, 2,541,012 bush.
 Pens.—Exports, 11,671 bush. Decrease, 207,721 bush.
 Pork.—Exports, 555 brls. Decrease, 770 brls.
 Wheat.—Exports, 106,895 bush. Decrease, 1,825,780 bush.

Fairbanks' Scales,

THE

STANDARD.

U. S. Centennial Commission,

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

1876,

PHILADELPHIA.

The UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION announce the following report as the basis of an award to

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vermont,

For Platform Scales and Weighing Beams.
REPORT:

For originality in design, excellence of construction, quality of workmanship and material, accuracy and durability. The exhibit of FAIRBANKS & CO. comprises a great variety of forms and sizes of Scales, adapted to every branch of business, such as Railway Truck, Wagon, Stock, Coal, Miner's Portable and Portable Platform; Grocer's, Counter, Druggist's, and Post Office Scales; Weighmaster's Beams and Testing Scales. The construction of all is excellent in plan and execution, insuring sensibility and endurance.

(Signed,)

A. T. GOSHORN,

Director General.

J. B. HAWLEY, President.

[Seal.]

Attest—J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Three Medals Awarded

Fairbank's Scales,

THE

STANDARD

OF THE

WORLD.

Highest Prize at London, - - 1851.
 Highest Prize at Paris - - - 1857.
 Highest Prize at Vienna - - 1873.
 Highest Prize at Santiago . - 1875.
 Highest Prize at Montreal - - 1876.
 Highest Prize at Philadelphia, 1876.

KNIGHTLY CROSS

OF THE

Imperial Order of Francis Joseph

CONFERRED BY THE

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

Upon the Inventor of the FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

Dominion Warehouse,

403 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS:

Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Daily.

Established less than four years ago as a Representative Republican paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican Party, the INTER-OCEAN was only pushed to the forefront of Journalism, and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER
IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes especial claim as

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion to the home fire-side.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the

MARKET REPORTS

Such as the FARMERS and BUSINESS MEN of the North-West can RELY UPON.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience

IN LITERATURE LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE,

AND EVERYTHING THAT GOES TO MAKE

A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER.

It is not excelled by any publication in the country. The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

one that will be found useful and interesting to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the

Great Interests of the North-West,

It is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm in its political faith, it is not bigoted, and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The INTER-OCEAN has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published in the North-West. It is sent to more than 7 000 Post offices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the British Provinces, and numerous foreign States and countries.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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By mail (payable in advance), per year postpaid \$10.00

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One FREE copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance), postpaid, 1.65

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Club of ten (in advance), postpaid, 13.50

Club of twenty (in advance), postpaid, 23.00

One FREE copy with every club of twenty.

POSTAGE.—The new postage law took effect the 1st day of January, A. D. 1875. Under this law the postage on newspapers must be paid at the OFFICE WHERE THEY ARE MAILED.

Money can be sent by draft, money-order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Special arrangements made with country publishers for Clubbing with their publications.

SAMPLE COPY SENT FREE.

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Wines, Spirits, &c.

JOHN HOPE & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada for

Messrs. JOHN DeKUYPER & SON, Rotterdam.

“ MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.

“ BARTON & GUESTIER, Bord aux.

“ JULES ROBIN & Co., Cognac.

“ MULLER, DARTEZ & Co., Tarragona.

Mr. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.

Messrs. COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co., Oporto.

Mr. FREDERICK VALLETTE, Marseilles.

Messrs. BULLOCK, LADE & Co., Glasgow.

“ DEINHARD & Co., Coblenz.

“ E. & G. HIBBERT, London, Export Bottlers, of Messrs. Bass & Co's. Pale Ale.

“ E. & J. BURKE, Dublin, Export Bottlers of Messrs. A. Guinness Son & Co's. Extra Foreign Stout, &c., &c.

N. B.—Orders received from the Wholesale Trade only.

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 first 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, 20th October, 1876.

M. O'DONOVAN,

PRACTICAL CARRIAGE BUILDER

WHITBY, ONT.

J. BARSALOU & CO.

Reg to call the attention of their numerous friends and the public generally, to the fact that they have completed the

EXTENSIVE SOAP FACTORY,

and are now prepared to furnish the Trade with all classes of Soap, from the common Bar to the finest Laundry.

All orders punctually attended to, and best of satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BARSALOU & CO.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

Corner St. Catherine and Durham Sts.

Hotels.

ROSSIN HOUSE,
TORONTO.

Rates . . . \$2.00 to \$3.00 per Day

According to location of room.

Special Rates by Week or Month.

Extra charge for rooms with Bath and Closets attached.

G. P. SHEARS.

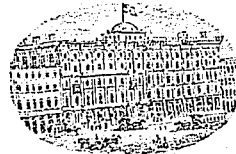
April, 1876.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Yonge and Front Streets,
TORONTO.

GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.
This Hotel has been rebuilt, and newly furnished throughout, and will now be found second to none for commercial men. The most centrally situated in the city.

OTTAWA HOTEL



MONTREAL.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CHARGES.

The Proprietors of this well-known First-class Hotel have reduced their rates as below, according to location of Rooms:

60 Rooms with Board . . .	\$1.50 per day.
60 “ “ “ “	2.00 “
60 “ “ “ “	2.50 “
60 “ “ “ “	3.00 “

A limited number of SINGLE and FAMILY BOARDERS taken for the winter months at reasonable rates.

BROWNE & PERLEY,
Proprietors.



THE
**ELLIS PATENT GAS-BURNER AND
REGULATOR.**

With Opal Globes. The best, the most economical, the cheapest; 20,000 now in use in this City. Adopted by the Government and all the leading Merchants and Manufacturers. Send your orders to the

MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.,

236 St. James street (up one flight) Proprietors and Manufacturers.

Good Agents wanted in every city where Gas is used.

KERR & CARTER,

ADVOCATES, &C.,

103 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

WM. H. CARTER, Q.C., D.C.L.
C. B. CARTER, B.C.L.

WILLIAM B LAMBE,

ADVOCATE,

EXCHANGE COURT,

10 HOSPITAL STREET,

MONTREAL.

CARD OF THANKS

TO THE

Canada Agricultural Insurance Comp'y

“Blue Bonnets,”
Tanneries West, Oct. 18, 1876.

I take this method of tendering through the columns of your estimable paper, my sincere thanks to the Manager and Inspector of the “Canada Agricultural Insurance Co.” for their very prompt and satisfactory settlement of my claim of \$2,055, for loss and damages by fire, on the 1st inst., to property insured in said Company.

THOS. A. TRENHOLME.

October 20

SHIPMENTS OF

Live Stock to the English Markets.

CAUTION.

RELPH'S PATENT HORSE AND CATTLE FITTINGS.—Several persons having during my absence in England, infringed my Patents (against whom legal proceedings are now pending), NOTICE is hereby given that ship owners or any person Shipping Cattle or Horses in Stalls or Fittings constructed in accordance or in imitation of my Patents, without first having obtained a license to do so, from either myself or my authorized agents, will have immediate legal proceedings taken against them without further notice.

(Signed,) F. H. RELPH,
Patentee,

Dominion S. S. Co's Wharf, Montreal.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE

TO ENABLE THE WORKS connected with the enlargement of the Lachine Canal to be proceeded with during the ensuing winter, the water will be shut off at Lachine and the Canal emptied, as nearly as circumstances will admit, on or about the 4th day of DECEMBER next, or earlier, if navigation closes before that time.

Owners and Masters of Vessels are requested to bear this in mind, as all Steamboats, Barges, Scows and Vessels of every description must be removed from the Canal by the time it is closed for the season.

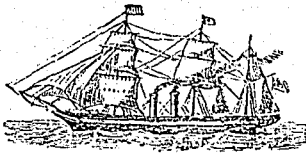
Mill owners and others interested in Water-power, Water-supply, &c., are also hereby informed, that from the early part of DECEMBER next, until the 3rd day of MAY, 1877, the Water-supply will be stopped.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
OTTAWA, 30th Aug., 1876. }

Oceanic Steamships.

ALLAN LINE,



UNDER CONTRACT with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1876. Summer Arrangements. 1876

This Company's Lines are composed of the underrated First-class, Full-powered Clyde-built, Double-Engine, Iron Steamships:—

Tons.			
Sardinian.....	4100	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R.N.R.	
Circassian.....	3400	Capt. J. Wylie.	
Polynesian.....	4100	Capt. Brown	
Sarmatian.....	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird	
Hibernian.....	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.	
Caspian.....	3200	Capt. Trocks	
Scandinavian.....	3000	Capt. R. S. Watts	
Prussian.....	3000	Capt. J. Ritchie	
Austrian.....	2700	Capt. H. Wylie	
Nestorian.....	2700	Capt. Barclay	
Moravian.....	2650	Capt. Graham	
Peruvian.....	2600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.	
Manitoban.....	3150	Capt. McDougall	
Nova Scotian.....	3200	Capt. Richardson	
Canadian.....	2600	Capt. McLean	
Corinthian.....	2400	Capt. Menzies	
Aeolian.....	1350	Capt. Cabel	
Waldensian.....	2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen	
Phœnician.....	2800	Capt. Scott	
Newfoundland.....	1500	Capt. Mylins	

FROM QUEBEC.

Polynesian.....	
Sardinian.....	
Circassian.....	
Sarmatian.....	
Moravian.....	

