MERCANTILE MOENCY MINUALS OF COMPLIMENTS OF COMPLIM

PAAP HF 53 C3 1876

# SAMSON, KENNEDY, & GEMMEL.

We embrace the opportunity of placing before the General Public, but especially the DRY GOODS TRADE OF THE DOMINION, a few important features of our business.

In laying the foundation of a WHOLESALE CONNECTION, and in seeking to extend and consolidate the same, we resolved to initiate and to adhere to that effective system of management which now characterizes our house, and which has produced results without a parallel in the history of the Dry Goods Trade of this country.

1st. Premises were secured CORNER OF SCOTT AND COLBORNE STREETS, which, for position and extent, are admirably adapted to the requirements of a LARGE BUSINESS, centaining four Floors, each 50 by 123 feet, situated in the centre of the wholesale area, and at a convenient distance from Yonge Street or Wellington Street.

2nd. We keep a Resident Buyer in Europe (Mr. Samson), who has been familiar with the English and Scotch Markets for over twenty-five years, and who finds his way to the bottom of every line of goods he touches.

3rd. A Special Buyer (Mr. Macaw) visits twice a year the English, French and German Markets to purchase HABERDASHERY and GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

4th. A Special Buyer (Mr. Robertson) also visits periodically the Markets of this Continent, where our purchases are daily increasing in volume.

5th. The execution of all Orders coming to the House is sharply, carefully and promptly attended to by Mr. KENNEDY.

6th. The Counting House is under the special control of Mr. GEMMEL.

7th. All Goods are purchased direct from the best sources.

8th. A well-assorted Stock is sustained throughout the year; fresh lines of goods at right prices can always be seen. Goods are coming to hand by almost every Steamer, and Re-orders or England leave for England twice a week by Mail, and occasionally by Cable.

9th. Each Department is placed under an experienced Manager.

10th. Customers are promply served, and in a respectful manner.

11th. Goods are dispatched the day of purchase.

12th. All Letters marked "Orders" outside are invariably opened and attended to first.

#### WHAT HAVE BEEN THE RESULTS?

Few years have tested the strength and elasticity of a business more than the one now drawing to a close.

The lively and progressive character of our business will be seen from the fact that each month of this year shows an increase of Sales over the corresponding one of 1874.

SEPTEMBER shows twenty-five per cent of an increase over September, 1874.

OCTOBER "thirty-three" "October, 1874.

And the total result shows that our business operations for 1875 are greatly in advance of any previous year.

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TT is enough to state that a monetary stringency has pressed severely on the business community, existing-almost continuously since last April. In view of this, the healthy and sound condition of the business men throughout the country who are our patrons will be evident when we tate that our CASH RECEIPTS have been considerably in advance each and every month of his year of the corresponding months of 1874.

#### OVER SIX YEARS HAVE PASSED

Since we entered upon the Wholesale Trade, and we now rank among the Largest Importing Houses of this City, and can roll up an Annual Volume of Sales which no House in the City can exceed.

OUR DAILY SALES BOOKS from the commencement to the present show that we have made over

# 1,215,000 ENTRIES!

(ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND.)

#### OUR STOCK THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

-VARIES IN AMOUNT FROM-

#### \$250,000 TO \$500,000!

PRESENTING A FRESHNESS AND ATTRACTIVENESS SELDOM SEEN.

At the present moment EVERY DEPARTMENT IS WELL ASSORTED.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF RE-ORDERS HAVE RECENTLY ARRIVED.

The most complete arrangements have been entered upon to secure such an attractive stock of goods for the coming Spring as will fully meet the wants of our customers.

Our buyers are busy in the English, Scotch, Irish, French, German and American Markets. Samples of many lines of their purchases are already to hand, and advices of large shipments in transitu have been received.

We will be glad to have a visit from our friends, or their orders shall have our prompt attention.

#### SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL,

44 Scott & 19 Colborne Street,

TORONTO.

# DOBBIE & CARRIE,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH & FOREIGN

# STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

AND DEALERS IN

American and Canadian Goods,
9 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

71 CANNON STREET,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

The Senior member of our firm (Mr. Dobbie) being resident in Manchester, the advantages arising from his lengthened experience, and as we possess facilities for buying in the very best markets, we are enabled to place in the hands of our customers goods which for value cannot be surpassed.

American and Canadian goods command our careful attention.

We aim at keeping our Stock at all times thoroughly assorted, and invite the Trade to inspect when in this market.

# A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH & FOREIGN

DRY GOODS.

# CANADIAN FABRICS

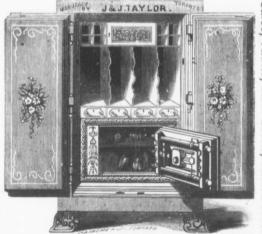
OF THE BEST MAKE,
KEPT WELL ASSORTED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

4 and 12 Front Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

AND

34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND,

# ORONTO SAFE WORKS



J. & J. TAYLOR.

Manufacturers of Fire-resisting and Burglar-proof
Safes, Vaults, Bank Locks, Vault Doo

Out of the 15,000 SAFES AND VAULTS manufactured by us during the past TWENTY YEARS not one has proved a failure. Several of our most valued improvements are secured by Letters Patent, no other maker being at liberty to use them. To avoid mistakes, correspondents are asked to note the correct address—

J. & J. TAYLOR,

Illustrated Catalogues furnished on application.

#### FOHN McARTHUR & SON,

OIL, LEAD, PAINT,

# COLOR & VARNISH MERCHANTS.

Importers of English and Belgian Window Glass,

(PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL SHEET, POLISHED, ROLLED AND ROUGH PLATE, ETC.)

Painters' & Artists' Materials, Brushes, etc.

MERCHANTS IN

OILS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, GUMS, ETC.

310, 312, 314 & 316 St. Paul St., and 253, 255 & 257 Commissioners St.,

MONTREAL.

# THE CANADIAN

# MERCANTILE ANNUAL

FOR 1876:

A YEARLY PUBLICATION

CONTAINING INFORMATION OF DAILY USE FOR

#### MERCHANTS, TRADERS, MANUFACTURERS

&c., &c.

AND OTHER MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE OF THE WHOLE DOMINION.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

#### DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

TORONTO, MONTREAL, HAMILTON, HALIFAX, AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

TORONTO: HUNTER, ROSE & CO., PRINTERS, 25 WELLINGTON STREET. 1876. THE CANADIAN MERCANTILE ANNUAL.

# R. A. HOSKINS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

41 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

PAAP STORAGE!

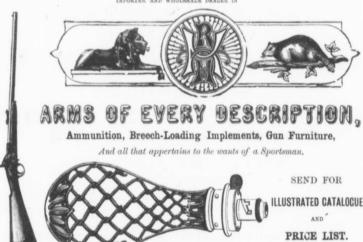
Warehouse Receipts Granted. Premises large, quite new, and quite dry.

R. A. HOSKINS & CO., Auctioneers, 41 Front Street West, Toronto.

#### R. H. KILBY,

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DRALER IN





THE HOST ELEGANT, COSTLY AND PERFECT HOTEL IN THE DOMINION.

This HeI acknowledges no rival, either in its management, appointments or location. In the latter respect it affords its guests a charm, and unobstructive view of Lake Ontario, The Finest Waterscape View in Canada. It has 250 rooms, furnished with all moder improvements.

McGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors.

By its Uniformly Excellent Quality and Neatness of Style,

# THE COOK'S FRIEND

#### BAKING POWDER

HAS MADE ITSELF

THE FAVOITE with DEALERS as well as CONSUMERS.

# W. D. McLAREN,

55 COLLEGE STREET.

MONTREAL,

Proprieto of the Trade Mark.

Liberal Inductionts to the Wholesale Trade.

# W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

Y NUN STREET, MONT

IMPORTERS OF

# Pig Tron, Bar Pron, Boiler Plates,

CANADA PLATES, TIN PLATES,

Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes,

Ingot Tin
Ingot Copper
Sheet Copper
Antimony
Sheet Zinc
Ingot Zinc
Pig Lead
Dry Red 'Lead
Dry White Lead

Rivets
Iron Wire
Steel Wire
Glass
Paints
Fire Clay
Plue Covers
Fire Bricks
Veined Marble
&c., &c.

Roman Cement
Portland Cement
Canada Cement
Paving Tiles
Garden Vases
Chimney Tops
Pountains
Drain Pipes
Patent Encaustic'aving Tiles

MANUFACTURERS OF SOFA, CHAIR AND BED \$PRINGS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

D. MOORE & CO.,

IRONFOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS.

Stoves, Tin, Iron, Copper, Zinc & Stamped Ware.

All kinds of TINSMITHS' TOOLS and GENERAL TRADE SUPPLIES.



DENNIS MOURE,

WM LEUTEN BORING



ESTABLICED 1828.

DRY GOODS, RETAIL,

The finest assortment in the Dominion at the most reasonable prices.

THE RECOLLET HOUSE,

Corner Notre Dame & St. Helen St., MONTREAL,

BROWN & CLAGGETT.

Oriers by mail or telegraph receive prompt attention. Special discount to country lealers. Parcels containing an assortment of any line of goods will be sent on pprobation to any part of Canada, thus enabling those at a distance to make a prsonal selection from our large and varied assortment.

N.B.-Marriage and Mourning Outfits supplied in all their details.

P. G. CLOS.

JNO. SLOAN.

ALEX. JARDINE.

# P. G. CLOSE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

# WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 59.61 and 63 FRONT STREET,

TORONTO.

Special attention given torEAS.

#### MACNAB AND MARSH,

WHOLESALE

# HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

5 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS OF

#### SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

A large Stock of Blasting, Sporting and Fancy Brands on hand. Agents for the celebrated English Chilled Shot—All sizes in Stock.

FOUNDRY FACINGS of all kinds, of which a LARGE STOCK is always kept on hand.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED BREECH-LOADING GUNS made by W. W. GREENER, Winner in all three classes at the great "Field" Trial of 1875.

Also Agents for the CELEBRATED POWDER made by the OHENTAL POWDER COMPANY of BOSTON.

JOHN MACNAB.

T. HERBRT MARSH.



#### WALKER & WISEMAN,

#### WOOD-ENGRATERS

97 ST. JAMES ST'EET,

MONTREAL.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

JOHN BURNS.

#### THOMSON & BUINS,

IMPORTERS OF

#### HARDWARE, CHINA & EATHENWARE,

18 and 20 Front Steet West,

TOBONT

#### PREFACE-1876.



HE Publishers of the Canadian Mercantile Annual for 1876 extend a hearty greeting to their numerous Advertising patrons, and the business public among whom it circulates. Encouraged by the popularity and increasing demand for the Annual in all parts of Canada, we have used special exertions to make the volume for 1876 of an attractive character. The printing and binding were placed in the hands of the well-known house of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, and has been performed, as the handsome appearance of the volume testifies, in the most acceptable manner.

The business of Canada during the past year has passed through a period of unusually hard times, which has been severely felt in nearly all departments of trade. There has been a large contraction in our commerce; partial stagnation in business, arising from excessive importations and over-trading; and unusual scarcity of money. On one or two occasions unmistakable symptoms of a crisis appeared, and numerous failures and wide-spread losses have taken place. The year has been a trying and exciting one in Canadian business circles, and these circumstances throw special interest around the contents of the Annual for 1876, which bear largely upon the subject.

We would draw particular attention to the articles touching on the Commerce of the Dominion, the Failures during 1875 throughout Canada, the Relative Trade of the Various Provinces, Canada as a Maritime Power, Hard Times and the Dry Goods Trade, and the Comments and Statistics bearing on Fire and Life Insurance Business. A deep interest is naturally felt among traders in regard to the new Insolvent Act, and we present, therefore, a concise and valuable digest of its most important provisions; a short summary will also be found of the Acts just put in operation for the Inspection of Weights and Measures, and certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce. The Tables bearing on the numerous Postal changes during the year, and the Schedules of the Tarifis of Canada, the United States, and Newfoundland, will be found most useful; and the same may be said, in view of the present hard times, of the article upon the Law Courts existing in the principal Provinces for the Collection of Debts.

Notwithstanding the dulness of business, the Mercantile Annual for 1876 presents probably a larger array of advertisements than on the occasion of any previous issue. Its success in this respect entitles it to be called the Advertising Register of the Dominion, and fully bears out the expectation we had when embarking in the enterprise, that first-class houses would promptly appreciate the advantage of having their advertisements constantly before the traders of the country in a bound, permanent and attractive form. Nor is the Annual less acceptable in this respect to the Trade generally, who have only to take it from the head of their desks to find the names, addresses and specialties of the leading houses in the Trade, who can confidently be relied on to fulfil satisfactorily all orders with which they may be entrusted.

The Large Edition published for 1876 will be immediately circulated throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and we have every confidence that the Business Community will both appreciate and acknowledge the increasing value and importance of the publication.

DUN, WIMAN & CO., Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Halifax and St. John.

# HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

# FURS, HATS, CAPS,

AND

#### STRAW GOODS.

(WHOLESALE ONLY.)

SPECIALTIES :

#### Large Trade in Buffalo Robes.

EXPORTERS OF RAW FURS.

Corner St Peter and Recollet Streets, Opposite Gaverhill's Block,

#### DIXON, SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

# OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING

ANT

#### FIRE ENGINE HOSE.

First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa, Sept., 1875.

From the " Mail," Oct. 2nd, 1875-

LEATHER BELTING.—We call the attention of manufacturers and others using leather belting to the advertisement of Messrs. Dixon, Smith & Co., of this city. At the Provincial Exhibition held in Ottawa last week, the first prize was awarded to belting of their manufacture, though placed in competition with belting made by Messrs. J. B. Hoyt & Co., of New York, and other makers. This is a distinction of which Messrs. Dixon, Smith & Co. may justly feel proud, and ought to show the folly of people importing their belting from the United States when they can obtain an article equally good at a less price at home.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

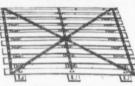
81 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

#### H. WHITESIDE & Co., Mholesale Spying Bed, Mattress and Bedding Manufacturers.

WHITESIDE'S IMPROVED SPRING BED

Patented in Canada.

May 1st, 1874.



Pat. in United States. Oct. 6th. 1874.

Possessing all the superior merits of "Whiteside's Patent Spring Bed" with increased elasticity and strength, and the property of Folding to a convenient compass for shipping.

Whiteside's Patent Spring Bed, the leading Spring Bed in Canada for the past

Whiteside's Patent Camp Bed with leg attachments, forming a Spring Bed and Bedstead combined.

Mattresses and Bedding of every description.

Agents for Canada for the Montpelier Manufacturing Company, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

FACTORY:

66 College Street,

WAREROOMS:

977 St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL



#### THE WANZER

SERIES OF

# SEWING MACHINES

Comprise the following, viz.:

The Little Wanzer, to work by hand or foot.

The Wanzer A, straight race, to work by hand or foot,

The Wanzer F, with reversible feed, specially adapted for families and light manufactures.

The Wanzer D, with four motion drop feed, for tailors and heavy manufactures.

The Wanzer E, with wheel feed, for leather work and general manufacture.

These machines have attained a world-wide reputation, a substantial proof that they meet the requirements of the Public.

R. M. WANZER & CO.,

Manufacturers, Hamilton, Ont.

#### FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA.

HE Foreign Trade of Canada has grown quite rapidly since Confederation took place, and an examination of the Statistics relating to it is at once most interesting and instructive. The trade of Old Canada (Ontario and Quebec) increased from \$29,703,497 in the year 1850, to \$94,791,860 during the year before Confederation, but mark the rapid advance since that time:—

1867-8											\$129,553,184
1868-9				-							127,876,951
1869-70			-		_	-	-				144,811,093
1870-71											161,121,100
1871-2	-				180		-		-		190,348,779
1872-3		-									217,304,516
1873-4	-		-		-	-	-				216,756,097
1874-5								-		-	197,505,636

There is a considerable falling off in the figures of 1874–5 as compared with those of 1872–3. This point will be found considered in the article headed "The Commerce of the Dominion during 1873–4 and 1874–5," and no doubt arises from no want of prosperity on the part of Canada, but is simply the natural contraction which invariably succeeds several successive years of commercial expansion. Whilst the large increase in our imports and exports since 1867 is a matter for congratulation, it must be admitted that there has been a very great difference between the value of each. Divided up into exports and imports, the trade of the years mentioned above is as follows:—

										IMPORTS.										EXPORTS.
1867-8					-					\$71,985,306		-		-						\$57,567,888
1868-9 -		-		-		-		-		67,402,170	-		-		-		-	-		60,474,781
1869-70	-				-		-			74,814,339				-		*			-	73,573,490
1870-1 -		-		-		-		-		86,947,482	-				*					74,173,618
1871-2	-				-				-	107,704,895		-		-						82,639,663
1872 - 3 -				-						127,514,594								-		89,789,922
1873-4	-		*						*	127,404,199				-		-				89,351,928
1874-5 -								-		119,618,657	*						-	-		77,886,979
Total since Confederation:	}		ı		-		-		*	\$783,391,612						-				\$605,458,269

The increase in our exports is shown by these statistics to have been considerable—probably as large as can be expected. But the augmentation of our importations from Great Britain and Foreign Countries is something unprecedented in our previous history. We began in 1867 with our imports of \$72,000,000 in round numbers; five years later, or in 1872–3, we find them \$127,500,000! This is nearly double in five years! The excess in the value of our imports as

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AGE:

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IRON,

Extra Sw Carpet To Channel I ing Nails,

es Our

AL

Rolling

Office

# THOMAS C. KERR & CO.,

HAMILTON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in



Always on hand a Full Stock of

## CANADIAN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ELORA CARPETS.

PILLOW, HERSEY AND CO.,

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

# RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOES,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CUT NAILS, RAILWAY AND SHIP SPIKES,

IRON, STEEL, ZINC, AND COPPER SHOE NAILS AND SHOE TACKS.

Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholsterers' Tacks, B. B. B. Iron Tacks, Large Head and Leathered Carpet Tacks, Gimp, Brush, Lace, Zinc and Copper Tacks, Hungarian, Zinc Shank, Hob and Channel Nails, Patent and Common Brads, Trunk, Clout, Cigar Box, Hame, Chair and Finishing Nails, Pressed and Clinch Nails, Slating, Common and Bost Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Points, &c.

ALSO, TINNED NAILS AND TACKS OF ALL KINDS.

#3" Our make of WINTER or SNOW SHOE will be introduced during January of this year.

Rolling Mill, Nail and Tack Factory—94 to 106 Mill St., south side Lachine Canal—Railway Spike and Horse Shoe Works—St, Patrick St.

Office and Warehouse: Nos. 3, 5 & 7 Custom House Square.

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7,888 4,781 3,490 8,618 9,663 9,922 ,928

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compared with our exports will be seen by the annexed exhibit to be unusually large :—

1867-8	the exc	ess was	\$14,417,418
1868-9	66	"	6,927,389
1869-70	66	66	1,240,849
1870-1	44	66	12,773,864
1871-2	66	66	25,065,232
1872-3	66	66	37,724,772
1873-4	66	* 44	38,052,241
1874-5	. 66	66	41,731,678

There is no necessity to moralize upon these statistics. To business men, who know anything of Commercial affairs, they tell their own tale. Ordinary deficiencies between imports and exports, make little difference; but these are extraordinarily large differences, and by the light they shed upon the present condition of Canadian trade, it can be plainly seen there has been extensive overimporting and over-trading, causing temporary dulness in business, and unusual scarcity of money. Another good harvest like that of the past season, however, will restore the Commercial equilibrium, when our Foreign Trade will again enter upon another term of expansion.

#### THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

HERE are now actually constructed and (with the exception of part of the Intercolonial) in operation in Canada over 4,000 miles of Railway! Besides these roads, there were in Ontario alone, at the close of last year, about 650 miles in the course of actual construction, whilst in all the Provinces, not to speak of the Pacific and North Shore (Quebec) lines, many other important works are about to be commenced. The data necessary to make up an exact statement of the mileage of completed Railways throughout the Dominion, is difficult to obtain; we have made up the following table, however, and it is at least approximately correct. It shows the roads now in running operation:—

	MILES.
Midland Railway	. 25
Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway	. 34
Canada Southern: -Fort Erie to Amherstburg 229; St. Clair to Court	-
wright 62; and Fort Erie to Niagara 30	. 311
Toronto Grey and Bruce	
Toronto and Nipissing	. 88
Great Western :- Main Line 229; Toronto Branch 39; Wellington Gre	y
and Bruce 195; Air Line 146; Sarnia Branch 51; Port Stanle Branch 25; Brantford Branch 8; Petrolia Branch 7	y
Branch 25; Brantford Branch 8; Petrolia Branch 7	. 634
Whitby and Port Perry	. 20
Carried forward	. 1303

01

# ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., Dry Goods, Wholesale, 325 Richmond Street,

S. A. RUSSELL & CO.,

LONDON, ONT.

IMPORTERS,

COMMISSION, RAILWAY SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES AND WATER PIPE,

A SPECIALTY.

Office-34 Front Street East, Toronto.

S. A. RUSSELL,

Newmarket.

WM. DOUGLAS.

Toronto.

# J. & J. PHTT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COLOURED AND FANCY

# Sheep skin mats,

White and Coloured Hearth Rugs,
Vellum Drum, Banjo and Tambourine Heads, all sizes.
Black and White Lamb and Sheep Skin Sleigh Robes,
OLD MATS CLEANED AND RE-COLOURED AT REASONABLE RATES.

WELLINGTON STREET (Opposite the Rope Walk), HAMILTON, ONTAR1O.

Brought forward
Brockville and Ottawa
206; Fort Erie to Goderich 148; Branches 172; Total 1387. Less portions in the United States 229
Midland:—From Port Hope to Lakefield and Orillia
Northern:—Toronto to Meaford 115; Muskoka Branch 39; Severn-bridge to Gravenhurst 12
Vermont Central:—St. John's to St. Arnaud's
South Eastern:—West Farnham to Richford
Quebec and Gosford (Wooden)
St. Lawrence and Industry
New Brunswick sections, say 366—total say
Windsor and Annapolis9
Total Mileage completed 4057
There are several Railways in course of construction in the different Pro-
inces, but it is difficult to obtain particulars regarding them in the Publi
Documents. According to a statement laid before the Local House last session
prepared by Mr. T. N. Molesworth, Public Works Engineer, the following Rai ways were then in course of construction in the Province of Ontario:—
MILE

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77.	MILES.
Midland Railway: -Extension from Orillia to Midland Bay	34
Toronto, Grev and Bruce :—Weston to Toronto	9
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora:—Harwood to Washburton	13
Kingstone and Pembroke Line	46
Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction	66
Grand Junction :—Belleville to Lindsay	$86\frac{1}{2}$
Credit Valley	186
Brantford to Port Burwell	50
Victoria Railway:—Lindsay to Kinmount	32
Port Dover to Stratford	60
London, Huron and Bruce, estimate	50
m + 1 3521 1 -itruncted	0221
Total Mileage being constructed	0025

The fust 3 notes i endorsed i had to pay, and i hope it will be jiss so with the next 3.

If yu want to find out just how mean, and dishonest, yu hav allwuss been, git a nominashun, and run for sum offiss.

Seckond luv, iz like a seckond case ov the measles, the pashunt iz sure to always hav it light.



Engravers,

Lithographers Printers,
169 Saint James Street, Montreal.

ATLANTIC PETROLEUM WORKS,
London, Ontario, Canada.

WATERMAN BROS.,
Refiners and Exporters of Petroleum,

AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Illuminating Oil.—The Celebrated Atlantic Brand—Wool Oil—Water white, well deodorized Benzine—Waterman's transparent Parafine Candles—Parafine Wax—Pressed Parafine and Olein Oils—Alaska Lubricator.

A Specialty.—Waterman's Head-light Oil, being especially manufactured for Lighthouses, Railroads, and out-door lights; it is the best and safest family Oil in use, non-explosive, and free from smoke or smell.

# MAURICE O'CONNOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Tea Merchants,

39 FRONT STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

Scotch Granite Monuments
THE LARGEST STOCK IN CANADA.

HURD & ROBERTS' Provincial Steam Marble, Mills,

Junction of Great Western and Hamilton and North Western Railways, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

303 22 57

158 70 127

25 43 34

39½ 138 92

57½
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34 9 13

46 66 86½

 $186 \\ 50 \\ 32$ 

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#### HARD TIMES AND THE DRY GOODS' TRADE.



HE year which has just closed has given a taste of hard times to the dry goods' trade, more particularly to many of those engaged in the importing line. There have been many failures, some of them for

large amounts; and some old and highly respectable houses, which have for decades been familiar names in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and St. John, have been forced to the wall.

When we come to examine into the causes which have brought about the existing hard times, it is quite easy to account for the fact so far as the dry goods' dealers are concerned. It is solely attributable to reckless over-importation, begotten of undue haste to amass fortunes during a few years of unusual commercial expansion. Importers have, in many cases, acted as if it were impossible to purchase and import too many goods from England and the Continent. The truth of this will be seen at a glance by the following statistics, which show how enormously our imports of dry goods have increased of late years. The exact values of our purchases each year since Confederation were as follows:—

1867-8	+		-								-	\$18,378,051.
1868-9		**		-		-				-		- 17,111,697.
1869-70	-				-		-		-		-	17,818,492.
1870-1				-		-		-				- 24,099,434.
1871-2	-		-						-		-	29,330,393.
1872 - 3				-		-		-		-		- 28,108,452.
1873-4					-		-		-		*	29,508,210.

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Here we see that nearly \$30,000,000 worth of dry goods alone were imported into Canada during the last year—for which we have returns—an increase of over 60 per cent. over the amount in 1867–8! During the same period our population probably did not increase 12 per cent., but yet all these immense purchases of foreign goods had to be pushed upon the market in some way, for they were largely bought upon credit. Nor were the articles of a character which may be classed as necessaries. Millions were invested in silks, satins, and other articles of luxury, which are almost unsaleable in times of commercial depression. The increased quantities of woollens and cottons imported were as follows:—

				COTTONS.				WOOLLENS.
1869-70	-			\$7,339,992.				\$6,968,552.
1870-1	-	-		9,077,198.	-	-		9,716,516.
1871 - 2		-	-	10,182,154.	-	-	-	11,735,351.
1872 - 3				10,076,214.				11,194,927.
1873 - 4	4 -	-	-	11,182,045.				11,297,598.

The dry goods' trade of Canada has been, and is, suffering, from the folly of making such enormous importations far beyond the public wants. The result

## CHRISTIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

# HATS, CAPS & FURS

STRAW GOODS, GLOVES, MITTS, &C.,

27 & 29 King Street West,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

#### NOW MANUFACTURING LARGELY IN

EVERY BRANCH.

39 FRONT STREET EAST,

TORONTO, ONT.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We call your attention to the fact that each year brings forth a new brand of Yeast, to cope with the

#### TWIN BROTHERS' DRY HOP YEAST

for Public favor, and no sooner does one die than another is started, only to share the fate of its predecessor. The latest that we have to announce is Mrs. Churchill's Hop Yeast, manufactured by Churchill & Co. of this City. It only lived long enough to fill the stores with poor yeast that can never be sold, and to a greater or less extent injure the credit of

#### DRY HOP YEAST.

They have sold their yeast at figures far below the cost that a good article can be manufactured for, and it should have been apparent to every mind that something was wrong; that they could not make good yeast for the price. The same can be said of every other yeast that has been started and failed in the Dominion.

For sixteen years the

#### TWIN BROYMERS, DRY MOP YEAST

has enjoyed the confidence of the trade, and to-day stands without a rival. We warrant every package to be fresh, and if it should not prove so, we hold ourselves ready at all times to make it good.

FACTORIES:

Yours truly,

WATERLOO YEAST Co.

T. L. BUCKLEE,

Manager.

New York. Waterloo, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. Detroit, Mich.

Peoria, Ill. Toronto, Ont.

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has been to completely over-stock the country with goods, which, being mostly bought on comparatively short time, importers have forced unduly upon the retail traders, and even at this late day there can be no doubt a large quantity of the \$30,000,000, worth of goods imported last year, lie on the shelves of dealers unsold, and at present unsaleable. The farming community, who are the great consuming class for dry goods, are in good circumstances, and quite able to buy; but they are abundantly supplied, and very sensibly refuse to purchase more than they require. Until, therefore, present stocks are reduced, and the burden of indebtedness decreased, there will be more or less hard times among the dry goods' trade, according as they have sinned in the direction this article points out.

#### INSPECTORS OF STAPLES.

HE Act passed by the Dominion Parliament for the Inspection of staple articles, such as wheat, flour, leather, fish, butter, beef, pork, &c. (37th Vic., chap. 45), is now in full operation. There are many changes in the law (see article headed "Inspectors of Staple articles of Canadian produce") as compared with the Inspection Act of 1873, which it repealed.

The following are the persons who, after examination, were appointed as Inspectors at the principal ports up to the 31st December, 1874:—

Inspectors at the principal	ports up to the 51st December,	10/4:	
Hamilton	John Smith	Flour, meal,	butter.
Ottawa	F. McCullough	Leather, raw	hides.
Toronto	Joseph Armstrong	do	do
do	Joseph Harris	Wheat and g	rain.
do	William Grey	Flour and me	eal.
Montreal	John Young,	do de	0
do	Thos. Bickerstaff	Wheat, other	grain.
do	Jas. Doheny	Beef and por	k.
do	Thomas Hawkins	Leather, raw	hides.
do	Dyde & Major	Pot and pear	l ashes.
do	L. E. Morin	Pickled fish,	fish oil.
	Benj. Rousseau		
	P. Patoine		
do	David Nolan	Beef and por	k.
	John J. Auld		fish oil.
Guysboro', N.S	.W. G. Scott	do	do
Halifax, N.S	E. J. Tobin	do	do
Richmond, N.S	E. C. Binet, of Arichat	do	do
Yarmouth, N.S	.R. Brown	do	do
Inverness, C.B	A. B. Skinner, Pt. Hastings	do	do
Victoria, C.B	D. McLeod, of St. Ann's	do	do
St. John's, N.B	Stephen Piercy	do	do 🙀
do	W. W. Elmslie	Leather, raw	hides.

Besides these Inspectors, several Deputies have been appointed for Montreal, whose names are as follows:—A. Masson, T. D. Quinn, H. Grenier, I. B. Langlors and Wm. Sutherland, three of the latter were appointed at the close of 1874.

TORONTO JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY.

W. C. MORRISOM,

Diamonds, Jewellery and Precious Stones,

-MANUFACTURER OF-

Masonic, Oddfellow and all Society Regalia.
9 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

G. R. RENFREW & CO., Hatters and Furriers. QUEBEC.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MOOSE NOCCASINS, SNOW SHOES & BUFEALO ROBES,

At the lowest possible rates.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

McGregor & Brother, windsor, ontario.

# BANKERS, SPECIE BROKERS,

And Dealers in all kinds of Exchange Bonds.

22 Drafts on New York, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and all the Principal Places in Canada.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold, Silver, Canada and American Money.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM PROPERTY.

## SMITH, COCHRANE & CO.,

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Boots and Shoes, Wholesale,

Corner St. Peter & St. Sacrament Sts.,

M. H. COCHRANB, CHARLES CASSILS, ABRAM SPAULDING,

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MONTREAL.

#### JANUARY, 1876.



HE ice-bound stream, the cutting gale,
The crunching snow and driving hail,
Attest old Winter's sway;
But still the sleigh-bell's merry noise,
Proclaims that Winter has its joys
To sweep dull care away.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	То	ronto.	Q	CEBEC.
& First Quarter	4		m. 06 am		m. 38 am
Full Moon	11	1	05 am	1	38 am
Last Quarter.	18	3	$32~\mathrm{am}$	4	05 am
New Moon	26	8	$24~\mathrm{am}$	8	57 am

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Dayof Month	Day of Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS,	of Y		Su	N.		Мо	on.		5	UN	,		Mo	ON.	
Day			Day	Ris	ies	Seta	R	lses	8	ets	Rises		Sets	Ri	ises	S	ets
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28 29 30	Fri Sat Sun	First train over Panama Rail'd1855	28 29 30	7 2 7 2 7 1	21	5 05 5 07 5 08	8	40	7 8 9	23	7 30 7 29 7 28	) 4	56 58 59	8	899	8 45 9 03 9 18	8 45 7 9 03 8 9 18 9

#### AVERY, BROWN & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1824.)

#### IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

fry Colours & Parnishes, Patent Medicines, Prugs and Medicines,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPICES, DYE-STUFFS, OILS, CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

&C., &C.

Office and Salerooms-7, 9 & 11 George Street. Warehouse-O'Connor's Wharf

HALIFAX, N.S.

# RANNEY'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

78 Prince William Street,

ST. JQHN, N. B.

Marine Risks Covered with the

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA OF PHILADELPHIA.

Lacorporated 1794. Cash Assets over \$4,500,000.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1835. Cash Assets over \$2,000,000.

INSURANCE CO. of the State of PENNSYLVANIA of PHILADELPHIA
Incorporated 1794. Cash Assets over \$600,000.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN

Incorporated 1844.

Cash Assets over \$600,000.

HENRY R. RANNEY,
Agent for New Brunswick.

#### FEBRUARY, 1876.



ND now the glittering Bay invites
Indulgence in the keen delights
Of Winter's healthful games:
The rapid skater plies his skill;
The "curling list" begins to fill

With well-remembered names.

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# CARBRAY AMD ROUTE

GENERAL

# COMMISSION, LUMBER

AND SHIPPING.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

T. W. CURRIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

Planed Lumber, &c.

CANAL BASIN,

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

F. CLEMENTSON & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE,

17 & 19 Dock Street, ST. JOHN, N.B.

CLEMENTSON BROTHERS,

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURERS.

HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE,

ENGLAND.

#### MARCH, 1876.



OW the loud groaning of the northern blest,
Betokens Winter breathing out his last,
And struggling with his fate.

And struggling with his fate.

The pendent icicle, the softening snow,
The later twilight's ruddy glow,
On Sol's bright car await.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	То	RONTO.	Q	BBEC.
& First Quarter.	3		m. 30 am		m. 03 am
Tull Moon		0	55 am	1	27 am
Last Quart'r	17	8	07 pm	8	40 pm
New Moon	25	2	$54~\mathrm{pm}$	3	$27~\mathrm{pm}$

nth			ear.			TOR	RON	TO.					QU	EBI	EC.		
Dayof Month	Day of Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	of Ye		SUN.			Mo	ON.		1	Bur	ί,		Mo	ON.	
Day			Day	Rise	s S	lets	Ri	ises	Se:	3	Ris	26	Sets	R	ises	S	ets
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28 29 30	Tues. Wed. Thu	Treaty of Amiens signed1802 War declared against Russia. 1854 Slave trade abol.inFrench dm.1815 Lord Metcalfe, GovGeneral. 1843 Slave trade abol.by Brit. Gov.1807	87 88 89 90	5 4	$   \begin{array}{c c}     9 & 6 \\     \hline     6 & 6 \\     \hline     4 & 6   \end{array} $	22 24	7		10 11	57 18 36 m	5 4 5 4	8646	3 24 3 25	6 6 7 7		10 11	04 28 49 m

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# Union Machine Works. PERKINS BROTHERS.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Steam Engines, Mill and other Machinery, DUKE STREET, OTTAWA.

#### CHINIC & BEAUDET

-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS IN-

Heavy and Shelf Hardware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT NAILS.

44 St. PETER ST., QUEBEC.

FIRST PRIZE AT THE EXPOSITIONS OF 1869 & 1870. DEPLOMA AWARDED AT EXHIBITION OF 1870.

B. LEDOUX,

CARRAGE MAKER,

Factory & Office, 125, Show Room, 131 & 133 St. Antoine St.

#### MONTREAL.

Mr. Bruno Ledoux begs to inform the public, his friends and strangers visiting Montreal, that he always keeps on hand a complete assortment of Elegant Family Carriages suitable for Summer and Winter. He has carried all honors at Provincial Exhibitions held in the last ten years.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS NEATLY DONE TO ORDER.

J. H. CLINT,

Lumber & Commission Merchant,

SAWN PINE AND SPRUCE LUMBER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Dressed and in the Rough,

ST. PAUL STREET, QUEEEC.

#### APRIL, 1876.



PRIL, the month that ever shrouds
The face of heaven with weeping
clouds;

These tears some tidings bring: Are they of grief that Winter dies? Or gladness taking this disguise To hail the dawn of Spring?

Moon's Phases.	Day.	То	RONTO.	QUEBEC.
First Quarter.	1	h. 10	m. 54 am	h. m. 11 27 am
Full Moon		2	21 pm	2 54 pm
Last Quarter	16	3	20 pm	3 53 pm
New Moon	24	1	$46~\mathrm{am}$	2 19 am
& First Quarter.	30	5	$09~\mathrm{pm}$	5 42 pm

E Day of	A 61 St 57 West Table		TORONTO,								QUEBEC.									
Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	A Jo	St	UN.			Мо	ON.			Sun			Мо	ON.					
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# J. & J. HEGAN & CO.,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

# DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

-AND DIRECT WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF-

#### COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS & WOOLENS,

FROM THE BEST BRITISH & FOREIGN MARKETS.

