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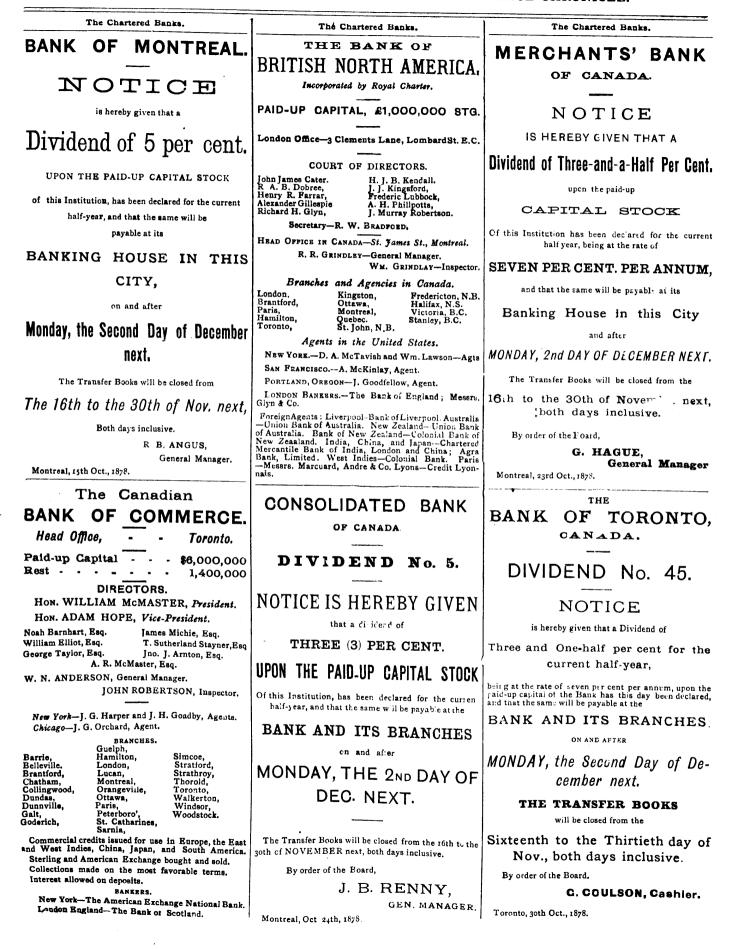
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NONETARY THE TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-









Ottawa, 23rd October, 1878.

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

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Head Office,

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Guelph





A NEW process for preserving salmon, which is better than freezing for retaining the flavour of the fish, has, it appears, been patented. Not long since, Mr. LeMesurier, representing a French house, visited the various salmon fishing stations on the Baie Chaleur, to ascertain upon what terms contracts could be made for the delivery of one hundred tons or more of salmon during next season.

A Retail Grocers Protective Union exists in San Francisco, which aims at rectifying abuses which oppress that trade. Last month the question of wholesale grocers selling to consumers was discussed, many retailers having suffered from it; and the feeling was universal in condemnation of it. Complaints were made, too, that a large number of small shops were permitted to sell beer and liquors without license, and that the city authorities who were notified of the fact fail to take cognizance of it.

It has been suggested that a paragraph which we printed some weeks ago referring to the closing of the Montreal House hotel in Montreal, implied that its proprietor had failed. In case such an impression should have been created, we have pleasure in saying, on the authority of a gentleman in that city conversant with the matter, that Mr. Moorehouse paid a hundred cents in the dollar to every creditor.

A JUDGE and a merchant met on the street here a few days ago. In the course of conversation, the Judge, remarking the excessive number of shops along Queen and Yonge Streets, and the impossibility of their all making a living, said : "If, as is manifest, these shop keepers don't live out of the profits they make, whom do they live on ?" " They live on the Wholesale Houses," was the reply of the merchant. "And whom do the wholesale houses live on ?" queried the Judge : "They live on the Banks." "Well, but whom," pursued His Honour, " do the Banks live on ?"-." On their shareholders, I suppose," was the response of the man of trade. The Justice declined to pursue further the foundation of the pyramid; but the little colloquy is an instructive one. It is of course not intended to assert that all wholesale men live on the banks; as a body they give banks a large proportion of their profits. That the banks suffer losses at the hands of customers is too true; and if bank shares are held here, as in the old country, largely by persons in the middle class, such as professional men, tradesmen, executors, widows and spinsters, salaried officials-and we have the word of a Bank-president that these are the people who form the bulk of bank share-lists-the losses sustained in the administration of our banks, resulting in the shrinkage of stocks and the reduction of dividends, fall most heavily upon the classes least able to bear them.