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin.....	\$80, \$70, and \$50
According to accommodation.	
Intermediate.....	\$40 00
Steerage.....	25 00

The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from the CLYDE every Tuesday, and from Quebec on or about every Thursday.

FROM QUEBEC.

Austrian.....	
Phœnician.....	
Waldensian.....	

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin.....	\$60
Intermediate.....	40
Steerage.....	25

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2s. per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Portland to H. & A. ALLAN, or J. L. FARMER; in Quebec to ALLANS, RAE & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERN; in Rotterdam to G. P. IRTMANN & Son, or RAYS & Co.; in Hamburg to W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Bordeaux to LAFFITE & VANDERCRUYER, or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORN, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; in Chicago to ALLAN & Co., 72 La Salle Street.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Corner of Youville and Common Streets.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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	31 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	41 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. HILL, *Secretary.*

Agent in Toronto, J. D. HENDERSON, Canada Life Buildings, 46 King Street West.

R. POWNALL, *General Agent for Province of Quebec.*

CANADA LIFE BUILDING, 182 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

J. R. MIDDLEMISS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Financial and General Agents,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES,

Safe and profitable investments secured for clients.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

57 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Fire Record.

EDWARDS' FIRE-PROOF SAFES in the great fires which destroyed St. Johns, Quebec, and an important part of Kingston, were tested against all others and invariably proved

REALLY FIRE-PROOF,

the contents of the safes were intact. The following firms owned these safes:—

- J. E. MOLLEUR, St. Johns.
- LOUIS BOSQUET, St. Johns.
- ALPIN & FREDERICK, St. Johns.
- E. & D. MACDONALD, St. Johns.
- SHALLOW BROTHERS, St. Johns.
- WILLIAM MARTIN, Kingston.
- ST. JOHNS WOOLLEN MILLS CO., St. Johns.
- LANGELIER & DECELLES, St. Johns.
- NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., St. Johns.

These safes, as taken out of the ruins, are now on exhibition at the Edward Safe Factory, No. 40 St. Joseph Street.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA,

194 St. James Street, - - - MONTREAL.

OFFICE BEARERS:

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, President. | JAMES GRANT, Managing Director.

DIRECTORS:

- J. K. WARD, Mayor of Notre Dame de Grâce.
- Joseph A. M. Lapierre, M.D., St. Jean Bap. Vil.
- Duncan Macdonald, Railway Contractor.
- Narcisse Trudel, Mayor of St. Henri.
- Alex. Holmes, Lumber Merchant, &c.
- Legal Advisers—Messrs. CROSS, LUNN & DAVIDSON, Q.C.
- Bankers—THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.
- Secretary & Treasurer—JAMES GRANT.
- Michel Lefebvre, Mayor of Coteau St. Louis
- John McMillan, Oil Merchant and Refiner.
- William Rutherford, Lumber Merchant, &c.
- James Grant, Côte des Neiges.

Fire Insurances of every description, not specially hazardous, granted on equitable terms,

LONDON & LANCASHIRE

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA :

Molsons Bank Chambers, St. James Street. Montreal.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., *Chairman.* | C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., (*Sheriff of Mont-*
ALEXANDER M. DELISLE, Esq. | *Hon. DONALD A. SMITH, M.P. (real.)*

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(GEO. E. FENWICK, Esq., M.D., *Professor of Surgery, McGill College.*

ARTHUR A. BROWNE, Esq., M.D.

Manager for Canada.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

The ONLY Company offering ALL the advantages of a HOME Institution, with the Security of a British Office.


Active, energetic Agents wanted throughout the Dominion, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

Deposited with the Dominion Government \$50,000.

Insure with the

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CANADA



JOHN WINER, Pres't.
GEO. ROACH and
D. THOMPSON, M.P.,
Vice-Pres'ts.

CHAS. D. CORY,
Manager.

COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.—HAMILTON, ONT.

Capital, \$1,000,000

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, *General Agents,*
MONTREAL; Office, 329 Notre Dame Street

THE

MERCHANTS' MARINE INS.

COMPANY OF CANADA.

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

With Power to Increase to \$2,000,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

WM. DARLING, Esq., <i>President.</i>	A. W. OGILVIE, Esq., M.P.P., <i>Vice-President.</i>	
EDWARD MACKAY, Esq.	SAM. WADDELL, Esq.	JAMES LORD, Esq.
ALEX. WALKER, Esq.	JAMES O'BRIEN, Esq.	W. WITHALL, Esq., Que.
JAMES MACDOUGAL, Esq.	W. R. OSWALD, Esq.	D. C. THOMSON, Esq., Q.
C. H. GOULD, Esq.	AUGUSTIN CANTIN, Esq.	F. M. AUDET, Esq., Que.
	HON. PETER MITCHELL, M.P.	