AND The Largest and best assortment of CARPETINGS in market, and kept constantly renewed.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Parks' Cotton warps and Grey Cottons in any quantity at mill prices.

J. & J. HEGAN & CO.,

27 & 29 Prince William, and 8 Water Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

#### MONTREAL SAFE AND LOCK WORKS.

#### CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

-MANUFACTURER OF-

# FIRE PROOF SAFES,

Also, Burglar Proof Safes, Iron Vault Linings,

IRON DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, IRON WINDOW FRAMES,

And every description of Iron Work for Public Buildings, Jails, Prisons, Registry Offices, etc., etc.

POWDER PROOF BANK & SAFE LOCKS, COMBINATION LOCKS, &c.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOM:

49 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

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#### MAY, 1876.



N

W Nature in her gayest robe is drest, And hails the gentle breathing of the West,

With all her charms displayed.

The feathered songster serenades his mate;

The bachelor resolves to try his fate, And woo some pretty maid.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	Toronto.	Quebec.
Full Moon	8	h. m. 4 35 am	h. m. 5 08 am
Last Quarter			8 42 am
New Moon			10 40 am
First Quarter.			1 03 an

nth	Day of		Year.	1		TO	ORC	)N'	ro.					QU	EBE	EC.		
f Mo	Day of Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	Jo		Su	N.			Mo	ON.		5	SUN			Мо	ON.	
Dayof			Day	Ri	868	Set	8	Ris	ses	Se	ets	Rise	5	Sets	Ri	ses	S	ts
2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 29 30	Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Mon. Tues. Sum Mon. Tues. Sum Mon. Tues. Sat Sat Sat Sat Wed. Thu Fri Sat Tues. Wed. Thu Tues. Wed. Thu Tues. Tues	St. Philip and St. James. Batt. of Amarantu, Portugal. 1809 Capt. Loss s. for dis. N. W. pas. 1818 The Pope b. in effigy at Paris. 1791 France formed into an empire 1804 Fearful rioting in Philadelphia1944 3rd after Easter. Americans evacua. York, U.C.1813 Schiraz, Persia, d. earthquake1853 SS. Schiller wr. off Scilly Isles1875 Ross s. in search of Franklin. 1848 Meerut mut. & 1st bloodshed. 1859 Jamestown, Virginia, settled. 1607 4th after Easter. Industrial Exhibition at Paris1855 Earthquake in Syria	124 125 126 127 128 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151	444444444444444444444444444444444444444	51 50 49 47 46 44 43 42 41 39 38 37 36 35 31 30 29 28 27 26 21 22 22 22 22 22	7 0 0 7 7 0 0 7 7 7 0 0 7 7 7 1 1 7 7 1 1 7 7 7 1 1 7 7 7 1 2 7 7 2 2 7 7 2 2 7 7 2 2 7 7 3 3 7 7 7 3 3 7 7 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 7	03 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1	11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 19 10 11 11 11 12 12 12 13 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	50 05 17 26 35 43 51 59 06 07 00 44 m 20 49 13 34 35 23 57 43 44 56 16 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 pm 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 11 a 0 0	58 24 45 04 23 41 02 26 56 31 15 07 08 12 18 25 133 42 52 07 26 49 13 29 49 13 29 59 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	4444443333444444444444444444444444444	4 21 98 65 32 198 76 43 22 10 98 76 43 22 10	7 137 147 157 177 177 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 18	11 pm 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 11 a 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 6 8 9 10 p0	41 159 14 26 38 49 00 11 19 22 25 58 m 31 59 20 38 55 11 27 47 12 43 26 26 27 47 19 27 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 4	2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 8 10 11 pm 1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 a 0 0 0	35 55 20 44 35 m 06 3

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# SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT

THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD.

#### FOR OUTWARD APPLICATION ONLY.

#### GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

I warrant this to be the best known remedy for Rheumatism, Piles, Salt Rheum, and all eruptions of the skin, Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Lameness, &c., &c. It seldom if ever fails to cure Spavin, Ringbone, Windgalls, Scratches, Sweeny, Saddle and Harness Galls, Horse Distemper and most diseases to which domestic animals are subject.

SAMUEL SHORT, Greenwich, K.C., writes under date Oct. 12th, 1875.—"I have been afflicted with RHEUMATISM for many years and have used various remedies without relief. It gives me pleasure to say that your Spracea's Vesuviak Lishiexp has, in a few weeks, produced a perfect cure. In a severe case of PILES it has given more relief than I ever expected to derive from any medicine, and many of my neighbours who have used it join me in recommending it to be the best Liniment ever used.

MARTIN JAMES BREEN, St. John, N. B., says that, after being troubled with a pain in and around the heart, and in the left shoulder for many weeks, he found a perfect remedy in Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment. One half of a 30 cent bottle effecting a radical cure.

HOWARD D. GRAY, Havelock, K. C. writes that he was troubled by a BONE FELON for six months, so severe that he was unable to attend to his business. Pieces of hone were frequently discharged from the linger, the tried several doctors, several patent medicines, but without avail; as a last resort he produced a 30 cent but the of Spincer's Vescular Lindberg, one half of which effected a perfect cure. So Mr. Gray writes under date

GEORGE GROVE, 16 Nelson Street, St. John, N.B., writes:—"After suffering with RHEUMATISM for several months, and using many so called remedies, without avail, I procured a bottle of Spexosa's Vessuylan Linnmars, the use of which, in forty-eight hours, effected a perfect cure. I calculate that one 30 cent bottle of this Liniment would cure any case of Rheumatism that has ever come under my observation." So Mr. Grove writes, October 9th, 1875.

GEORGE HUME, Fredericton, N. B., Proprietor of Long's Hotel, says:—"I have used all the various Liniments in the Market, all that are advertised, all that have been generally recommended, but I have found none so good for sprains, bruises, harness galls, cuts and lameness, as Senxens's Vesuvian Liniment. Mr. Hume has been engaged in Staging for many years, and he knows whereof he speaks."

W. H. ADAMS, St. John, N. B., has no hesitation in saying that Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment is all it professes to be. One 30 cent bottle has accomplished in his family what the Dectors could not effect. Pain, time and money saved by its use.

JOHN SPROUL, Sussex, N. B., Proprietor of that popular Hotel, the Olive House, writes, that after being disabled many months by RHEUMATISM he finds himself totally cured by the use of one bottle of Spencer's

ANTHONY HARDING, St. John, N.B., certifies that after years of suffering with RHEUMATISM, he has been radically cured by a few applications of Spencha's Veruna Linners.

He also certifies that it is a positive cure for PILES, and the best remedy for cuts, bruises, etc., that has

ever come under his observation.

DUNCAN McISAAC, Little Judique, C. B., testifies that Spencer's Vesuvian Linment is the best remedy for RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS that can be had. He writes for a supply, in order that his neighbours may be benefited, as he has been by its use.

WILLIAM LAMBERT, St. John, N. B., advises me under date Nov. 24th, 1875, that for some four years he has been tormented by RHEUMATISM in the region of the heart. He has applied to physicians for relief, has used many patent medicines, but in no instance obtained relief, until he procured a bottle of SPENCER'S VESUVIAL LINIMENT, the use of which according to directions resulted in an immediate and perfect cure.

THOMAS GUEST & Co., Yarmouth, N. S., advise me this day (Nov. 30th, 1875), that at their instance, a highbour whose hands had been raw with SALT RHEUM for many years, procured a bottle of Sprence's Yesuvian Liniment, by which he was totally cured in thirty days. Thus 30 cents, judiciously spent, have effected what hundreds of dollars injudiciously used, were powerless to perform.

Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment is put up in bottles at 20 cts.; 30 cts.; and 40 cts. each, also large bottles at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

H. L. SPENCER, MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, 20 NELSON ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.

IOON. Sets

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08 am 42 am 40 am

03 am

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#### JUNE, 1876.



OW is the interesting time,
When summer in its youthful prime,
Sheds hope on all around;
Rich promise that the grateful soil
Will well repay the farmer's toil,
On every side is found.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	TORONTO.	Quebec.
Full Moon	6	h. m. 7 19 pm	h. m. 7 52 pm
Last Quarter		$9~56~\mathrm{pm}$	10 29 pm
New Moon	21	$4~59~\mathrm{pm}$	5 32 pm
& First Quarter.		9 56 am	10 29 am

mth			Year.		-	TOR	ON	TO.		-			QU	JEBEC.					
of Mo	Day of Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	Jo	St	IN.			Mo	ON.		S	UN.			Mo	ON.			
Day	Day of Week.		Day	Rises	S	ets	Ri	ses	S	ets	Rise	5 8	Sets	Ri	ises	S	ets		
1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Thu Fri Sat Sun Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Mon. Tues. Won. Tues.	SS. Vicksburg foun. off C. Race1875 Gordon riots in London	153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166	4 20 4 20 4 19 4 18 4 18 4 18 4 18 4 17 4 17 4 17 4 17	77777777777777777777777777777777777777	m. 356 36 37 38 39 40 40 42 42 42 43	h. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 11 a 0	m. 26 34 42 50 56 58 42 20 51 16 38 57 m	h. 1 1 2 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	m. $33$ $47$ $07$ $30$ $58$ $31$ $12$ $02$ $00$ $03$ $07$ $14$ $21$ $27$	h. m. 4 09 4 08 4 07 4 07 4 06 4 06 4 06 4 06 4 06 4 06	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	.m. 46	h. 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 9 10 111 11 11 11 11	m. 28 39 50 00 09 13 09 56 33 01 24 43 59 m	h. 11 12 23 33 4 56 7 9 10 11	m. 28 39 58 18 44 15 55 45 44 48 56 05		
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Sat Sun Mon Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Mon., Tues. Wed. Thu	St. Aban.  1st after Trinity.  Battle of Blenheim	169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181	4 17 4 18 4 18 4 18 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 20 4 20 4 21 4 22	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	44 44 45 45 45 45 46 46 46 46 46 46	0 1 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 11 p0	55 19 49 29 21 30 50 14 37 54 07	3 4 5 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 11 a	00 19 42 02 16 12 55 27 53 14 35 52 m	4 05 4 05 4 05 4 06 4 06 4 06 4 07 4 07 4 07	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	56 56 57 57 58 58 58 58 58	0 1 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 11 p0 1	10 36 13 04 14 35 02 29 49 05 18 30 41	3 4 5 7 8 9 10 10 10 11 11 11 a	05 28 54 16 30 25 06 35 58 15 32 48		

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THE

# AMERICAN HOTEL,



## CORNER FRONT AND YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

This old established and popular Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been remodelled and enlarged by an additional story. The House now contains about 100 rooms, making it ONE OF THE LARGEST HOTELS IN THE CITY. It has been newly furnished throughout, and will now be found complete in all its appointments. No effort will be spared to make this establishment first-class in every respect, and the Proprietor hopes, by strict PERSONAL attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a large share of the public patronage so long enjoyed by this Hotel.

GEORGE BROWN, Prop'r.

THE

# RUSSELL HOUSE,

Ottawa, Canada.

J. A. GOUIN,

PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL IS

The Largest and only First-class House in the City.

IT IS FITTED, FURNISHED AND KEPT AS AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE

First-class Hotel, combining Modern Elegance, Comfort and Economy.

IT HAS AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS,

And is delightfully and centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Parliament Buildings, the Post Office, and all the points of interest.

BEC.

2 pm 9 pm 2 pm 9 am

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### JULY, 1876.



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OW the fierce radiance of the noontide ray,
With ardent beam proclaims the God
of day,
Oppressive in his might.
The panting cattle seek the grateful

shade,
The tender flowers of morning droop and fade,
To bloom again at night.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	TORONTO.	QUEBEC,
Full Moon	6	h. m. 10 20 am	h. m. 10 53 am
Last Quarter	14	8 37 am	9 10 am
		$11\ 35\ \mathrm{pm}$	********
New Moon .	21		0 08 am
& First Quarter.	27	10 01 pm	10 34 pm

Month			ear.		TO	RON'	го,		1		QU	EBE	C.		_
of Mo	Day of Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	of Y	St	N.		Мо	on.	7	Su	N.		Мо	ON.	
Dayof			Day	Rises	Sets	Ris	ses	Se	ts	Rises	Sets	Ris	ses	Se	ets
		Dominion Day.  3rd after Trinity.		h, m. 4 22 4 23	7 45	3	m. 43 48	0	35		7 57	3	m. 52 01	0	m. 24 47
3	Mon. Tues.	Str. Persia laun. at Glasgow. 1855 Decl. of American Independ. 1776 Gold sover, of Eng. put in cir.1814	185 186	4 23 4 24	7 45	5 6	51 50 39	1 2	314	11 1 i2	7 57 7 57	6 7	04 04 54	1	16 53 40
6	Thu Fri	Cromwell's 1st Parliament m.1653 Col. Simcoe, LieutGovernor.1792 Destructive fire at Montreal. 1852	188 189	4 25 4 26	7 44 7 44 7 43	8 8 9	$\frac{20}{53}$	3 4	53 4 55 4 00 4	1 13 1 14	7 55	9	$\frac{33}{04}$ $\frac{29}{29}$	4	36 40 47
10	Mon. Tues.	4th after Trinity. Fort of Gibraltar taken b Brit. 1704 Black Rock taken by the Brit. 1813	193	4 28 4 29	7 45	2 10 2 10	20	8 9	06 12 18	1 17 1 18	7 54 7 53	10 10	46 06 21	7 9	56 05 14
13	Thu Fri	Canada invad. by U.S. volun.1812 Cap. Cook sail. on his sec. voy.1772 Jerusalem taken by Crusaders1099 St. Swithin.	195	4 30 4 31	7 41 7 40	1 10 1 10 0 11 9 11	58 19	11 pm	30 43		7 52 7 51	10 11	36 53 11 35	11 pm	22 31 47 05
16	Sun Mon .	5th after Trinity. Dr. Watts, born1674 Lady Franklin, died1875	198	4 33 4 34	7 39 7 38	9 a 8 0	m.	3 4	17 37 51	4 22 4 23	7 49 7 48	a 0	m 05 48	3 4	27 50
19 20 21	Wed. Thu Fri	Quebec capit. to the English. 1629 Spanish Armada defeated	$\frac{201}{202}$	4 36 4 37 4 38	7 36 7 37 7 34	5 3 4 4		6 7 8		4 25 4 27 4 28	7 47 7 46 7 45	1 3 4	47 03 29 58	7 7 8	10 58 38
25	Mon Tues.	6th after Trinity. Battle of Niagara	207	4 41 4 42	7 3			9 9	16 36 56 16	4 31 4 32	7 41 7 40	8	$\frac{24}{45}$ $\frac{6}{16}$	9	18 36 52 10
29	Thu. Fri Sat	St. Joseph of Arimathea. Second battle of Talavera1809 Earthquake at Guatemala1773	209 210 211	4 44	7 29 7 20 7 20	9 pm 7 1 6 2	32 40	10 11 11	37 02 32	4 34 4 36 4 37	7 38 7 37 7 36	pm 1 2	128 40 51	10 10 11	28 50 17
3	Mon	. 7th after Trinity. Diamond Koh-i-noor br. to Eng. 1850								4 38 4 39					52 m

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BY

# HOTEL.

ST. LOUIS STREET.



This Hotel, which is unrivalled for SIZE, STYLE and LOCALITY, in Quebec, is open throughout the year for Pleasure and Business Travel.

It is eligibly situated near to, and surrounded by the most delightful and fashionable promenades—the Governor's Garden, the Citadel, the Esplanade, the Place d'Armes, and Durham Terrace—which furnish the Splendid Views and Magnificent Seenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which is unsurpassed in any part of the world. any part of the world.

say have the word.

see The Proprietors, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto enjoyed, inform the public that this Hotel has been thoroughly Renovated and Embellished, and can now accommodate about 500 visitors; and assure them that nothing will be wanting on their part that will conduce to the comfort and en joyment of their guests.

WILLIS RUSSELL & SON, Proprietors.

### LONDON HOUSE.

Market Square, ST. JOHN, N.B.

#### DANIEL AND BOYD.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

From the leading Markets of Great Britain, Ireland and France, &c.

#### OUR DEPARTMENTS:

Gloves, Hosièry, Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.—Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, &c.—London Goods in Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons, Laces, Hats and Millinery—Manchester Goods in White and Grey Oottons, Shirtings, Ticks, Denims, &c.—Scotch Goods in Table and Bed Linens, Ginghams, Winceys, Ducks, &c.—Flannels Blankets, Rugs, Camp Materials.—Haberdashery in Trimmings, and Small Wares of every kind.

#### CLOTHS.

West of England Broad and Narrow Pilots, Beavers, Venetians, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Waterproofs, Homespuns, &c. CLOTHING.

Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Pilot Reefing, Turnovers, Overalls, Shirts, Socks, Mits, '&c., specially adapted to our Country's Trade, Cotton Warps, &c.

BY WEEKLY STEAMERS WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING FRESH STOCK.

DANTEL & BOYD.

BEC. n 3 am

0 am 8 am

4 pm

DN. Sets

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### AUGUST, 1876.



OW harvest calls the reaper to the field,
The products of his former toil to
yield,
And fills his barns with food.
The faithful earth is not a niggard
friend,
But pays with ample interest what we
lend,
And proves its credit good.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	Tore	ONTO.	QUEBEC.					
Full Moon	5	h. 1	m. 20 am		m. 53 am				
Last Quarter		4 4	40 pm		13 pm				
New Moon		7 (	)7 am	7	40 am				
First Quarter.		0 !	59 pm	1	32 pm				

OF

Month			ear.		TOF	ONTO		1	QU	EBEC.	
of Mc	Day of Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	of Y	St	n.	М	oon.	S	UN.	M	OON.
Day			Day	Rises	Sets	Rises	Set	a Rise	Sets	Rises	Sets
23 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 177 188	Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Sun Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat  Tues. Wed. Thu Fri	Abol. of slav. in Brit. Empirel S34 Col. V. Baker dis. H. M. servicel 875 1st stone laid of Bank of Eng. 1732 Hans Christian Andersen d 1875 St. Oswald. Sth after Trinity. Battle of ThermopyleB.C. 480 U.S. troops evacu. Canada 1812 Impris. for debt abol. in Eng. 1844 St. Lawrence. Barbadoes des. by a hurricanel 831 Battle of Kunersdorf 1759 9th after Trinity. Inaug of Statue to Guttenberg 1837 Assumption. [1848 Conflagration at Constantinople Fred. the Great of Prussia d 1786 Yacht Alberta ran d. Mistletoel 875	215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231	h.m. 4 49 4 50 4 51 4 52 4 54 4 55 64 4 57 6 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5	h,m	h. m 5 38 6 20 6 56 7 24 8 09 8 20 9 44 9 00 9 20 9 44 10 11 10 56 11 44 a m 0 5 5 2 13 3 33	h. 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	n. h. m 52 4 4 4 44 4 4 51 4 4 5 51 4 4 5 57 4 4 5 60 6 6 6 60 6	h.m. 17 3227 30 87 2947 27 77 246 77 246 77 227 18 87 137 12 17 20 17 15 67 7 12 17 20 17 12 17 20 17 12 17	h. m. 5 53 6 34 7 08 7 34 7 55 8 13 8 28 8 43 8 59 9 16 10 39 11 30 a m 0 37 1 58 3 25 3 25	h. m. 1 28 2 30 3 37 4 47 5 57 6 7 07 6 8 15 9 24 6 10 36 11 52 11 52 12 31 13 49 4 55 5 52 6 6 28 6 6 57
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Sun Wed. Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Sun Mon. Tues. Wed.	Raleigh sailed on his last voy.1617 10th after Trinity. Revolution at Santa Fe	233 234 235 236 237 238 240 241 242 243	5 10 5 13 5 14 5 15 5 16 5 17 5 18 5 19 5 21 5 22	6 56 6 54 6 52 6 51 6 49 6 47 6 46 6 44 6 42 6 41	6 2: 7 3: 8 5: 10 0: 11 1: pm2: 1 3: 2 3: 3 3: 4 1: 4 5:	2 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	38 5 00 58 5 00 18 5 00 39 5 00 03 5 10 31 5 1 005 5 1 47 5 1 37 5 1 m 5 1 35 5 1	0 6 54	6 17 7 37 8 54 6 10 09 11 24 2 pm 37 1 47 8 2 51 7 3 47 7 4 33 5 09	7 39 7 7 56 8 13 8 31 8 52 9 17 9 49 10 30 7 11 20 3 a m 0 19

# W. H. THORNE & CO. HARDWARE & MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

## MILL SUPPLIES & FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

WHOLESALE STORE, - - - - CANTERBURY STREET; RETAIL STORE, - - - MARKET SQUARE, COR. DOCK STREET.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.

# HARRIS & CAMPBELL, Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Sussex St., near Queen's Wharf; Sparks Street, near O'Connor's,

OTTAWA.

OFFICE, -SUSSEX STREET.

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# WULCAN IRON WORKS, WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA.

ALEXANDER FLECK.

PROPRIETOR.

Having been appointed Sole Manufacturer for the Dominion of Canada, of

### ROBERTSON'S PATENT OSCILLATING PISTON ENGINE,

(the cheapest and most economical in use) which received First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, 1875,

Is now prepared to fill orders for all sizes, from 3-horse to 40-horse power, and upwards, at once.

A large assortment on hand.

Also in Stock and in course of Manufacture, all sizes of Horizontal Engines, Steam and Force Pumps, Fleck's Patent Improved Tyler Water-Wheels; all kinds of Machinery for Factory, Saw and Grist Mills, Tanneries, &c.; Heavy and Light Castings of every description.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.

### SEPTEMBER, 1876.



OMONA now prefers her welcome suit,
And brings her offerings of luscious
fruit,

To magnify our debt:
The rosy apple bends the yielding twig;
The downy peach, the apricot, and fig,
In tempting order set.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	TORONTO.	QUEBEC.
Full Moon	3	h. m. 3 56 pm	h. m. 4 28 pm
Last Quart'r	10	$11\ 03\ \mathrm{pm}$	11 36 pm
& run Cameri	11		*******
New Moon	17	4 37 pm	5 10 pm
First Quarter.	25	6 46 am	7 19 am

Monts			ear.		7	ror	ON	TO.					QU	EBI	EC.		
OI M	Day of Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	Y of Y	St	JN.			Мо	on.			Su	N,		M	OON.	
Dayot			Day	Rises	Se	eta	Ri	ises	S	ets	Rise	35	Sets	R	ises	S	ets
2	Sat	St. Giles. Anniversary battle of Sedan1870 12th after Trinity.			6		5 6	53 14	2	45 52	5 2 5 2	0 6	h.m. 6 39 6 37 6 35	6		3	34
4 5 6	Mon. Tues. Wed.	Stoppage of British Bank Lon. 1856 Insurrection at Leghorn 1848 Mayflower s. fm Eng. for Amer. 1620	248 249 250	5 27 5 28 5 29	6 6	31 29 27	6 7 7	51 10 29	6 7 8	$\frac{06}{14}$ $22$	5 2 5 2 5 2	3 6 6	5 33 5 31 5 29	6 7	50 06 23	6 7 8	04 14 26
8 9 0	Fri Sat Sun	Montreal surr. to the English 1760 Allies captured the Malakoff .1855 United States first so called .1776 13th after Trinity.	$252 \\ 253 \\ 254$	5 31 5 32 5 33	6 6		8 9	53 21 56 40	pm 1	07 23	5 3 5 3 5 3	8 6 0 6 2 6 3 6	3 25 3 23	8	43 08 40 23		59
2	Tues. Wed.	America discov. by Columbus1492 Schr. sunk in the Mersey1873 Quebec tak. by Brit. u. Wolfe1759 Fenimore Cooper, novelist, d.1851	$\frac{256}{257}$	5 36 5 37	6	18 16 14 12	11	41 52 m 13		32 30 14 50	5 3 5 3	4 6 6 6 7 6	3 16 3 15		23 36 m 00	3 4 4	4
5	Fri	Slavery abolished in Mexico1829 C. of Good Hope surr. to Brit.1795 14th after Trinity. Battle of Antietam1862	259 260	5 39 5 41	6 6	10 08 06	2 3 5	34 55 13	5 5 6	19 41 01	5 3 5 4 5 4	961636	5 11 5 09 5 07	2 3 5	25 49 10	5 6	2 4 0
	Tues. Wed.	Battle of Antietam         1862           Battle of Poictiers         1356           William Maginn died         1842           St. Matthew         1842	$\frac{263}{264}$	5 45	6 6	01	7 8	28 42 55 07	67		5 4	5 6	05 03 01 59	7 9	29 46 01 17	6 6 7	1' 3' 5' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1' 1'
	Fri Sat Sun	Theodore Hook born	$\frac{266}{267}$ $\frac{268}{268}$	5 48 5 49 5 51	5 . 5 . 5	57 55 53	11 pm 1	18 23 23	8 8 9	$\frac{03}{40}$	5 49 5 49 5 5	3 5 9 5 0 5	57 55 53	11 pm 1	30 38 38		48 23 1
1	Tues. Wed.	Count Frontenac ar. in Canada 1689 St. Cyprian. Hyder Ali defeat. by British. 1782 South Sea Bubble explodes 1770	$\frac{270}{271}$	5 53 5 54	5 4	49 47	$\frac{2}{3}$	13 55 28 55	11 a 1	26 m	5 50 5 50 5 50 5 50	25	49 47		29 09 39 04	11 a	0'15 m
	Fri	St. Michael and all Angels.	273		5 4	44		18	1	38	5 50	5 5		4 4	24 41	1 2	28

# ENGINEER AND FOUNDER.

ST. VALLIER ST., QUEBEC.

-MANUFACTURER OF-

Marine, Stationary, and Locomotive Engines, Engine Boilers, Railway Work, Gasometers, Retorts, Pipes and Purifiers, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Mashing Machines, Brewery Pittings, and every description of Mill-wright and Smith Work, Brass Castings, etc., etc.

### ARTHUR FORDHAM,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

## LEATHER

And Shoe Findings,
148 UPPER WATER STREET,

HALIFAX, N.S.

### J. & R. O'NEILL,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

Huitish and Foreign Ary Hoods

CLOTHS, TWEEDS & TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

DOMINION BUILDINGS,

138 McGill Street, Montreal.

### JAMES A. EVANS.

(LATE BISHOP & EVANS.) Successor to T. Wesley & J. H. Murphy,

## Halifax Marble Works,

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

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Manufacturer of Polished Native Granite Monuments, Marble Mantels, Furniture and Plumbers Marble. 287 Baptismal Fonts and Monumental Work in all its branches.

A choice collection of Designs always on hand and sent to any address on application,

# Hutton Hole and Sewing Machine

#### KALLMEYER'S PATENT.

The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents
for the Dominion of Canada, for the BREMEN SEW-ING MACHINE JOINT STOCK COMPANY, and are now
prepared to execute orders for the celebrated

BUTTON-HOLE & SEWING MACHINE, Combined-

(Kallmeyer's Patent), and guarantee the same.

For particulars or circulars, apply to

MUNDERLOH & CO..

Sole Agents, MONTREAL-

## LEGGAT & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE

Boot & Shoe Manufacturers

OFFICE-108 MCGILL STREET,

### OCTOBER, 1876.



HIS is the month when Canada displays
A beauty unexampled, to the gaze
Of all who beauty prize.

The forest now assumes a gorgeous dress,

Composed of every form of loveliness,

Composed of every form of loveliness.

And steeped in richest dies.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	TORONTO.	QUEBEC.
Full Moon	3	h. m. 5 39 am	h. m 6 11 am
Last Quart'r		5 02 am	5 34 am
New Moon	17	4 39 am	5 12 am
First Quarter.	25	2 37 am	3 10 am

Month			Year.	Í	7	TOR	ON	TO.				QU	EB	EC.		
	Day of Week.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	Jo.	S	UN.			Мо	ON.		St	N.		Mo	OON.	
Dayof			Day	Rises	Se	ets	Ri	ises	S	ets	Rises	Sets	R	ises	S	Sets
1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Sun Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Sun Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sat Sun Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu Fri Sun Wed. Thu Fri Sun Mon. Tues. Wed. Wed.	16th after Trinity.  British cannonade Ogdensburg 1812 1st newspaper issu. at Buffalo 1811 Indepen. of Belgium declared 1830 Great hurricane at Havana 1768 Insurrection in Vienna 1848 Edgar A. Poe died 1849 17th after Trinity.  Battle of Savannah 1738 Benj. West, Painter, born 1738 Great Storm on River Ganges 1736 Naval vic. of Dutch over Span. 1573 Battle of Queenston Heights. 1812 D. O'Connell and his son arres. 1843 18th after Trinity.  Latimer & Ridley b. at Oxford 1555 Lord Palmerston died 1865 8t. Luke. Doctor Candlish died 1873 Dean Swift died 1745 The battle of Trafalgar 1805 19th after Trinity.  Wellington's 1st vict. Assaye 1803 30 yrs. war conclu. with treaty 1648 1st dlybaper at Rochester NY 1826 Russia decl. war aga. Gt. Brit. 1807	275 276 2776 278 278 282 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299	h.m. 5 57 58 66 016 6 026 6 036 6 076 6 086 6 116 6 126 6 136 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16	A. 555555555555555555555555555555555555	m. 411 39 38 36 35 33 311 29 27 25 23 21 19 18 16 15 14 13 11 09 07 05 03 01	h. 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 8 9 10 a 0 1 2 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 10 11 pm 0 1 1	m. 56 15 34 57 23 566 39 33 45 59 m 19 37 54 47 58 07 11 05 49 26 56	h. 3 5 6 7 8 9 11 pm 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11	m. 52 00 10 22 38 56 13 25 25 13 50 19 42 44 43 05 30 59 36 21 13	h.m. 6 00 6 01 6 02 6 03 6 05 6 06 6 06 6 12 6 13 6 6 16 6 16 6 17 6 18 6 19 6 22 6 23 6 25 6 27 7 3 8 3 8 3 9	h.m 5 395 5 385 5 365 5 345 5 325 5 265 5 265 5 185 5 165 5 145 5 135 5 095 5 075 5 065 5 045 5 025 5 055 6 045 5 055 6 055 055 6	h. 455566678910aa011244566791111pm111	m. 57 13 29 48 11 41 22 15 26 45 m 08 30 50 07 23 39 54 09 21 26	h. 344667810111 233344445566778810111	m. $48$ $48$ $59$ $111$ $26$ $45$ $06$ $26$ $40$ $40$ $40$ $27$ $01$ $26$ $47$ $05$ $22$ $38$ $57$ $19$ $46$ $20$ $03$ $55$ $56$
28	Sat	Columbus discovered Cuba1492 St. Simon and St. Jude. 20th after Trinity. End of last Crusade1270	$\frac{301}{302}$	6 31 6 33 6 34	4	56 55 54		41 01 18	1	28 ( 34 (		4 51 4 49 4 47	3	$\frac{45}{01}$	0 1 2	20 29 38
30	Mon.	End of last Crusade1270 Found.stone Blackfriar's Br. 1,1760	304	6 35	4	53 52	3	37 59	3	50 6	6 40	4 46	3 3	33 52	3 5	50

## W. E. PARMENTER, COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN

## Wool, Hides, Skins & Glue;

ALSO, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Gloves and Mitts, Fancy Coloured Wool Mats and Rugs, Sheepskin, Moroccos, &c.

79 COLBORNE STREET.

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# R. C. BRAYLEY & CO., Importers & Manufacturers' Agents

Wrapping Papers, Twines, Printing Papers, Writing Papers, Envelopes, SHIPPING TAGS, ETC.

Paper Bag Manufacturers, Printers, &c. 45 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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DEALERS IN

Paints, Zinc.

Sheet Iron.

Oils,

Ship Spikes, Tin. Window Glass, Oakum,

Tarred and

Cut Nails,

Dry Paper.

ALWAYS ON HAND-

## A Large & Varied Assortment of Shelf Hardware.

HAY & MANURE FORKS, RAKES, HOES, HORSE NAILS, ETC., ETC.

Agents for "Hubbard, Blake & Co's." West Waterville Scythes.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co.

### NOVEMBER, 1876.



OW a rude trumpet sounds upon the ear, And boldly speaks of winter coming near,

With all his bitter storms;
The vanguard of his army is at hand,
And nothing can restrain the ardent
band

That with his banner forms!

Moon's Phases.	Day.	TORONTO.	QUEBEC.
Full Moon	1	h. m. 6 13 pm	h. m. 6 46 pm
Last Quart'r.		11 59 am	0 32 pm
New Moon	. 15	7 30 pm	8 03 pm
TE-tout	23	11 09 pm	11 42 pm
& FirstQuart'r	24		

Month			Year.		T	RO	NTO				QU	EBE	C.		
	Day of Week.		Jo	St	JN.	1	M	00%		Su	N.		Мо	on.	
Day			Day	Rises	Set	8	Rises	8	ets	Rises	Sets	Ris	ses	Se	ets
1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Wed. Thu Fri Sat Sum Mon. Tues. Sum Mon, Tues. Sum Mon, Tues. Sum Mon, Tues. Thu Fri Sat Fri Sat Thu Trues.	### AU Saints Day.  Romilly died	306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326	Rises  h.m. 6 37 6 38 6 39 6 40 6 42 6 45 6 44 6 45 6 55 6 56 6 57 6 58 6 57 7 00 7 7 01 7 02	Set   h. m 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1. h	Rises  - m. 4 224 555 5 258 6 288 488 0 066 1 266 1 5 6 33 1 566 2 8 488 0 066 1 266 1 7 51 3 566 3 556 3 556 3 556 3 556 3 556 3 556 3 556 3 556 3 556 3 556	8 100 111 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 8 9	m. 18 36 56 12 18 18 12 52 47 08 29 48 08 32 59 59 14 04 04 08 08	Rises h.m. 6 44 6 46 6 48 6 50 6 50 6 52 6 54 6 56 6 57 7 07 7 02 7 04 7 05 7 11 7 12	Sets  h.m. 4 44 4 42 4 41 4 39 4 38 4 37 4 35 4 34 4 31 4 30 4 29 4 28 4 27 4 26 4 21 4 20 4 20	h. 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 a 1 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 10 11 1 pm 6	m. 12 41 19 11 16 33 55 18 m 38 54 09 23 37 51 03 11 10 59 37 07	h. 6 7 9 10 11 pm 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8	m. 24 45 08 26 33 26 03 31 52 10 28 44 02 22 46 17 57 47 44 49 57
22 23 24 25 26	Wed. Thu Fri Sat	Cecitia.         Bat. of Castella Nuovo, Italy 1796         John Knox died	327 328 329 330 331	7 03 7 05 7 06 7 07 7 08	4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2	9 pr 8 0 8 1 7 1 7 1	n21 ) 43   02   21   39	10 11 a 0 1	19 m 24 30 7	7 15 4 7 17 4 7 18 4 7 19	4 19 4 18 4 17 4 16	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21 36	a 1 0 :	04 12 m 20 29
$\frac{28}{29}$	Tues. Wed.	Princess Mary (of Teck) born 1853 Washington Irving died 1859 Stereotyping invented	333	7 11 7 12	4 20	5 2	22	3 5	38 7 51 7 08 7 28 7	7 22 4	1 15	2 :	53 13 38 11	3 5 6	15



# MATHUSHEK PIANOS.

EXCEL in volume of tone.

EXCEL in firmness and purity of tone.

EXCEL in voicelike quality of tone.

EXCEL in durability and keeping in Tune.

EXCEL for the concert room.

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Send to us for a descriptive catalogue, which also contains scores of Testimonials from Artists, Professional and Business men, all of whom pronounce the MATHUSHEK the finest Piano of the day.

Recent arrangements with the Company enable us to give Letter value to purchasers, and better margins to agents than ever before offered.

Prices from - - - \$300.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

# NORRIS & SOPER,

8 ADELAIDE ST, EAST, TORONTO,

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

#### DECEMBER, 1876.



OW pile the hearth, and let the ruddy light
To thoughts of joy and merriment in-

vite,
For Christmas time is near.
Let every breast with warmer feelings fill,
To meet the coldness of the icy chill
That marks the dying year.