THE boot and shoe manufacturers of Montreal assembled at their Exchange, last week, to confer with the Quebec and Montreal Rubber Companies as to the best means of placing the retail trade in a more favorable position, by putting a stop, as much as possible, to the cutting of rates

were present : James Linton & Co.: James Mc-Cready & Co.; Cochrane, Cassils & Co.; Ames, Holden & Co.; Leggat & Johnson, and the representatives of the Montreal and Quebec Rubber Companies. The desirability of placing goods in few hands in order to preserve steadier rates was discussed, and propositions made to the companies, who will report thereon in a few days.

THE last sea-going sailing ship of the season to leave Quebec was the barkentine "Albert" for Youghal, on Tuesday. At that date there were in port only the ocean steamers Sardinian, Vindolina, Flamboro and Barcelona, and the barkentine, "City of Manitowoc," which will winter there.

THE Eastern Railway Company of Massachusetts and the Maine Central propose to run a line from Danforth to Houlton, a distance of 30 miles. If this is done the Houlton people expect that Mr. Gibson and the New Brunswick R. R. Co. will continue their now famous narrow guage road from Woodstock to Houlton; all transfers of freight to be made at Houlton. This would make nearly an air line connection between Fredericton, Woodstock and Madawaska Valleys, with all the western roads.

A HAMILTON livery man and lawyer has evaded his financial responsibilities by flight across the border. His name is R. L. Ashbaugh, and he leaves many creditors to regret his exit. He had, we hear, some \$1,500 in trust funds for disposal. He was lessee of the Hamilton Driving Park, and latterly proprietor of a livery stable on Hughson street, at the same time being a member of the firm of C'Reilly & Ashbaugh, attorneys. Mr. Bearman, of the American Hotel, is said to be a loser to the extent of \$1,000, money loaned from time to time.

THE United States Consul at Sheffield, in a recent report says: "One firm has sold this season in England 2,500 dozen hay-forks, 32 dozen scythe snathes, 2,145 dozen locks, 1,200 dozen iron planes, 1,185 dozen box-wood rulers, 2,952 dozen hat and coat hooks, and 220 dozen hammers of American make." Another firm imported £7,000 stg. worth of iron goods from the United States.

DURING the past two years there has been shipped from Kingston, mostly by the Montreal Transportation Company, says the Kingston News, yery nearly 10,000 tons of phosphate. This enormous amount of this valuable material has all been brought into Kingston either by the Rideau Canal or by waggons from the adjoining townships, and all from a district west of the town of Perth. It is probable that an equal quantity has been shipped by way of the Ottawa. The average price paid for the material during 1877 was \$10 per ton, and during 1878, \$12 per ton. This was sold for shipment to England and elsewhere at from \$13 to \$13.50 per ton.

THE folly of placing purses or any valuables in the absurdly exposed pockets in jackets, which are now fashionable, has attracted the notice of the English Bench. In what is called which at present exists. The 'ollowing firms in Oliver Twist a "pick-pocketing case," which as usual by Mr. Withall.

came before Sir Robert Carden at the Mansion House in London, that magistrate appealed to the ladies to remove temptation out of thieves' way by ceasing to wear such exposed pockets. "They are," he said, "the most monstrous things in the world," that he himself had often. when walking about the streets and seeing those curiously-placed receptacles, and the purses and articles often placed in them, " felt tempted to pick one, just to show how easily it could be done."

THE San Francisco stock gamblers had a very blue time last Monday, for the great "bonanza" shares toppled over in all directions When Sierra Nevada fell from 178 to 88, one is safe in stating, says the N. Y. Tribune, that some of these players felt like returning to first principles, and retiring to Poker Flat.

THE latest sensation in American Life Insurance circles is the death, from hemorrhage of the lungs, of a man who had insured his life for \$256,000 in favor of his wife and son, and then, it is alleged, deliberately exposed himself and courted death by indirect suicide. "Col." Walton Dwight, of Binghampton, was the man, and he had quite recently paid out \$2,100 in premiums on his different policies. Amongst these were \$10,000 each in the United States, New York, Travellers, Equitable, Mutual Life. Union Mutual, \$5,000 each in the Brooklyn and the Home, and \$20,000 in each of two compunies. The payment of policies is likely to be contested.

OUT of twenty-eight firkins of butter offered to one buyer Saturday week, only eight were taken as at all satisfactory, and they were by no means "gilt-edged." So says the Lindsay Post, adding, "The others were refused as being unfit for safe handling and shipment. This is an exhibit by no means creditable to the farming community. We fancy that, for one thing, the men are disposed to leave too much to the women. They leave their wives and daughters to get along the best way they can, and do not provide them with the modern improvements and conveniences in butter making, nor even maintain efficiently the old-fashioned and often the best means of working."