This purely CANADIAN COMPANY is now prepared to take every description of Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, on the most favourable terms, throughout the Dominion.

J. K. OSWALD,
General Manager

FIRE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

THE BRITISH AMERICA

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1833.

HEAD OFFICE:

Cor. of Court and Church Streets, Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Hon. G. W. ALAN, M.L.C.	HUGH McLENNAN, Esq.
GEORGE J. BOYD, Esq.	PETER PATERSON, Esq.
Hon. W. CAYLEY,	JOS. D. RIDOUT, Esq.
PELEG HOWLAND, Esq.	JNO. GORDON, Esq.
	ED. HOOPER, Esq.

GOVERNOR PETER PATTERSON, Esq.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR Hon. WM. CAYLEY.
INSPECTOR JOHN F. McCUAIG.
General Agents KAY & BANKS.

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

F. A. BALL, Manager



ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND MARINE.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

Amount of Capital Subscribed \$6,000,000	Amount of Capital paid up in Cash \$579,780	
ASSETS.		
U.S. Bonds and other Securities and Cash in hands of U.S. Trustees..... \$581,218 78	Cash on hand and on Deposit..... 50,252 50	
Bank Stocks and Bonds (Canadian)..... 354,461 30	Total Assets..... \$1,387,999 85	
Due by Agents in course of transmission..... 219,860 47	LIABILITIES.	
Mortgages on Real Estate (1st lien)..... 37,000 00	Total Liabilities, including unpaid and unadjusted Losses, and Amount required to re-insure all outstanding Risks..... \$664,790 62	
Bills Receivable (Marine Premiums)..... 43,714 97	INCOME.	
Amount of Interest due and accrued..... 16,716 52	Premiums received..... \$1,368,680 36	
Due the Company for Salvages, Claims on Re-Insurances, and Premiums due H. O..... \$63,502 48	Interest on Investments..... 57,982 35	
Office Furniture (Home and Foreign)..... 22,272 74	Total Income during the Year..... \$1,426,662 71	

The above Statement is presented to the Canadian Public as an evidence of its strength, and the Company trusts to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto accorded by the Insurance community.

Board of Directors.

JOHN OSTELL, President,
ANDREW WILSON,
M. C. MULLARKY,
W. F. KAY,

J. ROSAIRE THIBAudeau, Vice-President.
ANDREW ROBERTSON,
HUGH MACKAY,
DUNCAN McINTYRE,
JOSEPH BARSALOU,

*Trustees of Funds and Securities in the United States:—*RICHARD BELL, EUGENE KELLY AND JOHN D. WOOD.
New York Managers:— JOS. B. ST. JOHN, Wm. J. HUGHES. *Office, No. 181 Broadway, New York*

*Boston Directors:—*GEORGE RIPLEY, EZRA FARNSWORTH, D. N. SKILLINGS, CHARLES WHITNEY, WM. GLAFLIN, JOHN CUMMINGS AND HARVY D. PARKER. *Manager:—*C. F. SISE, 24 Congress Street, BOSTON
*Detroit Directors:—*E. G. MERRICK, Chairman; ALEX. LEWIS, Mayor of Detroit; HUGH MOFFAT, H. P. BRIDGE AND PETER HENKEL. *General Agent:—*HENRY F. CRAWFORD, 115 Griswold Street, DETROIT.
*New Orleans Directors:—*J. M. Allan, Wm. Flash, Jos. Bowling and F. Bugster. *Manager:—*Douglas West, 195 Gravier Street

**LOCAL BOARDS IN CANADA.
HAMILTON.**

James Turner, (James Turner & Co.)
John Stuart, (Harvey, Stuart & Co.)
Alex. McInnes, (Donald McInnes & Co.)
Solicitors—McKillean, Gibson & Bell.
S. Jones, Agent.

QUEBEC.

Hon. I. Thibaudan, M.P.
A. Joseph, Vice-Consul of Belgium.
Joseph Hamel, Merchant.
O. Roy, Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

J. S. B. Do Veber, M.P., Merchant.
Simon Jones, Merchant.
J. H. Parks, Merchant.
Hon. T. W. Anglin, M.P., Speaker House of Commons.
Thos. Furlong, Merchant.
Solicitor—G. Sydney Smith.
M. & T. B. Robinson, Agents.

FORT HOPE.

J. Ross, M.P.
Arthur Williams, M.P.P.
A. M. Cosby, Agent.

COBOURG.

Peter McCallum, (of McCallum & Son.)
John Jeffery (of Jeffery Bro.)
George Guillet.
John Butler, Agent.

WINDSOR.