Moon's Phases.	Day.	TORONTO.	QUEBBO.
Full Moon	1	h. m. 5 46 am	h. m. 6 19 am
Last Quart'r		9 06 pm	9 38 pm
New Moon	15	0 56 pm	1 29 pm
& First Quart'r	23	6 24 pm	6 57 pm
Full Moon	30	4 41 pm	5 14 pm

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Mon	Day of	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	of Year.	- Qr	IN.	I		Mo.	-	-	- 0	UN	-	EDI		OON.	-
Dayof	Week.	212011111111111111111111111111111111111	Day o	Rises	_	ote	Di	_	_	-	Rise	_	_	R			ets
-			-	-	_		_	-		-		-		-	-		_
,	73.	D' ( W. ) 1044		h.m.													
1	Fri	Princess of Wales born1844	337	7 15	4	20	4 5	12	0	40	7 27	7 4	12	1	50	0	1
		Battle of Austerlitz 1805	338	7 16	4	94	0	32					13				
		Advent.				24		52					13				(
120	Mon.	The Inquisition abolished1808	240	7 10		24		14		24			13				3
2	West	Rome made Italian capitol1870 St. Nicholas.	341	7 10				32					13				
2	Wed.	Marshal Ney shot1815	240	7 90		24				113			12				
		Conception of Virgin Mary.	343	7 91		24				34			12			Pn 0	
3	Cat	Father Mathew died1858				23		01		52			12		00		
ž	Sat	2nd in Advent.	345	7 23		23		09		15			12		13		
	Mon	Charles XII. of Sweden killed1718				23		20	î	36							
5	Tuon,	Montreal surr. to Americans .1775	347	7 95						01							
2	Wood	New Zealand dis. by Tasman.1642	348	7 26	4			40	2				12		51	2	
	Thn	George Washington died1799	349	7 26	4	24	6	46	3	12	7 30		12		00		
ş	Fri	Dr. Johnson, Lexicographer d. 1784	350	7 27	4	25	7	47	3	58			13		02		
	Sat	Great fire in New York1835	351	7 28	4	25	8	39	4	52			13		54		
7	Sam	2rd in Advent	352	7 90		25		21		53			13	-	35		
3	Mon	John Wesley born 1708	353	7 29				56					14		08	6	
1	Tues	Fort Niagara capt. by British1813	354	7 30				24							33	7	
)	Wed	Louis Napoleon proclaimed 1848	355	7 30						07			15		53	8	
	Thu.	St. Thomas.	356	7 31		27 1		06		10			15		10	10	(
2	Fri	Landing of the Pilgrims1620	357			28 1		24		15			15		25	11	1
3	Sat	Sir Isaac Newton born1642	358	7 32	4 5	28 1	11	42	a	m i	7 44	4	16	11	40	a	n
	CZ	IAL In A. Insul	359	7 32	4 5	29 1	11	59	0	20	7 45	4	16	11	55	0	2
ij.	Mon.	Christmas Day.	360	7 33	4 :	30 1	om	21	1	29	7 45	4	17	pm	13	1	3
ď	Tues.	St. Stephen.	361	7 33	4 :	31	0	46	2	411	7 45	4	18	0	35	2	4
1	Wed.	ohristmas Day. St. Stephen, St. John Evangelist,	362						3	58	7 45	4	19	1	01	4	0
٠,	AHU.	innocente Liuy.	363		4 :			58	5	15	46	4	19	1	41	5	2
	Fri	Savannah taken by British1728	364	7 34	4 :	32	2	52	6	35 7	46	4	20	2	34	6	5
)	Sat	Order of Jesuits founded1535	365	7 34				01		44			21		44	7	5
II.	Sun.	1st after Christmas.	366	7 34	4 :	34	5	22	8	39	46	4	21	5	08	8	5

# WEBER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF



pm pm pm

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

# PIANO-FORTES,

CORNER PRINCESS AND ONTARIO STS.,

KINGSTON, - - ONTARIO.

#### INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

HE Act for the Inspection of Weights and Measures is one deeply affecting the whole of our commercial classes. It was assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 3rd of May, 1873; but, through various causes, more particularly the delay in procuring correct Standards of Measurement from Great Britain, the Act is not expected to be brought fully into operation until January, 1876. The Government has now set apart the

of Measurement from Great Britain, the Act is not expected to be brought fully into operation until January, 1876. The Government has now set apart the different Inspection Districts, which are generally each County (although there are some exceptions, more particularly in the Lower Provinces), and Inspectors have been appointed in nearly, if not all the Districts set apart. The most important point in the new law to the Traders of Canada is the Standards of Weights and Measures adopted. These are as follows:—

#### STANDARD OF LENGTH.

The "Imperial Yard" shall be the Standard Measure of Length, wherefrom all other measures of length, whether lineal, superficial or solid, shall be derived, computed and ascertained, and all measures of length shall be taken in parts, multiples, or certain proportions of the Standard Yard. The following further definitions are given in the Act:—

1 inch 1-12th of a Foot. 1 mile	long'220 Standard Yards, e
---------------------------------	-------------------------------

#### MEASURES OF SUPERFICIES.

The rood of Land shall contain 1210 square yards, according to the Standard, and the acre of Land shall contain 100,000 square links, or, 4,840 square yards.

#### STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

The Imperial Pound Avoirdupois shall be the Standard Measure of Weight, from which all other Weights and Measures, having reference to weight, shall be derived, computed and ascertained. The following details are given:—

1 oz., the sixteenth part of a lb.	1 cwt., 100 lbs. Avoirdupois.
I drachm, the sixteenth part of an oz.	1 ton, 2000 lbs, do.
1 grain, the 7000th part of a lb	

#### THE CENTAL.

The weight of a 100 Standard Pounds Avoirdupois shall also be described as a "cental."

#### TROY WEIGHT.

The Troy Ounce shall be equal to 480 Avoirdupois grains, and shall be the Standard Measure of gold, silver, platina, and precious stones.

#### STANDARD CAPACITY FOR LIQUIDS.

The *Imperial Gallon*, containing 10 lbs. weight of distilled water, weighed in air at a temperature of 62° Fah., and the barometer standing at 30 inches, shall be

## J. C. MERRITT AND CO.,

(Successors to J. McPHERSON & CO.)

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

# BOOTS & SHOES,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE,

On Carling Street (near Richmond), LONDON, ONT.

## VICTORIA TOBACCO WORKS.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Fine Cut, Chewing and Smohing Tobaccos.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE & CO. Proprietors,
WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

C. LENOIR.

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V. LENOIR.

A. LENOIR.

## C. LENOIR & FRERES,

-MANUFACTURERS OF-



NO. 406 NOTRE DAME ST. (Corner St. Peter),

## J. A. MATHEWSON,

IMPORTER AND

WHOLESALE GROCER,

202 MCGILL STREET,

### MONTREAL.

A large and carefully assorted Stock of choice selected Green, Black and Uncoloured Japan Teas, in usual variety of packages; also a full assortment of the requisites for a General Grocery Business. the standard of Capacity to be used for liquids, from which all other measures shall be computed.

#### STANDARD FOR DRY MEASURE.

The Imperial Bushel, containing 8 Standard Gallons, shall be the Standard of capacity of Dry Measure, from which all other measures shall be computed.

#### USE OF THE TERM "CENTAL."

From and after the 1st of January, 1874, Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Peas, Barley, Oats, Beans, Clover Seed, Buckwheat, Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, Hemp Seed, Blue Grass Seed, Castor Oil Beans, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Onions, Salt, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, and Malt, when bought or sold by weight, shall be specified by the Cental and parts of a Cental.

#### WINE GALLON MAY BE USED TILL 1880.

The change from the old Wine to the Imperial Gallon is not compulsory till 1880. Up to that time the old Wine Gallon may be used by those who desire to do so, upon the condition that all bargains effected by it shall be specially mentioned. The ratio which the Wine Gallon and Winchester bushel shall bear to the Standard Measures shall be as follows:—

12 Wine Gallons = 10 Imperial Gallons. | 1.031 Winchester Bushels = 1 Imperial Bushel.

#### DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

The Deputy Inspectors have to carefully examine and compare all weights, &c., brought to their offices; they have the right to enter shops, &c., for the purposes of examination; and have also to visit different sections of their districts. The clause of the Act referring to this is as follows:—

Sec. xxiii.—Each Deputy shall upon such day or days, and in such place or places within his district, as may be from time to time appointed by the Inspector of his district, in pursuance of such Departmental regulations as may be made in that behalf, and of which day or days, place or places, public notice shall be given in the manner to be provided by such regulations, attend with his Inspection Standard and other apparatus for the purpose of inspecting all weights, measures, and weighing machines, and shall then and there, inspect and verify, and if found correct, shall stamp and verify all weights and measures, scales and other weighing machines brought to him for inspection.

#### VERIFICATION TO BE YEARLY.

Within two months after the expiration of one year, from the first verification and stamping, and of such period of one year after each subsequent verification, every weight, measure and weighing machine, shall be again inspected and verified. A. H. BALDWIN,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Baldwin Iron Mines,

HULL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

Dealer and Shipper in MAGNETIC IRON ORES,

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

A. H. BALDWIN,

-MANUFACTURER OF-

Sawed Lumber, Laths and Packing Boxes, CHAUDIERE SAW MILLS.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

A. M. BALDWIN, CHAUDIERE PLANING MILLS,

An assortment of Lumber kept constantly on hand.

LUMBER DRESSED, MATCHED OR SPLIT.

Battens, Furring and Mouldings on hand or made to order—to any pattern which the trade uses.

Shipments made by Barge or Cars from the Mills to all points in Canada or the United States.

Chaudiere Island, OTTAWA, ONT.

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#### PENALTIES.

Persons violating the Act are open to a fine of from \$5 to \$50 for each offence, and also the forfeiture of the incorrect weights, scales, &c. The expense of Inspection is to be met by fees, to be regulated by the Governor-in-Council, which are to be paid as the Inspection takes place.

#### THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The xlix, section of the Act provides, that the Metric or Decimal system may be legally used in any contract. This permission was given as far back as 1871, but has not up to this time been acted upon.

#### COMMERCE OF THE DOMINION DURING 1873-4 & 1874-5.



HE total Commerce of the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1875, was \$197,505,636, and this was made up as follows:—Imports, \$119,618,657; Exports, \$77,886,979.

The particulars of our Trade during 1874–5, cannot be obtained until Parliament meets, and the Trade and Navigation returns are laid before it. We have been favoured, however, with a table showing how much of the Commerce of the year was transacted by each Province, with the duties collected therein. The table is as follows:—

Statement shewing the total value of Exports, the total value of Goods imported and entered for Consumption, and the amount of duty collected in each Province of the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875.

PROVINCE.	FISC	CAL YEAR EN	DING 30TH JUN	E, 1875.	
1 110 1 110 11	Exports.	Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Dutiés.	
Ontario Quebec Nova Scotia New Brunswick Manitoba Columbia P. E. Island N. W. Territories.	\$ 19,896,833 39,745,729 6,979,130 6,543,056 588,958 2,824,812 1,308,461	\$ 43,598,554 51,961,282 11,531,956 10,230,633 1,243,309 2,543,552 1,960,997	\$ 42,765,282 50,624,825 10,672,981 9,853,652 1,227,905 2,490,593 1,983,419	\$ 4,811,489 6,776,346 1,493,149 1,371,045 171,430 413,991 317,163 6,765	ets 21 25 14 78 86 50 90 48
Total	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,382	12

# Spool Cotton Manufacturers,

## MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

## ERMEN'S BEST SIX CORD, 200 & 300 yard.

ERMEN'S PATENT DIAMOND THREAD, bright and soft, specially prepared for Hand and Machine Sewing, and very suitable for Clothiers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

Godfrey Ermen has obtained several Royal Patents and Medals for these Threads, which are distinguished for Strength, Elasticity, Softness and Smoothness of finish, as well as Brilliancy and Durability of colour.

To be had Wholesale and Retail throughout the Dominion.

Well assorted Stock at Agency,

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H. L. SMYTH, 52 ST. HENRY ST., MONTREAL.

## To Boot & Shoe Manufacturers, Clothiers

AND SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, &C.

Barbour's Wax Machine Threads, for Sole sewing and heavy uppers, used for Mackay, Pearson and other Machines; warranted free from knots, and no delay caused by breakage.

Barbour's Machine Thread on 1 & 2 oz. spools, and 200 yard 3 cords soft, strong and smooth.

Barbour's ''Standard'' Shoe Thread, Saddler's and Closing Thread, Hemp Twine, etc.

To be had of all Wholesale Dry Goods and Finding Firms.

. Agents for Dominion of Canada,

Wm. Barbour & Sons,

and Paterson, New Jersey.

H. L. SMYTH,

52 St. Henry Street,

MONTREAL.

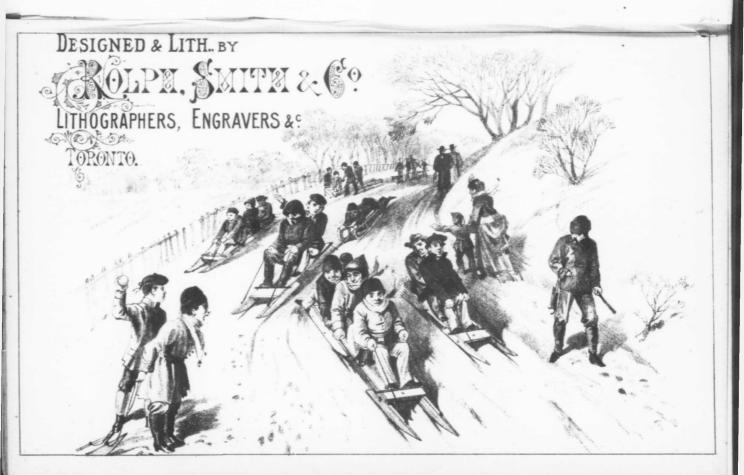
and 69 Piccadilly, Manchester.

DESIGNED & LITH. BY

The last year for which full details of our Commerce have been published is 1873-4, our total transactions during the twelve months being \$216,756,097, or \$19,250,461 in excess of the trade of the fiscal year which closed on the 30th of June last. The following is a statistical view of the Commerce of the Dominion during 1873-4, showing the countries with which we made exchanges, and the value of the imports and exports received from and sent to each of them respectively:—

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	\$63,076,437	\$35,898,482
United States	54,279,749	35,061,117
France	2,302,500	267,212
dermany	956,917	65,511
Spain	458,067	960
Portugal	100,544	192,663
taly	46,085	190,211
Holland	256,138	14,905
Belgium	293,659	168,694
B. N. A. Provinces	1,088,468	1,411,278
British West Indies	919,517	1,958,933
Spanish do	1,340,235	1,246,371
French do	30,502	372,009
Other do	17,479	66,678
South America	473,530	1,212,615
China and Japan	1,224,506	38,024
Australia	139,674	98,478
South Africa	111	3,316
Other Countries		470,375
Goods not produce of Canada	396,839	10,614,096
Reprint copyrights	3,323	
Totals	8127,404,169	\$89,351,928

The foregoing figures (being for 1873-4) show a decline of \$110,425 in Imports and of \$437,994 in our Exports, as compared with the preceding year 1872-3. During the last year (1874-5) as shown at the beginning of this article, there was a much greater decline. As compared with the fiscal year 1873-4, our importations of Foreign Goods fell off \$7,785,512, and our shipments abroad to the extent of \$11,464,949. So far as the Imports are concerned, it's a pity the decline had not been thirty millions of dollars, instead of seven; if it had been the chances are that business would not at present be so stagnant and over-done, and that many failures which have taken place from the scarcity of money would have been avoided. With regard to our Exports the case is different. There was no doubt an unusual expansion for several years, culminating in 1873; but the falling off of \$11,464,949 last year would indicate that the preceding Harvest was not so large as previously estimated, whilst great dulness prevailed



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## It

# GOULDEN'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR.

It Kills Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, &c. It is the surest Vermin Poison made; after being once used Rats seldom come back again.

Every one that uses it says there is nothing better.

Sold Retail by most Druggists and Storekeepers in the Dominion. Wholesale by Messrs. Lymans, Clare & Co.; Henry Watson & Co.; Northrop & Lyman; W. & D. Yuile; and by the Proprietor, JAMES GOULDEN, 175 St. Lawrence Main St., and 208 St. Paul St., Montreal.

## MEILLEUR & CO.,

(Successors to Rodney & Meilleur.)

Manufacturers and Dealers in

## STOVES, TINWARE, AND GENERAL HOUSE

FURNISHINGS.

REMOVED FURTHER WEST TO

652 CRAIG STREET, near BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

PARIS. (France.)

# GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND EXPORTER OF

## French Manufactures,

16, RUE DU QUATRE-SEPTEMBRE,

Branches, -- HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

AGENCY IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

## BOSSANGE AND GARDINER,

30 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL.

FT It will facilitate business to transmit all orders through Messrs. Bossange & Gardiner.

in our Lumber and other industries. Our Exports in 1873–4 were composed as follows :—

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Produce of the Mine -	-		-								\$3,977,216
" Fisheries -		-		-				-		+	5,292,368
" Forest -			-		-		-		*		26,817,715
Animals and their produce -		-								-	14,679,169
Agricultural products -			-		4						19,590,142
Manufactures		-				-		-			2,353,663
Other articles			-		-						419,800
Ships built at Quebec -								-		-	796,675
Coin and bullion -	-				-		-		-		1,995,835
Goods not produce of Canada		-		-		*		-			10,614,090
Estimated short returns							*		-		2,815,249
Total										-	\$89,351,928

The chances are that there will be another contraction in the total volume of the Commerce of the Dominion during the current year, although it is to be hoped the decrease will be in our Imports wholly, and that our Exports will be as large as during any previous year. It is understood that European buyers are very cautious this season, and that many Wholesale Houses are determined to move off some of their old Stocks before incurring very large fresh obligations. It is to be hoped this course will be generally followed, as it is quite evident that the Dominion has nearly been engulphed in a Commercial Crisis, in consequence of the reckless importations of more Foreign Goods than the country could consume or readily find the money to pay for.

Beautiful Idea.—The following beautiful idea, beautifully expressed, is from the pen of Mrs. Barbauld:—

"Life! We've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh or tear,
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not 'Good-night,' but in some brighter clime
Bid me 'Good-morning.'"

Horace Greeley's "copy," as is well known, was a continuous string of riddles for the unfortunate compositors engaged on the paper of which he was proprietor—riddles they often solved in a way not exactly conducive to the propounder's serenity. When, in exposing some Congressional malpractices, Mr. Greeley wrote, "'Tis true,' tis pity, and pity 'tis,' tis true," the familiar quotation appeared in the un-Shakspearean guise, "'Tis two, 'tis fifty, and fifty 'tis,' tis five!" A leader upon William H. Seward came forth headed "Richard the Third." When Mr. Greeley alluded to certain electors as "freemen in buckram," the printer turned them into "three men in a back-room."

At a Public Trial in the Music Hall, London, in competition with the best American and other makers Nitschke's Piano was declared the best.



First Class Pianos can be obtained without paying duty and middle men, direct from

NITSCHKE'S PIANO MANUFACTORY LONDON, ONT.

# JAMES SHIELDS & CO., IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,

And Manufacturers of Biscuits and Confectionery, 138 YONGE STREET, - TORONTO, ONT.



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#### THE TARIFF OF CANADA ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.



 $\square$ LL articles not enumerated below, are chargeable with a duty of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., on the value thereof:-

Acid, Sulphuric	Blue-Black Free Blocks, Sterotype, for Printing purposes. Free Blooms and Billets, puddled or not puddled 5 Blue Vitriol Free Bolting Cloth Free Books—Printed Periodicals, and Pam- phlets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor Flank Account Books, Copy Books, nor Books to be written or drawn upon, nor re- prints of Books printed in Canada, nor Printed Sheet Music. 5 Bookbinders' Tools and Implements, Millboards and Binders' Cloth Free Books, copyright reprints of 125 Boots. 175 Boot-felt Free Borax Free Botany, Specimens of Free Botany, Specimens of Free Bran, growth or produce of B. N. A. Provinces Free Brandy (on every gallon of the strength of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, and for every less quantity than a gallon) Sl 00 per gall. Brass, in Bars, Rods, Sheets, Scraps, and Stripes Free Brass or Copper Wire, round or flat. Free Brass and Copper, Manufactures of. 175 Bread from Great Britain and the B. N. A.
General         Free           Ashes, Pot, Pearl, and Soda         Free           Axles, Crank, Locomotive         10           Axles, Railway Car         10           Barilla or kelp         Free           Bark, Tanners         Free	Provinces         Free           Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters         Free           Brimstone, in roll or flour         Free           Bristles         •         Free           British Gum         Free           Broom Corn         Free
Bark, used chiefly in dyeingFree Bark of the Corkwood TreeFree Bars, Guide and Slide, for Locomotives 10 Bars, Puddled ironFree Beer, in casks, 10 per cent., and 5c. per gall.	Bulb
Beer, in bottles (5 quarts or 10 pints to a gallon), 10 per cent. and	Butter
Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-Books and Devotional Books	Ships only Free Cables—Hemp and Grass, when used for ships only 5 Cabinets of Antiquities, Coins, Gems,
B. N. A. Provinces         Free           Bitters         \$1 50 per gall.           Bleaching Powders         Free	and Medals

## THE HUDSON RIVER WIRE WORKS.

e. C. Fyson,

Successor to W. T. BUSH & CO.,

No. 76 King Street West, TORONTO, ONT.,

Thologale Manufacturer of Mine Rope and Mine Month of every description, at the lowest possible rates.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

# EAGLE FOUNDRY,

KING & QUEEN STREETS, MONTREAL,

# GEORGE BRUSH,

MANUFACTURER OF

## STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.

Mill Machinery, and all kinds of Castings and Machine Work.

ALSO IMPROVED HAND AND POWER HOISTS.

Sole authorised Manufacturer in the Dominion of Blake's Patent Stone and Ore Crusher, AN Sole Agent for the Province of Quebec of Water's Patent Engine Governor.

ESTABLISHED 1851.



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# WM. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER of every description of

# FIRE-ARMS, AMMUNITION,

133 Yonge Street,

to c. ad. val	₩ c. ad. val.
	Cordials\$1 50 per gall-
Candy Sugar, brown and white	Corkwood and BarkFree
1c. per lb. and 25	
Canvas, for Manufacturing of Floor Oil	Corn, Indian Free
Cloths, not less than 18 feet wide, not	Cottons, Manufactures of 175
pressed or calenderedFree	Cotton, Candle WickFree Cotton Thread, in hanks, coloured and
Caoutchou, unmanufactured Free	Cotton Thread, in hanks, coloured and
Carriages of Travellers and Carriages	unfinished, Nos. 3, 4 and 6 ply, white,
arriages of fraveners and Carriages	not under No. 20 yarn 10
employed in carrying merchandise,	Catter warm not accurate then No. 40. 10
Hawkers and Circus Troupes excepted. Free	Cotton warp, not coarser than No. 40 10
Cassia, ground	Cotton Waste Free
Casts, as models for the use of Schools	Cotton netting for India Rubber Shoes
# Design Free	and Gloves 10
Cement, marine or hydraulic, unground Free	Cotton WoolFree
Cheese 3c. per 1b.	Cotton, Weaving or Tram, for making
Cheese, the produce of B.N.A. provinces Free	Elastic WebbingFree
Cheese, the produce of B. N.A. provinces Free	Crank Axles, Locomotives
Chesnut and Cherry PlankFree	Crank Axies, Locomotives
Chicory, or other Root or Vegetable used	Crank Pins, " 10
as Coffee, raw or green3c. per lb.	Uranks, Locomotive 10
Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground	Cranks, Steam-boat and Mill, forged in
4c. per lb.	the roughFree
Chinese BlueFree	Cream of Tartar, in CrystalsFree
Church BellsFree	Crinoline Thread, for covering Crinoline
Cinaren Bens	WireFree
Cigars7oc, per lb.	Curled Hair Free
Cinnamon, ground	Curled HairFree
Citrons, and Kinds of, in brine, for	Drawings, not in OilFree
Citrons, and Rinds of, in brine, for candyingFree	Diamonds and Precious Stones, not set. Free
Clasps, Brass and Tin, for manufacture	Drain Tiles Free
of Hoop SkirtsFree	Dried Fruits 17½
Clays Free	Drugs, used chiefly in dyeing Free
Clothing or Wearing Apparel, made by	Duck, for Belting and Hose Free
hand or machine 174	Earths, Clays and SandFree
Clathian for the was of the Army	Earths, Clays and Sand
Clothing for the use of the Army and Navy Free	Eggs Free
and Navy Free	Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes. Free
Clothing, donations of, for Charitable	Emery Free
InstitutionsFree	Emery Paper and Cloth 175
Coal and CokeFree	Fancy Goods, Manufactures of 175
Coal Oil, distilled, purified, and refined,	Farming Utensils and Implements, when
15c. per gall.	imported by Agricultural Societies for
Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and	encouragement of Agriculture Free
the B. N. A. ProvincesFree	Felt, Cotton and Woollen Netting, and
Cocoa Nuts	Plush, used in the manufacture of
Cocoa, Bean, and Shell Free	gloves and mits 10
Coffee, green and roasted, from the	Felt, Cotton and Woollen Netting and
United States 10	Plush, used in the manufacture of
Coffee, green 2	hats and boots
Coffee, kiln-dried, roasted or ground 3	Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing
Collar Cloth Paper. Free Coin and Bullion, except U. S. Silver Coin Free	Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposesFree
Coin and Bullion, except U. S. Silver	Firebrick and ClayFree
Coin From	Firewood Free
Cologna Water and Parfumed Spirite	Fish, Fish Oil, and Fish Products of all
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits not in flasks	
not in nasks	kinds, from B. N. A. Provinces Free
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits	Fish, products of, and all other crea-
when in flasks or bottles not weighing	tures living in water, from B. N. A.
more than 4oz. for each flask or bottle. 5	ProvincesFree
Common Soaplc. per lb.	Fish in Oil 174
Communion PlateFree	Fish of all kinds when imported from
Compasses 5	the United StatesFree
Composition Spikes and Nails 5	Fish Oil from the United StatesFree
Confectionery Lu por II and 05	
Confectionery 1c. per lb. and 25 Connecting Rods, Locomotives 10	Fish BaitFree
	Fishing Nets and Seines, Hooks, Lines
Copper, Precipitate ofFree	and TwinesFree
Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts, Sheets and SheathingFree	Flax, Hemp, and Tow undressed Free
and SheathingFree	Flax SeedFree
Cordage for ships and vessels only 5	Flax WasteFree

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W. G. DUNN & CO, Canada Coffee and Spice Mills,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

We guarantee all goods (branded pure) that bear our signature to be of best quality, and free from adulteration.

MACHINERY DEPOT.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND DEALERS IN

Iron & Wood Working Machinery,

Of the Best Canadian, English & American make.

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND; ALSO ROCK-DRILLS, GOVERNORS, SPECIAL MACHINERY & GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

Castings and Mill Machinery of every description.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machinery.
American Saw Company, Trenton, N. J.
New York Safety Steam Power Company Engines and Boilers.
Joseph Hall Manuf & Company, Oshawa, Ont., General Machinery.
Leffel's Double Turbine Water-Wheel, etc., etc.,

LARGE STOCK ON HAND. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,-70 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

KILGOUR BROTHERS,

PATENT MACHINE

Paper Bag and Flour Sack Manufacturers,

AND PRINTERS,

86 YORK STREET,

(Opposite Rossin House.)

STORONTO.

Free 10 10

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17½ 17½ Free

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Free Free Free

Free

Free Free Free

Free Free Free

₽ c. ad. val.	₩ c. ad. val.
Flour, Wheat and RyeFree	Iron, Bar, Rod or Hoop 5
Flour of any other Grain, including	Iron, Scrap, Galvanized 5
Flour of any other Grain, including Indian Meal and Oatmeal Free	Iron, Hoop or Tire, for Locomotive
Fruit, green or dried, growth or produce	Iron, Hoop or Tire, for Locomotive Wheels, bent and welded
of B. N. A. ProvincesFree	Iron, Boiler Plate 5
Fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits\$1 50 per gall.	Iron, PigFree
spirits\$1 50 per gall.	Iron, Railroad Bars, Frogs, Wrought
Fruits, green	Iron or Steel Chairs, Fish Plates, and Car Axles
Fruits, dried	lron Wire
Furs, Manufactures of	Iron Rolled Plate 5
Gems, and Cabinets of Free	Iron, Rolled Plate
Gin (on every gallon of strength of proof	puddled or not puddledFree
of Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in pro-	Ivory NutsFree
portion for any greater strength and	Ivory, unmanufacturedFree
for every less quantity than a gallon,	Jewellery
Si 50 per gall.  Ginger, ground	Junk Free Kelp Free
Glass and Glass Ware Plate and Sil-	Kerosene Oil, distilled, purified and
vered, Stained, Painted, or Coloured. 171	Kerosene Oil, distilled, purified and refined 15c per gall.
Glass Paper, Glass Cloth 10	Knees and Riders, Iron, for shipbuilding purposesFree
Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Manufac-	purposesFree
tures of	Kryolite
Goldbeaters' Brim Moulds and SkinsFree	Lakes, in purple, scarlet and maroneFree
Grain of all kinds	Lard, the produce of B.N.A. Provinces.Free
Grain, Wheat	Lead, in Sheet or PigFree
Grease and ScrapsFree	Lead, Red and White, Dry Free
Greens, Paris and PermanentFree	Leather, Sole and Upper 10
Gum, CopalFree	Leather, or Imitation thereof, Manufac-
" BritishFree	tures of
Gutta Percha, unmanufacturedFree	Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying
Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcinedFree	Linen Machine Thread
Gypsum, ground or unground from B.N.	LithargeFree
A. Provinces Free	Lithographic StonesFree
Hair, Angola, Goat, Thibet, unmanufac-	LocomotiveEngineFrames,Axles,Cranks
tured Free	Hoop Iron or Steel for Tires or Wheels,
Hair, Horse, Hog, or Mohair, unmanu-	bent and weilded, Crank Axles, Piston
factured Free	Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank
Hair, Human Free " Curled Free	Pins and Connecting Rods
Hardware, Manufactures of	Freight Cars, running upon any line
Harness and Saddlery 17½	of road crossing the frontier, so long
Hams	as Canadian Locomotives and Cars are
Hat FeltsFree	admitted free, under similar circum-
HayFree	stances in the United StatesFree
Hay, growth and produce of B. N. A. ProvincesFree	Lumber, Plank and Sawed, of Walnut, Rosewood, Cherry, Chestnut, Maho-
Hemp, undressed	gany, and Pitch PineFree
Hides and HornsFree	Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round,
Hops5c. per lb,	hewed, but not otherwise manufac-
Hops5c. per lb, Hops, the growth and produce of B.N.A.	tured in whole or in part, from B.N.A.
ProvincesFree	ProvincesFree
Imitation of Leather	Mace
India Rubber, unmanufacturedFree IndigoFree	Machine Twist and Silk Twist
Indian Meal Free	Machinery for Mills and Factories, which is not manufactured in the Dominion. 10
Indian MealFree Iron of the descriptions following, viz.:—	Malt
Iron, Canada Plate and Tin Plates 5	Manilla GrassFree
Iron, Sheet 5	Manufactures of Brass or Copper 175
Iron, Galvanized Spikes and Bolts 5	" of Cottons 174
Iron, Nail and Spike Rod, round, square	of Silks and Velvets 171
or flat	" of Hardware 17

CITY OF HAMILTON

# BRASS FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF MCNAB & VINE STS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

# HUGH YOUNG,

----MANUFACTURER OF----

Steam Fitters,' Engineers' and Plumbers' BRASS WORKS.

# A. WATTS & CO.,

# WHOLESALE ROCERS,

IMPORTERS.

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE-

# Brantford Soap Works, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

ALFRED WATTS.

ROBERT HENRY.

d. val. .. 5 .. 5

.. 5 ..Free d .. 10

.. 5 s .Free .Free .194 Free

gall. Free Free Free

Free Free Free 10

Free 10 Free Free

10

Free

Free 25 10

17 ½ 17 ½ 17 ½ 17 ½

He ad val	10 c ad val
Manufactures of Leather, or Imitation thereof	Oils, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale, Lignite, not elsewhere specified, 10c, per gall. Oils, Cocoanut, Pine and Palm, in their natural state
Oakum Free	Plates, Canada and Tinned 5
or unwashed, not calcinedFree	Playing Cards
Oil CakeFree Oils, Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified	Porter, in casks5c. per gall. and 10 Porter, in bottles (5 quart and 10 pints
and refined15c. per galt. Oils, Naptha, Benzole, and refined Petro-	to a gallon)7c. per gall. and 10 Pot AshesFree
leum	Poultry, growth and produce of B. N. A. Provinces

# GALBRAITH, BRIGGS & CO.

-MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF-

Mats, Kurs, Straw Goods,

BUFFALO & FANCY ROBES,

33 Front Street West,

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Cash paid for Raw Furs.

MORGAN DAVIS,

Importer of Teas,

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

PEPLER & SHEPPARD,

Jide, Skin, Jallow & Jeather Brokers,

93 Front Street East,

TORONTO.

val.

Free

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Free Free Free

175

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Free Free 25 25 gall. lask

gall.

Free Free Free Free Free

Free Free Free

10 Free

Free

. val. val.	₩ c. ad. val.
Precipitate of Copper	Ships' Signal Lamps         5           Ships' Steering Apparatus         5           Ships' Travelling Trucks         5           Ships' Varnish, black and bright, when used for ships only         5           Ships' Wedges         5           Ships' Wire Rigging         5           Ships' Yellow Metal, in bars or bolts         Free
Rags         Free           Railroad Bars         Free           Ratan for chair makers         Free           Red Lead, dry         Free           Rennet         Free           Rossin         Free	Ships' Yellow Metal, for sheathing         Free Shoddy         Free Free Free Shoes         17½           Shrubs, growth and produce of B. N. A*         Provinces         Free Shrubs           Shrubs         10         Silicate of Soda         Free
Rice	$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
portion for every greater strength and for every less quantity than a gallon). 80c per gall.	for Hoop SkirtsFree Snuff
for every less quantity than a gallon).	Snuff
Ships' Dead Eyes and Dead Lights	deemed "Spirits and Strong Waters," and subject to duty as such.  Spirits and Strong Waters, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained, viz.; Rum, Shrøb, Cordials, Schiedam Schnaps, Tafia and unenumerated

5 Free Free Free 17

Free 10 Free Free

17½ Free Free Free 12½ 25

r lb. Free Free Free Free

Free Free 25 Free lask

Free

gall.

## BROWN BROTHERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

ACCOUNT BOOK, WALLET, POCKET BOOK & DIARY MANUFACTURERS.

BOOKBINDERS,

AND DEALERS IN BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS, 66 & 68 King Street East, TORONTO.

237 On hand a complete assortment of General and Fancy Stationery. Account Books, Wallets, &c., which they offer to the Trade on the very best terms.

## LUGSDIN & BARNETT,

SIGN OF THE

"GOLDEN HORSE,"

PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES, MARNESS & T

English and American Whips, Bridles, Spurs.
HORSE CLOTHING & ACCOUTREMENTS.
116 YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

M. BURNS & SON,

-Wholesale Dealers in-

# LUMBER, LATHS,

SHINGLES, POSTS, etc.

BILL TIMBER CUT TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE,

OFFICE: 60 JAMES ST. NORTH,

HAMILTON, ONT.

P.O. BOX 423.