THE well-known firm of Prowse Bros., manufacturers and dealers in stoves and tinware in Montreal have failed. This house has for many years done a leading business in their line, and the show made by themselves and their neighbors, the Messrs. Gurney in the stove line this year is truly a handsome one. But it is evident that heating apparatus in houses is fast superseding the stove. The Messrs Prowse have for a long time been leaning heavily on their father, who is their heaviest creditor, his claim amounting to about \$40,000. Their liabilities are estimated at about \$60,000, with assets of about \$45,000. A meeting of creditors is called for the 5th prox.

THE firm of Messrs. Withall & Co., of Quebec, also known as the North American Rubber Co., have dissolved, Mr. John Ross retiring from the firm. The business will be continued

A PUBLIC meeting of the taxpayers of Quebec was held a few days since for the purpose of electing eight delegates to confer with a Committee of the City Council relative to the amendments required by the City Charter. The Mayor explained that there was no intention of increasing the taxation, and showed that upwards of \$180,000 of interest and old notes had been paid off since May last. He combatted the idea tha the city credit was worse than it had been, stating that 7 per cent. debentures only brought 88 ten years ago, and now could not be purchased for less than 117, while 6 per cent. debentures of this year's loan sold for 94 in London.

THE factories in connection with the Montreal Reformatory, under the management of the Roman Catholic Brothers of Charity, from which large quantities of boots, shoes, harness, and cigars have been annually turned out during the last five years, have been finally closed for want of support. Its managers have found themselves in arrears each year, a recent balancing of the books showing a total loss during the five years' operations of \$16,000. The brethren have agreed to look after the same number of boys for eight years, the Quebec government to let themf off the teaching of trades.

JAMES H. SPEERS, a carriage builder of Barrie, is charged with forgery, and is supposed to have gone to the States. He has forged names of farmers and others to notes amounting to some \$1,200 or \$1,500.

THE hardware firm of Horsman, Skelley & Co., of Uxbridge, have sold out their business to W. B. Stewart, late with Messrs. Thomson & Burns, of this city. The first named firm are removing elsewhere.

THE Selkirk (Manitoba) Inter-Ocean says that Mr. E. Jackson, of Toronto. is on his way to Selkirk with a stock of drugs, chemicals, stationery, etc., intending to open a store in Manitoba avenue.

THE views of Prof. Morton, of the Stevens Institute, concerning the alleged sugar adulterations are published in the New York *Tribune*. He declares glucose, which is so lavishly used in sugar, to be harmless, and muriatic acid and chloride of tin not injurious if properly used. This last statement seems, which comes to us through the telegrams, to us to require considerable qualification or explanation.

A MILWAUKEE gentleman has been making enquiries about the inducements possible to be obtaired for the establishment of a flax manufactory in Ottawa.

A SPECIAL meeting of shareholders in the Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company was called on the 18th, and adjourned to the 20th inst. It is desired to have the charter amended to admit of making railway plant.

A BOAT has been launched at Moorhead, the point where the Northern Pacific Railway crosses the Red River, which is ahead of anything which has ever appeared on those waters. She is 125 feet long, 30 feet beam, has engines with 12 inch cylinders and 50 inch stroke, and is fitted throughout with taste and complete-

ness. Although originally intended to be placed on the Assiniboine she has been judged too good a boat for that route just yet, and therefore will ply on the Red River. Capt. McArthur, of Winnipeg, is her owner.

Two men left Hamilton a week ago on the eastward-bound train, one dressed, says a city paper, like a high-toned "gent," and the other arrayed like a tramp. This pair were confederates, who came to Hamilton last summer, under the style of Roberts & Mitchell, " and after an interval of needed recreation," settled down to a flour and feed business on King St. east, near Ferguson Avenue. They had no money, but bye-and-by they got credit and laid in a supply of flour. This they sold and levanted with the proceeds, owing one of the banks \$200, and some small bills to other people, perhaps \$1,000 in all.

THE Amherst Warehousing Company, doing a general business in Amherst, N.S., a succession of the old firm of B. Douglas & Co., has been served with a writ of attachment. At its formation five years ago, it was composed of five shareholders, but since then has undergone several transformations, and the five have been reduced to three. They have been doing a large trade; but through injudicious purchasing, and carrying heavy stock together with dull collections, have been in straitened circumstances. A good portion of the liabilities is due in Europe.

THB frequency and despatch with which some men fail, settle up and start again, getting all the goods they require, has been a subject of common remark. Wm. Hill, of the thriving town of Cornwall, who some ten or twelve years ago started grocery business in a modest way, failed within three years with about \$15,ooo liabilities, which he compromised at about twenty-five cents in the dollar. He got on his feet again but failed a second time in the spring of last year. The settlement made then he has been unable to carry and through has now made an another assignment with reduced liabilities.