Wm. McGregor, M.P. (Banker.)
Geo. Campbell, Merchant.
C. D. Grasselt, Manager Molsons Bank.
M. McIntosh, Merchant.
J. C. Paterson, Barrister.
Fraser and Johnson, Agents

HALIFAX DIRECTORS :

J. B. Duffus, Chairman.
Thomas E. Kenny.
A. W. West.
Wm. Esson.
W. J. Lewis.
W. M. Harrington.

Representing in all nearly one thousand Distinct Agencies.

CHAS. G. FORTIER, *Manager Marine Dept.*
ARTHUR GAGNON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DAVID L. KIRBY, *Sub-Manager.*
ALFRED PERRY,
General Manager

Insurance.

THE Accident Insurance Co. 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.

President:—SIR A. T. GALT, K.O.M.G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

EDWARD RAWLINGS

MONTREAL.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

SURETYSHIP.

THE CANADA

GUARANTEE COMPANY

MAKES THEM

Granting of Bonds of Suretyship

ITS SPECIAL BUSINESS.

There is now NO EXCUSE for any employee to continue to hold his friends under such serious liabilities, as he can at once relieve them and be

SURETY FOR HIMSELF

by the payment of a trifling annual sum to this Company.

This Company is not mixed up with Fire, Marine, Life, Accident or other business; its whole Capital and Funds are solely for the security of those holding its Bonds.

JANUARY 7th, 1876.—The full deposit of \$50,000 has been made with the Government. It is the only Guarantee Company that has made any Deposit.

HEAD OFFICE:—MONTREAL.

President:—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT.

Manager:

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Reported by J. D. CRAWFORD & Co., Members of the Stock Exchange.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Nov. 9th.	
						per st.	Nov. 9th.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	500	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	per st.	125½	125½
Consolidated Bank of Canada	100	4,000,000	3,000,000	230,000	3½	101½	102½
Dominion Bank	50	970,250	970,250	270,000	4	125	125
Du People	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	200,000	3	93½	94½
Eastern Townships	50	1,272,350	1,123,730	275,000	4	107½	107½
Exchange Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	55,000	4	100½	101
Federal Bank	100	800,000	800,000	40,000	3½	101	102
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	590,100	4,496	4	97	97½
Imperial Bank	100	910,000	832,000	25,000	4	106	106½
Jacques Cartier	50	2,000,000	1,850,375	149,625	4	33	31
Mechanics' Bank	50	500,000	450,510	49,490	4	90½	91 and
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	8,697,200	8,125,526	1,850,000	4	53	56
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	697,400	302,600	0	109½	110½
Molson's Bank	50	2,000,000	1,998,900	50,000	4	191	191½
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,968,100	5,500,000	7	74	74
Maritime	100	1,000,000	489,640	9,174	3	105	105½
Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	4	107½	107½
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,950,272	525,000	4	86	89
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,499,920	475,000	4	157	161
Standard	100	840,100	628,833	211,267	6	87	90
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	4	187	191
Union Bank	100	2,300,000	1,959,586	350,000	4	178	180
Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	722,225	277,775	3	118	119
British North America	£50	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,170,000	4	122	130
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	750,000	66,000	4½	178	180
Canada Landed Credit Co	50	1,000,000	500,000	40,000	4	118½	120
Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co	50	1,750,000	1,750,000	680,000	6	98	99½
Dominion Savings Soc.	50	600,000	600,000	17,000	3½	146	147
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	400,000	400,000	340,000	6	110	114
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	50	500,000	500,000	250,000	4	145½	149
Freehold Loan & Investment Co.	100	800,000	800,000	25,000	4	162½	163½
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc.	50	600,000	600,000	20,000	3	217	217
Imperial Building and Savings Society.	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	4	116	116
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50	1,925,000	1,925,000	204,000	5	124	125½
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	1,800,000	1,560,000	240,000	5	182½	183½
Montreal City Gas Co.	40	600,000	600,000	20,000	6	92½	92½
Montreal City Passenger Ry Co.	50	600,000	600,000	100,000	6	137½	137½
Montreal Building Association	50	600,000	600,000	20,000	4	125½	127
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y	50	1,000,000	621,800	378,200	5	146½	147
Ontario Savings & Inv. Soc.	50	250,000	250,000	10,000	3	100	100
Provincial Permanent Building Soc.	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	100,000	6	97	98
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	50	600,000	600,000	100,000	6	102	106
Toronto City Gas Co.	50	400,000	400,000	35,000	6	104	105
Union Permanent Building Soc.	50	400,000	400,000	100,000	6	101½	105
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	800,000	800,000	185,000	5	108½	110

SECURITIES.		Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 per ct. 1877-80	102	106
Do. do. 5 per ct.	104	105
Do. do. 5 per ct., 1886.	101½	101
Dominion 6 per ct. stock	109	100
Dominion 5 per cent. Stock	104½	105
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6½ p. c.	100	101
Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds.	116	116
Do. 7 per ct. Stock	98½	98
Toronto City 6 per ct.	100	100
County Debentures, (Ont.) 20 years 6 per ct.	100	100
Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct.	97	98