₩ c. ad. val.	₩ c. ad· va
articles of like kind \$1 50 per gall.	Vegetables, including Potatoes and other
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere	Roots 10
specified	Vegetables, including Potatoes and other
Spirits, perfumed	Roots, growth and produce of B. N. A.
Starch2c. per 10,	Roots, growth and produce of B, N. A. ProvincesFre
Statues of Bronze, Marble or Alabaster,	Vegetables, chiefly used in dyeing Fre
natural sizeFree	Velvets, Manufactures of
Steel, wrought or cast, in bars or rodsFree	Veneering, of Wood or IvoryFre
Steering Apparatus for Ships 5	Vinegar 10c. per gal Vitriol, blue
Steel plates, cut to any form, but not	Vitriol, blueFre
mouldedFree	Walnut PlankFre Wearing Apparel made by hand or sew-
Stone, LithographicFree	Wearing Apparel made by hand or sew-
Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes Free	ing machine 17
Stone, unwroughtFree	Wearing Apparel of British Subjects
Straw, the growth and produce of B.N.A.	domiciled in Canada, dying abroadFre Weaving or Tram Silk for making elas-
provincesFree	tic webbingFre
Straw Plaits, Tuscan and Grass Fancy. Free	Weaving or Tram CottonFre
Sugar Candy, brown or white 1c. per lb. & 25	Whale Oil in the casks from on shipboard
Sugar—all sugar equal to and above No. 9	and in the condition in which it was
Dutch standard 1c, per lb. and 25	first landed Fre
Sugar of LeadFree	Watches 17
Satin, and fine washed whiteFree	Wheat Fre
Sulphur, in roll or flourFree	Whiskey (on every gallon of the strength
Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane	of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, and so
gc. per lb. and 25	in proportion for any greater strength
Tampioca, white and black Free	and for every less quantity than a gal.)
Tanners' BarkFree	\$1 00 per gal
Tails, undressedFree	White, fine washed and satinFre
Tallow	White Lead, dryFre
Tallow, growth and produce of B.N.A.	Whiting or WhiteningFre
ProvincesFree Tapes, slotted for the manufacture of	Wedges for ships
hoop skirtsFree	Willow for basket makers' useFre
Tar Free	Wines of all kinds, including Ginger,
Tea, Green and Japan4c. per lb.	Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Straw- berry, Raspberry, Elder, and Currant
Tea. Black 3c. per lb.	Wines, and all other Wines containing
Tea, Black3c. per lb. Tea, Green and Black, from the U. S. 10	less than 20 degrees of Alcohol (5 quart
TeaslesFree	and 10 pint bottles to contain a gall.),
Tinctures	and value of the wine not worth more
Tin, granulated or bar Free	than 40c, per gallon30c. per gal
Tins, blocks or pigsFree	All other Wines, except Sparkling, when
Tire or hoop for locomotive wheels, bent	imported in wood60c. per gal
and weldedFree	All other Wines, except Sparkling, when
Tobcaco, manufactured. 20c. per lb. and 12½	imported in bottle (5 quarts and 10
Tobacco, unmanufactured Free	pints to a gallon)
Tow, undressedFree	All Sparkling Wines (5 quarts and 10
Travellers' BaggageFree	pints to contain a gallon.)\$3 00 per do
Trenails	Wire, of Brass or Copper, round or flat. Free Wire Cloth, of Brass or CopperFree
produce of B. N. A. ProvincesFree	Wire Rigging for ships Fre
Trees, Plants and Shrubs	Wire Rigging, for shipsFre Wire, flat or round, uncovered, for crino-
Tubes and Piping of Copper, Brass or	lineFre
Iron, when drawnFree	Wood, Cherry, and Chestnut, plank Fro
Turpentine, other than Spirits of Free	Wood, CorkFre
Twist, Silk for mats, Boots and ShoesFree	Wood, Mahogany, plankFre
Type, Metal, in blocks and pigsFree	Woods of all kinds wholly unmanufact'dFre
Type	Woods, used chiefly in dyeingFre
Union Collar Cloth PaperFree	Woollens, Mauufactures of 15
UltramarineFree	Woollen Netting for India Rubber Shoes
Umber, RawFree	and Gloves 10
Varnish, bright and black when used	Wrought iron or steel chairs for railroads. Fre
for ships and vessels onlyFree	Wool unmanufactured Fre
Vegetable FibresFree	Wool WasteFre

### JOHN I. MACKENZIE & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

IMPORTERS AND



Good Assortment of American and Canadian Goods always on hand.

### HUGHSON ST. SOUTH.

### G. B. SMITH,

-WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF-

# British & Foreign Pry Goods

A Seasonable Stock of Woollens CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

7 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

val.

Free 17½ Free gall. Free

Free 17½ Free

Free Free 17½ Free

gall. Tree Tree Tree 5

all.

oz. oz. ree ree

ree ree ree ree ree 5

o ree ree

₩ c. ad. val
Yellow Metal, in bars or boltsFre
Yellow Metal, for sheathingFre
Zinc or Spelter, in sheetsFre
Zinc or Spelter, in blocks or pigs Free
Zinc, white, dry Fre

#### PROHIBITIONS.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:

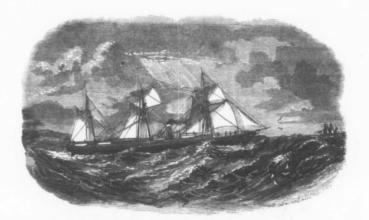
Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coins, base or counterfeit.

#### EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Boltsper Stave Bolts	cord		cub	. ft.	\$1 \$1
Oak Logs		. per	M	feet	\$2
Spruce Logs			6.6		81
Pine Logs			6.6		81

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#### CANADA AS A MARITIME POWER.

CAREFUL calculation places the value of Shipping of the Dominion at over \$40,000,000. This fact alone is sufficient to indicate the great Maritime strength of Canada, and it need scarcely be added that no industry is more important to a Nation than that of Shipping. According to the census of 1871, the total tonnage owned in all the Provinces was \$57,203 tons, The Department of Marine and Fisheries afterwards made the total out to be 950,000 tons; but last year a more careful system of registration was enforced, and the result has proved that our Marine is larger than ever previously estimated the number of vessels owned on the 31st December last being 6,930 with a tonnage of 1,158,363 tons. The character of the vessels was as follows:—

aintable

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faving carried off the Highest Awards over all rivals now the Leading Machine of the Dominion

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WILLIAM G. PERLEY.

GORDON B. PATTEE.

		-										MEASURING,
236	Ships											267,107
	Barques						-		-		-	320,843
	Barquetines	-						-		-		10,769
	Brigs -		-									15,708
	Brigantines			-		-		-				114,689
3643			-		-		-		-		-	230,383
142	Wood-Boat	Sch	0011	rs				-		-		8,889
56	Wood-Boats		-		-		-		14			2,761
916	Barges			-		*		-		-		102,737
	Sloops -		-		-		-		-			1,888
1	Yacht	-		-				-				45
80	Scows -		-						-		-	6,088
2	Steam Lifts	-		-		-				-	10	- 69
634	Steamers		-				-		-		-	76,487
6,930	V	essel	s me	easu	ring		-	,				1,158,363

In Maritime matters the, Eastern Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick quite take the foremost place, leaving the larger Provinces far behind. The relative position of each Province in the Dominion in regard to Shipping can be seen at a glance, by the following statement of the quantity owned by each respectively:—

			VESSELS.			TONNAGE.
Nova Scotia			2,787			476,669
New Brunswick		-	1,144	-		294,641
Quebec -			1,837			218,946
Ontario -			815	-		113,008
Prince Edward	Island		312			48,388
Columbia	-		35		-	3,611
Tota	1		6,930.			1,158,363.

Much discussion has taken place, at various times, as to the rank of Canada among the Maritime Powers of the world. There can be little doubt that the extent of our shipping entitles us to the fourth, if not the third place on the list-certainly a proud distinction for a Colony to deserve. There is no more reliable authority on such matters than the Statesman's Year Book, and in its issue for 1875, it gives a list of the Mercantile Navies of the principal States of the World. The returns are mostly for the year 1873, but the changes since then would not vary much the relative position of each. The number and tonnage of the Shipping of the different Powers, are stated to be as follows:—

STATES.				NO	O. OF VESSEL	S.			TONNAGE.
Great Britai	n			_	21,581	-		-	5,748,097
United State	S		-	-	31,684	-		-	4,468,046
Germany	-	-		-	5,896				2,480,625
Prussia		-		-	3,259		100	-	579,833

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STATES.				NO.	OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE.
Hamburg				_	402				239,526
Bremen	-				257				231,805
Lubeck					49	-	-	-	8,750
Dominion of	of Ca	nada		-	6,782		-		1,073,718
Norway	-	-			7,189	-	*		1,067,096
France					14,750				1,064,377
Italy		-	_		19,629	-	-	-	1,043,833
Netherland	S	-	_	-	1,856	-			444,273
Greece	-		-	-	6,142	-	-		420,210
Austria-Hu	noar	v		-	7,889			-	391,061
Spain	-	-	-	_	4,326		-		359,765
Sweden					1,783	-			354,612
Russia	_	-			2,528		*	-	259,541
Finland	_			-	826			-	231,450
Denmark		_	-	-	2,735	-	4	-	181,494
Portugal		-		-	813	-		-	88,510
Egypt	-	_			585	-			61,213
Chili		_		-	250			-	58,230
Turkey				_	277	. "	-		43,360
Belgium				-	66				29,840
Mexico	_	_	_		361	-			29,500
ALLONIO									

The editor of the Statesman's Year Book, it will be seen, places Canada fourth on the list; but whether third or fourth, it is highly creditable to a young country like the Dominion, whose population is less than 4,000,000 souls.

During the fiscal year 1874, the total tonnage which entered ports of the Dominion, inwards and outwards, amounted to no less than 11,399,857 tons! The tonnage which arrived was as follows: British vessels 3,438,658, Foreign vessels 2,445,118—being a total of 5,883,776. The tonnage which departed from ports of the Dominion was as follows: British vessels 3,321,818, Foreign vessels 2,194,263—making a total of 5,516,081 tons. This statement includes sea-going vessels employed in the inland Trade, between Ontario and Quebec and the United States.

The number and tonnage of the vessels (including both Steamers and Sailing Ships) built in each Province during the last year for which returns have been given, are as follows:—

		NUMBER.		TONNAGE.
New Brunswick	-	104	-	49,468
Nova Scotia -		175		84,480
Quebec		73		20,797
Ontario	-	50	 -	10,797
Prince Edward Island		89		24,939
British Columbia -		5		276
		-		
Total		496		190,756.

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RIVER SPEED BAKER'S FLOUR.

GUELPH MILLS XXX PASTRY FLOUR.

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#### THE LAW COURTS FOR COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

ONTARIO.



HE Law Courts for the collection of debts in Ontario, are: 1st, the Division Court; 2nd, the County Court; and 3rd, the Superior Courts, namely, the Court of Common Pleas and Court of Queen's Bench.

DIVISION COURT.—This is the lowest Court, and generally sits every two months, except in Cities, where its sittings are more frequent. All claims and demands for debts of \$100 and under can be entered; and any balance of similar amount can be sued for, even if the original claim was as high as \$200; but if the account was originally above \$200, the balance must be sued in a higher Court. Personal actions, such as damages against a Railway Company, or for an assault, can be brought if not exceeding \$40. A Plaintiff, if his claim is above \$100, may throw off the excess above that sum, and sue in the Division Court. It has no jurisdiction in any action for a gambling debt, liquors drunk in taverns, or notes of hand given therefor, actions of ejectment, slander, breach of promise, titles to land, or similar cases. A jury of five men can be obtained by proper application. Debts sued in this Court must be brought to suit, in the Court held in the place where the cause of action arose, or the defendant or defendants reside. If merchants and business men complete the contract at their own place of business, they can sue in their local Court; otherwise, they have to sue as above, and often at distant and most inconvenient places.

The County Court.—This Court is established in each County in the Province, and its regular sittings are now only twice each year, although the Judges can hold two special sittings in the months of June and of December. Claims can be sued over \$100 and not exceeding \$200. In cases of notes of hand, or in cases of debt, covenant and contract, where the amount is ascertained by the act or signature of the defendant, \$400 may be recovered; an action upon an open account, however the correctness of which has never been admitted, must be brought in one of the Superior Courts, if over \$200. A Plaintiff cannot abandon a portion of his claim, as in the Division Court, but he can enter suit in any County Court he pleases. A writ can issue at any time, and if Defendant does not appear within 10 days after service, judgment may be summarily obtained, and execution issued in 8 days thereafter. If defence be entered, either bona fide or to gain time, the case comes on in its regular course, when the Court sits.

The Superior Courts.—The Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench, sit in each County semi-annually, and their meetings are generally known as the Assizes: March and April in spring, and September and October in the fall, are generally the periods of meeting. Their jurisdiction is extended, and, unlike the Division or County Courts, actions can be brought in them in cases of disputed

dist

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&c., &c.



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First Prize at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions-1874 and 1875,

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titles to land, disputed wills or for libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, actions against Justices of the Peace, and, generally speaking, in all cases not confined to the Division and County Courts. Under the Act of 1868, County Court cases may be brought on at the Assizes, and under certain circumstances Superior Court suits can be tried in the County Courts.

#### QUEBEC.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—Claims for \$100 and under, require to be brought in this Court. One Judge presides. Upon application to the Clerk, a writ of summons is issued, and to the writ must be attached for the information of the Defendants, a declaration setting forth the particulars of the demand. days must elapse between service of the Defendant, and the day of return. If no one appears on the day named for the return of the writ, or on the following day, immediate judgment can be obtained against the Defendant, if the demand be upon a note, a written recognizance, an assumpsit, a formal or implied contract. If the demand is on some other cause of action, judgment can be rendered only by the Court in term. Execution for the debt and costs, unless stayed, issues 15 days after judgment. If goods and chattels are not enough to liquidate the claim, immovable property can be attached in all cases in which the judgment exceeds \$40. Executions are frequently stayed, sometimes by third parties, who may claim the effects, or prove that they have preference claims to the proceeds, or part of the proceeds, of the distress and sale. Debtors can only be arrested upon affidavit, and if the claim is over \$40; the affidavit must set forth that the Defendant is about to suddenly leave the Province, that he is making away with his property, or in other ways is guilty of fraud. The goods of the Defendant can be attached on similar affidavit, before judgment is obtained. Judgment, even in contested actions, is obtained in four or five weeks. There is no appeal from the decision of this Court.

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The Superior Court is also presided over by one Judge. Its jurisdiction extends to all claims for sums over \$100. In commencing actions, the procedure is similar to that of the Criminal Court, but 10 days have to elapse between service and the return of the writ, and longer if the Defendant lives at a distance. Judgment in contested cases, average about two months. From the decisions of the Superior Court, appeal can be made to the Court of Review, but an appeal is allowed from the Court of Review to the Queen's Bench, only when the judgment in review reversed the judgment in the Superior Court; if the judgment of the Superior is confirmed by the Court of Review, no appeal can be taken to the Queen's Bench. An appeal is, however, then allowed to the Privy Council.

The Court of Review is presided over by three Judges, and the Court of Queen's Bench by five. If suitors are not satisfied with the decisions of the

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Queen's Bench, the highest Provincial Court, they can appeal to the new Supreme Court of the Dominion, or the Privy Council in England. A great many cases have been carried before the Privy Council during the last ten years.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.—This Court has jurisdiction within the County wherein the Defendant resides, where the whole dealing or cause of action does not exceed \$80. Appeal lies to the County Courts when they shall be established, but in the meantime to the Supreme Court of the Province.

COUNTY COURTS.—The Act for the formation of County Courts passed in 1874, but does not go into effect until proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. When in operation the County Courts will have concurrent jurisdiction with the Magistrates' Court, up to \$80 and beyond that amount in all actions where the debt does not exceed \$400. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court of the Province.

SUPREME COURT.—This Court has at present (until County Courts are in operation) concurrent jurisdiction with the Magistrates' Court on all sums between \$20 and \$80, and exclusive jurisdiction on all sums above \$80. But when the County Courts shall have gone into operation, the Supreme Court will have concurrent jurisdiction only with the County Courts for the recovery of debts above \$80 and not exceeding \$400, and exclusive jurisdiction in all sums above \$400. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court for the Dominion, and also on all sums above £300 sterling, to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

County Court to two hundred dollars (\$200), Supreme Court all above jurisdiction of County Courts, and has appellate jurisdiction from Justices' and County Courts. Writs returnable in County Courts in thirty days after service, and twenty after service in Supreme Court. Execution may issue at any time within fifteen years after judgment is obtained. Attachment, Garnishee and Bailable writs issued only on affidavit of Plaintiff or Agent, and on good and sufficient cause shown, and on bonds being given by the Plaintiff to Sheriff, which, on breach, are assignable to Defendant.

Attachment.—The entire estate of Defendant, personal and real, is affected by it; is in the form of mesne or original process, concurrent with writin suit, and it constitutes a lien until execution.

ARREST. — Defendant can be arrested on affidavit of debt by Plaintiff or Agent, and on showing reasons for Plaintiff being apprehensive that he may loose his debt if Defendant is not arrested.

MARRIED WOMEN,-Husband can not convey, nor can creditors attach pro-

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perty, real or personal, of Wife owned by her before marriage or given her individually after marriage.

Exemption.—Sixty dollars personal property, and "Homestead" to value of \$600 real estate, are exempt from execution.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The County Courts.—These Courts have jurisdiction when the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$150. But when the accounts or dealings between any parties shall have exceeded \$150, no jurisdiction shall be allowed to the County Courts, unless a settlement shall have taken place and a balance not exceeding \$150, has been struck and acknowledged under the hand of the party to be charged therewith. The summons from the County Court must be served on the Defendant at least eight clear days before the day of trial. There are no written pleadings in these Courts. There is a County Court for each of the three Counties into which the Island is divided.

The Supreme Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts in sums between \$32 and \$150—and exclusive jurisdiction for all claims exceeding \$150. The practice of the Court is regulated by the English Common Law Procedure Acts.

"The Insolvent Act of 1875" is also in force in Prince Edward Island.

#### PRIME MINISTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.



HE following is a list of the heads of the various Administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:

First Lords of the Dates of appoint-	
Robert WalpoleOct. 10th,1714	
James StanhopeApril 10th, 1717	
Earl of Sünderland Mar. 16th, 1718	
Sir Robert Walpole April 20th, 1720	í
Earl of WilmingtonFeb. 11th,1742	l
Henry PelhamJuly 26th,1743	
Duke of NewcastleApril 21st, 1754	
Earl of Bute	
George GrenvilleApril 16th, 1763	l
Marquis of Rockingham July 12th,1765	
Duke of GraftonAug. 2nd,1766	
Lord NorthJan. 28th,1770	
Marquis of RockinghamMar, 30th, 1782	
Earl of ShelburneJuly 3rd, 1782	
Duke of Portland April 5th,1783	ľ
William Pitt	
Henry HaddingtonMar. 7th,1801	
William Pitt May 12th,1804	
Lord GrenvilleJan. 8th,1806	
Duke of PortlandMarch 3rd, 1807	
Spencer PercivalJune 23rd, 1810	

First Lords of the Treasury.	Dates of appoint-
Treasury.	ment.
Earl of Liverpool	June 8th,1812
George Canning	April 11th, 1827
Viscount Goderich	Aug. 10th, .1827
Duke of Wellington	
Earl Grey	Nov. 12th, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14th, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	
Viscount Melbourne	April 18th, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	Sep. 1st, ,1841
Lord John Russell	July 3rd, 1846
Earl of Derby	Feb. 27th, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8th, 1855
Earl of Derby	Feb. 26th, ., 1858
Viscount Palmerston	
Earl Russell	Oct. 18th, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6th, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 25th,1868
William Ewart Gladstone	
Benjamin Disraeli	

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#### LEGAL HINTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.



HOSE engaged in commercial pursuits should have a knowledge of the Laws relating to Business. Very few, however, have the time to study up the "ponderous tomes," which are the special study and delight of

Lawyers. Such persons will find a great deal of Law "boiled down" in the following sentences, which are well worthy of careful perusal and preservation :-1. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. 2. An agreement without consideration is void. 3. It is not legally necessary to have on a note "for value received," but it is better to have it so stated. 4. A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected. 5. If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it if the consideration for which it was given can be proven. 6. Notes bear interest only when so stated. 7. A note made on Sunday is not void. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. 8. A note made by a minor or lunatic is void, and so are contracts made with them. 9. An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of dishonour within twenty-four hours of its non-payment. 10. Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents. 11. Each individual in a firm is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm. 12. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 13. The acts of one partner bind all the rest. 14. Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law. 15. The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

#### TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD.



HE number of miles of Telegraph lines now in existence throughout the world is very large, and rapidly increasing. The following is a correct statement of the total mileage in operation in each country up

to a recent date :-

	Miles.
Great Britain	40,398
Belgium	2,747
Switzerland	3,430
France	25,580
Italy	12,422
Austria-Hungary	21,668
Netherlands	2,055
Germany	19,152
Denmark	1,225
Greece	1,156
Portugal	1,944
Spain	7,011
Sweden and Norway	8,426
United States	75,137
British India	15,705
Chili	2,045

	,	Miles.
Uruguay		946
Turkey		16,125
Costa Rica		220
Argentine Confederation		4.170
Australasia		18,448
Egypt		3,980
Guatemala		152
Dominion of Canada		10,995
Russia		31,459
Columbia		810
Peru		608
Brazil		3,375
Bolivia		475
Ecuador		210
Mexico		5,750

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Miles. 946 16,125 220 4,170 18,448 3,980 152 10,995 31,459 810

608 3,375 475 210 5,750

#### INSOLVENCY AND THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

URING the past season, the number of Insolvents throughout Canada might be called legion. This has arisen from two causes:—first, the Hard Times have forced weak houses to the wall; and secondly, a large number of lame ducks determined to become bankrupt under the Law of 1869 and its amendments, rather than run the risk of having to come under the sterner enactments of the new Law passed during the last session of the Dominion Parliament.

The Insolvency Law of 1875 contains many important changes. Nearly all of these are more restrictive than the previous enactments—in other words, bank-ruptcy is made a less lazy process than it was, and a good many holes have been stopped through which not a few fraudulent debtors managed to creep, under the old Law. In noticing the Act of 1875, which contains 152 clauses, we cannot do more than summarise in a handy form, its principal and more striking features. Full particulars in regard to it, including the Act itself, precedents and comments, can be found in the valuable works of Messrs. Mahon and Edgar. The following claims to be nothing more than a resumé of the more important points of the new Law:—

#### WHO CAN BECOME INSOLVENTS.

Sec. 1. Prescribes that the Act shall apply to Apothecaries, Auctioneers, Bankers, Brokers, Brickmakers, Builders, Carpenters, Carriers, Cattle or Sheep Salesmen, Coach Proprietors, Dyers, Fullers, Keepers of Inns, Taverns, Hotels, Saloons or Coffee Houses, Lime Burners, Livery Stable Keepers, Market Gardeners, Millers, Miners, Packers, Printers, Quarrymen, Share-brokers, Ship-owners, Shipwrights, Stock-jobbers, Victuallers, Warehousemen, Warfingers, and, generally, all persons and co-partnerships who can be classed as "Traders." Farmers, Grainers, Common Labourers and Workmen for hire, are expressly excluded.

#### WHEN A DEBTOR IS INSOLVENT.

A debtor may be deemed Insolvent (Sec. 3) on any of the following grounds:

1. If he has called a meeting of his creditors to compound or show a statement with liabilities more than assets. 2. Or if he absconds, or is about to abscond, or conceals himself. 3. Or if he fraudulently secretes or is about to secrete his property. 4. Or if he removes, assigns or disposes of his property to defraud, defeat, or delay his creditors. 5. Or if he allows his effects to be seized, levied, or taken in execution with the same object. 6. Or if he has been imprisoned for a debt of \$200 or over, for more than thirty days. 7. Or if he wilfully neglects or refuses to be examined in regard to his debts. 8. Or if he makes conveyance of stock-in-trade &c., without satisfying claims of creditors.

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9. Or if he permits an execution to remain unsatisfied till within four days of the day of sale, or fifteen days after seizure.

#### CARELESS DEBTORS IN DANGER.

Besides these grounds for putting a debtor into Insolvency, another very strong clause is added in Sec. 4, which must certainly wake up careless debtors who are in the habit of letting notes go to protest. It is as follows:—

"If a debtor ceases to meet his liabilities, generally, as they become due, any one or more of his creditors for unsecured claims of not less than \$100 each, and amounting in the aggregate to \$500, may make a demand upon him personally, or at his chief place of business, or at his domicile, upon some grown up person of his family, or in his employ, requiring him to make an assignment of his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, &c., &c."

The debtor can appeal to the Judge against being thrown into Insolvency, under this clause, and he shall decide according to the facts; but if the demand has been without reasonable grounds, the creditor or creditors may have to pay treble costs. If injury was unjustly done the debtor, it is believed an action for damages would also lie.

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#### WRITS OF ATTACHMENT, ETC.

Sections 9 to 14 refer to the issuing and return of writs of attachment. Any creditor for \$200 and upwards, by himself, clerk or agent, can apply for a writ of attachment, and if the affidavit discloses such facts or circumstances as satisfies the Judge the trader is Insolvent, then the writ issues to the Official Assignee, who seizes the estate and effects, and the trader is summoned to appear before the Court or a Judge thereof, to answer the premises. Writs are returnable forthwith, and attached to them must be a report from the Official Assignee or his Deputy, under oath, stating in general terms his proceedings under such writs. Power is given to these officers to break into the premises, to seize the Insolvent's effects, if necessary.

#### ASSIGNMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

The clauses of the Act from 14 to 22 refer to assignments and proceedings thereon. When a demand has been made upon a debtor, or a writ of attachment issued against his estate, he may voluntarily make an assignment, but it may be set aside by Court or Judge in certain cases. In case of assignment, the property and powers of the Insolvent are vested in the Official Assignee. The Insolvent has, within ten days, to furnish a correct statement of his affairs. A petition by the Debtor to set aside a writ of attachment may be presented within five days of service of writ, and the Judge shall determine the petition summarily. A deed of assignment, or copy of a writ of attachment has to be forthwith registered in the district Registry Office. The first meeting of Creditors is to be called by the

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Official Assignee, and cannot be held until two weeks' notice is given in the Official *Gazette*; and when a list of Creditors can be obtained, not until each have been notified for ten days.

#### EXAMINATION OF INSOLVENTS.

At the first meeting of Creditors, they may select their Chairman; at after meetings the Assignee shall act. The Insolvent is bound to attend the first meeting, to attest his statement of liabilities and assets under oath, and may also be examined touching his failure, &c., under oath. He can be re-examined at any time before his discharge, and any other person, including his wife, can also be examined, and in case of refusal to appear or answer, either of them may be committed for contempt of Court.—Sections 22 to 26.

#### ASSIGNEES AND INSPECTORS,

The sections respecting these officers, extend from 27 to 48. The Governorin-Council appoints the Official Assignees. They have to give \$2,000 security, and in case their district contains over 100,000 inhabitants \$6,000. The Creditors can either appoint or remove an Assignee if they so desire. Only Creditors themselves, or persons having written authority, can vote at meetings, and claims cannot be divided for the purpose of voting. Creditors can determine the places of meeting. The Creditors may appoint one or more Inspectors to superintend and direct the proceedings of the Assignee in the management and winding up of the affairs of the estate; these Inspectors may be paid. The majority of the Creditors can direct the Assignee as to the disposal of the estate, but if Creditors with claims for \$500 in the aggregate object, they can summarily contest the point before the Judge; this is a new and important clause. Partnerships are dissolved by the Insolvency of one partner; and the Assignee becomes invested with all the rights of the Insolvent partner. Assignees shall hereafter keep a complete register of all the material facts of every assignment, including dividends paid, if discharge was obtained, &c. Assignees, under this or any former Act, must within 30 days obtain a discharge, and pay over balances to Receiver-General, with a sworn statement that they are all the assets in their hands. There is a penalty of \$10 for each day's neglect.

#### Fees of Assignees.

Sec. 43.—The Assignees shall be entitled to a commission on the net proceeds of the estate of the Insolvent of every kind, of 5 per cent on the amount realized not exceeding \$1,000, the further sum of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the amount realized, in excess of \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000, and a further sum of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the amount realized in excess of \$5,000—which said commission shall be lieu of all fees and charges, for all services and disbursements in relation to the estate,



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exclusive of actual expenses in going to seize and sell, and of disbursements necessarily made in the care and removal of property. In case Official Assignee is superseded, his charges shall be fixed by the Court or Judge, and shall be the first charge on the estate. No Assignee shall engage Counsel without the sanction of the Inspectors or Creditors.

#### Assignees to deposit monies, etc.

An Assignee shall deposit in some chartered Bank all sums over \$100, in a special account; if there be Inspectors, this money cannot be withdrawn without their signatures. If he fails to distribute the interest on deposits, the Assignee shall forfeit and pay to the estate three times the amount. The Assignee has to make an account and get a discharge from the Judge, in every case of Insolvency, and if he fails to do so within 6 months, after declaration of a final dividend, or 3 months if asked by the Inspectors or any creditor, in cases where there are no assets wherewith to declare a dividend, he shall incur a penalty of \$100.

#### COMPOSITION AND DISCHARGE.

Composition and Discharges are treated from sections 49 to 66. The practice is greatly changed. If three-fourths in number of an Insolvent's creditors consent in writing at any meeting to a Composition or a Discharge, the Assignee shall call another meeting to consider the matter. If the Discharge or Composition is approved of at this subsequent meeting by a majority of the creditors, representing three-fourths of the indebtedness, it has then to go before the Judge for confirmation, and after time being given for contestation, the Judge may do either of the following things:—1. Confirm the Discharge. 2. Annul the Discharge. 3. Suspend the operation of the Discharge for 5 years. 4. Declare the Discharge to be second-class. 5. Both postpone the Discharge for 5 years and declare it second-class.

#### When Discharges not to be granted.

In all cases where the dividend is less than 33 per cent., and sufficient account is not given of the deficiency, the Court or Judge may, in its or his discretion, suspend or refuse altogether the Discharge of the Insolvent. Section 56 places several absolute bars in the way of Discharge. It is as follows:—

Sec. 56.—The Insolvent shall not be entitled to a confirmation of his Discharge, or of a Deed of Composition and Discharge, if it appears to the Court or Judge that he has not obtained the assent of the proportion of his creditors in number and value required by this Act, to grant such Discharge, or enter into such Deed of Composition and Discharge, or that he has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent preference within the meaning of this Act, or of fraud or evil practices in procuring the consent of the Creditors to the Discharge, or their ex-

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ecution of the Deed of Composition and Discharge, as the case may be, or of fraudulent retention and concealment of some portion of his estate or effects, or of evasion, prevarication, or false swearing upon examination, as to his estate and effects, or that the Insolvent has not kept an account book showing his receipts and disbursements of cash, and such other books of account as are suitable for his trade, or that if, having at any time kept such book or books, he has refused to produce or deliver them to the Assignee, or is wilfully in default to obey any provision of this Act, or any order of the Court or Judge; but, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the omission to keep such books, before the coming into force of the Insolvent Act of 1864, and in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia such omission previous to the coming into force of the Insolvent Act of 1869, and in the Provinces of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island or Manitoba, such omission previous to the coming into force of this Act, shall not be a sufficient ground for refusing the confirmation of the discharge of an Insolvent.

#### Discharges when not obtained from Creditors.

If creditors do not grant the Insolvent his discharge, application can be made to the Court or Judge at the expiration of twelve months, as under the Law of 1869. The Assignee, the Inspector or any Creditor can oppose its being granted. Whether contested or not, the Insolvent has to prove that he has conformed to the provisions of the Act, and has to submit to any examination made by the Judge. After hearing, the Judge may either grant the discharge or refuse it.

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#### Certain Debts Excepted from Discharge.

Debts for which the Insolvent could be imprisoned, damages for assault or wilful injury to person, seduction, libel, slander or malicious arrest, or for the maintenance of a parent, wife or child, balances due by the Insolvent as assignee, tutor, curator, trustee, executor, or administrator under a will, as well as a few other special classes of debts, are exempted from the discharge, except the creditors assent. The creditors can, however, accept of their share of any dividends paid, without releasing the Insolvent altogether.

#### SALE OF DEBTS, LEASES, REAL ESTATE, &C.

The Act gives directions how sales are to be made in each of these cases, sections 67 to 78.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Sections 79 to 126 relate to Dividends and analogous points. They are voluminous, and those interested should consult the Act itself, or their solicitors. After one month from first meeting of creditors, the Assignee has to keep constantly accessible to the creditors, accounts and statements of his doings as Assignee, and of the position of the estate; and he shall prepare dividends of

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JOHN RUSSELL.

the estate of the Insolvent whenever the amount of money in his hands will justify a division thereof, and also whenever required by the Inspectors or the Judge. The creditors may grant the Insolvent any sum of money or property, if they see fit to do so. Clerks and other persons in employ of Insolvent are to be paid over-due wages, but not for longer than three months. Dividends may be held by Assignee for persons who have not filed their claims, but if they fail to file them before last dividend, the reserved amounts shall form part of the last dividends distributed. Disputes about dividends are to be settled by the Judge. Unclaimed dividends are to be paid into the bank, for after three years they are to be paid to the Government of Canada, if unclaimed.

#### Voting at Meetings, Affidavits, &c.

Questions are to be decided at meetings of Creditors by the majority in number and value, then the Judge decides between them. Affidavits can be sworn in Insolvency cases before the Assignees in addition to usual officers. Provision is made for a Creditor to surrender the security he may hold on an Insolvent's estate, and rank as an ordinary Creditor for the whole of his claim, or to the extent only of the balance thereof above and beyond the value set upon such security. Witnesses summoned must be tendered their expenses. Upon special cause being shown, under oath, the Judge can order the Postmaster to deliver Insolvent's letters to the Assignee, who can open them in the presence of witnesses. Every Assignee is subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court or Judge, in the same manner and to the same extent as an ordinary officer. Marriage contracts with wives in Quebec have to be registered within three months or they will become null and void as preference claims on his estate.

#### IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Any Debtor confined in gaol or on the limits, who makes an assignment, can apply to the Judge of his county or district for release. After hearing, the Judge may discharge him if the examination be satisfactory. Subsequent arrests on civil actions can be forthwith set aside by producing the first discharge; it is provided, however, that these proceedings shall not interfere with the imprisonment of the Debtor under the provisions of the Insolvent Act itself, Sec. 127.

#### APPEALS.

Under Section 128, appeals from the decisions of Judges must be commenced within eight days.

#### FRAUDS AND FRAUDULENT PRETENCES.

Sections 130 to 144 very clearly define what are fraudulent practices. All contracts of whatsoever nature, made with intent to defraud creditors, is declared void. Any sale, deposit, pledge or transfer of any property, real or personal, in

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All ared contemplation of insolvency, by way of securing any creditor, is null and void; if an unjust preference is given to some one over other creditors, within thirty days before proceedings are begun under the Act, it is presumed to be fraudulent. Payments made within thirty days of Insolvency shall be void and the amount can be recovered back; when valuable consideration has been given, however, it must be returned. Persons purchasing goods on credit when they know they are unable to pay, or who borrow money or secure endorsers, &c., when they cannot meet their engagements, shall be guilty of fraud, and liable to imprisonment for such time as the Court may order, not exceeding two years, unless the debt and costs be sooner paid.

Further Penalties.

Any Insolvent who shall do any of the acts or things following with intent to defraud or defeat the rights of his creditors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be sentenced by the Court to any term not exceeding three years:—1. Not fully delivering or discovering his property, books, papers, &c. 2. If he removes his property within thirty days to defraud his creditors. 3. Not denouncing false claims. 4. If he makes a false schedule of his effects. 5. If he withholds his books 6. If he falsifies his books. 7. If, at examination, he states fictitious losses. 8. If within three months of Insolvency, he pawns, pledges or disposes of, otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade, any property, goods or effects, the price of which remains unpaid by him during such three months.

#### Misstatements by Assignees.

Misstatements made in any certificate by any Assignee, wilfully to deceive either the Judge, Inspectors, or the Creditors, is a misdemeanor, and makes him liable to imprisonment for any term less than three years at the Court's discretion.

#### Creditors Wrongfully Granting Discharge.

Creditors taking any consideration from the Insolvent to grant discharge, or who knowingly rank on estate for money not due them, &c., are liable for treble the amount of the consideration given or promised to them.

#### INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Special provisions are made in Sec. 147 and its sub-sections, for the case of Incorporated Companies becoming insolvent.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The remaining clauses of the Act, from 148 to 152, contain a few concluding general provisions. They enact that it shall be known as the "Insolvent Act of 1875," and go into force on the 1st of September.