THE sudden departure from this city of Mr. Joseph Gearing, contractor and builder, with \$5,000 or 6,000 in his pocket, and liabilities estimated at \$40,000 to 60,000, was unpleasant news to a large number of workmen and creditors. Among the more honorable builders of the city, however, no regret was occasioned by his flight. Probably no other contractor contributed so much to the ruin of builders, and of those who furnished building material as did Gearing. He was constantly undertaking work at rates which could not but result in loss to some one, and as he has had for some years past but little to lose, he, at least always felt safe. Is it not just possible that our architects are in some degree responsible for this demoralized state of the building trade? Do they not too frequently mislead parties contemplating building as to the ultimate cost? And in order to complete the work at anything like the original figures put it into the hands of incompetent men who either had to slight their work

DURING the fortnight ending 20th inst., we remark 39 attachments issued against traders, of which 26 issued in Ontario, 7 in Quebec and 7 in the Maritime Provinces. There were 16 assignments, 10 of them in Ontario; 4 compromises and 2 extensions were grarted; 7 dealers met their creditors, 2 absconded, and 7 firms dissolved. It is noteworthy that within that time, no less than 27 people sold out their stocks or went out of business; among these were 7 general dealers, 7 grocers and 5 hotelkeepers.

It is stated by cable telegram that the Halifax Fisheries Award of five and a half million dollars, was yesterday paid by the United States, accompanied, however, by a protest.





THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW.

[With which has been inco-porated the "Intercolonial Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, the "Trade Re-view" of the same and (in 1870), and "The Toronto Journal of Commerce."] ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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TORONTO CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 22 1878

RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Some of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank are said to have been ignorant of the fraudulent character of the accounts published under their names. But this ignorance, the presumed child of negligence, does not relieve them of their responsibility, which they must share with the most culpable of their colleagues. This disclosure opens up an extensive view of the obligations of directors of public com-In most companies, there are panies. directors whose chief function is to make up the requisite number, and who, if there were any inoffensive word for dummies, might be designated by it. In the management of a bank, there are but very few persons who can be cognisant of all the details of the business. If the manager or president and one other officer are required to spend all their time in managing the business, it is obvious that directors, who meet for an hour once a week to listen to statements put before them, must be content to to take a great deal on trust. The real managers, with the best intentions in the world, are anxious to have carried out, with as little criticism as possible, the plans they have matured; and assent on the part of the rest of the directors is liable to degenerate into a mere formality. When things have gone on this way for some time, anything like searching criticism would be resented by those who have the real control. A piece of doubtful policy, of which little explanation was given in its inauguration, will be explained with a minimum of candour when its failure has become apparent to the select few who have the happiness or the misfortune to be in the inner circle. If good money has been thrown after bad, the original advance having been heavy, and it too is lost, the disclosure of the fact will probably be made in the most tardy manner. Assets which have some value, but which the directors best acquainted with the facts, are afraid necessary for the justification and protecto see realized, may be carried at fancy tion of directors, is fairly open to this point of being attained. This organization

figures long after they should have been disposed of. A thousand such things in the nature of partial concealment, or practical though not intended misrepresentation, are supposable, and in the aggregate they might constitute a very strong illusion on the one side and prove very misleading on the other.

The responsibilities which half-informed directors are unconsciously assuming, under such circumstances, are weighty and serious, and such as they cannot divest themselves of on the plea of ignorance; for ignorance, where the opportunities of knowledge can be assumed, is set down to the account of negligence, and negligence may lead to all the various degrees of conceivable criminality. The difficulty of what may be called outside directorsthose who do not from their particular positions of President or managers belong to the inner circle-fully acquainting themselves with every thing for which as trustees they are responsible, is, in many cases. no doubt, really great, and in some instances it may amount almost to an impossibility. But this is no reason why every director should not make the attempt : he owes it to himself, his character and his reputation as a man of business, sometimes even as an honest man, to do so. It is, in fact, his only safety.

The few among the directors who really move the machine have full confidence in themselves; and they will often prefer, as colleagues, men who will give no trouble. Criticism may of course be merely obstructive, foolish and ill-founded, and then it can serve no good purpose. But wellfounded criticism may serve the proposers of a particular measure from ultimate disaster, and, in extreme cases, disgrace, and should be rather invited than deprecated. But there can be no intelligent criticism of any measure, if any of the essential elements of which it is composed, or the facts on which it rests, be kept back. Every measure, especially of doubtful policy, should be fully and frankly put before the board, that it may be viewed by every one asked to share the responsibility, in all its bearings. When ample explanations are not volunteered, it is the duty of such directors as hear of the scheme for the first time when it comes in a matured shape, to ask for them, and to press the demand with a persistence that will take no denial. ONTARIO MANUFACTURERS' ASSO-Such a course might, perhaps, sometimes be looked on as a display of unreasonable want of confidence in the originators, simply because it might be unusual; but no demand that may be made for information,

objection. It may be that, in the direction of public companies, the trustees, as a rule, have much to learn, and that there are many old habits which it is desirable to exchange for better and safer. The reform should come from above; as a concession, not as a demand ; but if concession be not freely offered, the demand ought to be made with candor and firmness, without necessarily implying anything of distrust.