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BRITISH.—(Quotations on the London Market Oct. 15th.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMP'Y.	Share amt. val.	par val.	Last paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15 s	Briton M. & G. Lth	£10	10	11	11
50,000	20	C. Union F.L. & M	50	50	12½ 13½	13½
5,000	10	Edinburgh Lth.	100	16	35	35
20,000	5 b £2 10	Guardian	100	60	62 40	62 40
12,000	£4 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	25	88	88
00,000	20	Lancashire F. & L	20	2	7	7
10,000	11	Life Ass'n of Scot.	10	8	25½	25½
35,802	.....	London Ass. Corp.	25	12½	50	50
.....	.....	Lon. & Lancash. L.	10	1	.....	.....
.....	15	Liv. Lon. & G.F. & L.	20	2	94 x.d.	94 x.d.
.....	20	Northern F. & L	100	5	32½ 34½	32½ 34½
.....	2S&6S p.c.	North Brit. & Mer	50	6½	89½ 92½	89½ 92½
.....	17½ p. s.	Phoenix	10	1	17½	17½
.....	15	Queen Fire & Life.	40	1	2½	2½
.....	10½ b £3	Royal Insurance.	20	3	13 x.d.	13 x.d.
.....	10	Scott. Commercial	10	1	2½	2½
.....	10	Scottish Imp. F&L	10	1	20	20
.....	10	Scot. Prov. F. & L.	50	3	13-16-6	13-16-6
.....	25	Standard Life	50	12	75	75
.....	5	Star Life.	25	14	124	124
.....	.....	AN.—Montreal Quo.	.....	.....	p. c.	p. c.
.....	.....	Brit. Amer. F. & M	£50	£50	117½ 120	117½ 120
.....	.....	Canada Life	400	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	Citizens F. & L.	100	25	100	100
.....	.....	Confederation Life	100	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	Sun Mutual Life.	100	10	120	120
.....	.....	Insulated Risk Fire	100	10	75	75
.....	.....	Provincial F. & M	100	130	120	120
.....	.....	Quebec Fire	400	40	100 105	100 105
.....	.....	Marine	100	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	Queen City Fire	50	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	Western Assur'ce.	40	20	150 141½	150 141½
.....	.....	Royal Can. Ins.	100	10	93½ 96½	93½ 96½
.....	.....	Acc. Ins. Co. of Can.	100	20	100	100
.....	.....	Can. Guarantee Co.	50	20	100	100
.....	.....	Can. Ag'l Ins. F.	100	10	102½ 103	102½ 103
.....	.....	National Ins. F.	100	10	.....	.....

The liability on all Bank Stocks is limited to double the amount of the Subscribed Capital. On all other Stocks the liability of shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of the Subscribed Capital.

EXCHANGE.

Bank of London, 60 days	108	108½
Gold Drafts on New York	108	108½
Gold in New York at 3 p.m.	108½	109

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CANADIAN.

No. Shares.	Last Div'd.	NAME OF CO'Y.	1/4 val.	of Sh's	Out'd	A'kd
60,000	10-12 mos.	Stadacona In. Co.	\$100	92	.....	.....
10,000	.....	Ottawa Ag'l	\$100	.....	106	.....

RAILWAYS.

Shrs.	RAILWAYS.	Pa.	Closing Quotations Lon. Oct. 15
100	Atlantic & St. Lawrence Sh.	100	90
100	Do. 6 p.c. St. Lawrence Sh.	100	100 103
100	Do. do. 3rd Mort. 1801	100	96 100
100	Do. do. p.c. 1st Mort.	100	98
100	Do. do. p.c. 2nd Mort.	100	95 94
100	Do. do. 54 p.c. 2nd Mort.	100	51 54
100	Canada Southern 1st Mort. 7 p.c.	100	10 11
100	Grand Trunk of Canada	100	10 11
100	Do. 1st Mort. 10 p.c.	100	11 12
100	Do. do. 2nd do do	100	14 14½
100	Do. do. 3rd do do	100	40 53
100	Do. do. 2nd Prof Stock	100	92 30
100	Do. do. 3rd Prof Stock	100	19 24
100	Do. 1st Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	95 94
100	Do. 2nd Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	72 77
100	Do. 3rd Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	68 86
100	Do. 4th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	54 57
100	Do. 5th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	67 67
100	Do. 6th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	101 103
100	Do. 7th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	101 103
100	Do. 8th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	45 50
100	Do. 9th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	67 67
100	Do. 10th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	91 94
100	Do. 11th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	87 90
100	Do. 12th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	90 92
100	Do. 13th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	67 70
100	Do. 14th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	67 70
100	Do. 15th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	90 92
100	Do. 16th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	67 70
100	Do. 17th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	90 92
100	Do. 18th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	67 70
100	Do. 19th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	90 92
100	Do. 20th Prof 8 1/2 p.c. Deb Scrip	100	67 70

Insurance.