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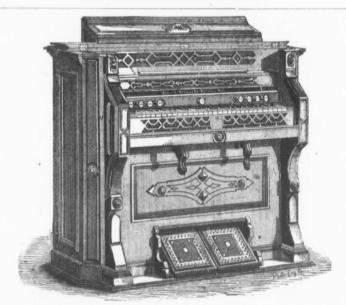
#### THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

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		Miles.		Miles.
1	Belgium	1,892	Chili	620
(	Freat Britain	16,082	Costa Rica	82
	Germany		Uruguay	195
	Switzerland	820	Honduras	62
	France	10,872	Argentine Confederation	664
	Netherlands	1,042	Egypt	737
	taly	4,237	Dominion of Canada	3,478
	Austria-Hungary	8,990	Peru	475
	Denmark		Australasia	1,364
1	United States	74,171	Paraguay	44
	Spain		Mexico	327
1	Portugal	489	Turkey	488
	Roumania		Brazil	714
5	Sweden and Norway	2,227	Cape of Good Hope	134
1	Russia	10,560	Columbia	65
1	British India.	5,709		

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Place. Name of Bank.  Almonte Merchants' Bank of Canada  Arnprior Bank of Ottawa.  Arnprior Bank of Ottawa.  Aurora Federal Bank of Canada  Ayr Royal Canadian Bank  Barrie Bank of Toronto  Barrie Canadian Bank of Commerce  Belleville Bank of Montreal.  Belleville Merchants' Bank of Canada  Berlin Merchants' Bank of Canada	F. A. W. Lister Robert Steven D. M. Finnie George Mair Robert Wylie D. Campbell Wm. Smith R. Richardson B. Thomson Jas. Young
Bowmanville Dominion Bank	J. A. Codd
Bowmanville Ontario Bank	John Simpson, Pres. Geo. McGill, Cashier
Bradford St. Lawrence Bank	T. Dewson
Brampton Merchants' Bank of Canada	F. Cresswell, ir.
Brantford Bank of British North America	A. Robertson
Brantford Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. Pollock
Brantford Bank of Montreal	S. Read
Brockville Bank of Montreal	J. N. Travers
Brockville Molson's Bank	I. W. B. Rivers
CanningtonSt. Lawrence Bank	R. N. Moir
Cayuga: Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Roberts
Chatham Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. S. Ireland
Chatham Merchants Bank of Canada	Robert N. Rogers
Chatham Royal Canadian Bank	A. Richardson
Clinton Royal Canadian Bank	M. Lough
Cobourg Bank of Montreal	C. Brough
Cobourg Bank of Toronto	J. H. Roper
Cobourg Dominion Bank	W. D. Burn
Colborne Saint Lawrence Bank	F. R. Schon
Collingwood Bank of Toronto	W. R. Wadsworth
Collingwood Canadian Bank of Commerce	John McMaster
Cornwall Bank of Montreal	Neil McLean
Dundas	D. Just
Dunnville Bank of British North America	F. O. Cross
Elora Merchants' Bank of Canada	Wm. Kingsley
Exeter Molson's Bank	E. W. Strathy
Fergus Bank of Montreal	G. D. Fergusson
Fergus Merchants' Bank of Canada	Wm. Kingsley
GaltCanadian Bank of Commerce	Robert Gill
Galt Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. S. Meredith
Galt Royal Canadian Bank	John Cavers
Gananoque Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. Petrie

Place.	Name of Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Georgetown	Bank of Hamilton	E. A. Colquhoun
Goderich	Bank of Montreal	James H. Finlay
	Canadian Bank of Commerce	
Guelph	Bank of Montreal	J Robertson
Guelph	Canadian Bank of Commerce	C W Sandilands
Guelph	Federal Bank of Canada	T V Croot
Guelph	Ontario Bank	F Morris
Hamilton	Bank of Hamilton	) Donald Malance Dress
Hammon	Dank of Hamilton	Donaid McInnes, Pres.
TT [] 4	Capital \$1,000,000	9 SH. C. Hammond, Cash.
Hamilton	Bank of British North America .	Thomas Corsan
Hamilton	Bank of Montreal	W. Munro
	Canadian Bank of Commerce	
Hamilton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	William Cooke
Hamilton	Royal Canadian Bank	J. M. Burns
Harriston	St. Lawrence Bank	C. Hunter
	Merchants' Bank of Canada	
Ingersoll	Imperial Bank of Canada	C. E. Chadwick
Kentville	Bank of Nova Scotia	L. D. V. Chipman
Kincardine	Merchants' Bank of Canada	T. E. P. Trew
Kingston	Bank of British North America.	George Durnford
Kingston	Bank of Montreal	R. M. Moore
Kingston	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. Fraser
Lindsay	Bank of Montreal	H. Dunsford
Lindsay	Merchants' Bank of Carada	D. Miller
Lindsay	Ontario Bank	S. A. McMurtry
Listowel	Bank of Hamilton	W. Corbould
London	Bank of British North America.	Oswald Weir
London	Bank of Montreal	F A Despard
London	Canadian Bank of Commerce	R W Smylie
London	Federal Bank of Canada	Charles Murray
London	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W F Harner
	Molson's Bank	
Lucan	Canadian Bank of Commerce	A H Incland Action
Monford	Molson's Bank	P Follor
Mitchell	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D D Processon
	Molson's Bank	
	Ontario Bank	
Mount Forest	Bank of British North America	R. Clouston
Napanee	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. Allen, Act g Agent.
Napanee	St. Lawrence Bank	Alex. Smith
Newmarket	Royal Canadian Bank	Joseph Cawthra
Norwich	Royal Canadian Bank	Jas, Macdonald
Orangeville	Canadian Bank of Commerce	R. T. Haun
Orangeville	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. M. Kirkland
Orillia	Dominion Bank	H, S, Scadding
Oshawa	Dominion Bank	J. H. McLennan

### CAMPBELL & CASSELS, Bankers and Brokers,

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(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Buy and Sell Sterling Currency Drafts on New York, Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

C. J. CAMPBELL

W. G. CASSELS.

CHARLES LEVEY & CO.,

Engineers, from Founders,

### MACHINERY BROKERS.

Engines, Boilers, and all kinds of Machinery constantly on hand, and Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

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JAMES BROWNE.

PHILIP BROWNE.

# BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

(MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE)

Sterling Exchange, Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, etc., etc.,
U. S. CURRENCY, SILVER AND BONDS.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

No. 64 Yonge Street, . Toronto, Ont.

#### BANKS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA—Continued.

Place. Name of Bank. Manager or Agent.
Oshawa Ontario Bank R. Milroy
OshawaSt. Lawrence Bank
Ottawa Bank of British North America James Robertson
Ottawa
Ottawa
Paid up Capital—— ( P. Robertson, Cash.
Ottawa
Ottawa
Ottawa La Banque Nationale Samuel Benoit
Ottawa Merchants' Bank of Canada Thomas Kirby
Ottawa
Ottawa Quebec Bank
OttawaJ. G. Leisch
Owen Sound Merchants' Bank of Canada John Pottenger
Owen Sound Molson's Bank
Paisley Canadian Bank of Commerce J. F. Patterson
Paris Bank of British North America John Carnegie
Park Hill Exchange Bank of Canada D. E. Cameron
PembrokeMerchauts' Bank of CanadaHector Fraser
Pembroke
Perth Bank of Montreal
Perth Merchants' Bank of Canada James Gray
Peterborough Bank of Montreal F. J. Lewis
Peterborough Bank of Toronto J. M. Smith
PeterboroughCanadian Bank of CommerceW, Manson
Peterborough Ontario Bank
Picton Bank of Montreal A. T. Kerr
Picton
Port Colborne Imperial Bank of Canada and)
Niagara District Bank T. H. Nasmith
Capital \$1,000,000
Port Elgin Bank of Hamilton H. S. Steven
Port Hope Bank of Montreal R. A. Macgregor
Port Hope Bank of Toronto A. M. Cosby
Port HopeOntario Bank
Port PerryOntario Bank
Prescott Merchants' Bank of Canada J. F. Harper
Pr. Arthur's Landing-Ontario Bank
Renfrew Bank of British North America J. Watson
Renfrew
Renfrew Merchants Bank of Canada C. G. Morgan
St. Catharines Bank of Teronto Joseph Henderson
St. Catharines Canadian Bank of Commerce H. C. Barwick
St. CatharinesCity Bank of MontrealWm, T. Benson
St, Catharines Imperial Bank of Canada C. M. Arnold, M'ger,
St. Catharines Ouebec Bank D. B. Crombie
St. Mary's
St. Mary's Federal Bank of Canada C, S. Rumsey
St. ThomasMerchants' Bank of CanadaA. M. Crombie
St. ThomasMolson's Benk
kaodine

Place.	Name of Bank. Bank of Montreal	Manager or Agent.
Sarnia	Bank of Montreal	W. L. Creighton
Sarnia	Canadian Bank of Commerce	T. W. Nisbet
Seaforth	Royal Canadian Bank	M. P. Hayes
Simcoe	Bank of Montreal	F. F. Blackader
	Canadian Bank of Commerce	
	Federal Bank of Canada	
Smith's Falls,	Molson's Bank	. A. Lloyd Thomas
Stratford	Bank of Montreal	J. Hogg
Stratford	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. H. Ransom
	Canadian Bank of Commerce	
Thorold	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W.J. Robertson
Thorold	Quebec Bank	C W Honey
Tiloroid	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. W. Croowell
Tusonburg	Bank of British North America	R. W. Creswell
Toronto	Bank of British North America	Samuel Taylor
Toronto	Bank of Montreal	G. W. Yarker
Toronto	Bank of Toronto	W. Gooderham, Pres.
	Capital \$1,500,000	i — — Cashier
		Wm. McMaster, Pres.
Toronto	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. N. Anderson, Gen
	Capital \$6,000,000	eral Manager
		J. S. Lockie, L. M'ger.
Toronto		W. Hamilton
Toronto	Dominion Bank	J. Austin President
10101100	Dominion Bank	P H Rethune Cash
Toronto	Dominion Bank, Queen St. Branch	lag Price
Toronto	Fodoral Pank	) S Nordhaimer Pros
10101100	Federal Bank	H. S Strathy Cashier
Townsto	Imperial Bank of Canada	H S Howland Pros
toronto	Conital 21 000 000	D D Willia Cashian
m	Capital \$1,000,000	Donk of Townstee
Toronto	La Banque Nationale	Bank of Toronto, Agt.
	Merchants' Bank of Canada	
	Molson's Bank	
Toronto	Ontario Bank	.A. Fisher
Toronto	Quebec Bank	.Jas. L. Scarth
Toronto	Royal Canadian Bank	Alex. Campbell, Pres.
	Capital \$2,000,000	T. McCraken, Cash.
Toronto	St. Lawrence Bank	T. N. Gibbs, President
	Capital \$1,000,000	J. L. Brodie, Cashier
Trenton	Canadiah Bank of Commerce	. P. H. Fauquier
Uxbridge	Dominion Bank	.W. H. Holland
Walkerton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	. Alex. Sproat
Waterloo	Eastern Townships Bank	Wm. G. Parmelee
Waterloo	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. M. Harman
	Molson's Bank	
	Dominion Bank	
Whithy	Ontario Bank	T Dow
Windsor	Canadian Bank of Commerce	D F Wallon W.
Windson	Canadian Bank of Commerce Merchants' Bank of Canada	II D Moster
windsor	merchants bank of Canada	. H. R. Morton

# MASSIE, PATERSON & CO., Importers & Wholesale General Grocers, GUELPH, ONT.

Offer Special Values in Teas, Coffees, Fruit, Sugars, Syrups, Spices, Tobacco, &c., &c.

# THASSIE & CARREBELL, CONFECTIONERS,

# Biscuit Manufacturers,

GUELPH.

FRUITS, PEELS, FINEST CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

Choice Havanah and Domestic Cigars.

# H. CLEARIHUE & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Crockery and Earthenware,
English and Foreign China,
American, English and German Glassware,
French and German Fancy Goods,
Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Ohio, Rockingham and Cane Ware,
Lamps and Chandelier Goods,
Plated and Britannia Metal Ware.

Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN MARBLEIZED MANTELS.

P.S.—PROMPT ATTENTION TO LETTER ORDERS.

Place.	Name of Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Windsor	Molson's Bank	.C. D. Grasett
Wingham	St. Lawrence Bank	.W. J. Hayward
Woodstock	Capadian Bank of Commerce	.W. A. Sampson
Woodstock	Royal Canadian Bank	. Thomas McDonald
Yorkville	Federal Bank of Canada	.R. J. Montgomery
	QUEBEC.	
Beauharnois	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Norbert Ray
Bedford	Exchange Bank of Canada	.T. L. Rogers
Carleton	La Banque Nationale	.John Meagher
Coaticook	Eastern Townships Bank	.B. Austin
Coaticook	Metropolitan Bank	.A. W. Hart
Cowansville	Eastern Townships Bank	.W. I. Briggs
Fraserville	Stadacona Bank	.James Rafferty
Caspa Pasin	La Banque Nationale	.J. Le Boutillier & Co.
Graphy	Merchants' Bank of Canada	John Le Bouthher
Joliotte	Exchange Bank of Canada	D. O. Person
Levis	Merchants' Bank of Canada	I Walls
Montreal	Pank of British North America	C McNah Gan Were
	Paid up Capital \$4,866,666	R R Grindley L'I M's
Montecol	Eank of British North America Paid up Capital \$4,866,666 Bank of Montgeal Paid up Capital \$11,960,500 Bank of Toronto	David Torrance Pres
Montreal	Bank of Montreal	R. B. Angus, G'l Man.
	raid up Capital \$11,960,500	W. J. Buchanan, L. Mr.
Montreal	Banque D'Hochelaga	Jean Salem Paquet
Montreal	Banque Jacques Cartier	R Trudony Dros
Market 1	Paid up Capital	it. Irudeau, Fres.
Montreal	Banque Ville Marie	Pierre Aime Fauteux
Montreel	Canadian Bank of Commerce	. W. Simpson
	City Bank of Montreal	
Montreal	Paid up Capital \$1,200,000 Exchange Bank of Canada Paid up Capital \$562,530	W. Hamilton, Manager
Monte out	Paid up Capital \$580 590	M. H. Gault, Pres.
Montreal	La Banque du Peuple	I Prott Procident
Montreal		
Montreel	Merchants' Bank of Canada Paid up Capital \$7,111,940 Merchants' Bank	Sir Hugh Allan, Pres.
Montreat	Paid vp Capital 97 111 040	Jackson Rae, G'l M'ger
	raid up Capital \$1,111,920	W.W.L. Chipman, L. M.
Montreal	Merchants' Bank	Walter Watson, Asso-
		ciate Gen'l Manager
Montreal	Metropolitan Bank	G. Wainwright Cashier
Montreal 1	Paid up Capital-	W. M. I. D.
aromeren	Molson's Bank	Will. Molson, President
Montreal (	Ontario Bank	r. w. Thomas, Cashier
Montreal (	Quebec Bank	Thee McDenseyll
	guesse mank	. 11108. McDodgail

Place.	Name of Bank. Manager or Agent. Union Bank Lower Canada F. Nash
Montreal	
	sgowBank of Nova ScotiaJas. W. Carmichael
Quebec	
	La Banque Nationale Eugene Chine, Presiden Paid up Capital \$1,788,280 Francois Vezina, Cash.
Quebec	Quebec Bank
Quebec	
Quebec	
Rimousk St. Hyaci St. Hyaci	d Eastern Townships Bank A. J. Cleveland i Molson's Bank John McMahon in La Banque St. Hyacinthe R. St. Jacques in the Merchants' Bank of Canada F. Bartels Banque du St. Jean
St. Johns Sherbroo	ke City Bank of Morrela W. L. Marler ke City Bank of Montreal William Addie ke Eastern Townships Bank D. Pomeroy, President Capital \$881,540 V. Farwell, jr., Cashier
Sorel Stanstead	ke         La Banque Nationale         P. Lafrance           Merchants' Bank of Canada         A. A. Taillon           Molson's Bank         H. C. Brewer           Eastern Townships Bank         A. P. Ball           vers         La Banque Nationale         Union Bank of Low, Can.
Three Ri	vers Quebec Bank F. G. Witherspoon vers Union Bank of Lower Canada C. A. Boxer nham Banque de St. Jean Ph. Baudouin
	MANITOBA.
Winnipeg Winnipeg	
	NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst	
Annapolis Union Bank of Halifax Thomas S. Whitma	AT2
Antigonish Merchants' Bank of Halifax T. M. King	
Bridgewater Merchants' Bank of Halifax Andrew Gow	
Halifax Bank of Montreal F. Gundry	
Halifax Bank of British North America Jeffrey Penfold	
Halifax Bank of Nova Scotia W. C. Menzies, Ca	shier
Paid up Capital \$1,000,000 \ J. S. Maclean, Pre	s.
Halifax	r
Capital \$600,000 i Geo, H. Starr, Pre	sident
Halifax Merchants' Bank of Halifax ) Geo. Maclean, Cas	hier
Capital \$900,000 \ T, E. Kenny, Pres	ident

# 149 YONGE ST., TORONTO. LEE AND SON.

Our Warerooms are Large and will be found to contain

Suitable either for the Cottage or the Mansion.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CASH ADVANCED ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS WITHOUT REMOVAL FROM YOUR RESIDENCE.

QUEEN'S WHARF COAL AND WOOD DEPOT.

# P. BURNS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

A Full Assortment of all Descriptions constantly on hand.

COR. OF BATHURST & FRONT STREETS, TORONTO.

THE

# EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.,

(Established 1858,)

PURE WHITE
PURE BLUE
SATIN AND
SILVER GLOSS

.

STARCH,

ALSO

THE CELEBRATED

# PREPARED CORN,

Used for Puddings, Blanc Mange, Infants' Food, Soups, etc.

All our Products are Guaranteed Pure.

Report from Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Microscopy: 75... "I hereby certify that I have examined, chemically and microscopically, samples of 'Pure White Starch,' and of 'Prepared Corn,' manufactured by the Edwardsburg Starch Company, and I find these preparations to be of absolute purity, and superior in quality to any similar productions in the Canadian Market."

(Signed) J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap adulterated Starch, now being sold by some for sake of extra profit.

### BANKS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA-Continued.

Place.	Name of Bank.	Manager or Agent.
	Union Bank of Halifax	00 (Jas A Moren Pres
Halifax	Halifax Banking Co	Samuel H. Black, Cash. W. M. Harrington, Pres.
Kentville	Bank of Nova Scotia	L. De V. Chinman
Liverpool	Bank of Liverpool	(John A. Leslie, Cashier
Maitland	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Austin Locke David Frieze Agent
New Glasgow	Bank of Nova Scotia	Jas. W. Carmichael
Parrsboro'	Halifax Banking Co	A. S. Townshend, Agent.
Dietern	Marchanta' Dank of Halifan	3377331 Y
Pictou ·	Pictou Bank	John Crerar, President
Stellarton	Bank of British North America Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. F. Reid, Agent
Sydney, C. B	Bank of Nova Scotia	Hon T D Archibald
Truro	Halifax Banking Co Merchants' Bank of Halifax	John B. Dickie
Weymouth	Merchants' Bank of Halifax People's Bank	Colin Campbell in
Windsor	Commercial Bank of Windsor	/ Walter Lawson, Cashier
Yarmouth		00 G. W. Payzant, Pres. James Murray
Yarmouth	Exchange Bank Capital \$300,00	A. S. Murray, Cashier
Yarmouth	Dank of Latinouth	L. E. Baker, Pres. 00 J. W. Johns, Cashier

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton Bank of	Montreal
FrederictonPeople's	Vank of New Brunswick A. F. Randolph, Pres. S. W. Babbitt, Cashier
Moncton Bank of Moncton Bank of Newcastle Bank of Sackville Maritim St. John Bank of St. John Bank of	British North America W. E. Collier  Montreal D. F. B. Gluss, Agent  Montreal F. E. Winslow, Agent  e Bank M. Wood & Sons  British North America Thos, Maclellan  Montreal E. C. Jones  New Brunswick J. D. Lewin, President  Capital \$1,000.00 \ Wm. Girvan, Cashier

Place.	Name of Bank.	Manager or Agent.
St. JohnBar	nk of Nova Scotia	Thos. Fyshe, Agent
St. John	ritime Bank of the Dominion Canada	of ) Jas. Bomville, Preside 10 Alfred Ray, Cashier
St. StephenBa	nk of British North America	R Rurns
St. StephenSt.		R. Watson, Cashier

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown Bank of Prince Edward Island { Daniel Brennan, Pres. { Wm. Cundall, Cashier	
Charlottetown Merchants' Bank of Halifax Owen Connolly	
CharlottetownMerchants' Bank of Prince Edward S. R. Longworth, President Island Wm. McLean, Cashier	
Charlottetown Union Bank of Prince Edward Is- Chas. Palmer, President	
Rustico Farmers' Bank of Rustico Jerome Doirum, Pres.	
Summerside Summerside Bank Jas. Holman, President R. McStavert, Cashier	
Summerside Union Bank of Prince Edward Island Neil McKelvie	

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

				nk of Newfoundland	
St.	Johns	. Union Bank	of	Newfoundland	John W. Smith, Man. Randel Green, Cashier

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Barkerville Bank Stanley Van Winkle . Bank Victoria Bank	of Britisl of Britisl	a Columbia
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CLARK'S ELEPHANT SIX COPD

Spool

IS BETTER ADAPTED



Cotton

THAN ANY OTHER FOR

and Hand Sewing.

Sewing Machines

TRADE MARK.

This superior Thread is recommended by the Sewing Machine Agents throughout Canada as the best for Machine and Hand Sewing, and will give your Customers better satisfaction than any other Cotton in the Market. ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE IMPORTING HOUSES IN THE TRADE ONLY.

A Full Assorted Stock always on hand.

Price Lists furnished on application.

# BIRKS & WILSON, SOLE AGENTS.

1 St. Helen's Street, Montreal

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1778.

# GAZETTE.

CORNER ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER & CRAIG STREETS.

MONTREAL.

THE LEADING COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER OF CANADA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

Subscription, \$6 a year; to the United States, \$8 currency; to Great Britain, £1 10s. stg. Canadian Postage prepaid by Publisher.

# THE BOOK & JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Is one of the most complete in the city. Special facilities for

RAILROAD and STEAMBOAT TICKET and other Printing. T. & R. WHITE, PUBLISHERS.

# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, DOMINION OF CANADA.

Statement of the Reccipts and Expenditures from all sources for the year ending the 30th of June, 1874.

Receipts.	AMOUNT,	TOTAL.	Expenditure.	Amount.	TOTAL.
CONSOLIDATED FUND.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	CONSOLIDATED FUND.	\$ cts.	\$ ets
Customs Excise Post Office, including Ocean Postage and Money Orders Public Works, including Railways Bill Stamps Interest on Investments Great Western Interest Account Ordnance Lands Casual Premium and Discount Bank Imposts. Fines, Forfeitures and Scizures Tonnage Dues (River Police) do (Mariners' Fund) Passenger Duties (Emigration)	214,384 30 59,907 39 4,968 18 3,946 73 14,296 04 28,650 39 41,732 81		Interest on Public Debt." Charges on Management. Sinking Fund Premium, Discount and Exchange Civil Government. Administration of Justice. Police Penitentiaries and Prison Inspectors. Legislation. Geological Survey and Observatories. Arts, Agriculture and Statistics. Census Emigration and Quarantine. Marine Hospital and Mariners' Fund. Pensions Superannuation.	5,724,436 31 238,003 52 513,920 00 26,680 99 883,685 53 459,037 49 56,387 54 395,551 76 784,048 15 97,814 38 19,091 97 39,470 34 318,572 87 66,462 53 56,433 84 64,442 84	
Steamboat Inspection Fisheries. Cullers' Fees Militia. Penitentiaries Lighthouse Duty. Sundry Special Receipts. Nova Scotia Railways Stores Account.	15,106 12 14,012 83 92,771 93 42,756 85 95,066 90 39,893 82 34,620 18		Militia and Defence. Public Works Ocean and River Steam Service. Lighthouses and Coast Service. Fisheries. Culling Timber Steamboat Inspection Subsidies to Provinces. Miscellaneous Charges on Revenue Customs do Excise do Post Office  Total carried forward.	977,376 27 1,826,001 03 407,700 43 537,057 63 76,247 11 82,886 43 10,291 58 3,752,757 48 248,228 51 658,299 34 206,935 28 1,387,270 48	

Ord Will's and a

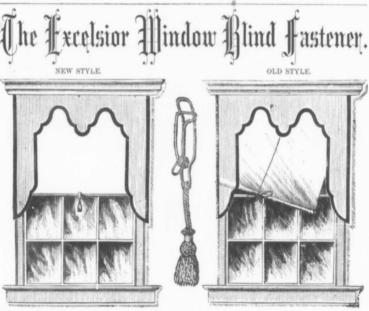
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# CALEB CHASE, MANUFACTURER OF MILL PICKS, GUELPH, ONT.

Having had a number of years' experience in the manufacture and tempering of MILL PICKS, and as my time and attention is wholly devoted to this business, and I import the very best REFINED CAST STEEL, manufactured expressly for Mill Picks, I am enabled to furnish a really first-class article that line.

All Orders will receive Prompt Attention.



Order, Utility, Neatness, Economy, Simplicity, Efficiency, combined.

The Excelsior Window Blind Fastener will save your Blinds; will save your Pins; will save your Tape; will save your Time; will save your Money; will save your Patience; will save your Temper.

The Excelsior Window Blind Fastener will cause your windows to look orderly; will give you a character for tidiness; will give you a reputation for possessing good taste; will give you credit for setting a good example, and an opportunity therefore of doing good. See them; try them; purchase them; recommend them.

### PRICE, 25 CTS. EACH.

Wholesale of Wells & Co., Box 1554, P.O., Toronto. Retail at every House Furnishing, Hardware, and General Store throughout the Dominion. Agents wanted in every Town and County in the Dominion.

# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, DOMINION OF CANADA. (Continued.)

Receipts,	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	Expenditure.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Total brought forward  North-West Territory, Transportation Service	\$ cts. 24,485 03 29,980 80 12,449 20 295 40 45,831 28 8,760,000 00 572,358 49	TOTAL. \$ cts. 24,205,092 54	Total brought forward Charges on Revenue Public Works do Minor Revenues Dominion Lands, &c Dominion Forces, Manitoba Mounted Police, Manitoba North-West Territory, Organization Boundary Survey, United States do Ontario Military Stores. Customs Refunds, former years Total Consolidated Fund  REDEMPTION. Redemption Public Debt Savings' Banks	\$ cts.  2,389,679 72 11,371 03 283,163 78 209,169 42 199,599 14 12,262 41 79,293 60 2,430 00 144,906 00 69,330 02  \$19,093 63 3,039,165 58	\$ cts.
Savings' Banks	3,879,794 36	14,103,599 78	Total Redemption  PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.  Loan Account		3,858,259 2 96,512 6
OPEN ACCOUNTS.  Investments	703,545 54 11,516 82 4,888 28 7,859 39 111 48	384,327 14	Investments North-West Territory Public Works Province of Canada Debt Account do Ontario do do Quebec do do Nova Scotia do do Subsidy Account do New Brunswick Debt Acct. do do Subsing Acct. do British Columbia  Total carried forward	5,254,698 22 2,386 66 92,829 60 1,001 00 7,859 39	

# T. STAVERT FISHER,

BRITISH AND CANADIAN

# Manufacturers' Agent,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

17 PHŒNIX BLOCK, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

Canada Tweeds & other Wooliens low to close buyers. Advances made on Consignments,

# CHAS. ALEXANDER & SONS.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

WHOLESALE

# CONFECTIONERS.

ORANGE, LEMON, AND CITEON PEELS.

Agents Keiller's Marmalade.

# MONTREAL.

C. FITTS & CO.,

Established 1827.

# Cracker & Biscuit Manufacturers,

142 INSPECTOR ST., MONTREAL.

# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, DOMINION OF CANADA. (Concluded.)

Receipts.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	EXPENDITURE.		
	S ets.	S ets.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total brought forward			Total brought forward	WO WWW 40	
Intario and Quebec Subsidy Account			Province of Manitoba	79,777 43	
do do Special Accounts	34,001 33		do Prince Edward Island	1,083,096 46	
sale of Public Works	7,792 15		Ontario and Quebec Special Account		
ndian Fund			Municipalities Fund, Ontario		
do Manitoba			Improvement Fund		
do British Columbia			Indian Fund	. 213,191 03	
do Prince Edward Island			Indians, Manitoba	82,616 52	
Municipalities Fund			do British Columbia	26,076 46	
Copyright Duties			do Prince Edward Island	633 58	
Widows' Pensions & Uncomuted Stipends	1.645 14		Widows' Pensions	4,404 17	
Unpaid Dividends	1,010 11		Copyright Duties	499 46	
Railway Stores, Nova Scotia			Advances and Repayments		
do New Brunswick			Dublin Etna Insurance Company		
Dublin Etna Insurance Company			Stationery Office		
Intercolonial Railway Special Deposit			Unpaid Dividends	42,128 46	
Excise Revenue Special Account	***************************************		Bank of Upper Canada Trustee Account		
Bank of Up. Canada Liquidation Acent.	40,106 95		do do Advance do	3,661 72	
Military Property			Crown Agents for Colonies		
Crown Agents of Colonies	0,000 11		Bank of Commerce, Special Account		
Stationery Office Stock Account	1.209.01		D. Harry Stores N B and N S	31.522 24	
NWest Territory Expeditionary Force.	1,200 01		Printing Contractor	1,923 18	
Imperial Fortification Special Account			Ottawa Gas Company		
Mutual Fire Insurance Company	********		Boundary Survey, Ontario and NWest		
Boundary Survey, U. States and Canada			Intercolonial Railway Special Deposit		
Cobourg Harbour Special Account			Account		
Printing Contractor			Subsidy Acent., N. Brunswick Advance		
Quebec Harbour Special Account	973 75		Imperial Fortification Special Account		
do Sinking Fund	5,428 58		Public Works Suspense Account	3,625 39	1
Ottawa Gas Works			Quebec Harbour Special Account	725,113 75	
Total Open Assounts	1,000 12	1 237 772 10	Improvements of the St. Lawrence	275,000 00	
Total Open Accounts		1,201,112 10	Total Open Accounts		9,253,787 5
Total		\$31,930,791 65	Total		990 FOI 070 G

# DOMINION



# JOHNSTON'S CANADIAN PATENTS.

These invaluable Weather Guards (the basis of which is hard wood and vulcanized rubber) are manufactured in Toronto

They are just the thing required in our rigorous climate.

When applied to doors and windows they are an effectual protection against the ingress of draughts, dust, rain or snow, the slapping and banging of doors, and rattling of windows.

# They save Fifty per cent, in Fuel for Heating Purposes,

And their low price places them within the reach of all.

They are in use in the principal Public Buildings, Churches, School-Houses, and in the best Private Residences in the City of Toronto, and in all other cities and towns wherever introduced.

# Window Stops & Guards for sides & tops of doors, in hardwood, Sc. per ft.

### WHAT THE TORONTO ARCHITECTS SAY :

"We have examined the Weather Guards (Johnston's Patents), and believe the same to be an exceedingly useful article, calculated to exclude draughts, dust, &c., very effectively.
"LANGLEY, LANGLEY & BURKE."

" Having given the Weather Guards for windows and doors a fair trial during last winter, I can recommend them for the purposes for which they are intended. " WILLIAM IRVINE."

"Having examined Johnston's Weather Guards with great care, we can recommend them to parties who are about to build, not doubting that they will accomplish all purposes for which they are intended.
"SMITH & GEMMELL."

"Having had considerable experience with the Rubber Weather Protection Guards, we unhesitatingly recommend them to the attention of parties who desire weather-tight doors and windows. We have specified for and applied them in some of our best buildings, and always to our entire satisfaction."

"STEWART & STRICKLAND, and always to our content of the strict of the s

" 11 and 12 Masonic Buildings."

For sale, Wholesale by all respectable Wholesale Hardware Houses in the Dominion, and Retail by the Trade.

For full information, address

JOSHUA JOHNSTON.

Business Manager, TORONTO.

### BANKING AND CURRENCY.

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HE year 1875 has been a trying one to our Banking Institutions as it has been to the general Business of the Country. With the exception of the Jacques Cartier and Mechanics' Banks of Montreal, and one or

two smaller Institutions, however, the Banks have passed through the ordeal safely, having manifested great strength. In periods of more than ordinary pressure, the ability they have shown to meet their liabilities to the public has been surprising as well as most gratifying and assuring.

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Banks of Ontario and Quebec, at the close of each of the first 11 months of 1875:—

MONTHS. ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
January \$181,427,136	\$111,899,646
February 179,646,236	108,969,660
March 177,743,610	105,962,081
April 175,919,503	95,528,961
May 170,757,907	
June 169,213,803	
July 167,128,386	90,776,407
August 169,076,688	91,148,345
September 168,913,719	90,695,510
October 168,891,486	
November 167,036,729	88,175,566

It will be seen from these statistics that the Banks of the two larger Provinces had decreased their assets by \$14,000,000 in round numbers, and their liabilities by over \$23,500,000 during those 11 months! This latter fact speaks for itself. We have also prepared the following table of Banking returns for 1875, which brings out the upward or downward movement during the year, in the Capital Circulation, Government and Public Deposits and Discounts.

STATEMENT of the Capital, Circulation, Deposits and Discounts of the Banks during the last eleven months.

	Paid up Capital.	Circulation.	Government Deposits.	Public Deposits.	Discounts,
January	\$59,139,035	<b>\$23,893,625</b>	\$14,891,888	\$61,354,265	\$142,326,084
February	59,361,285	23,013,181	13,958,633	59,191,107	142,375,795
March	59,766,784	21,499,899	14,943,725	56,270,505	139,494,510
April	60,185,380	19,760,530	13,849,271	56,528,929	138,907,677
May	59,103,662	18,683,592	11,967,409	56,322,380	133,715,96
June	58,758,546	18,728,491	13,124,087	55,917,869	122,714,52
July	58,897,882		12,497,000	55,368,230	120,864,210
August	60,412,050				125,348,568
September	60,525,291	20,655,933			
October			10,633,111	51,203,018	
November	60,750,219				

# JAMES CORISTINE & CO: 471, 473, 475 & 477 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL. WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS

AND MANUFACTURERS.

Dealers in Straw Goods, Mitts, Gloves, Buffalo & Fancy Robes.

PROPRIETORS OF THE MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

# L. N. ALLAIRE & CO

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

# Commission Merchants,

WAREHOUSE:—SAULT-AU-MATELOT STREET,

Cor. Peter & James Sts., opposite Quebec Bank,

QUEBEC.

ALWAYS ON HAND, CONSIGNMENTS OF HOPS, PRODUCE, DRUCCISTS' SUNDRIES, &C.

Consignments from Manufacturers, Merchants and Farmers

Best of References from Bankers, Manufacturers & Merchants.

-ALSO WHOLESALE DEALERS IN-

Mashing Maghines, Clothes Anners, Sewing Machines, Coffee & Spice,

Painters' and Cabinet Makers' Supplies, Paint, Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, Soap & Candles, Shelf Hardware, Provisions, &c., &c..

FRANCOIS ALLAIRE.

L. N. ALLAIRE.

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5,795 1,510 1,677 5,965 1,527 1,210

3,568 3,473 3,614 3,269 These figures very plainly manifest the Monetary stringency which has been experienced during the year. Taking the circulation first, it was on the 31st October last, nearly \$6,000,000 less than at the same date the previous year, and between January and the 30th November last, the Government Deposits decreased about \$4,500,000, and the Deposits of the Public about \$9,500,000. During the same time, discounts decreased from \$142,326,084 to the sum of \$121,858,269, or within a trifle of \$20,500,000! So large and rapid a contraction has been greatly felt in Business circles, but it speaks well for the general soundness of our financial position, that it has been passed through without more failures than have taken place.

There is always a considerable expansion in the circulation of the Banks in the fall of the year, in consequence of the movement of the Crops. The following statement shows the expansion in the circulation during each year since 1870:—

	JULY 31st.	OCTOBER 31st.	12	SCREASE.
		\$17,960,300		
1871	 17,757,000	 24,209,000	 $6\frac{1}{2}$	44
1872	 21,911,500	 25,906,800	 4	66
1873	 22,376,300	 28,533,640	 6	66
1874	 22,961,100	 29,100,000	 6	66
1875	 18,936,000	 23,308,857	 $4\frac{1}{2}$	44

We should like to have shown the position and working of the Banks in the other Provinces of the Dominion, more particularly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but they are not required in all cases as yet to make returns to Ottawa, and the statements published being fragmentary and irregular, we are prevented from doing so. The experience of the Banks in these Provinces, however, has no doubt been similar to those of Ontario and Quebec, whose strong and satisfactory position has been clearly made manifest by the foregoing returns.

Upright, energetic men. They are the salt of the earth. They build our cities and rear our manufactories. They whiten the ocean with their sails, and they blacken the heavens with the smoke of their steam vessels and furnace fires. They draw treasures from the mine. They plough the earth. Look to them and take courage.

An Eye to Business.—Nothing is more detestable than for a person to attempt to mix up business and religion. In an evening meeting held at Providence many years ago, a man's exhortation contained the following: "Brethren, I am just as certain there is a Supreme Being as that there is flour in Alexandria, and that I know for certain, as I yesterday received from there a lot of three hundred barrels of fresh superline, which I will sell as low as any person in town."

Don't be Afraid to Venture.—The successful business man is never afraid to venture when his eyes see success in the distance. When Sir Walter Raleigh found some hopes of Queen Elizabeth's favour reflecting on him, he wrote on the glass of a window obvious to the Queen's eye: "Fain would I climb, but fear I to fall." Her Majesty, either espying or being shown it, did under write: "If thy heart fail thee, climb not at all." How great a knight Sir Walter afterwards became is well known to all students of history.

Machinery.—Mr. Owen calculates that two hundred arms, with machines, now manufacture as much cotton as twenty millions of arms were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago; and that the cotton now manufactured in Great Britain in the course of one year would require, without machines, sixteen millions of workmen with simple wheels.

# DOMINION ORGAN CO.'S

IMPROVED AND REMODELLED

# CABINET ORGANS.

VERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

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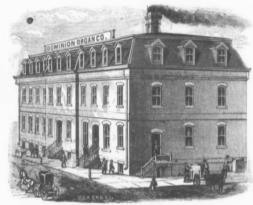
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PRE-EMINENT

THIS COMPANY HAS RECENTLY BEEN RE-ORGANIZED BY THE ADDITION of three of the most practical men from the Factory of Clough & Warren Organ Co., Detroit, Mich., each taking an active part in his own particular department, and are now manufacturing an Organ, EQUAL, and in many points SUPERIOR, to any manufactured in the United States or Canada.

65 Our celebrated "Vox Celeste," "Vox Humana," Wilcox Patent "Octave Coupler," "Cello" or "Clarionet" Stops, "Fugle Horn," "Dulcet," "Zeoline," "Cremona," and Grand Organ Stop, and

# ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

CAN BE OBTAINED ONLY IN THESE ORGANS.