Directorships run, perhaps, too much in a groove. Some persons, and these not always the best qualified, almost make a business of them. It is not given to any man to possess universal knowledge; and beyond doubt many public companies have suffered severely from mere want of adequate knowledge in the direction. A man may be thoroughly at home in the management of one company, and by no means so in another; and yet he may be equally ready to undertake both. Such a man may be useful if he possesses good business habits; for he would be likely to attempt to supply his deficiencies by enquiries into facts which appear to him obscure. We can hardly expect to see the dummy director disappear; but we shall have done our part in pointing out his responsibility and warning him of the danger which his supineness, which may become constructive or very real negligence, incurs.

There are, we think it safe to say, cases where ostensible managers, whether under the guise of presidents or otherwise, leave too much to subordinates, and are themselves as much led blindfold as the least informed of the directors. In proportion as their position is elevated, and their opportunities ample, is their moral responsibility. If the shareholders and the public think that these officers exercise a reasonable amount of control, and they do in fact not take the trouble adequately to inform themselves of the affairs they have in charge, they are guilty of implied deception, and their negligence takes a very aggravated form. They do not err for want of opportunity, and they have not the excuse that they are not paid to give considerable time to their duties. So far as there is reason for complaint under this head, the reform is even more imperatively required than in the case of dummy directors.

CIATION.

The Ontario Manufacturers' Association has been looking in the direction of protection for some years; and it has now reason to believe that this object is on the

owes much of its success to the energy of its late President, Mr. W. H. Howland. who, having fought the battle, retires when he regards victory as won. Part of the proceedings of the Association were properly kept secret; but the platform of principles which was adopted embodies the general aim of the Association. In this document, the opinion is expressed that "such duties should be put on foreign farm products and the manufacture of the same as will secure for our farmers and millers the markets of the Maritime Provinces, and such duties on coal and economic ores as will secure to the miners of the Maritime Provinces the markets of Ontario and Quebec." The wisdom of one part of this resolution will, in the opinion of many not indisposed to see a measure of protection tried, be regarded as open to question. We refer to the proposed tax on raw materials. It is no doubt true, that the question went before the electors in this shape; and no one denies that, wisely or unwisely, so much was assented to at the polls. We presume, therefore, that the policy embraced in this platform is destined to have a trial. It is not without misgiving that we look forward to the carrying out of a policy so all-embracing.

The effect of so general a protection will be to cause a geometrical rise in prices. If flour and clothing be subject to protective duties, the iron worker of Nova Scotia must get higher wages to make him as well off as he would have been without such enhancement of the price of flour to consumers. The iron produced must be raised in price, in this way, over and above what the duty to which it is subject will raise it. If only manufacturers were subject to a protective duty, the increase in price would be considerably less than it must be when the tax extends to raw materials. A readjustment of the tariff can easily be justified; what we doubt is whether it will prove beneficial to do it in this wholesale way.

The Association complains that the unfair competition to which Canadian manufactures are subject is greatly aggravated by fraudulent under-valuations. There must be some ground for this accusation, or it would not have been made by a body of respectable men such as that by which it is advanced. The same complaint used to be made when English goods found a sacrifice market in the United States; and it was well founded. The proper price at which goods should be assessed for duty is what they can be made for with a reasonable profit of say twice the amount of the iniquity, and born in sin." Such was the current rate of interest on money. If they language used, with reference to the direcare assessed at a lower price, they are tors' report, by the chairman of the share-

at which they can be produced. As one means of getting rid of this evil, the Association recommends a considerable reduction in the number of ports of entry; the abolition of all "except those necessary at or near the frontiers." This done, the appointment of efficient and thoroughly reliable appraisers, and the rigid enforcement of the penalty of confiscation for undervaluation, on clear proof of fraud, are recommended. These suggestions are deserving the consideration of the government.

The suggestion that an attempt should be made to increase our trade with the West Indies and South America, is reasonable; but before subsidizing a line of steamers to run between Canada and these parts, it will be necessary to have some evidence that there would be business for them to do. In the first essay, it would not be wise to risk too much; a couple of steamers would probably be enough to commence with. The announcement has been made that Sir A. T. Galt has already been commissioned by the government to enter upon negociations for the opening up of direct trade relations between Canada and the West Indies.

The Association has faith in the future of the country, and is not afraid of expenditure which it expects will prove productive. If others have doubts about the wisdom of building the Pacific railway, it has none; and it is desirous that there should be no slackening in the enlargement of the canals now in process, though it scarcely takes note of this process. It believes that the iron for the Pacific railway should properly come from our own mines.