North British & Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, - - £2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures almost every description of property at the lowest rate of premium corresponding to the nature of the risk.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

BONUS YEAR, 1875.

The next division of profits for the five years since 1870, will be made on the closing of the books on the 1st December, 1875. All policies on the Participating Scale, opened before that date will share in the Division.

At last Division the Bonus declared was at the rate of £1 6s. per cent. per annum on all sums assured, and the previously vested Bonuses. On policies of old standing, this was in many cases equal to £1 19s. per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

Ninety per cent. of the whole Profits is divided among the assured on the participating scale, which is as large a share of Profits as is allowed by any office.

Profits are ascertained every five years. Agents in all the cities and principal towns in the Dominion.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

Managing Directors and General Agents,
72 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Montreal.

Wm: EWING, Inspector.

THE CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT.

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

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL,

No. ST. JAMES STREET.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Hugh Allan, President. | John Pratt, Vice-Pres
Adolph Roy. | Henry Lyman.
Andrew Allan. | N. B. Corse.
J. L. Cassidy.

EDWARD STARKE,

Manager Life, Guarantee and Accident Department.

JOHN HUTCHINSON,

Manager of Fire Department.

ARCIPD McGOON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fire risks taken at equitable rates based upon the irrespectiveness. All claims promptly and liberally settled.

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

Insurance.

Royal Insurance Coy.

OF LIVERPOOL AND 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 forms.

H. L. ROUTH,

W. TATLEY,

Chief Agents

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

Income, over Three Millions and a half.
Claims paid in Canada over \$500,000.
For information as to Life Assurance, apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

A GOOD CHANCE

TO MAKE MONEY.

For the purpose of further increasing the Circulation of the "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," we make the following offer:

To any person procuring us Five Subscribers we shall send \$2 cash; for Ten Subscribers \$5; Twenty Subscribers \$11; Forty Subscribers \$23; and One Hundred Subscribers \$60

Those who choose to avail themselves of this offer will advise us immediately. Subscriptions to be solicited from business men and manufacturers only. The above offer is not intended to apply to agents already established. Sample copies of the "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" are sent only to responsible dealers and manufacturers.

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 in Canada

THE
STADACONA

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: 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 Deposit, (Fire)	50,000
Do. do. (Life)	50,000

Total Revenue, Fire Premiums, and Interest, . . .	\$223,775
Total Losses,	63,528

Invested Funds,	104,713
Cash in hand and Deposit, . . .	49,193
Other Assets,	49,888

Total Assets. . . . \$293,791

This Company has now established itself, and has 11 Branches and 207 Agencies in the Dominion.

GEO. J. PYKE, General Manager.

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:

A. T. Fulton, Esq.

OTHER DIRECTORS:

D. McKay, Esq., Toronto.	W. Kay, Esq., Goderich.
C. J. MacDonell, Esq., Toronto.	A. Cameron, Esq., Cashier Merchants' B'k, Toronto.
A. H. McMaster, Esq., of Toronto.	W. H. Dunsmuir, Toronto.
A. H. McMaster & Bro., Toronto.	Dr. Bronson, Prescott.
John Smith, Toronto.	Angus Morrison, Esq., Barrister, M.P., Toronto.

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

Asst.-Sec'y. Fire Inspector.—G. H. McHenry, Esq.

Marine Department.—Capt. A. Stanley.

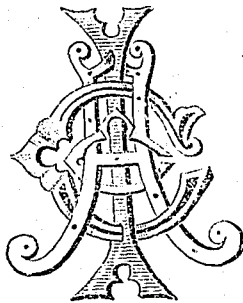
Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Insurance 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.

THOMAS A. EVANS, Agent,

160 St. Peter street, Montreal.



Canada Agricultural Insurance Co.,

180 St. James Street, Montreal.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

It is confined by its Charter to insure nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Residences.

It pays all losses caused by lightning, whether fire ensues or not. It insures Live Stock against death by lightning, either in the Building or on the premises of the Assured.

It is a purely Canadian Institution, its business is confined to the Dominion, and is under the management of men who have devoted many years to this peculiar branch of Insurance, and understand thoroughly the requirements of the Farmers as a class.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM ANGUS, *President.* A. DESJARDINS, M.P., *Vice-President.*
EDWARD H. GOFF, *Managing Director & Sec.* J. H. SMITH, *Chief Inspector.*
J. P. CONSTABLE, *Assistant Secretary.*

N.B.—People desiring Insurance in this Company should be careful about giving their Risks to Agents of *rievd Companies*, who claim the Company they represent to be the same as ours. We hear of a great deal of this kind of dishonesty being practiced on the public.