# Twenty-Five Different Styles!

FOR THE PARLOUR AND THE CHURCH,

THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

# Quality and Volume of Tone Unequalled.

PRICES \$50 TO \$1,000.

Factory and Warerooms: Cor. Temperance & Wellington Sts, BOWMANVILLE.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Address Dominion Organ Co. Bowmanville, Ont.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

PRECIOUSNESS OF TIME.—Horace Mann thus briefly and beautifully illustrated the preciousness of time: "Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone for ever."

\*\*EF\*\* The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

AF We are too apt to attribute success in business to good luck instead of great perseverence. This is a great mistake and should be avoided, as it leads many to suppose that dame Fortune will do for them what they are unwilling to do for themselves.

aside from the consideration of the solemn reckoning hereafter, it is the surest way to worldly thrift and prosperity. But honesty won't do without caution and prudence. Many a young man has been led by the consciousness of his own integrity to place such confidence in mankind as to render him an easy pery to knaves and swindlers.

ET In every transaction, let the terms and conditions of the bargain be fully understood beforehand, and if important, put in writing; and in cases at all doubtful, insist on a

The commercial virtues are so essentirl to the well-being of society that their cultivation should be an object of sedulous

care to the whole mercantile body, who should exercise a conservative influence by frowning down every infraction of the laws of fair trading.

\*\*\* Have your property at all times fully insured. From a neglect of this caution thousands are annually ruined. Insure in those offices that have the reputation of paying claims honourably and punctually, even if you give a higher premium.

who has fallen than to trample him in the dust—to speak words of hope and consolation than to express feelings of contempt and scorn.

\*\*\* "The darkest day," said Horace Greeley, "in any man's earthly career, is that wherein he first fancies there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it. \* \* \* He has lost his clue to the way through this mortal labyrinth, and must henceforth wander as chance may dictate."

A CABALISTIC SIGNBOARD,—The keeper of a paltry Scotch alchouse having on his sign, after his name, the letters M.D.F.R.S., a physician, who was a member, or fellow, of the Royal Society, asked him how he presumed to affix those letters to his name. "Why, sir," said the publican, "I have as good a right to them as you have." "What do you mean, you impudent scoundrel?" replied the doctor. "I mean, sir," retorted the other, "that I was Drum-Major of the Royal Scots Fusiliers."

# NORTHEY'S STEAM ENGINE WORKS,

Cor. Wellington and King William Sts.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

T. NORTHEY

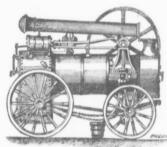
Manufacturer of

PORTABLE

AND

STATIONARY

Steam Engines.



BOILERS,

Steam Humps,

BOILER

FEEDERS.

&c.. &c.

# Queen Insurance Company,

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, \* TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Investments and Cash in Hand. \$3,511,350 Annual Income 2,100,905

Deposited at Ottawa for the Special Protection of Dominion Policy

 Holders
 151,100

 Claims Paid in New Brunswick since April, 1865
 22,080

Risks of almost all descriptions taken at as low rates as are charged by other first-class Companies.

Detached Dwellings insured from one to three years on very reasonable terms.

Head Office in New Brunswick, No. 2 Princess Street, St. John.

JOSEPH EWING,

C. E. L. JARVIS.

Sub-Agent.

General Agent.

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### THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Under existing Laws and Decisions.)

HE schedule of the United States Import Duties is very voluminous—too much so for a publication like the *Annual* to give it in full. We only, therefore, give the schedule in part, but sufficiently full to em-

brace nearly, if not quite, all those articles which enter into the exchange between Canada and the United States.

Besides the duties specified below, articles produced *east* of the Cape of Good Hope and imported from a place *west* thereof, are subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent., in addition to the rates herein named; as are also those articles which would otherwise be free of duty.

Acids range generally from 10 to 20 per et	Polmonolo o
Acids range generally from 10 to 20 per ct. Adzes	Balmorals, a wool, wors
Ale, Porter & Beer, in bottles. 35c. per gall.	mooi, more
Ale, Porter & Beer, otherwise, 20c. per gall.	Balsam, Cana
Alum 60c. per 100 lbs.	Barks (genera
Ammonia 20 per ct.	Barley
Anatomy, preparations ofFree	" pearl o
Anchors90 per ct. of $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.	Barrels, emp
Anchors, old, unfit for use, 90 per ct. of	Baskets, and
\$8 per ton.	of grass, or
Aniline dyes and colours 50c. per lb. and	or willow,
35 per ct.	D 1
Animal Carbon (bone black)25 per ct.	Baskets same
Animals, alive20 per ct. Animals for breeding, from beyond seas.Free	" same
Animals for breeding, from beyond seas. Free	Beans, for see Beds, feather
Animals, teams of immigrants, and brought in for exhibition at showsFree	" feather
Anvils90 per ct. of 2½c. per lb.	Beef
Apples	Bees
Apple sauce35 per ct.	Beeswax
Aprons, silk	Beets
Arms, fire and side, except swords 90 per	Belladonna r
ct. of 35 per ct.	Bells and bel
ct. of 35 per ct.  Arrow root	ing
Ashes of wood and beet rootFree	Bells and bel
Bacon2c per lb.	Berries, as fr
Bags, and cotton bags and bagging 40 per ct.	Berries, flow
Bait, for fishFree	and other
Ballast, stone, unmanufactured 10 per ct.	exclusively
Balmorals, wool or worsted, valued at	dyes, not o
40c. or less per lb., 90 per ct. of 20c.	Beverages, as
per lb. and 35 per ct. Balmorals valued above 40c. and not	parations o
above 60c. per lb., 90 per ct. of 30c.	ginger beer Binding cotte
per lb. and 35 per ct.	" leath
Balmorals valued above 60c. and not	" silk.
above 80c, per lb., 90 per ct. of 40c.	Birds, singing
above 80c, per lb., 90 per ct. of 40c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	Biscuits
Balmorals valued above 80c. per lb., 90	Bits, polished
per ct. of 50c. per lb, and 35 per ct.	
Balmorals, if cotton chief value 90 per	Bits, except
ct. of 24c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	tures of st

	Balmorals, any other material except wool, worsted or cotton, 24c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
	Balsam, Canada or firFree
	Barks (generally)Free
	Barley15c. per bus.
	Barley
	" pearl or hulled
	Barrels, empty30 per ct.
	Baskets, and all other articles composed
	of grass, ozier, palm leaf, whalebone,
	or willow, not otherwise provided for
	35 per et.
1	Baskets same of straw 90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
	" same of wood 35 per ct.
	Beans, for seed
	Beds, feather20 per ct.
	" feathers and downs forFree
	Beef
	Bees Free
	Bees Free Beeswax 20 per ct.
	Beets 10 per ct.
	Belladonna root and leafFree
	Bells and bell metal for re-manufactur-
	Bells and bell metal. 90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
	Bells and bell metal90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
	Berries, as fruit
	Berries, flowers, nuts, plants, vegetables
	and other articles in crude state, used
	exclusively for dyeing or in composing
	dyes, not otherwise provided for Free
	Beverages, as granulated effervescing pre-
	parations of citrate of soda, lemonade,
	ginger beer, &c 20 per ct.
	Binding cotton90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
	" leather90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
	" silk
	Birds, singing or otherFree
	Biscuits 20 per ct.
	Biscuits
	of 35 per ct.
	Bits, except for saddlery as manufac-
	tures of steel90 per ct. of 45 per ct.
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### AMERICAN TARIFF-Continued.

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Bitumen as pitch	Buttons and button moulds of all kinds
Blacking, all descriptions30 per ct.	except as below
Blankets, valued at 40c. or less per lb.,	Buttons, horn, ivory, bone, or gutta
90 per ct. of 20c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	percha 90 per ct. of 30 per ct.
Blankets, valued above 40c. and not	Candles and tapers, stearine and adaman-
above 60c., 90 per ct. of 30c. per lb.	tine
and 35 per ct.	Candles and tapers, stermaceti, paraffine
Blankets, valued above 60c. and not	and way pure or mixed
above 80c., 90 per ct. of 40c. per lb.	and wax, pure or mixed8c. per lb.
	Candles and tapers, all others, 2½c. per lb.
and 35 per ct.	Canes and sticks, for walking35 per ct.
Blankets, valued above 80c. per lb., 90	Canvas or duck, for sails30 per ct.
per ct. of 50c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	" if cotton 90 per ct. of 30 per ct.
Blocks, last, waggon, oar, gun, heading	noor cloth, or oil cloth founda-
and all litke blocks or sticks, rough,	tions of flax, jute or hemp40 per ct.
hewn or sawed only	Caps, leggings, socks, stockings, wove
Boats, life and life saving apparatus im-	shirts and drawers, and all similar
ported by societies to save lifeFree	articles made on frames of whatever
Bobbinet, cotton90 per ct. of 35 per ct.	material composed, not otherwise pro-
Bocking, printed, coloured or otherwise	vided for, except as below35 per ct.
90 per ct. of 25 25c. per sq. yd. and	Caps cotton90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
35 per ct.	fur
Bolts, brass 90 per ct. of 35 per ct.	" hair30 per ct.
" for railroads 90 per ct. of 24c. per lb.	16 leather 00 new et of 25 new et
other of iron90 per ct. of 35 per ct.	" leather90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
	" silk or silk chief value60 per ct.
Bones and bone dust and bone ash as	worsted or goats nair, knit or made
fertilizers Free	on frames 90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
Bonnets and hoods of chip, grass, palm	Caps, wool, worsted or goats hair not
leaf, &c	kuit 90 per ct. of 50c. per lb. & 40 per ct.
Bonnets of hair	Caps, wool, knit90 per ct. of 50c. per
" silk60 per ct.	lb. and 40 per ct.
" straw90 per ct, of 40 per ct.	Carbon, bone black
Books, all, bound or unbound25 per ct.	Carriages and parts of 35 per ct.
Boots and shoes, India-rubber, 90 per	Carriages, if iron, steel, metal, or leather
ct. of 30 per ct.	chief value90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
Boots the same, leather 90 pr. ct. of 35 pr. ct.	Carpets, Aubusson and Axminister90
" feet, leather, being in	per ct. of 50 per ct.
part wool, 90 per ct. of 50c. per lb.	"Brussels, printed on warp, or
and 40 per ct.	otherwise90 per ct. of 50c. per sq. yd.
Boots the same, silk	Carpets, tapestry, printed on warp, or
Bottles, glass, not cut 90 per ct. of 35 per ct.	otherwise90 per ct. of 28c. per sq.
" cut 90 per ct. of 40 per ct.	
" containing wines and other li-	Carpets, Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay
	valvet wrought by the Teconord
quors	velvet, wrought by the Jacquard ma-
Bottles or jars, glass, filled with sweet-	chine90 per ct. of 70c. per sq. yd.
meats or preserves 90 per ct. of 40 per ct.	and 35 per ct.
Bottles containing other articles90 per	(Various other classes of Carpets are
ct. of 30 per ct.	given, with varying duties.)
Bread	Castings of iron, not otherwise provided
Brick	for
" fire20 per ct.	CharcoalFree
Bristles 15c. per lb.	Charts 90 per ct. of 25 per ct.
Brooms, if bone, horn, ivory, gutta per-	Cheese4c, per lb.
cha, leather or metal, chief value 90	Chesnuts
per ct. of 35 per ct.	Chisels, as manufactures of steel90
Brooms other than above35 per ct.	per ct. of 45 per ct.
Brushes, if bone, horn, ivory, gutta per-	Cider20 per ct.
cha, leather or metal, chief value90	Clocks and parts thereof,35 per ct.
per ct. of 40 per ct.	" if iron steel or other metal about
Brushes other than above 40 per ct.	" if iron, steel or other metal, chief
	value
Buckwheat(42 lbs. to bus.) 10 per ct.	Cloth, floor, of cork, India rubber, &c.
Burning fluid	Clash Tallian 11 00 30 per ct.
Butter 4c. per lb.	Cloth, India rubber 90 per ct. of 35 per ct.

### AMERICAN TARIFF-Continued,

Cloth, waterproof, not otherwise provided for	
goods90 per ct. of 50c. per lb. and 40 per ct. Clothing, if knit, cotton, chief value.90 per ct. of 35 per ct. Clothing, silk or silk, chief value.60 per ct. "all other kinds	
threads to the sq. inch counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 5 ounces per sq. yd. cottons if unbleached 90 per ct. of 5c. per sq. yd.  white, glazed, edged, printed, painted, dipped, or cream coloured. composed of earthy or mineral substances, not otherwise provided for 40 per ct.	
Cottons, if bleached. 90 per ct. of 5½c. per sq. yd. or printed90 per ct. of 5½c. per sq. yd. or printed90 per ct. of 5½c. per sq. yd. and 10 per ct. On goods as above weighing less than 5 oz., the duties are about one-half the above, and on those having 200 threads and upwards to sq. inch, it is very nearly the same.  Cottons, viz.:—jeans, denims, cottonades, drilling, ticking, ginghams, plaids, pantaloon stuffs and goods of	

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### AMERICAN TARIFF—Continued.

Till 10 1 1 1 1 10 00	the state of the s
Files, over 10 inches in length90 per ct. of 6c. per lb. and 30 per ct. Fire-arms	painted, not otherwise provided for  90 per ct. of 35 per ct.  Glass, manufactures of, cut, engraved, painted, printed, coloured, stained, silvered, or guilded, (not including plate glass, silvered or looking-glass plates), or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for
Flannels, valued at 40c. or less per lb. 90	Glue20 per ct.
per ct. of 20c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	Grapes 20 per ct.
Valued above 40c. and not above 60c.	Grease10 per ct.
per lb90 per ct. of 30c. per lb. and	Gunpowder, and all explosive substances
Valuad at 60 and at above 80 per ct.	used for mining, blasting, artillery or
Valued at 60c, and not above 80c, per	sporting purposes, valued at 20c. or
lb 90 per ct. of 40c. per lb. and 35	less per lb6c, per lb. and 20 per ct.
Valuadahana 80a mar II 00 mar at af	Valued above 20c, per lb10c, per
Valued above 80c. per lb. 90 per ct. of	Hams
50c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	Hams
Flannels, plaid90 per ct of 50c. per lb.	Hay20 per ct.
and 35 per ct.	Hemlock bark, seed and leafFree
Flannels, shirting90 per ct. of 50c. per	Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry,
lb. and 35 per ct.	salted or pickledFree
Flax, hackled, known as dress line\$40	Hinges, wrought or cast iron90 per ct.
" not hackled or dressed\$20 per ton.	of 2½c. per lb. Hoes, iron90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
seed	" part steel 90 per ct. of 45 per ct.
" straw of	" part steel90 per ct. of 45 per ct. Hollow ware, glazed or tinned, embrac-
" tow of \$10 per ton.	ing castings of iron only90 per ct.
Flour, rye	of 3½c. per lb.
" wheat	Honey 20c. per gall.
" root Free	Hoops, wood, split, and not finished 20 per ct.
Fluids, burning50c. per gall.	wood
Fossils. Free	Hops
Fowls, land and waterFree	Hose, leather90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
Freestone	" india-rubber, 90 per ct. of 20 per ct.
Fruits, green, ripe or dried, not other-	Hubs for wheels, rough, hewn, or sawed
wise provided for10 per ct.	only
Fruits, pickled35 per ct.	Hubs, otherwise than rough, hewn or
" preserved in their own juice	sawed
25 per ct.	IceFree
Furniture, house or cabinet, unfinished	Iron, hand, hoop and scroll, from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 6
30 per ct.	inches in width, not thinner than k of
" finished	an inch90 per ct. of 1½c, per lb.
" slate tops for40 per ct.	Iron under h of an inch in thickness, and
marble tops for 50 per ct.	not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge
Furs, dressed on the Skin20 per ct.	90 per ct. of 1½c. per lb.
" not dressed on the skinFree	Iron, bar, rolled or hammered, compris-
" hares', not on skin, not dressed 10 per ct.	ing flats not less than one inch, or
" hatters', not on the skin20 per ct.	more than 6 inches wide, nor less than
Glass, manufactures of, all plain, mould	g of an inch, or more than 2 ins. thick
and press glass, not cut, engraved or	90 per ct. of 1c. per lb.
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### AMERICAN TARIFF-Continued.

(Various other classes of	f Iron are given
with varying d	uties.)
Japanned wares, all ki wise provided for90 Jellies, all kinds	nds, not other-
wise provided for90	per ct. of 40 per ct.
Jellies, all kinds	50 per ct.
Jewellery	25 per ct.
Jute	
Kerosene oil, residuum	of, under 20°
Beaume	20 per ct.
Knees, snip	Oo nor lb
Lard	150 per 1000 pieces
Knees, ship Lard Laths Leather, bend or belting other sole Leather, uppers of all 1	and Spanish or
other gole	15 per et
Leather uppers of all l	rinds, and skins
dressed and finished	of all kinds, ex-
cept calf skins and sk	ins for morocco
	20 per ct.
Leather, old scrap	Free
Lime	10 per ct.
Leather, old scrap Lime Linseed Cake	Free
ii Moal	20 nor of
Logs and round timber	, not otherwise
Logs and round timber provided for Lumber, boards sawed, p other lumber of hemlo sycamore and bass-wo	Free
Lumber, boards sawed, 1	danks, deals and
other lumber of hemlo	ck, white wood,
sycamore and bass-we	od
\$1 per M	. ft. board measure.
Lumber, all other var	M. ft. board measure
Lye, of wood ashes	Free
Malt	20 per et
Mantles slates	
Mantles, slates Marbles, manufactures of	of 50 per ct.
Marble, white, statur	ay; brocatella,
Marble, white, statur sienna and verd ant	ique, in block,
rough or squared \$1 per cu	
\$1 per cu	bic ft. and 25 per ct.
Marble, veined, and of a	ll other descrip-
tions as above. 50c. per	cub. ft. & 20 per ct.
Matches	35 per ct,
Meal, corn	10 per ct.
" oat	§C. per 10.
Medicines, patent	Free
Milletones	20 per et
Millstones	wrought iron
90	per ct. of 2c. per lb.
Mollasses	
Nails board wrought in	on
90	per ct. of 2 c. per lb.
Noils from cut. 30 r	er ct. of Lic per lb
Oats	10c. per bus.
Oil cake, linceed	Free
Oats	floor cloth can-
vas, made of flax, jut Oil-cloths for floors, star painted, valued at 500	e or hemp40 per ct.
Uni-cloths for Hoors, star	npeo, printed or
painted, valued at 50	nor of 25 per et
yard	per ct. of 55 per ct.
valued at over 50c.	ner et. of 45 per et
Oil-cloth, silk 96	per ct. of 60 per ct.
" all others90	per ct. of 45 per ct.
	I ou or to per ou

1	Oil, Flaxseed, 7½ lbs. to gall30c. per gall.
	Oil fel (fension fel enise)
	Oil, fish (foreign fisheries) 20 per ct.
1	Oil, coal, crude,15c. per gall
	Oil, illuminating and naptha, benzine.
	and henvole refined or produced from
	Oil, coal, crude,
	the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, or other bituminous substances used for
	shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, or
	other bituminous substances used for
	like numerous 40e non cell
	like purposes40c. per gall.
	Oil, petroleum, crude20c. per gall.
	Oil, seal         20 per ct.           Oil, whale         20 per ct.           Onions         10 per ct.           Paints and painters colours, dry or ground
1	Oil whole 20 per et
	On, whate per ct.
	Onions,10 per ct.
	Paints and painters colours, dry or ground
	in oil, and moist water colours used in
	the manufacture of paper beneix
	the manufacture of paper hangings
	and coloured papers and cards not
	otherwise provided for
	Paints, ochres and ochrey earth, not
	raints, ocures and ocurey earth, not
	otherwise provided for, dry\(\frac{1}{2}c\) per lb. Paints, same ground in oil\(\frac{1}{2}c\) per lb.
	Paints, same ground in oil
	Various colours of paints are given,
	ot various distinct
	at varying duties.
	Pamphlets, bound or unbound
	90 per ct. of 25 per ct.
	Paper, printiug, unsized, used for books
	and newspapers exclusively 20 per ct.
	Paper, sized or glued, sustable only for
	printing. 25 per et
	printing
	raper, an kinds, not otherwise provided
	for
	Patent medicines50 per ct.
	Peas, as seed 20 per ct.
	Description of the second seco
	Peas, as vegetables10 per ct.
	Peas, as vegetables
	Photographs and Photographic views
	20 per ct.
	Distant and wilt mans all hinds
	Plated and gilt ware, all kinds
	90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
	Ploughs, part steel, 90 per ct. of 45 per ct.
	Plume 21a per th
	Plums 2½c. per lb.
	Posts, rough, hewn or sawed only 20 per ct.
	Posts, otherwise than rough or hewn 35 per ct.
	Potash 20 per ct.
	Potatoos 150 per ou
	Potatoes15c. per bus.
	Poultry, dressed
	Prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry
	and game, sealed or unsealed in cans
	or otherwise35 per ct.
	Pumpkins
	Rags, except woollens Free
	Rakes, iron
	Pales part steel 00 per ct. of 35 per ct.
	Makes, part steel90 per ct. of 45 per ct.
	Rivets, wrought iron, 90 per ct. of 2kc. per lb.
	Rossin
	Rve. (56 lbs. to bus.) 150 per bus
	Saddless seed and because for
	Saddlery, coach and harness furniture
	and hardware of all kinds
	Saddles 00 per et of 25 per et.
	Call in balls
	Sait, in bulk Sc. per 100 lbs.
	Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels or other
	30 per ct. of 35 per ct.   Saddles
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### AMERICAN TARIFF—Continued.

Salt. ro	ek Se per 100 lbs :
Sassafra	ckSc. per 100 lbs. as, bark and rootFree
Sausage	es
Sausage	es Bologna Fron
Saws. c	es, Bologna
Saws c	ross cut, 90 per ct. of 10c. per lineal ft.
Saws h	and, all, not over 24 in, in length
90	per et. of 75c per dez & 20 per cent
(V	per ct. of 75c. per doz. & 30 per cent. arious other classes of saws are
(	given, with varying duties.)
Sorowa	iron, (commonly called wood
screw	s) 2 inches and over in length
	00+ - 6 0 11
Screws	less than two inches in length
130101113	1 so per ct, of 8c. per lb, less than two inches in length 90 per ct. of 11c. per lb, bed90 per ct. of 2½c. per lb, brass90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
Screws	hed 90 per et of 21c, per lb.
Screws	brass 90 per et of 35 per et
Screws	iron, or other metal, except as
above	e
Seines	61c per lh
Shawls	, woollen.90 per ct. of 50c. per lb.
	and 35 per ct.
Shawls.	
Shingle	bolts Free
Shingle	bolts Free  S
Shook,	sugar-box. 20 per ct.
Shovels	iron90 per ct. of 35 per ct.
Shove!s	, part steel 90 per ct. of 45 per ct.
Skates,	costing 20c. or less per pair
	costing 20c. or less per pair 90 per ct, of 8c. per pair
Skates,	costing over 20c. per pair
	costing over 20c. per pair
Skins,	calf, tanned or tanned and dressed
	25 per ct.
Skins, o	dressed with alum only20 per ct.
Skins, s	sheep, dressed with wool on 20 per ct. all descriptions of toilette and
Soap,	all descriptions of toilette and
shavi	ng soaps10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Soap, al	others1c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Soap, c	astile35 per ct.
Spanes,	Il others 1c. per lb. and 30 per ct. astile
opars,	newn and sawed
Storeh	wood
Staren,	of potatoes or corn
Starch	1c. per lb. and 20 per ct. of rice or other material
Just OII,	3c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Starch.	burnt or gum substitute10 per ct.
Stave b	olts. Free
Staves	olts Free for pipes, hhds., or other casks
	10 per ct.
Staves,	hewn or sawed20 per ct.
Staves,	shaved, or grooved and fitted for
settin	g up into bbls. known as spooks
	35 per et
Stones,	building or monumental, except e\$1 50c. per ton
marbl	e\$1 50c, per ton
Stones,	curlingFree
Stones,	curling Free grind, finished \$2 per ton grind, rough or unfinished \$1 50 per ton
Stones,	grind, rough or unfinished \$150 per ton
Stones,	whetFree and stove plates of cast iron
Stoves a	and stove plates of cast iron
	90 per ct. of 1½c. per lb.

all. gall

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The state of the s
Sugar, all not above No. 7 Dutch standard in colour
Vinegar 10c per gall
Watches, gold or silver
Wheat (60 lbs to bus) 20c per bus
Wheat, flour of
Wool, hair of the alpaca, goat and other
like animals, unmanufactured shall be
divided for the purpose of fixing the duties into three classes.
duvies into three classes.
C1 1 1 C1 -1 1 1

Classes I and 2.—Clothing and combing wool, hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last place of export to the U.S., 

90 per ct. of 12c. per lb. and 10 per ct.

# CO PESICNERS LITURED ADUEDS ENCONTERS

### AMERICAN \*TARIFF-Continueil.

Class 3.—Carpet wools and all other similar wools, the value whereof as above stated, shall be 12c. or less per lb.

90 per ct. of 3c. per lb.

Provided, if the above be imported other than in the ordinary condition, or mixed with dirt, &c., to evade the duty, pays twice the amount it would otherwise be subjected to.

Provided further, when wool is imported of different qualities in same package, it is appraised at the average aggregate value; when invoiced at the same price, whereby the average price will be reduced more than 10 per ct. below the value of the bale of best quality, the whole appraised according to best quality; and no package shall be liable to a less rate in consequence

of being invoiced with wool of lower value.

Provided further, that wool of class 1 imported voxshed, shall be twice the amount of duty as when imported unwashed; and that wool of all classes imported scoured, shall be three times the amount of duty as when imported unwashed.

40c, per lb. or less... 90 per ct. of 20c. per lb. and 35 per ct. Valued above 40c. and not above 60c. per lb...

90 per ct. of 30c, per lb, and 35 per ct.
Valued above 60c, and not above

# DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD.

NAMES.	Census Year.	Population.	Area Eng. Sq. Miles.	Population Per Sq. Mile
Belgium	1870	5,087,105	11,412	451
England and Wales	1871	22,704,108	58,320	389
Great Britain and Ireland	1871	31,817,108	119,924	265
taly	1871	26,796,253	112,677	237
Japan I		32,794,897	156,604	209
British India	1871	190,277,644	963,929	207
Germany	1871	41,009,999	212,091	193
Netherlands	1872	3,674,402	20,527	179
Switzerland	1870	2,669,174	15,233	175
reland	1871	5,402,759	31,874	169
Austria-Hungary	1869	35,904,435	226,406	158
France	1872	36,102,921	201,900	150
Denmark	1870	1,784,741	14,553	111
Chinese Empire		425,213,152	3,924,627	110
seotland	1871	3,358,613	30,685	109
Portugal	1868	3,995,152	36,510	
Spain	1860	16,301,851	182,048	
reece	1871	1,457,894	19,941	
Sweden and Norway	1872	6,001,310	288,771	
Curkey	1844	35,350,000	1,812,048	
'hili	1869	1,938,861	130,771	
Morocco		2,750,000	219,000	
United States	1870	38,558,371	3,603,844	
Russian Empire	1867	82,172,022	8,404,767	
Mexico	1871	9,176,082	1,030,442	
Columbia	1870	2,900,633	432,400	
Argentine Confederation	1869	1,176,082	515,700	
Brazil	1872	10,196,328	3,275,326	

OLPH, SMITH & G. DESIGNERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS & GORONTO.

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# MATHUSHEK PIANOS!

EXCEL in volume of tone.

EXCEL in firmness and purity of tone.

EXCEL in voice-like quality of tone.

EXCEL in durability and keeping in tune.

EXCEL for the concert room.

EXCEL for teaching schools and seminaries.

EXCEL for the drawing room.

These are broad assertions, but capable of proof. They are unlike any other in the construction; all their peculiarities are points of excellence. Their illustrated and descriptive catalogue, which we send free to any address, explains conclusively, in harmony with acoustics and mechanics, all that is claimed for the Mathushek.

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# PRICES:

Full Agraffe, 7-Octave, from \$300.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

# PRINCE ORGANS!!

Agents wanted in every City, Town and County in the Dominion.

# NORRIS & SOPER,

8 Adelaide St. East, Toronto,

SOLE AGENTS.

### RELATIVE TRADE OF THE PROVINCES.

狠

HE trade of the various Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada varied considerably during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, from what it was during the preceding year. This arises from

the fact that the total value of the transactions was nearly \$20,000,000 smaller in amount.

Columbia.—The total trade of Columbia, in 1875, was of the value of \$5,315,405, which was made up of exports \$2,824,812, and of articles imported, \$2,490,593. The increase over the previous year, was \$1,146,445—over 25 per cent; and this, too, when the transactions of the other Provinces contracted. The business of Columbia is steadily on the increase, and it generally exports more than it imports. Its principal imports are sugar, liquors, tobacco, clothing, cottons, boots and shoes, woollens, machinery, iron, cattle and sheep. It exported gold in 1874 to the extent of \$1,072,422; coal, \$278,213; lumber, \$211,734, and undressed furs, \$307,625. Of its total shipments of articles, \$1,511,463 worth went to the United States.

Manitoba.—The imports of this growing and promising Province in 1875, amounted to \$1,227,905, and its exports to \$588,958. Its total transactions, therefore, were of the value of \$1,816,863; the previous year the value thereof was \$2,651,421. The free goods entered for consumption in 1874 were of the amount of \$381,439. The annexed are a few of the articles imported:—Meats, \$62,872; tobacco, \$75,795; sugar, \$80,987; cottons, \$112,149, wearing apparel, \$178,733; iron and hardware, \$82,000 in round numbers; lumber, \$53,978; woollens, \$293,615; cattle, \$64,090; besides considerable quantities of various kinds of manufactures, many of which are made in Ontario and Quebec. Its exports may be said to be exclusively dressed furs at present.

Ontario.—A considerable portion of the annual trade of Ontario is transacted through the port of Montreal, and therefore swells the returns of the Province of Quebec instead of its own. Its transactions were as follows in 1875:—Imports, \$42,765,282, and exports, \$19,968,833; total commerce of the twelve months, \$62,662,115. This is a falling off to the extent of \$10,971,329. The duties collected were \$4,811,489. The growth of the trade of the Province has been rapid of late years. In 1869 and 1870, it only ranged from forty-five to fifty-one millions of dollars; it will be seen, therefore, that it has increased about fifty per cent in four or five years. The exports of the Province are largely agricultural productions or animals and their produce, and the following list embraces the principal articles, in their classes, exported in 1874:—

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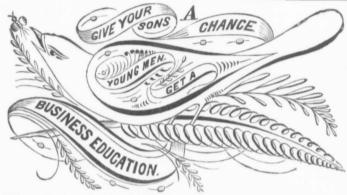
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# The British American Commercial College

Was established in 1861, and is now the most popular and extensive school in the Dominion for THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG MEN, MIDDLE-AGED MEN AND BOYS in commercial branches. Its graduates are competent accountants, and are sought for by merchants and business men, in want of help, from all parts of the Province.

Any person sending their name and address will receive by return mail a piece of ORNAMENTAL PEN-MANSHIP, SPECIMENS OF BUSINESS PENMANSHIP, AND CIRCULAR.

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LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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439 4 B.—Orders from the country for all kinds of Book Work and Commercial Printing promptly attended to.

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						QUANTITY.					VALUE.
Horses						2,503 No.					\$291,658
Horned C	attle					21,166 "					435,134
Swine						6,520 "					53,134
Sheep						181,748 "					516,932
Poultry											32,573
Bacon &	Hams					121,193 cwt.	***	***	***	***	947,593
Butter						1,601,160 lbs.	***				370,315
Cheese						2,849,095 lbs.					338,770
Eggs						2,975,758 doz.					359,919
Wool				***	: * *	1,579,555 lbs.					540,910
Barley an	d Ry	e				3,460,980 bus.					3,817,878
Flax						779,204 cwt.					109,215
Flour						167,763 bbls.		***			968,122
Malt			***		***	474,970 bus.					145,917
Peas						563,365 bus.	***			***	439,694
Wheat	111	***				1,433,819 bus.					1,725,831
Oats						27,158 bus.					9,698
Beans						85,792 bus.					125,215
Meal				***		9,085 bus.					39,505
Fruit (gr	een)					24,899 bbls.					42,661

The comparatively small exports of oats, wheat, peas, butter, cheese, &c., are accounted for by the fact that Great Britain absorbs mostly all of the surplus we have of these productions, and as the shipments are made from Montreal, they do not appear in the foregoing returns. It may be said, in fact, that nearly all the above exports went to the United States, with which the direct trade of the Province is chiefly carried on.

QUEBEC.—Containing as the Province of Quebec does, the commercial metropolis of Canada, Montreal, it does a large importing trade for all the other Provinces as well as supplying its own wants. During late years the importations from Europe have been exceedingly large, and the trade of the Province has advanced with rapid strides. The following is a statement of its imports and exports since 1868:—

				IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.
1869	 	 	 	\$29,545,177		 	 \$28,223,268
1870						 	 37,807,468
1871	 	 	 	40,108,120		 	 39,021,706
1872	 	 	 	47,738,687		 	 41,823,470
1873	 	 	 	54,281,158	***	 	 44,408,033
1874	 	 ***	 	51,980,870		 	 46,393,845
1875	 	 	 	50,624,825		 	 39,745,729

\$306,455,125 \$277,423,519

fu

Its total transactions in 1875 were \$90,370,554, being a decline of \$8,004,161 as compared with the previous year, which was chiefly in the value of its exportations. The principal exports in 1874 were lumber, timber, &c.,

WM. S. TOPLEY.



OTTAWA,

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# D'ARY'S

# Curative Galvanic Belts, Bands and Insoles

Are made on the most approved scientific principles, and will certainly cure all diseases of the sexual organs, nervous disorders, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, weak back, and joints, indigestion, constipation, liver complaint, consumption, and diseases of the kidneys and bladder. All these yield to the mild but powerful application of Electricity.

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Surgical Instrument Maker, Inventor,

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Instruments for Physical Deformities, and Artificial Limbs.

688 & 690 Craig St. Montreal.

UE. ,658 ,134 ,134

,134 ,932 ,573 ,593 ,315

,770 ,919 ,910 ,878 ,215

,122 ,917 ,694 ,831

,215 ,50**5** 1,661

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ports

RTS. 3,268 7,468 1,706 3,470

8,033 3,845 5,729

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, &c.,

\$13,115,106; animals and their products, \$8,189,613; agricultural products, \$11,256-057, and manufactures, \$917,404. The most noticeable items of purely Canadian produce coming under these headings were as follows:—Butter, 10,175,446 lbs.; Cheese, 20,975,627 lbs.; Flour, 364,258 barrels entered at \$2,166,208; wheat, 5,147,368 bushels, entered at \$7,160,216; Peas, 1,153,580 bushels at \$953,803; and bacon and hams, \$635,894. Besides the foregoing, there was shipped from Quebec ports, chiefly Montreal, the following American produce: Cheese, 287,822 lbs.; flour, 11,419 barrels; Indian corn, 2,444,704 bushels; and of wheat, 5,414,342 bushels, valued at \$6,152,785. The value of the ships built at Quebec during the year was \$795,675.

Nova Scotia,—The total trade of this Province was in 1874, of the value of \$18,563,927; last year (1875), it was \$17,652,111. The division was as follows: Exports, \$6,978,130; and imports, \$10,672,981. The duties collected were \$1,493,149. Nova Scotia's great industries are the fisheries, its shipping and its mines. The importations of the Province consist largely of the manufactures of bread-stuffs. A general idea of the foreign goods brought into the Province may be gained from the duties paid upon them, which were classified in 1874, as follows:—

\$593,138		 							luty	eific d	g spec	Goods paying
498,383		 				***	lorem	d va	and a	eific a	spec	44
							aloren					4.6
4,391,647		 ***		ty	t. du	r cen	20 pe	and	175	$15\frac{2}{3}$ ,	15,	44
85,741		 						duty	ent.	per c	10 1	66
		 								nd 7	5 ai	46
\$6,564,684		 						ods	e goo	tiabl	al du	Tot
. 3,990,354												Free goods
352,275	***	 	***		***						llion	Corn and Bu
. 67	***	 		***			* * *			• • •		Copyrights
\$10,907,380	95	 									al	Tot
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The imports of Nova Scotia are chiefly obtained from Great Britain, but its exports go principally to the United States and West Indies. The fisheries are its most important occupation, the shipments of the products thereof have been \$3,791,152 in 1874, which is nearly one-half of its total exports. The forests of the Province come next in the list, with \$1,356,762, and then minerals, \$1,050,856. The export of manufactures was \$418,808, but of products of the farm, animals, &c., the shipments were small.