It is important to get the views of such a body as this on the great economic questions of the day. The members of the Association must, however, expect that their views will be criticized as those of persons not in a position to give entirely disinterested advice; that they will be regarded as persons who could not, if they would, be indifferent to their own interests. They must therefore expect to see deductions made from their estimations, and to find that other people, even those anxious to see a national policy tried, arrive at conclusions somewhat different from their own.

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

"This company has been conceived in valued below the necessary rate—the rate holders, at their meeting in Ottawa on

Wednesday of last week, which, by the way, was so large a gathering that the Company's offices could not contain it, and recourse was had to the City Hall. The strong expressions used above referred not alone to the defalcation of the late Secretary, Blackburn, who has fled to Milwaukee. but to the fact that representations were made at the inception of the company, with the object of getting shares subscribed, which were untrue and impossible of fulfilment. The glittering misstatements as to profits and dividends, made by an unscrupulous promoter, appear to have been, in this case as in many others, accepted without enquiry; and the shareholders who so readily subscribed, in blind faith that while their stock must produce dividends it carried no corresponding liability, have now to face a deficiency of assets amounting to \$33,908. Still further to complicate and delay matters, it is found that only 229 shareholders out of 826, had paid up the calls made upon stock. An adjournment was made to the 5th prox., when it will be decided whether to wind the Company up, or to continue business.

The weakness of this company, and it is a weakness which one marvels was not detected at the first by a number of sensible men who subscribed stock in it, was the absence of thorough knowledge of insurance business by the man who proposed to manage it. It is admitted by Mr. Rochester that the directors "knew nothing about insurance;" it is fair to conclude, therefore, that they were depending, for the management of a concern with a million dollars capital and eight hundred shareholders, upon the views or designs of a Secretary as ignorant as themselves. The words quoted above are a refreshingly frank confession, to be sure, by one who has himself been a director. There are, doubtless, more companies than this one, which, if the truth were but confessed, are doing business with no better guarantees for their proper administration than is implied in the ipse dixit of the manager, virtually uncontrolled by the directors. A more flagrant case of "going it blind" can not well be imagined. It is all very fine to talk of a recent conspiracy against the company, and attempts to ruin it, and to swindle the shareholders by winding it up; but the concern, as is now evident, contained within itself all along the elements of ruin, in the want of technical knowledge and ability on the part of its managers. The insurance business in Canada has had difficulties enough to contend with of late years, without the added elements of ignorance of first principles and recklessness in administration,

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BUSINESS IN HALIFAX.

(From a Correspondent.)

The trade of Halifax, and of Nova Scotia generally, has probably not for many years, if ever, been in a less satisfactory condition than at present. It has been gradually getting worse, untll now it is fondly hoped the lowest point of depression has been reached, and further movement must be upwards. It is by no means certain, however, that such is the case, although there are causes at work which must tend in a beneficial direction ; and it should never be forgotten that some of the worst features of bad times are often themselves symptoms of future improvement-indications that we are on the road towards better things.

Unfortunately, we are not exempt from the weakness, so common in many communities of greater pretensions, of trying to find the causes of our troubles outside of ourselves. It is so comforting to think that we are not in any way blamable; that if it had not been for, say, an incompetent and unpatriotic Government; or the villainous policy of foreigners in making our country a slaughter market; or some other equally competent reason, then say the prophets, it would have been well with us, and the wolf of poverty and, hard times could never have shown his visage at our door. In our case these bugbears have been numerous and active, and the corresponding gloom deep. Confederation was the first great blow struck at our well being, according to the fossilized fancies of our ancient burghers. We were rudely shaken from our long dozing, and forced into a struggle for existence which we had no liking for, under new and disagreeable conditions. Among the many evils which Confederation was said to have brought in its train, not the least was the bankrupt law, which is alleged to have created fraud in an unexampled fashion. Indeed, the good old times are now fondly looked back on as a veritable golden age-when the country was unknown to "Canadian" drummers, and nobody ever failed. Even the Intercolonial Railroad, " the great bait for which we bartered our independence," has proved, we are told, a cunningly devised scheme for ruining Halifax as a distributing centre, without making her in any real sense the winter port of the Dominion. Then the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty had seriously prostrated our coal industries, and a perverse Government would not lend a helping hand even to them, nor to the still more important West India interest, when the American drawback, bounty to their sugar refineries, struck such a savage blow at it.

One thing, however, cannot be denied, namely, that Halifax is no longer the money-making city it has been. It was long the boast of Haligonians, that their city was for its size, probably the richest on the continent; and there was a good deal of truth in it. But the new times are fast changing all that. The anciens riches if I may use the term, have been dying off rapidly of late years, and the money bags of their successors grow more slowly, and give marvels of the trade of that city. Genial in dis-

little promise of attaining such generous dimensions as those of their progenitors. It is now a hard matter in any line of business here. even with the best management, to make more than a good living, if the bad and doubtful debts are properly provided for. The old fortunes are out of the question. In fact one often wonders now how these could ever have been accumulated, even in pre-Confederate days. Moreover, the city is not growing, although it is continually adding to its debt, and real estate is the poorest of investments.