INSURES FARM PROPERTY AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.



ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., *President.*

WILLIAM ANGUS, *Vice-President.*

HENRY LYB, *Secretary.*

C. D. HANSON, *Chief Inspector.*

Head Office, 180 St. James Street.

Deposit with Dominion Government, \$50,000.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS THROUGHOUT the DOMINION.

Fire Risks written at adequate Rates.

Stadacona Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of

SIX per CENT. PER ANNUM

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Half-year, and that the same will be payable at its BANKING HOUSE IN THIS CITY on and after

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.

WM. R. DEAN,
Cashier.

Quebec, 30th October, 1876.

CONSOLIDATED BANK

OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. (3½ p. c.)

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current Half-year, and that the same will be payable on and after

Friday, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

SIXTEENTH to the THIRTIETH of NOVEMBER next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. B. RENNY,
General Manager.

Montreal, October 26, 1876.

Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF

SEVEN 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, 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.

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 12th October, 1876.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 21st October, 1876.

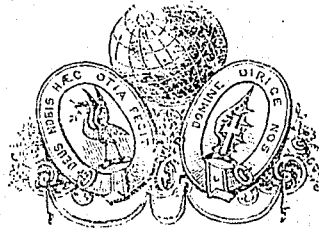
Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 11th November next, at NOON, at the office of OWEN MURPHY, Esq., Auctioneer, Quebec, will be sold a large number of building lots fronting on the Grand Allée or St. Louis Road, on the South side, and numbering from Lot 2 to Lot 82, on the said front. Also a number of building lots in rear of the foregoing, fronting to the South and the River St. Lawrence and numbering from Lot 84 to Lot 174 inclusive, as shown upon Plan by Tremblay, P.L.S., 4th Sept., '76, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the above named Auctioneer.

One-sixth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent.

Further conditions at the time of sale, when an upset price will be put on each lot.

E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Ordnance and
Admiralty Lands.



THE
Liverpool & London Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND FIRE

Capital - - - - - \$10,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada - - - - - 700,000
Government Deposit for Security of
Canadian Policy Holders - - - - - 150,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the Adjustment of Losses are the Prominent Features of this Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
HON. HENRY STARNES, Chairman, (President Metropolitan Bank.) T. CHAMP, Esq., Dep.-Chairman,
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THEODORE HART, Esq.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary
Medical Referee—D. C. MACCALLUM, Esq., M.D.
Standing Counsel—FREDERICK GRIFFIN, Esq., Q.C.

Agencies Established Throughout Canada.
HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,
MONTREAL.

Insurance.

BRITON
LIFE ASSOCIATION,
[LIMITED.]

Chief Offices, 429 Strand, London.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE DOMINION :
12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
Capital, Half-a-Million Sterling.

£20,000 Stg. deposited with Imperial Government.
\$50,000 deposited with Dominion Government for exclusive benefit of Canadian Policyholders.

JAS. B. M. CHIPMAN,
Manager for Canada.

Established 1803.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Comp'y
OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA :

Montreal, 102 St. Francois Xavier St
RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, - £1,600,000 Stg.
Paid-up Capital, - £700,000 Stg.
ASSETS, - - - - - £2,222,552 Stg.

The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.

Head Office - - - - - OTTAWA.

President—THE HON. JAMES SKEAD.

Secretary—JAMES BLACKBURN.

\$50,000.00 CASH

Deposited with Government for protection of Policyholders.

DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL :

JOHN S. HALL, Esq., Mayor, River St. Pierre. A. PROUDFOOT, M.D., Oculist, &c., &c.
ALDERMAN NELSON, H. A. Nelson & Sons. HON. P. MITCHELL.
J. ALP. OUMET, M.P. N. GAGNON, Champlain.
L. BEAUBIEN, M.P.P.

This Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE & LIGHTNING

Farm Property, Private Residences, Churches, Convents, and Risks of a similar Class.
Also Contents of such Risks.

No Insurance effected on Manufacturing or Commercial Risks, thus avoiding losses from sweeping fires, to which many Companies are liable.

Farmers and others owning Private Dwelling Houses will find it very much to their advantage to Insure with this Company,

As its Rates and the provisions of its policies are much more liberal than those of Companies doing a general business.

The Insuring Public will notice that our DEPOSIT is in CASH, and not Debentures or Stock, which may be of doubtful value.

Rates and all information required given on application to

G. H. PATTERSON, GEN'L AGENT,
87 St. James St., Corner Place d'Armes, MONTREAL.

KILEY & LADRIERE,
AGENTS AT QUEBEC,
14½ St. Peter street, opposite Quebec Bank.