New Brunswick.—The different character of the different Provinces, is well illustrated by the nature of their chief exports. In Nova Scotia, as we have seen, the fisheries rank foremost; in New Brunswick, lumber and timber are the principal articles of export. In 1874, its forests contributed no less than



PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

### THE CITIES OF CANADA.

HE growth of the Cities of Canada, both as regards population and trade, continues to be satisfactory. The returns of their Import and Export trade probably do not give a full exhibit of the Commerce done annually by each, as they have large local transactions which never appear in these statistics; but these returns, nevertheless, are well worthy of consideration as bearing on their relative importance. The Imports and Exports of each of our cities during 1874 were as follows:—

St. John, N.B.	Imports. \$8,415,986	Exports. \$3,915,362
Fredericton, N.B	377,968	63,951
Halifax, N.S	8,594,173	3,823,413
Montreal, Q	41,583,297	24,381,848
Quebec, Q	7,422,063	12,746,305
Toronto, O	14,716,824	2,463,304
Hamilton, O.	6,219,943	1,177,968
Kingston, O	9,564,421	786,988
Ottawa, O	1,495,160	1,683,148
London, O	2,133,279	552,180

Don't never trust a man at the rate of 50 cents on a dollar,—if yu kant konfide in him at par, let him slide.

When i was 20 i knew twice as mutch as i do now, and the way things are going on, if i should live to be 75, i dont expekt to kno nothing.

Go slo yung man, if yu tap both ends ov your cider barrell at once, and draw out ov the bung hole besides; your cider aint a going to hold out long.

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\$4,711,812 of the \$6,503,934 comprising its total exports; its fisheries only yielded \$393,772. The entire transactions of the Province during the last two years were as follows:—

						1874.	1875.
Exports		 	 	***	***	\$6,503,934	\$6,543,056
Imports							9,853,652
To	otal	 	 			816.727.805	\$16,396,708

The trade of New Brunswick compares favourably with that of the adjoining sister Province. It ranges about one and a half million dollars less than that of Nova Scotia, whilst their relative population was, at the last census, 285,594 as compared with 387,800. Its supplies of breadstuffs, like those of Nova Scotia, are largely drawn from Ontario, although since Confederation they no longer appear in the returns. The imports of flour of wheat and rye in 1874 are stated at 41,996 barrels, other kinds of flour and meal 64,420 barrels, and of wheat only four bushels. These figures doubtless represent the quantity of these articles imported from the United States.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The imports of the island in 1875 were \$1,938,419, and the exports \$1,308,461; total trade for the year, \$3,291,880; increase \$656,055. Its chief industry is farming, which contributed over one-half (\$429,426) of its total exports in 1874. The fisheries yielded \$135,234, animals and their products \$97,125, and lumber and timber \$51,118. Of the products of Agriculture three articles quite overshadow all the others. They are as follows: oats, \$347,647; cheese, \$62,956; and vegetables, \$63,429; adding these together we find they made within \$42,519 of the value of all the produce, animals, &c., exported. Its imports are largely composed of manufactures of various kinds, the dutiable goods were of the value of \$1,100,179 and the free goods, not including coin and bullion, \$784,317. Duties paid, \$219,456.

Useful Rules for the Barometer.—1. A "rapid" rise indicates unsettled weather. 2. A "gradual" rise indicates settled weather. 3. A "rise" with dry air and cold in summer, indicates wind from northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather is to be expected. 4. A "rise" with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from rain. 5. A "rise" with southerly wind indicates fine weather. 6. A steady barometer, with dry air and a reasonable temperature, indicates a continuance of fine weather. 7. A "rapid" fall indicates stormy weather. 8. A "rapid" fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from northward. 9. A "fall" with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in summer and snow in winter. 10. A "fall" with increased moisture in the air and the heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from southward. 11. A "fall" with dry air and cold increasing in winter indicates snow. 12. A "fall" after very warm and calm weather indicates rain with squally weather.



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# Ithaca Calendar Clocks.

F. P. G. TAYLOR.

Dominion Agent for the Company.

164 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

This Company, to ensure the perfection of the Calendar, have devised a Patent Machine, by which they test every Calendar before offering it for sale, by running it through a period of eight years, the daily changes being made once in five seconds by steam power. The Company are protected by Twenty Patents on their Calendar alone, which are beyond doubt the best and most efficient Calendar Clocks in use; so simple in construction of machinery, that with directions sent with every Clock sold, any one can set them in order. Send for Circular containing the 15 Cuts of Clocks, and Prices. All Clocks warranted correct in Time and Calendar by proper usage, or no pay. Sent by Express throughout the Provinces with safety. Try the ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCK, if you study your own interest, when you want a Clock and Calendar.

THE TRADE LIBERALLY TREATED.

F. P. G. TAYLOR.

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THURBER'S ROYAL ANTIFRICTION METAL No.

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For 13 Years Used, Pitted and Practically Decided

# The BEST BABBITT METAL

Made in the Dominion, or imported, for Journal Bearings, Babbitting and Lining Purposes, in all sorts of Machinery. The Cheapest Metal yet offered are the

### CANADIAN METAL No.

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TRADE MARKS PATENTED. These Metals are equal in durabillity to any other Metals offered for sale except Thurber's Royal Antifriction Metal. Particulars:

Large quantities of the Thurber Metals have been used during the past thirteen years. They have been thorougly tested and pitted against all other Metals, and finally have become almost exclusively used in all the large Lumber Districts, such as Georgian Bay and Saginaw Valley Saw Mills; Northern Ballaway and Lake Sim-coe Mills; Peterborough, Linday, Port Hope, Trenton, Bellaville, Napance, Brockville, Ottawa, Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montmorenei Mills, etc., as well as in the principal Foundries and Annufactories, Railway Shops, Steamboats, Propellers, etc. For saic everywhere in the Dominion at the above prices.

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The Trade liberally treated.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

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Post Office Box 589,

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HE following list comprises some of the principal Officers of the Dominion, connected with the Customs, Post Office, Penitentiaries, Board of Arbitration, and other services:—

### Inspectors of Ports.

H. KavanahI	nspector	
I. I. Kerr	do	Amherst, N.S.
I. C. Cudlip	do	St. John, N.B.

### Post Office Inspectors.

John Dewe	ief Insp	ector Ottawa.
J. D. PattersonCle	erk to C	hief Inspector do
Gilbert GriffinDi		
M. Sweetnam	do	Toronto.
A. W. Barker	do	Kingston.
T. P. French	do	Ottawa,
E. F. King	do	Montreal.
W. G. Sheppard	do	Quebec.
John McMillan	do	
A. Woodgate	do	
R. Wallace	do	Victoria, B.C.

### OFFICIAL ARBITRATORS.

James Cawan	.Galt.
Charles Taylor	Sarnia.
Isidore Hurteau	.Montreal.
Henry Elliott	. Halifax.
F. H. Ermis, Secretary	.Ottawa.

### WARDENS OF PENITENTIARIES.

John Creighton	Warden, Kingston,
John Flanigan	Deputy Warden, Kingston.
D. Duchesney	Warden, St. Vincent de Paul.
J. B. Daoust	Deputy Warden, St. Vincent de Paul.
J. Flinn	Warden, Halifax, N.S.
C. E. Ketchum	Warden, St. John, N.B.

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MASTERS AND MATES.

Capt. P. A. Scott, R.N., Chairman	Halifax, N.S.
Lieut. D. M. Browne, R.N., Clerk to Board	do
Capt. G. A. Mackenzie, Examiner	do
Commander E. D. Ashe, Examiner	
Capt. A. Marmen, Examiner	
Capt. J. Prichard, Examiner	St. John, N.B.

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LOCK-STITCH AND CHAIN-STITCH

### SEWING MACHINES,

To work by Hand or Foot Power.

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### None Genuine without the Trade Mark.

I GUARANTEE MY EXTRA OIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Five First Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1874, awarded for

### MACHINE AND WOOL OILS,

G. B. STOCK,

90 King Street East, Toronto.

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### Rent Guarantee, Loan, Zid & Inbestment Co.

(INCORPORATED BY DOMINION ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

- Guarantee collection of Debts, buy, sell and negotiate Real Estate Mortgages, Stocks, Shares, and other marketable securities.
- Audit books of account, and act as adjusters of Fire, Marine and other losses.

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Manager.

R. G. Barrett, President.

R. G. Pulford, Secretary.

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J. Taylor, Kingston J. Sampson, Point Levi.

John Burgess, Montreal. W. M. Smith, Dy. Ch'm. St. John, N.B.

#### SUPERVISORS OF CULLERS.

F. X. Belland. Supervisor Montreal.
Wm. Quinn do Quebec.

#### THE BRITISH MINISTRY.



HE following are the names of Her Majesty's Chief Officers of State, composing the British Ministry at the present time:

#### THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury Rt. H	Ion. Benja	amin Disraeli,
Lord High Chancellor	Ion. Lord	Cairns.
Lord President of the Council	Ion. Duke	e of Richmond.
Lord Privy Seal Rt. F	Ion. Earl	of Malmesbury.
Chancellor of ExchequerRt. F	Ion. Sir S	. H. Northcote, Bt.
Secretary for the Home DepartmentRt. I	Ion. Rich	ard Assheton Cross.
Secretary for Foreign AffairsRt. I	Ion. Earl	of Derby.
Secretary for the Colonies Rt. I	Ion. Earl	of Carnarvon.
Secretary for War Rt. I	Ion. Gath	orne Hardy.
Secretary for IndiaRt. I	Ion, Marc	uis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the AdmiraltyRt. I	Ion. Geor	ge Ward Hunt.
Postmaster-ĞeneralRt. I	Ion. Lord	John J. R. Manners.

#### FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, &c.

Epiphany Jan. 6th Ash Wednesday March 1st St. David do	
St. Patrick	Dominion DayJuly 1st Michaelmas DaySept. 29th
Good Friday April 14th Easter Sunday April 16th St. George April 23rd Queen Victoria's birthday May 24th	St. Andrew

Beginning of the Seasons, 1876.—The Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins (1875) December 22nd; the Sun enters Aries and Spring begins March 20th; the Sun enters Cancer and Summer begins June 21st; the Sun enters Libra and Autumn begins September 22nd; the Sun enters Capricornus again and Winter begins December 21st, 1876. The Sun will be in the different signs as follows.—Winter signs, 89 days, 1 hour; Spring signs, 92 days, 21 hours; Summer signs, 93 days, 14 hours; Autumn signs, 89 days, 18 hours.

### CANADA PAPER COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

(Late ANGUS LOGAN & COMPANY.)

### 374, 376 & 378 St. Paul St., MONTREAL, Q.

MILLS AT SHERBROOK, WINDSOR MILLS AND PORTNEUF, P.Q.

AT Manufacturers of News and Book Printing Papers, Coloured and Envelope Papers, Manilla, Brown, Grey and Straw Wrapping Papers, Match Paper, Roofing Felt Paper,

Importers of every description of Writing and Book Paper, and General Stationery. Agents for the Celebrated Gray's Ferry Printing Inks; Wharfdale and other Printing Presses; Patent Silicate Lithographic Printing Paper.

### CARVILL, BARR & Co., 7 & 9 St. John St., MONTREAL.

-IMPORTERS OF-

Bar, Pig and Sheet Iron, Boiler Plates, Tin Plates, Canada Plates, Gas Tubes. Ingot Tin, Ingot Copper, Sheet Zinc. Spelter, Sheet and Pig Lead,

Galvanized Sheets, etc., etc.

### STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 26TH MAY, 1874.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

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\$5,000,000.

Head Office, -20 Peter Street, QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ;

President—J. B. Renand, Esq., Director Union Bank of Lower Canada. Vice-President—Hon. J. Sharples, Director Union Bank of Lower Canada. Hon. E. Chinie, President La Banque Nationale.

John Ross, Esq., Director do do James G. Ross, Esq., President Quebec Bank. John Ross, Esq., Director Stadacona Bank.

P. B. Casgrain, Esq., M.P. Alex. Le Moine, Esq., Sec-Treas., Trinity House, Quebec

John Lane, Esq. Geo. J. Pyke, General Manager. Crawford Lindsay, Secretary. E. Roby O'Brien, Inspector.

Agencies with local Board of Directors established in the principal Cities of the Dominion. AT FIRE AND LIFE POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

#### BANK HOLIDAYS.

ANK Holidays in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are as follow:—New Year's Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday and Christmas. In Quebec they are as as follow:—New Year's Day, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Ascension, Corpus Christi, St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, All Saints, Conception, Christmas and the Queen's Birthday. The Banks are also closed on any day appointed by proclamation as a general Thanksgiving or Fast Day. Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, falling due on a legal Holiday or Non-Judicial day, are payable on the day following.

#### ECLIPSES DURING 1876.

URING 1876, there will be two eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. The first is a partial eclipse of the Moon on March 9th. The first contact with penumbia occurs at Toronto at 10h. 39m.; at Quebec at 11h. 42m.; and at Halifax at 11h. 42. At the time of the greatest phase, nearly one-third of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.

II. The second is an annular eclipse of the Sun on March 25th. The first contact occurs at Toronto at 3h. 25. 4m. p.m. Taking the Sun's diameter as equal to 1, the extent of the eclipse will be 0 377, or a little over one-third of the Sun's surface will be obscured.

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III. A partial eclipse of the Moon will occur on the 3rd September. This will not be visible in Canada.

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun will take place on the 17th September, but this will also be invisible in Canada.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

WILL cannot be made in language too simple or concise; it must be written with ink, on paper or parchment; and if contained on one sheet, must be signed at the end by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the testator and witnesses had better sign each sheet. The witnesses must rigidly comply with every particular required by the attestation clause, at the end of which clause they must sign their names. Obliterations or alterations are dangerous, and when of necessity made, ought to be signed by the testator and witnesses. Marriage after making a Will renders the Will void. It is not indispensable for a witness to know the contents of a Will, which may be so folded, as to prevent any other portion than the signature and attestation clauses being read.

MANUFACTURING CELERITY.—Some years ago, a gentleman made a bet of 1,000 guineas that he would have a coat made in a single day, from its first process of shearing the sheep, to its completion by the tailor. wager was decided at Newbury, on the 25th June, 1811, by Mr. John Coxeter, of Greenham Mills, near that town. At five in the morning Sir John Throckmorton presented two south-down wether sheep to Mr. Coxeter. Accordingly the sheep were shorn, the wool spun, the yarn spooled, warped, loomed and wove ; the cloth furred, milled, rowed, dyed, dried, sheared and pressed, and put into the hands of the tailors by 4 o'clock that after-At twenty minutes past six, the coat, entirely finished, was presented by Mr. Coxeter to Sir John Throckmorton; and he appeared with it before an assemblage of 5,000 spectators, who rent the air with their acclamations.

Over-work.—"I must write to empty my mind," said Byron, "or go mad." When Sir Walter Scott was warned by his medical advisers, after his first attack of apoplexy, that if he persisted in working his brain his malady must inevitably recur with redoubled severity, he replied: "As for bidding me not work, Molly might as well put the kettle on the fire, and say, 'Now don't boil.' . . . I foresee distinctly that if I were to be idle I should go mad." Go mad he did, from excessive labour; but not till after many a warning and presentiment of the attack of which he died.

NATURAL ADVERTISING.—Several years ago, and soon after the "anti-license law" went into force in the Green Mountain State, a traveller stopped at a village hotel and asked for a glass of brandy. "Don't keep it," said the landlord; "forbidden by law to sell liquor of any kind." "The deuce you are!" retorted the stranger incredulously. "Such is the fact," replied the host; "the house don't keep it." "Then bring your own bottle," said the traveller, with decision; "you needn't pretend to me that you keep that face of yours in repair on water." The landlord laughed heartily, and his "private" bottle, advertised so well in his phiz, was at once forthcoming. No mere decanters or artificial signs were needed in his case.

Ur to SNUFF.—In the days when every London shopkeeper had a sign hanging out before his door, a dealer in snuff and tobacco on Fish Street Hill carried on a large trade, especially in tobacco, for his shop was greatly requented by sailors from the ships in the river. In the course of time, a person by the name of Farr opened a shop nearly opposite, and hung out his sign inscribed: "The best Tobacco by Fart." This—like the shoemaker's inscription, "Adam Strong Shoemaker," so well known—attracted the attention of the sailors, who left the old shop

to buy "the best tobacco by far." The old shopkeeper observing that his opponent obtained much custom by his sign, had a new one put up on his door, inscribed: "Far better Tobacco than the best Tobacco by Farr." This turned the tide of trade—his customers came back—and finally his opponent found himself so "far" in the back. ground as to be obliged to give up business.

The Talkative Business Man.—How often do we find business men whose everlasting "talk" on every imaginable subject drives customers out of their shops. Besides wasting their time, which should be spent in selling their goods, customers are often in a hurry, and nothing disgusts them more than watery talk in which they are not interested, but too polite to manifest their vexation. These sputteers are well hit off by Praed in the following lines:—

"His talk is like a stream which runs
With rapid change from rocks to roses;
It slips from politics to puns,
It clides from Mahomet to Mosco;

It glides from Mahomet to Moses: Beginning with the laws that keep The planets in their radiant courses, And ending with some precept deep For skinning eels or shoeing horses."

For skinning eels or shoeing horses."

Too Many Irons in the Fire. — Dr.

Adam Clarke used to say: "The old adage
about 'too many irons in the fire' conveys
an abominable lie. Keep them all agoing,—
poker, tongs, and all!" But all are not
Clarkes; and experience shows that, generally,
those who try to heat half a dozen irons at
once, either burn their fingers or find the irons
cooling faster than they can use them.

How To Get ON IN THE WORLD.—We would say to every man who wishes to get on in the world, in the words of the poet Holmes—

"Be firm; one constant element of luck Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck. Stick to your aim: the mongrel's hold will

But only crowbars loose the bull-dog's grip; Small though he looks, the jaw that never yields

Drags down the bellowing monarch of the fields!"

No such Word as "Fail."—In the vocabulary of great men there is no such word as "fail." Impossibilities, so called, they laugh to scorn. "Impossible!" exclaimed Mirabeau on a certain occasion; "talk not to me of that blockhead of a word!" "Impossible!" echoed the elder Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, in reply to a colleague in office who told him that a certain thing could not be done; "I trample upon impossibilities!" Before such men mountains dwindle into molehills, and obstacles that seem unconquerable are not only triumphed over, but converted into helps and instruments of success by their overwhelming will.

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#### FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF CANADA.

HE Fire and Life Insurance business of Canada is augmenting rapidly.

A large increase in the premiums paid and amounts at risk takes place every year, and the volume of Business, now annually transacted by Canadian, British and American Companies, has swollen to large proportions. The business classes find Insurance becoming an unceasingly important question, or Real Estate and other insurable property are increasing rapidly, and consequently it becomes all the more necessary that statistics of the standing and business of each Company taking risks in Canada should be readily accessible to all persons requiring insurance.

To meet this want, we annex the following statements: 1st, a list of all the Companies licensed by the Government of Canada, with the amount of their deposit for the security of policy-holders; 2nd, a summary of all the Fire Insurance business done by such Companies taking fire risks during 1874; and 3rd, the total Life Insurance business transacted.

#### THE FIRE BUSINESS OF 1874.

The Fire Business of 1874 increased about 20 per cent. over 1873. The amount of premiums received by the various Companies advanced from \$3,065,575 to the sum of \$3,665,730. The business done in this branch by each class of Companies in 1872 and 1874 respectively was as follows: the British Companies increased their annual premiums from \$1,500,225 to the sum of \$2,168,824; the Canadian Companies increased theirs from \$779,900 to \$1,453,781; but the receipts of the American Companies appear to have declined from \$332,243 to the sum of \$243,-115. It should be mentioned that the returns of the Canadian Companies only include one Mutual Company, the returns of the numerous other Mutual Companies in the different Provinces not being embraced in these returns.

The following is a comparative statement setting forth the total Fire Business done by all the Companies making returns to the Dominion Government during the last two years:—

	1873.	1874.
Premiums of the year	\$3,065,575	 \$3,665,730
New Policies	156,405	 163,146
Amount of new Policies \$	281,235,212	 307,473,483
Amount at risk	278,754,836	 \$316,314,861
No. of losses	2,765	 2,838
Amount of losses paid	\$1,608,270	 \$1,880,033
Losses in suspense	\$108,601	 \$185,489
Losses resisted	52,900	 27,255

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cash Assets, - - - \$28,000,000 | Cash Income, - - - \$10,000,000 Surplus (beyond what is required for Reserve), \$4,000,000.

Purely Mutual, All Cash, Annual Dividends.

AND DIVIDENDS PAID AT THE END OF THE FIRST AND EVERY SUCCEEDING YEAR.

#### POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

The Society will give a cash value, or its equivalent in a paid-up policy, and thus make policies non-forfeit-able, as follows:—Life and Endowment Policies, the Premiums on which are payable during a stipulated period longer than Ten Years, after three annual premiums have been paid. All Five and Ten payment policies, whether Life or Endowment, after two annual premiums have been paid, for as many Fifths or Tenths respectively as there shall have been payments made for full yearly premiums

THE EQUITABLE HAS BECOME THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD.

Attention is particularly called to the new method of insuring lives originated by the Equitable, combining greater advantages than have heretofore been presented to the public for making Life Insurance a Remunerative Investment, entitled

#### THE TONTINE SAVINGS FUND POLICY.

1. It has been urged, as an objection against Life Assurance, that it is more profitable in the case of those dying early than of those dying in old age. It has been further objected that the money invested in Life Assurance could not at any time be withdrawn and the transaction terminated, except with serious loss.

To remove even the slightest ground for such objections, the Equitable Life Assurance Society introduces, for the first time, the Tontine Savings Fund Polley, the principle of which will be applied to new policies upon any plan of Insurance herefofore offered by the Equitable, without increase in rates of premum. EXAMPLES—It is calculated that if a person insured under an ordinary life policy for \$10,000, at the age of 37 (annual premium \$251.70), should elect the TEN YEAR class, he will, at the end of that time, be able to terminate his policy, and receive therefor a sum in cash greater than all the premiums paid by him; should he prefer to continue his policy he may have an annuity which, with future dividends, will almost cancel subsequent premiums. In lieu of either of these methods he may take a paid-up policy for \$7,000, having been insured meanwhile for \$31,000. The same option, with still more profitable results is open to those electing either of the other classes. If a person should elect the FITEEN YEAR class, he may, on the same assumptions, at the expiration of that time, with-The same option, with still more profitable results is open to those electing either or the other classes. If a person should elect the FIFTERN YEAR class, he may, on the same assumptions, at the expiration of that time, withdraw in cash Fifty per cent. more than he paid in; or he may have an annuity which will pay his premiums, and yield, in addition, a constantly increasing income; or he may have a paid-up policy for \$14,000. If he should elect the TWENTY YEAR class he may, on the same assumptions, withdraw in cash more than double the amount paid in; or receive an annuity that will pay premiums and leave him an income of more than double their amount; or receive a paid-up policy for \$22,000. A more elaborate explanation may be procured from the Society's Agents.

#### R. W. GALE.

Manager for the Dominion of Canada and British Provinces of North America

Head Office-198 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. ADJOINING MOLSON'S BANK.

#### HOLLAND & WILSON

GENERAL AGENTS FOR ONTARIO,

No. 58 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

The business done in 1874 was, generally speaking, profitable. According to the returns, the premiums received by the British Comapnies exceeded their losses by \$1,125,321, the Canadian Companies by \$851,311, and those of the United States by \$62,065. The expenses of the Companies had, of course, to be paid out of these surpluses, before the margin for profits was reached.

#### THE LIFE BUSINESS OF 1874.

During 1874 Life Insurance Business advanced rapidly, as the summary statement of each Company doing business in Canada, which is published elsewhere abundantly testifies. This is exceedingly gratifying. It must be confessed that in many parts of Canada, even at the present time, the people have not learned to appreciate the value of Life Insurance as highly as it deserves. It is now, however, making rapid progress among the Commercial classes, and it is to be hoped many years will not elapse until the people generally will see the advantage, and in many instances the necessity of making some provisions by means of Insurance for their families, against death and misfortune.

The following is the summary of the Life business done throughout the Dominion during the last two years :—

	1873:	1874.
Premiums of the year	\$2,597,671	\$3,667,423
No. of new Policies	12,798	14,192
Amount of new Policies	\$22,625,507	\$24,909,631
Amount at risk	\$76,986,107	\$103,781,664
Claims during year	290	542
Amount of "		\$712,282
Claims paid	\$522,558	\$1,002,576
Claims in suspense	100,629	131,342
Claims resisted	8,000	41,000

During 1874 there were fourteen American, thirteen British and five Canadian Life Companies doing business throughout the Dominion. As the returns sent in by one American Company give its entire business en bloc, not distinguishing its Canadian Life business, we have had to exclude it from our summing up of the value of business done by each class of Companies; even without its business, however, the Life Companies of the United States take the lead. Of the premiums received during the year, the latter obtained \$1,593,123, the Canadian Company \$582,718, and the British \$563,064. With the exception of two or three, the business of the British Companies was comparatively limited.

### WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, - - - - \$800,000.

(With power to increase to \$1,000,000.)

FIRE AND MARINE.

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TORONTO, ONT.

Vice-President-CHARLES MAGRATH.

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BERNARD HALDAN, Managing Director, FREDK. G. C. LOVELACE, Secretary. WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector, CAPT J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector. JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation. On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam. On Cargoos by steamers to British Ports.

### PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO. OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1782.

CANADIAN AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA.

MONTREAL.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

# INSURANCE CO. OF LIVERPOOL,

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, - - - \$10,000,000. Funds Invested, - - - 16,000,000. Annual Income, - - 5,000,000.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

H. L. ROUTH, Chief Agents.

J. KENNEDY, Inspector.

R. W. TYRE, Inspector of Agencies.

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#### SUMMARY OF FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1874.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the Year.	Number of Policies (new.)	Amount of Policies (new.)	Amount at Risk.	Number of Losses in the year.	Amount of Losses paid.	Losses in Suspense	Losses Resisted.
	\$ Cts.		\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.		\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts
Ætna	168,147 46	7,458	15,243,769 00	13,550,427 00	135	103,864 49	17,769 00	None
Agricultural Mutual	74,377 86	14,101	12,954,387 00	34,756,276 00	212	45,047 29	5,600 00	1,200 00
British America	194,077 60	10,036	20,195,582 00	17,596,653 00	213	92,346 48	10,242 22	Nonel
Canada Agricultural	109,892 68	15,000		15,000,000 00	146	41,317 99	None	None
Commercial Union	84,066 23	2,644	10,230,644 25	6,404,891 28	31	30,467 21	3,884 00	None
Guardian	51,225 39	1,343	4,025,345 00	4,533,912 00	25	34,465 24	25 00	None
Hartford	90,902 85	8,000	10,000,000 00	11,500,000 00	80	39,719 01	20,661 95	
mperial	134,794 59	4,554	12,302,987 97	10,452,343 98	81	68,886 46	17,461 14	None
solated Risk	83,250 00	8,316	8,635,784 00	17,274,319 00	107	37,210 00	2,229 50	None
Lancashire	43,097 21	2,309	4,465,858 00	3,920,333 00	73	45,088 79	6,436 25	15,000 00
Liverpool, London and Globe	219,948 97	10,496	21,201,439 00	21,214,586 00	241	164,156 89	3,500 00	8,200 00
ondon	60,086 23	1,948	6,863,945 00	5,557,885 00	45	56,724 66	None	None
North British	322,516 66	11,998	31,039,837 00	26,665,943 00	200	157,391 23	10.916 78	3,000 00
Northern	76,397 10	4.025	9,266,707 00	7,482,018 00	82	35,269 76	8,242 00	2,000 00
Phenix of Brooklyn, U.S	2,066 95	68	260,545 00	158,175 00	1	6 25		_,000
Phenix	188,503 06	3,925	16,786,684 00	15,073,539 00	58	81,752 57	3,640 00	None
Provincial	244,331 71	7,017	,	16,254,639 00	211	117,386 56	8,525 00	8,875 00
Quebec	79,453 07	3,621	8,013,975 00		61	27,840 66	12,000 00	0,0,0
ueen	163,329 79	6.362	13,782,765 00	11,250,420 00	164	126,903 91	15,285 16	980 00
Royal Canadian	392,434 45	13,620	39,844,291 00	25,305,961 00	169	157,672 22	14,898 68	None
loyal	405,501 98	14,143	40,326,482 08	36,540,544 10	255	258,970 79	19,967 24	None
cottish Imperial	60,011 78	3,409	7,052,547 00	5,992,041 00	101	60,035 55	8,762 22	3,000 00
tadacona	21,918 80	584	2,124,620 00		Mono		5,152 22	0,000 00
Vestern	254,049 12	10,952	18,565,687 00	14,647,508 00	224	143,652 98	1,897 25	None

### The Scottish Commercial Insurance

- GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

### Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

JOHN L. BLAIKIE, Esq., Chairman; President Canada Landed Credit Company. JOHN S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., of Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq., Vice-President Federal Bank of Canada. C. S. ROSS, Esq., Assistant Receiver General.

This Company is now prepared to effect Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Mercantile, Household and other descriptions of Property.

HEAD OFFICE FOR ONTARIO:

No. 22 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. ROBERT McLEAN. LAWRENCE BUCHAN.

Inspector.

Resident Secretary.

### C. A. MORSE & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS. CORNER KING AND TORONTO STREETS. TORONTO.

American Currency, N. Y., and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, Bonds, Coupons, Stocks Bought and Sold at current Rates or on Commission.

MEMBERS OF TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

S COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

### HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1864.

Capital

\$1,000,000. Reserve Fund over - 160,000.

Money advanced on the Security of Real Estate Deposits reserved in Savings Bank and Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent. according to agreement.

Office—RICHMOND STREET,

I. GIBSON.

Sec.-Treasurer.

SUMMARY OF LIFE BUSINESS IN GANADA IN 1874.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the Year. \$ Cts.	No. of Policies (new.)	Amount of Policies (new.) § Cts.	Amount at Risk. 8 Cts.	Number of Policies become Claims.	Amount of Policies become Claims, \$ Cts. \$ Cts.	Claims Paid. \$ Cts.	Claims in Suspense, \$ Cts.	Claims Resisted. \$ Cts.
Ætna		1,600	2,323,647 00		34				None
Atlantic Mutual	35,540 80	277			œ	13,500 00		1,000 00	None
Briton Medical	49,899 66	159	215,106 48	1,636,769	10	37,524 88	52,106 02	None	None
Canada Life	388,430 57	1,279	1,854,766 00	11,954,658	88	130,386 78	122,839 95		
Citizens	39,519 78	221	358,689 00	1,154,769	9	8,000 00	4,500 00		None
Commercial	27,375 96	27	58,239 39	813,638 26	9	13,140 00	12,156 00	1,946 67	None
Confederation	89,809 32	1.202	1,673,908 00	2,641,708	4	6,000 00	5,000 00		
Connecticut	209,369 56	369	983,642 00	6.	œ	19,638 00	14,638 00	None	None
Edinburgh	24,959 17	5	14,113 34	808,339 06	4		5,403 71	4,595 35	None
Equitable	191,652 92	099	1,797,500 06	5,071,650 00	14	41,500 00	27,500 00	14,000 00	None
Globe Mutual				000000000		7			
Life Association of Scotland		III	479	4,116,282	578	04,722 41		20,440 00	
Liverpool and London and Globe		21	28,500 00	200	1	1,037 40	1,037 40	None	
London and Lancashire	20,485 56	262	418,700 00	439	-		None	5,000 00	
Metropolitan		362	603,500 00	2,129,500 00	01	00 000'9		None	None
Mutual		837	946,817 13	1,813,292 13	9	5,000 00	5,000 00	None	None
National		131	288,613 00	1,586,616	1		10,000 00	2,000 00	None
New York	245,517 26	516	1,223,485 00	7,066,000 00	14	60,776 79	75,950 55	None	None
North Western	28,691 68	357	509,500 00		00			2,000 00	None
Phoenix Mutual		940	1,246,935 00	4,937,695 00	34	46,592 00	34,592 00	18,000 00	
Positive Government	14,003 53	314	473,500 00	000	None				
Queen	11,707 99	01	31,200 00	.750	4			2,000 00	None
Keliance	19,931 60	77	106,500 00	913	20	3,500 00	1,000 00	2,500 00	
Koyal	33,670 21	25	73,895 00	1,147,295 41	10	25,706 06		6,500 00	None
Scottish Amicable	24,007 39	71	229,108 06	372	9	10,341 66	None	10,341 66	None
Scottish Commercial	Licensed 26th	June, 18	74			No return			
Scottish Provident	7,425 48			280,240 46	1			None	None
Scottish Provincial	64,866 69	19	28,229 23		00		19,441 61		None
Standard	143,681 00	187	313,194 34		36	77,555 70		12,615 57	None
Star	11,201 05	12	20,926 86	365,047 88	None				
Sun	55,982 34	321	562,842 00		5	00 000 9	3,000 00		
Toronto Life and Tontine	8,978 04	1114	132,500 00	283,800 00	None				
Travellers	90,243 34	835	1,189,635 00	3,028,126 00	31	32,556 86	21,856 86	16,200 00.	
Union	125,967 75	1,056	1,648,750 00	4,385,750 00	00	12,500 00		None	None
United States		53	143,000 00	123,500 00	None				

\* The statement rendered by this Company refers to their general business.

Hon. Geor Hon. Gov

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### Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

Capital, \$800,000. Reserve Fund, \$185,500.

President, HON. GEO. W. ALLAN; Vice-President, SAMUEL PLATT, M.P.

MONEY ADVANCED ON THE SECURITY OF REAL ESTATE.

SAVINGS BANK.—This Company receive Money on Deposit and allow interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum. The whole assets of the Company invested in Mortgages on Real Estate, is held as security for Depositors.

WALTER S. LEE, Sec. & Treas.

### RELIANCE Mutual Life Assurance Society.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1840. .

HEAD OFFICE FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

### 101 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

FREDERICK STANCLIFFE, RESIDENT SECRETARY.

### The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825,

#### HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

Policies in Force, over Eighty-five Millions of Dollars. Accumulated Fund over Twenty Millions of Dollars. Income over Three Millions and a Half.

CLAIMS PAID IN CANADA, OVER \$800,000.

Funds Invested in England, the United States and Canada with the most Perfect Safety.

For information as to Life Assurance apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, MONTREAL, CANADA.

#### FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

### The British America Assurance Company.

Head Office-Cor. of Church and Court Streets, Toronto.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTION:

Hon, G. W. Allan, M.L.C.
George J. Boyd, Esq.
Hugh McLennan, Esq.
Hugh McLennan, Esq.
Peter Paterson, Esq.
GOVERNOR: PETER PATERSON, Esq.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR: HON W. CAYLEY, Esq.

Marine Inspector—Capt. R. Courneen.

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,

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA.

The following is the list of Insurance Companies announced by the Finance Department at Ottawa, and over the signature of "J. B. Cherriman, Superintendent," as Licensed to do business in Canada, in December, 1875;—

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	General Agent, Manager or Secretary.	Amount of Deposit, par value.	For whose security deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
accident Insurance Company of Canada,	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal.	\$20,000, viz; \$10,000 Montreal Har- bour Bonds; \$9,733 Montreal Warehousing Bonds; \$266, 5 per cent. stock.		Aprilant
Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal	853,580, viz; 85,070 stock, and 848,510 bank stocks.		Fire and Inland Marine.
Etna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. agricultural Insurance Company, Watertowngricultural Mutual Assurance Association of		\$140,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds	Policy holders generally,	Life,
Canada, London, Ontario.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London Hugh Scott, Agent, Toronto	\$25,000 stock \$20,000 municipal debentures	Canadian policy holders	Fire. Inland Marine.
N.Y.  British America Assurance Company, Toronto  British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company	Winford York, Man'gr, M.D., Toronto. T.W. Birchall, Man. Director, Toronto, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Gen. Agents.	\$50,000 municipal debentures	Policy holders generally	Life. Fire and Inland Marine.
Briten Medical and General Life Association, Lon-	Montreal	\$48,667 Canada bonds	Canadian policy holders	Inland Marine.
don, England	Jas. B. M.Chipman, Man., Montreal	\$100,343 stock	" " "	Life.
treal	Ed. Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	850,000, viz: \$49,200 M.D; \$800 cash. \$50,000, viz: \$8,000 Mont'l harbour bds., \$32,000 M'l corp, bds., \$9,733		Fire.
	4 G P W W	M'l wareh'g bds., \$266 Dom. Stock	66 66	Guarantee. Life.
'anada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton' 'titzens' Insurance and Investment Co. of Canada. 'titzens' Insurance and Investment Co. of Canada. 'tommercial Union Assurance Company of London.			Canadian policy holders	
England	Fred. Cole, Gen. Agent, Montreal	\$150,956, viz: \$100,343 stock, and 50,613 Canada 5's		Fire and Life.
confederation Life Association of Canada connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of	J. K. Macdonald, Man'g Dir., Toronto	\$78,000 municipal debentures	" "	
Hartford, Connecticut.	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal. David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto.	\$140,000 U.S. 5-20 bonds \$150,515 stock	Policy holders generally Canadian policy holders	Life.
quitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N. Y	R. W. Gale, Manager, Montreal	\$100,000 stock	Policy holders generallly.	Life.
York	B. H. Pring, Agent, Toronto	\$100,000 U.S. bonds	Canadian policy holders	Life.
don, England	Robt. Simms & Co., and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal	8100.343 stock	£4 £6	Fire

### THE RAILWAY AND NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING CO., LIMITED.

CAPITAL,

\$200,000.