No doubt much the same things may be said of many other cities at the present time-overproduction and overtrading having been almost universal. But other causes have probably helped in our case to intensify the general depression, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that, owing to special circumstances, the same causes have here acted with especial force

Confederation has been already, and will be much more in the future, it is hoped, a great benefit to the people of Nova Scotia, notwithstanding that it gave us a Bankrupt Law, and an army of Western drummers, but it cannot be said to have been any benefit to our Halifax merchants; and this is just where the shoe pinches. Halifax, from being the chief distributing centre for Nova Scotia in all kinds of goods, has been largely superseded by the cities of old Canada. And while active and energetic competitors for our trade have thus been pressing us from the outside, there has been no cessation of the natural growth of competition among ourselves. On the contrary, the home competition, for reasons that will hereafter appear, has been simultaneously growing at an altogether abnormal rate.

It is simply a case of too many traders for the business to be done-too many distributors for the consumers to be supplied; while the chief producing interests of the Province apart from agriculture and the fisheries, namely, coal mining and shipbuilding, are in such a languishing state that consumption has been materially lessened. The supply of goods has increased as the demand has diminished. In short, we are precisely in the position of the patient who has been suffering from a severe attack of indigestion, and who takes so little heed of it as to go on from day to day eating the more the less he requires. The result in such cases will readily be foreseen.

Yours very truly,

Halifax, Nov. 16, 1878.

THE LATE HON, L. RENAUD.

MERCHANT.

The Hon. Louis Renaud died at his residence in St. Martine, Que., last week, at the age of 60 years. He had begun life under very humble circumstances, being, we believe, a carter. Although illiterate, he possessed business sagacity in a marked degree, and built up in Montreal a business in flour and grain that was one of the

position, and with the bonhommie which rendered him approachable to all, and courteous, no matter how great his perplexities or the magnitude of his undertakings, "Louis Renaud " had an administrative faculty and a grasp of mind which enabled him largely to surmount the disadvantages of defective education and become one of the merchant princes of the day. The habitans of the district regarded him with almost veneration, and his word was law to hundreds of small farmers and factors, whose stocks he was accustomed to purchase whether they consisted of a few poches in a traineau, or reached the magnitude of a batteau load. The scene around his premises was, in years gone by, almost constantly a busy one. His carters, from 50 to 70 in number, under the control of his brother as Chef des charretiers, thronged Commissioners Street and the square about the old Grey Nunnery and worked as cheerily for him as soldiers for a loved commander. When, during the American civil war, Mr. Renaud held the contract for supplying the Union with oats, his purchases of this grain were enormous, but his losses were great. His staff of managers and clerks, which was a good one, and included the names of Stewart, Lafreniere, St. Onge, Larin, Gagnon, was discharged when he retired from business about 1872, and some are now in business for themselves. The deceased gentleman was a member of the old Canadian Legislative Council for the division of DeSalaberry, from 1856 to 1867. Under Confederation he was made a Senator of the Dominion, which position he was forced through ill health to resign in 1873.

WOODSTOCK BOARD OF TRADE .- The quarterly meeting of the Woodstock Board of Trade was held on the 12th inst., the principal feature of which was a report upon Cheese Fairs during the season of 1878. An increased business was noted, but the depressed state of trade and the decline in dairy products were against transactions. The factory men who preferred to hold, because of a lowering market, persistently over-kept their cheese. Then they felt dissatisfied when buyers would not pay them the same price for strong cheese that by the States reports was being paid for fine fresh parcels. The number of factories represented averaged 8 to 9 weekly, though all these did not register. The number of boxes registered ranged from 1,028 in May, to as high as 4,700 in September, 5,420 on 9th October, and on 6th November, when from lack of storage, or from weakened faith in the recovery of the markets, or what not, the factories were disposed to accept the situation, 10,000 boxes were sent in. The number of boxes sold during the season was 12,345, prices ranging from 81c in May to 71 and 83c in June; 7 to 81c in August; 81 to gc in October; down to 6 to 8c early in November. Commenting on the stubborn refusal of holders to accept current rates, and the evil it works to all concerned, the Secretary says: "If, by means of a convention, factorymen in the neighborhood could be persuaded to take a lesson from the Utica or Little Falls Market, and come in each week determined to accept the best terms for their stocks while fresh and nice, no doubt it would bring a larger number of buyers, and be an example for other sections that must very shortly do so."