T. E. FOSTER,

HENRY SHACKELL,

President.

Vice-President

199 St. James Street, Corner of St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL.

Have the exclusive right of Advertising in the Cars and Stations of the principal Railroads in Canada and many of the leading lines in the United States.

Advertisements for Newspapers taken at Publishers' lowest rates.

### W. W. GILBERT & CO.,

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

## Portable & Stationary Engines

STEAM PUMPS,

Shafting, Pulleys, &c.,

588 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL.

#### LICENSED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA-Continued.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	General Agent, Manager or Secretary.	Amount of Deposit, par value.	For whose security deposited.	Description of !nsurance business for which Licensed.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford,				
Imperial Insurance Company of London, Eng	Rintoul Bros., Gen. Agts., Montreal	\$100,069, viz: \$1,000 Canada 6 per cents; \$48,667 Consol, 5 p. c.		
Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Com-		stock, \$50,402 stock	46 47	Fire.
pany of Canada	John Maughan, Jr., Sec., Toronto S. C. Duncan, Clark & Co., Agents,	\$100,904 municipal debentures \$100,000 stock	** **	Fire.
Life Association of Scotland Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co	Toronto Rich. Bull, Chief Agent, Montreal G. F. C. Smith, Sec., Montreal	\$150,000 stock. \$159,000, viz: \$50,000 stock, \$3,000 Can. 5's; \$81,000 mun. deb., and		Life.
London Assurance Corporation, England	Romeo H. Stephens, Gen.Agt., Mont'l	\$25,000 Montreal Investment Ass. \$150,000, viz: \$50,127 Canada 5's,	" "	Fire and Life.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York			** **	Fire. Life.
Mutual Life Association of Canada,	John, N.B. Wm.Powis, Actuary and Man., Hamlt'n	\$100,000 U.S. bonds.: \$54,823, viz : \$33,333 cash, and \$21,490 M.D.		Life.
States of America	Livingston, Moore & Co., General Agents, Hamilton	\$100,000 U.S. wold bonds	** **	Life
New York Life Insurance Company	Walter Burke, Gen. Agent, Montreal.	\$100,000 U.S. gold bonds	Policy holders generally	
		Montreal Harbour, and \$65,000 Mun Deb	Canadian policy holders,.	Fire and Life.
Northern Assurance Co, of Aberdeen and London.	Taylor Bros., Gen. Agents, Montreal	\$100,000, viz; \$85,833 stock, \$12,- 167 Canada 5's, and \$2,000 Canada		
North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.	M. W. Mills, Chief Agent, Toronto Jas. Blackburn, Chief Agt., Ottawa	6's \$100,000 U. S. Bonds	# # ···	Fire. Life. Fire.
Phænix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	Robt, Hampson, Agent, Montreal Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Gen. Agents,	\$50,000 U.S. bonds	Canadian policy holders	
	Montreal	\$100,297, viz : \$50,171 stock, and \$50,126 Canada 5's		Fire.
Phenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hart- ford, Conn	Simpson & Bethune, Gen. Agts, Mont'l			Life.
limited), England	Francis Chas. Ireland, Agt., Montreal.	\$97,446, viz: \$62,913 Canada Deben- tures 5 per cent., \$6,000 5 per cent., \$4,200 6 per cent. stock,		
		and \$24,313 Quebec Debentures		Life.

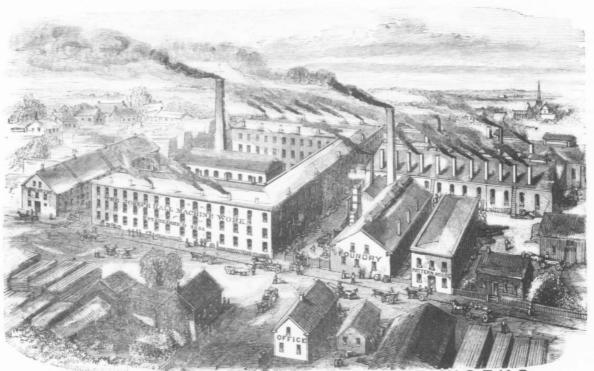
#### LICENSED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA,-Continued.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	General Agent, Manager or Secretary.	Amount of Deposit, par value.	For whose security deposited,	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.  Quebec Fire Assurance Company.  Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, Eng.  Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England.  Royal Canadian Insurance Company, Royal Insurance Company.  Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.  Scottish Commercial Insurance Company Scottish Imperial Insurance Company Scottish Provincial Assurance Company Scottish Provincial Assurance Company Scottish Provincial Assurance Company Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland.  Star Lifé Assurance Society of England.  Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Montreal.  Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company.	W. L. Fisher, Secretary, Quebec A. M. Forbes, Gen'l Agt., Montreal Arthur Gagnon, Secretary, Montreal Arthur Gagnon, Secretary, Montreal L. H. Routh and Wm. Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal Geo. W. Ford, Gen'l Agt., Montreal Lawrence Buchan, Sec'y, Toronto Lagior Bros., Gen'l Agents, Montreal Jeo. Wm. Ford, Sec'y, Montreal C. W. A. Lindsay, Sec'y, Quebec W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal A. W. Lauder, Gen'l Treas., Toronto M. H. Gault, Man'g Dir., Montreal	tures, \$9,184 U. S. Bonds transferred from Home's Deposit and Int. thereon and \$10,000 Ins. deb. \$100,000, viz; \$25,000 sth., \$50,000 Bank stock, and \$25,200 M.D. \$151,100, viz; \$100,000 stock, and \$61,100 C. 5's. \$100,000 stock, and \$61,100 C. 5's. \$100,000 stock, and \$515,000 tock. \$150,000 stock. \$150,000 stock. \$150,000 stock. \$48,606 stock. \$48,606 stock. \$150,004 stock. \$150,004 stock. \$150,000 viz; \$100,343 stock. \$150,709, viz; \$100,343 stock. \$150,790, viz; \$100,343 stock. \$150,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and \$73,000 Montreal Warehousing Company \$100,343 stock. \$20,000 viz; \$2,000 stock, and \$30,000 M. D.	Canadian policy holders  Canadian policy holders  " " " " " Policy holders generally Canadian policy holders  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Fire and Inland Marine, Fire, Fire and Life, Life, Fire, Fire and Life, Life, Fire, Fire, Life, Life,
Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. 2 Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine	onn Titton, Temporary Agt., Ottawa.		Canadian policy holders	Llfe. Life.

<sup>\*</sup> Ceased doing business in Canada,

A deposit of \$50,000 U.S. bonds is held for Canadian policy-holders of the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati, now in liquidation.

<sup>†</sup> The "Positive" Ins., Co. notified the Government of their having ceased doing business in Canada, and of their intention to apply for release of their securities on 31st ult.



THE JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS.

### THE CHAMPION REAPER.

(FROM THE WHITBY "CHRONICLE.")

The Champion Reaper is destined, beyond a doubt, to revolutionize the Reaper trade of Canada, as it has done in the United States and is doing in Europe.

Twenty years ago, Messrs. Whitley, Fassler and Kelly began in a small two-story shop, 40 x 50, by building fifty Champions, without any capital but their energy, high character, and mechanical ability-all being practical men. At that time other leading machines were being built by the thousand. The Champion was brought to such a state of perfection, that this house could not meet the demand for the machines; and the Champion Machine Company organized with a capital of \$500,000, for the building of Champion Reapers alone. A few years later, the old-established, wealthy house of Warder, Mitchel and Co. gave up a very large trade in various agricultural machines, including the Buckeye, New Yorker, and Marsh Harvester, and began to manufacture exclusively the Champion Reaper. Meanwhile, the original shop has been enlarged, until it is now 400 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, and four stories in height. Warehouses have also been erected by these companies, with storage for 18,000 machines; and last August stock was purchased by the three concerns, for the manufacture and construction of 30,000 Champions, to meet the demands for the harvest of 1875. Enormous Malleable Iron Works, employing 200 hands, have likewise been erected for the purpose of making malleable castings, exclusively for the Champion. A further immense workshop, which will employ 400 hands, is nearly completed, and, in which will be manufactured the guards, chains, and knives for the Champ-When this latter is in full working order, the company will be able to turn out the guards, chains, and cutter bars, with knives, for 50,000 Champions a year; and the other shops are being enlarged to the same capacity. The cause of this truly wonderful progress, is the real merit of the Champion, as in every respect the most perfect Reaper and Mower in the market. The frame is made of wrought iron, the shafts are of steel, and so also is the drawbar. The greatest possible care is used in its construction. It is easily adjusted to all kinds and conditions of grain or grass. It is now made as a Single Reaper, Combined Reaper and Mower, and Single Mower. There is no better evidence of the superiority of the Champion, than that manufacturers of inferior machines are using the name "Champion," to give their machines a position. The Champion is patented in Canada, and built only by the JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO. of Oshawa, who are working under the special directions of W. N. Whitley, Esq., the inventor. Mr. Whitley, as well as the Hall Company are determined to supply the Canadian farmer with a Champion Harvester in every respect a perfect duplicate of the American machine, and fully equal to it in mechanical construction and quality of material used.

### JOHN HOLMES.

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Men's, Women's and Children's

### BOOTS AND SHOES,

CORNER OF CHURCH AND COLBORNE STREETS,

(16 FRONT STREET EAST, after 1st April.)

### TORONTO, ONT.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

### CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,

339 and 341 ST. PAUL STREET (Nun's Building),

MONTREAL,



### EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

W. G. JOHNSON.

PROPRIETOR.

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(Late of the Albion Hotel.)

TERMS-One Bollar per day. Accommodation for 200 Guests. Stabling in Connection.

This Hotel, at one time known as the International, lately forming a large part of the Albion, has been reopened under the auspices of the present proprietor, and having been refitted and refurnished throughout, it is one of the most desirable Hotels for business men and others visiting the city, being centrally located.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN CONNECTION.

#### FAILURES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

HE year 1875 will remain a memorable one in Canadian history for its Commercial disasters and losses. Not probably since the great crisis of 1857-8 have there been more failures in Canada during a single twelve months, or have so many old and long-established firms gone to the wall.

This has occurred, too, just after a period of unusually rapid development and great prosperity throughout the Dominion, and when the farming community and the people generally are admittedly quite prosperous. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the failures of 1875, numerous and serious as they have been, do not indicate the unsoundness of our business fabric, but are simply the result of the weeding out of the over-speculative, the extravagant and the thoughtless, which invariably follows a period of inflation in a nation's commerce,

The number of Insolvents and the amount of their liabilities and assets are matters of the deepest importance to the business community of Canada at the present time, and it is to be regretted that there are as yet no official records from which the facts can be obtained. We have endeavoured to supply this want, and through the chief officers and agents of the Mercantile Agency in the chief cities of Canada, we have had a careful record kept of the Failures during the past year. On the 31st of December, the result in each Province was found to be as follows :-

PROVINCES.	No. of Failures.	Liabilities,		Assets.	
Quebec Ontario New Brunswick Nova Scotia P. E. Island Newfoundland	678 855 172 243 16 4	\$13,994,909 8,808,307 3,160,908 2,759,750 104,648 15,445	42 27 42 00 00 00	\$8,280,919 5,430,462 2,611,521 1,549,260 75,934 4,876	70 16 90 00 00 00
	1,968	\$28,843,968	11	\$17,952,973	76

These figures are almost startling in their magnitude, but it should be borne in mind that they were swollen by a large number of "lame ducks," some in and some out of business, who made assignments during 1875 so as to avoid the more stringent provisions of the new Bankrupt Law. After making due allowance, however, for this fact, the figures are still so far above the average amount of our annual failures and losses as to indicate that the inflation, over-trading and speculation which have characterized business for several years past have been much greater than is commonly supposed. The following carefully prepared table of the failures and losses in each Province during the last four years, brings out clearly how disastrous in a commercial sense the year 1875 has been:-

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	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
PROVINCES.	No. of Failures	Amount of Liabilities.	No. of Failures	Amount of Liabilities.	No. of Failures	Amount of Liabilities.	No. of Failures	Amount of Liabilities.
Quebec	431 63		71 192	\$2,735,910 3,031,132 1,255,150 3,263,000 297,000 1,752,000	443 91 111 8	\$2,840,450 3,188,143 685,672 870,000 77,500 35,000	855 172 243 16	\$13,994,909 8,808,307 3,160,908 2,759,750 104,648 15,445
Total	726	\$6,454,525	994	\$12,334,192	966	\$7,696,765	1968	\$28,843,967

These statistics show that the amount of the liabilities of Insolvents during the past year was more than double the amount of 1873, and nearly four times as large as the liabilities of 1874. The bare statement of the fact proves how severe the Commercial and Financial pressure has been, and indicates also a very considerable loss of capital to the business of the country. Taking a not unreasonable view, we should say that the Insolvent estates would turn out well if \$10,000,000 were realized out of the \$17,952,973 at which their value was estimated. This sum deducted from the liabilities, \$28,843,967, would leave a clear loss of \$18,060,000 of capital during the past twelve months. This may be said to be unexampled in the past history of Canada, and must considerably reduce the accumulation of wealth by the country during the four previous prosperous years.

As showing that the cloud has its silver lining, we may say that the largest number of cases of Insolvency occurred during the third quarter of the year, and that during October, November and December, they were less than during either of the two preceding quarters. The following are the returns for each three months of 1875:—

			NUMBER	LIABILITIES.
First qu	arte	r	394	 \$4,141,340
Second	do		432	 7,836,460
Third	do		741	 9,894,100
Fourth	do		401	 6,972,067
To	tal		1968	 \$28,843,967

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The tide seems to have turned shortly after the late harvest was gathered in, and there are good grounds to hope that its abundance has gone far to relieve the pressure and restore confidence. It would be too much, probably, to hope that business will speedily revive to the buoyancy and prosperity of 1873.

Its recovery will no doubt be gradual, but there is a strong confidence now felt in well-informed circles that the worst has been passed, and that before many months come and go, the wheels of business throughout the Dominion will again commence to revolve with their accustomed regularity and ease. THE

# ERCANTILE AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

### DUN, WIMAN & CO.

THIS Institution supplies information in detail as to the antecedents, character, capacity, and capital of every business man in the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Is, by far the oldest and most reliable Agency in existence, and has unparalleled facilities for serving subscribers.

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WILLIAM HEDLEY,	*	44	Halifax.
A. P. ROLPH,		"	St. John.

4,909 8,307 0,908 9,750 4,648 5,445

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#### ABUSES IN BUSINESS WHICH CALL FOR REDRESS.

The Credit System-Too many Store-keepers-Compromises-Mania for Joint-stock Companies—Stock Gambling, &c.



ONTRACTION is not, however, the only reform which is needed. Not a few abuses of a grave character have sprung up in the general business of the country, which urgently require to be eradicated.

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The Credit system is still in full swing, and inexperienced men, with little cash and often less brains, seem to experience little difficulty in getting goods of almost any description with which to start business. In fact during the past few years, Mercantile Agents have not confined themselves to soliciting the orders of successful Traders, but not unfrequently have forced Goods upon men too weak to resist their importunities, and too poor to meet their obligations. This system, as practised by some Houses, has grown into a huge abuse, prolific of loss and vexation to both buyer and seller.

We venture to say there are in business to-day, throughout Ontario, at least one-third more of the class known as Store-keepers than are required by the legitimate wants of the community. Besides the regular Trader who understands his business, many have rushed into this line who have neither the capital, training nor capacity necessary to success. These very persons, although their defects have been notorious, are daily besieged by drummers to purchase more Goods, the alluring baits of bottom prices and unlimited credits often being held out to silence any scruples which may stand in the way of giving an order. The results can be seen everywhere, embarrassment, insolvency, ruin. Too strong condemnation can hardly be uttered of the system of compromises which is becoming alarmingly common, and very disastrous and demoralizing to the solvent Traders of the country. We will not say that, under no circumstances, however exceptional, creditors are not justified in accepting a percentage as payment in full, but we do maintain that the frequency and ease with which compromises have been obtained of late, and the readiness of many Houses to open fresh accounts with their victimizers, on the one hand places a premium on dishonesty and incapacity, and, on the other, not unfrequently ruins the honest and capable Trader, who is unable to compete with a rival who gets his Goods at half-price. The ultimate effects of this system must be very serious if its growth is not arrested, and there are sufficient grounds for the assertion, that the dangers which menace the business of Canada to day would be less than they are but for the bitter fruits of this growing evil.

The stoppage or at least the better regulation of the Bonus system which is piling up a huge burden of Municipal indebtedness, is another necessity to a return to a better condition of affairs. Not that there can be any substantial objection to Municipalities being public spirited, and aiding in necessary and profitable public improvements. Such a spirit, indeed, is commendable, but it cannot be disguised that of late the liberality of many Municipalities has quite outstripped prudence, and that enormous debts have been incurred to aid doubtful railways, to allure Manufactures from neighbouring towns, or to secure other objects of questionable utility. The result in not a few cases, it is to be feared,

will be disappointment and burdensome taxation.

The Municipal indebtedness of Ontario, not to speak of Dominion burdens, has grown to large proportions, and is steadily on the increase. It is high time, therefore, that property holders took warning, and refused their sanction to all bonuses, except for works of absolute necessity and acknowledged utility.

There has been quite a mania recently for Joint-stock Companies. New Banks, new Fire and Life Insurance Companies, new Building and Loan Societies, new Guarantee, and various other kinds of Companies, jostle each other in all one chief Commercial centre, whilst scores of new enterprises are ready to be floated but cannot find the means. How so many contestants for popular favour can possibly earn profits, let alone actual success, is a question which ought earnestly to be considered by the shareholders who in most cases pay from ten to fifty per cent. upon their subscribed stock, but would find, in case of failure, they were responsible for the whole amount. The multiplicity of these Companies now in operation or projected, is not the least dangerous symptom of the times, and capitalists will consult the country's interest as well as their own, by carefully scrutinizing every new Company which presents itself, and refusing to take stock, except where such an institution is absolutely required, and is to be controlled by experienced and responsible managers.

Further remedial measures might be suggested. There should be less speculation in stocks, more particularly under the pernicious system of buying on a margin, which has been imported from New York like too many other risky practices. Speculation in real estate, symptoms of which have appeared, as already pointed out, should also be carefully avoided, but we need not enlarge further in this direction. We had no idea of furnishing a panacka, but merely undertook to offer a few plain, common-sense suggestions, which, it is hoped after the bitter experience of the past few months, many of our business men may not only read but put into practice.—Jas. Young, M.P., in Canadian Monthly.

#### REVENUE FROM BILL STAMPS.



URING 1874 the total receipts of the Government from Bill Stamps, was \$209,232. This is an advance of \$7,791 over the previous year. The revenue derived from this source from each Province was as follows:—

Ontario and Quebec																
Nova Scotia	 					 						,	 ,		9,917	47
New Brunswick																09
Manitoba	 	 						 ,							. 489	95
																0.1
Total	 				ï			ï	٠.		. ,				\$209,232	91cts

The revenue for Bill Stamps increases but slowly—apparently much slower than the Business transactions of the country. Query: How is this thus?

How LITTLE SAVINGS GROW. — What clerk is there in good health who may not save from his earnings fifty dollars a year? Yet this paltry sum, compounded at six per cent. interest, amounts to \$650 in ten years; \$1,860 in twenty; \$3,950 in thirty years; and \$7,700 in forty years; thus securing a snug provision for old age by the saving of less than fourteen cents per day! How imperceptibly may this last sum, or one twice

as great, slip through one's fingers in the gratification of habits worse than useless, without a thought of the vast aggregate to which it finally amounts! What clerk or working man, that spends twenty cents a day for a couple of cigars, dreams that by this expenditure, with the accumulated interest, he will in fifty years have smoked away twenty thousand dollars!

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#### THE PUBLIC DEBT, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

HE gross amount of the Public Debt of Canada, at the time of Confederation (1st of July, 1867) was \$93,046,051. Deducting from this the available assets, \$17,317,410, we find the net amount of the Debt to have been \$75,728,641. At the end of seven years, being the 30th June, 1874, the gross amount of indebtedness had swollen to \$141,163,551 33c., from which if we deduct the assets, say \$32,838,586 91c., we still have left a Public Debt of \$108,324,624. It is therefore apparent, that since Confederation took place the

we deduct the assets, say \$32,838,586 91c., we still have left a Public Debt of \$108,324,624. It is therefore apparent, that since Confederation took place the Public Debt of Canada increased \$32,500,000 in round numbers. Considering the projected expenditure on the Pacific Railway, the Canal system, &c., there is likely to be a still more rapid increase during the next ten years.

The net amount of the Debt, with the amount of interest which it bore, during each year since the Union, was as follows:—

				NET DEBT.	N	ET INTEREST.	
1867		 	***	\$75,728,641		\$4,098,523	
1868		 ***		75,757,134		4,167,311	
1869		 *		75,859,319		4,259,373	
1870		 		78,209,742		4,354,162	
1871	***	 ***		77,706,517		4,302,812	
1872		 ***		82,187,072	****	4,402,316	
1873		 1.1.1	***	99,848,461	*********	5,081,473	
1874		 		108,324,964		5,552,528	

The ordinary receipts and expenditure of the Dominion seem to have expanded even more than the Public Debt. The outlying Provinces, however valuable they may become in course of time, necessarily require a large expenditure on the part of the Dominion Government, and this fact, with the many works requiring to be made or improved in all the Provinces, has swollen the annual expenditure to a large sum. The first year of Confederation (1868) the ordinary eccipts of the Treasury were \$13,687,928 and the expenditure \$13,486,092; last year (1874) they had swollen up to the following handsome proportions: receipts \$24,205,092; expenditure \$23,316,316. The ordinary receipts and expenses has therefore, nearly doubled during seven years! The following is the official statement for each year:—

				RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.
1868			 	\$13,687,928		\$13,486,092
1869		***	 	14,379,174		14,038,084
1870			 	15,512,225	********	14,345,509
1871			 	19,335,560		15,623,081
1872	***		 ***	20,714,813		17,589,468
1873			 	20,813,469	********	19,174,647
1874			 	24,205,092	*********	23,316,316

This does not embrace the expenditure on Capital account, for works such as the Intercolonial Railway, but is simply an ordinary annual income and outlay for each year. According to the Official Gazette, in which a monthly statement appears of the receipts and payments, the total revenue for the year 1875, which closed on the 30th of June last, was \$23,648,801 and the expenditure \$20,093,511. These figures would indicate a surplus of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions of dollars, last year, but the actual amount will not be ascertained till Parliament meets, for the returns as given in the Gazette are subject to revision, and very often the revision makes a very considerable difference in the result.

#### INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

HIS Act was first passed in the session of the Dominion Parliament held in 1873, but in the following year 1874, the whole Act was reenacted, and some important amendments made thereto. As Inspectors

have been appointed under the Act, in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ontario; Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Victoria, B.C., Yarmouth and other places, it is highly important that the Trade should be made acquainted with some of its principal provisions.

Sec. I. provides that the Governor in Council may regulate the size of Inspection Districts and appoint Inspectors therein, whose duty it shall be to inspect the following articles, that is to say:—

> Flour and Meal. Beef and Pork. Butter.

al. Wheat and other Grain.

k. Pot Ashes and Pearl Ashes.

Leather and Raw Hides.

Pickled Fish and Fish Oil.

Such Inspectors shall hold office during pleasure, and shall act respectively within such Local Divisions as the Governor in Council may assign to them, and they and their deputies shall be appointed from among duly qualified persons, certified as such by the Examiners hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. II. provides that the Board of Trade of each of the Cities of Quebec Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, and St. John, and the Chamber of Commerce at Halifax, shall annually appoint in the said Cities, and the Governor may from time to time appoint, in any County of the Dominion or for any Inspection District, five fit and skilful persons, any three of whom shall be a quorum, for each class of articles to be inspected, at such City or County, to examine and test the ability and fitness of applicants for the office of Inspector or Deputy Inspector of such articles. It further provides that no person shall be appointed who does not pass this examination; although the Governor may appoint qualified persons employed under former Acts.

Sec. III. IV. V. provide that Examiners and Inspectors shall be sworn, and that "No Inspector shall deal or trade in, or have any interest, directly or

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indirectly, in the production of any article subject to inspection by him, or sell or buy any such article (except for the consumption of himself and his family) under a penalty of \$200 for any offence against this section, and the forfeiture of his office.

Sec. XI. provides that in case of dispute between Inspectors and the owner or owners of any articles inspected, appeal can be made by either to a Magistrate, who can summon three qualified persons to settle the dispute, the costs to follow the decision given.

Sec. XIV. provides that any person who, with a fraudulent intention, alters, effaces or obliterates the Inspectors' brands, gives a false certificate, or in any other way undertakes to deceive the Public in regard to articles inspected, shall be subject to a fine of \$40; and any Inspector or Deputy being guilty of malvseration of office, shall be fined \$100, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be disqualified from ever after holding the same.

Sec. XIX. is as follows:—"Nothing in this Act shall oblige any person to cause any article to be inspected unless such inspection is expressly declared to be compulsory, but if inspected it shall be subject to the provisions of this Act; and shall not be branded or marked as inspected, unless the said provisions have been in all respects complied with, with respect to such article and the packages in which it is contained."

Secs. XXI to XXXV make special provisions for the Inspection of Jour and Meal; XXXVI to XXXVIII for the Inspection of the different kinds of Grain; XXXIX to L for Beef, Pork, &c.; from LI to LX for Pot and Pearl Ashes; LXI to LXXII for Fish and Fish Oil; LXXIII to LXXVII for Butter; and from LXXVIII to the close, for Raw Hides and Leather.

Sec. XCVIII.—This Act may be cited as "The General Inspection Act, 1874."

GENIUS IN MONEY-MAKING. — There are men born with a genius for money-making. They have the instinct of accumulation. The talent and the inclination to convert dollars into doubloons by bargains or shrewd investments are in them just as strongly marked and as uncontrollable as were the ability and the inclination of Shakespeare to produce a Hamlet and an Othello, of Raphael to paint his cartoons, of Beethoven to compose his symphonies, or Morse to invent an electric telegraph. As it would have been a gross dereliction of duty, a shameful perversion of gifts, had these latter disregarded the interests of their genius and engaged in the scramble for wealth, so would a Rothschild, an Astor, and a Peabody have sinned had they done violence to their natures, and thrown their energies into channels where

they would have proved dwarfs, and not

Jack of all Trades. — In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the old adage proves true of such, that a Jack-at-all-trades is good at none. A circus-rider may ride five or six horses at a time, and not break his neck; but a man who drives five or six trades or speculations abreast generally tumbles to the ground. Knives that contain a half-dozen blades, two or three corkscrews, a file, a small saw, a toothpick, and a pair of tweezers, are wretchedly adapted to any of these purposes, and are soon thrown away in disgust. "Stick to your business," said Rothschild to a beginner,—"stick to your brewery, and you may be the great brewer of London. Be a brewer and a baker and a merchant and a manufacturer, and you will soon be in the Gazette."

#### MERCANTILE FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSES.

HE immense number of failures in mercantile life, compared to many other avocations, is really surprising, but so it has been in the past and doubtless will be in the future. It is calculated that, taking a

period of 30 years, not over five out of one hundred merchants succeed in making and retaining a competency for life. "Bankruptcy," said a once noted Bank Director, "is like death, and almost as certain; they fall singly and alone, and are thus forgotten; but there is no escape from it, and he is fortunate who fails young." This is probably too sombre a view, but the failures among the mercantile class are really appalling in number, and everything calculated to throw light on the causes of such disasters deserves the most attentive consideration. We find a most excellent article on the subject from the pen of Dr. William Matthews, of Chicago, author of "Getting on in the World; or, Hints on the Secret of Sucess," from which we make a few very brief but most useful and entertaining extracts:-

The sons of our farmers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and carpenters no sooner become their own masters than they straightway throw down the scythe, the awl, and the hammer, and rush to the city to engage in the noble work of weighing sugar, selling tape, hawking books, soliciting insurance, or posting ledgers. And yet, if any fact has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, it is the deceitfulness of the apparent facilities for getting rich in cities. The fact that while in other careers the mass of men are successful, ninety-five at least out of every hundred who embark in commerce either make shipwreck or retire sooner or later in disgust, without having secured a competence, has not only been verified again and again by statistics, but is a stereotyped observation which drops from the lips of business men daily. . . . What, then, are the causes of those failures of business men which are so numerous as to make success seem like the drawing of a prize in a lottery? We answer,—the first and most obvious cause is the lack of business talents. It is an easy thing with some men to make money in trade; but there are others to whom it is as difficult as for a man with no mathematical talent to calculate an eclipse, or a person with no eye for colour to paint "The Descent from the Cross," Who can wonder that such weaklings soon go to the wall; that in the sharp competitions of modern trade they are outwitted and overreached by men born for the business, and who have learned its crooks and turns by a long apprenticeship; and that, after stumbling on a few years, committing blunder after blunder through ignorance and lack of sagacity, they are shipwrecked by the first financial hurricane that sweeps over the land? The next cause of bankruptcies which we shall mention, and a very prolific one, is an excessive haste to be rich. Exceptional persons there are, who are content with slow gains, -willing to accumulate riches by adding penny to penny, dollar to dollar; but the mass of business men are too apt to despise such a tedious, laborious ascent of the steep of fortune, and to rush headlong into schemes for the sudden acquisition of wealth. Thus we go, racing on like a high-pressure Mississippi steamer in the pursuit of fortune, pitching rosin into the furnace to get along faster, and piling weights upon the safety valves, until finally the boilers burst, hundreds are killed or crippled, and we are compelled to stop for a while, until we can get over the fright of the explosion. . . Another fruitful cause of bankruptcies is speculation. In every community there are men determined not to work if work can be shirked. It matters not in what men deal,

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whether in oroide watches or in watered stock; whether they make "corners" in wheat or in gold; whether they gamble in oats or at roulette; whether they steal a railway or a man's money by "gift-concerts"—the principle is in all cases the same, namely, to obtain something for nothing, to get values without parting with anything in exchange. Everybody knows the history of such men, the weissitudes they experience—vicissitudes rendering the millionnaire of to-day a beggar to-morrow, and which have been thus briefly epitomized:—

"Monday, I dabbled in stock operations, Tuesday, owned millions, by all calculations; Wednesday, my Fifth Avenue palace began; Thursday, I drove out a spanking bay span; Friday, I gave a magnificent ball; And Saturday, 'smashed' with nothing at all."

Another cause of failures is frequent changes of business. The \*shrewdest business men will admit, after 20 years' experience in a certain trade, that, though they thought themselves wise when they embarked in it, they were really very ignorant, and that they have not yet exhausted all the facts relating to it. Yet, obvious as are these truths, hundreds of men are perpetually changing from one business to another, sticking to no one long enough to make it profitable. . . Another prolific source of bankruptcies is extravagance of living—indulgence in luxury beyond their means by the middle classes. An English assignee in bankruptcy stated some years ago, after examining the books and documents of seventysix bankrupts, that forty-nine had been ruined by expending more than they could reasonably hope their profits would be, although their business yielded a fair return. Another fruitful cause of bankruptcies is the credit system, which is often pushed beyond all reasonable bounds. A merchant who has heavy notes to lift, on investigating his resources finds, instead of cash in his safe or at his banker's, a thick pile of "promises to pay" by A., B., and C., doing business from a mile to two thousand miles distant, and not one-half of them can be relied on in a crisis, when the gulf of bankruptcy yawns before him. . . . The sin of the credit system does not lie entirely on the shoulders of the jobbers and country-traders. The farmer, the mechanic, the day-labourer, the lawyer, doctor, and clergyman, all who run in debt instead of paying cash for the necessaries and the luxuries of life, are equally responsible for its existence. . . . Another cause of failure is the prevalent indisposition to look resolutely and squarely at the real state of one's affairs. Instead of taking an account of stock every year, carefully weighing and measuring all his goods, allowing for their deterioration or depreciation, and also for his bad debts,-working night and day, if need be, to ascertain his real position,—the hopeful man is only anxious to increase his business. The changes in styles, and the fluctuations in the markets; the overstock of goods not durable in quality; the loss of interest, which is certain to accrue before the whole stock is sold; the worthlessness of some of his debtors, and the "shaky" condition of others,—are circumstances which are carefully noted by the shrewd and cautious trader, but which the over-sanguine merchant never looks in the face. The result is, that his profits, like those of the shopkeeper who made \$1,000 one night by simply marking up his goods ten per cent., are always on paper, never in greenbacks or in gold. . . . Again, a not infrequent cause of failures in business is partnerships hastily and inconsiderately entered into with men of whom little is known. It is astonishing how thoughtlessly men contract this relation with those by whose incompetency or knavery they may be suddenly ruined. But we have space only to hint at this, and pass to another fruitful cause of failures, namely, the lack of liberality in business dealings. Meanness in all its forms is despicable; but especially in business matters, when it takes the form of scrubbism.

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There is no class of men who labour\_under a more perfect delusion than those who practise upon this principle; who never risk a dollar to secure business, unless sure of getting it back again; who never pay a cent for printers' ink, whether in circulars or advertisements; and who think to get the weather-gauge of all mankind by cribbling sixpences from the bills they incur, passing shillings for quarters, and never giving dinners. . . . Again, among the most fruitful causes of failures at this day is the lack of enterprise. Following riches, argued "old Ebony" is like following wild-geese, and you must crawl after both on your belly; the moment you pop up your head, off they go whistling before the wind, and you see no more of them. If you haven't the art of sticking by nature, it was said, you must acquire it by art; put a couple of pounds of birdline upon your office stool, and sit down upon it; get a chain round your leg, and tie yourself to your counter like a pair of shop scissors; nail yourself up against the wall of your place of business, like a weasel on a barn door or the sign of the spread eagle; in short, only be a sticker and you may get fat on a rock. Such was the golden rule of business in the jog-trot days of "Auld Lang Syne," and almost in the present half-century. But now all is changed. The slow, plodding, illiterate, chickenhearted merchant has had his day. The man who would be rich, and attain to eminence in his calling in this latter half of the nineteenth century, must discard the old-fashioned methods of getting on in the world, and be abreast with the times. Still another cause of failure in business, and one the importance of which has been, perhaps, underestimated, is the robbery by clerks of their employers. Cases of this kind are becoming more and more common in this country, and unless something is done to arrest it, the cancer will soon have eaten into the very vitals of our mercantile society. How many establishments, doing a vast business, and seemingly prosperous, are rotten at the foundation in consequence of incessant, systematic speculation by clerks, it is impossible to estimate; but in almost every city sudden and startling failures ever and anon occur, whose secret cause is known to have been this, and this only. . . Let employers take no young man into their employment about whose antecedents they are not fully posted; let them pay fair, even liberal, salaries; and especially let them, so far as they can do so without establishing a system of espionage, which is always despicable, acquaint themselves with the conduct and pursuits of their officials outside of the salesroom or counting-house.—and they will not only save themselves from the loss of many dollars, perhaps from bankruptcy, but will prevent many a young man, trembling on the brink of temptation, from going headlong to ruin.

Finally, in addition to the causes of bankruptcy which we have mentioned might be added bad personal habits, such as intemperance, lack of punctuality, etc. But farther back—behind boundless credits, overtrading, speculation, luxurious living, and all the other causes which we have named or might name-is to be found the primary cause of mercantile failures, all these secondary ones being but the effect of elements lying deeper in the popular character. Mammon-worship, -devotion to "the almighty dollar,"—the intense, all-devouring ambition to be the Napoleon of the mart, the man who owns a greater amount of real estate, bank and railroad stock, and solid cash or mortgages, than any other man on 'Change ; the impatience to attain to wealth by a few brilliant and daring strokes, instead of by tedious processes of labour and economy, by a few gigantic bounds, instead of by a slow and tedious up-hill journey; the subordination of health and happiness, the highest interests of body and soul, to money, money, which is made the end instead of the means of existence,-this is the root from which spring not merely the marvellous activity, but the giant vices, of the American mercantile character.

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#### THE FISHERIES.

The total yield of the Fisheries in all the Provinces during 1874, was about \$1,000,000 more than during 1873. The returns of each Province were as follows:

Nova Sco	tia		 	 \$6,652,301	59
New Bru	nswick		 	 2,685,793	91
Quebec			 	 1,608,660	20
Ontario			 	 446,267	<b>5</b> 0
Prince Edward Is		sland	 	 288,863	00
				#11 co1 coc	00

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The Fisheries, it will be seen, are a very valuable branch of Canadian industry, and it should be borne in mind that the above figures only refers to exports and do not embrace the large quantity of fish used for home consumption; nor do they include fish caught in British Columbia or the North-West.

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