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FAIR .--- This important fair is to be held at the American Institute, Third Avenue, New York city, during the week commencing December 2nd, 1878, under the auspices of the different State and Country Dairy Associations, the American Dairymen's Association, the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, and the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, for the exhibition of butter, cheese, and other dairy products, implements and machinery for butter and cheese making, agricultural designs, and models for creameries, cheese factories, dairy buildings and barns. Also, dairy milch cows, and all other articles or commodities in any manner connected with the dairy. The prize list amounts to \$5,000. In addition to the general list, there are special prizes for factory cheese and for factory and dairy butter made in Canada, which are large enough in amount to attract the attention of Canadian factorymen and farmers. There will be a creamery and cheese factory in operation at the fair, and addresses on dairy topics will be presented by representative men. The advisory committee for Canada is composed of Messrs. Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., Stratford ; B. Hopkins, Brownsville; D. S. Macdonald, E. Caswell, and J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll. The secretary of the fair is Mr. T. M. Seaver, of the American Dairyman, New York, who will furnish all necessary information on application.

McDonald vs. NOTMAN .- In this case the Court of Chancery for Ontario decided that a voluntary payments made by an insolvent, after having obtained a final order for his discharge, on a claim existing against him before his insolvency, and which had been extinguished by such discharge, was not of itself sufficient to revive the debt. The payment made on account of the debt in this case, after the discharge had been obtained, were found by the Court to have been small and made at the earnest solicitation of the creditor. They were not accompanied by any promise of future payment, or by any admission of liability for the balance or any part of it. The Court expressly guarded against deciding whether an express promise, made after a discharge had been obtained, to pay a debt barred by such discharge, could be enforced. This point has, however, since been decided in the affirmative by the Court of Appeal in the case of Adams vs. Woodland, in which it was held that such a promise constituted a good consideration for a promissory note. These judgments are of importance and pertain to a point that has remained in doubt for a singularly long time. It must be regarded as settled henceforth in the Province of Ontario that such a promise expressly made is capable of enforcement.

MARTINDALE VS. TAYLOR.-Our readers will remember this as a case to which we referred some time ago under the caption of hire receipts. It was there decided by the County Court of York that the plaintiff was entitled to recover e show-case, manufactured by him and sold under one of these private contracts, though it has passed through several hands, and though the plaintiff had given an invoice, marked at the bottom "settled by note,' which had been exhibited to the defendant before he bought, as an evidence of the right of the party selling to do so. This decision was moved against in Term before His Honor Judge Mackenzie, who, after argument reversed it, on the ground that the plaintiff had, by his own act in signing such a receipt, precluded himself from claiming the article in question from any one who had purchased it in good faith, relying on the representation made by such receipt. From this judgment the plaintiff appealed in vain, the Court of Appeal taking the same view of the case as His Honor had taken in Term, and deciding in favor of the defendant. It is refreshing to know that there is a limit to the length to which vendors can go in making these secret arrangements, and, yet receive the protection of the law.

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND CANADIAN LAND MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY. -This Company has the advantage of having its chief office in a district in England which is affected but little if at all, by the recent banking disaster that has taken place in Scotland. It will have therefore small difficulty in securing all the money it can invest profitably in Canada The severe depression we are just passing through has depreciated to some extent the value of real estate, which is probably now at its bottom price, and with the present demand for money there ought to be no difficulty in securing safe investments. The Advisory Board in this city which is composed of gentlemen of business experience and ability, will we trust be careful to see that the company's funds are placed in the hands of proper parties.

-In the end, the City of Glasgow Bank Directors have been committed to take their trial on a charge of theft as well as fraud. The charge of theft is founded on the directors having received £20,000 worth of bills to collect, and having discounted these bills with the London Joint Stock Bank and appropriated the proceeds to their own uses. For years past the history of the management has been one of gross neglect on the part of some members of the board, and of wilful deception and unblushing rascality in other quarters. It is now asserted that the manufacture of Indian bills was regularly carried on within the City of Glasgow Bank, and that stocks of foreign paper duly stamped were kept on the premises to be filled as required. Thus the London and other markets could be fed with bills purporting to be drawn from India as rapidly as might be required.

In the thirty-ninth annual report of the bank, issued July 3rd last, it is recommended with scrupulous care that the amount of a defalcation at the Bank of Mona (a virtual branch), amounting to £8,873, be written off entirely, although the directors "had every hope that a portion would be recovered." These are the righteous directors who had themselves made "ducks and drakes" with £6,000,000 of the bank's money. At this same meeting a dividend of 12 per cent. was divided. The capital account standing at £1,000,000; reserve fund, £450,000; profit and loss, £142,095.

-Alluding to a rumour current in that city that unless the building of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway be begun this season, the Government subsidy of \$600,000 will be withdrawn, the Quebec Chronicle urges that the work should be begun upon it at once, lest the opportunity should be forever lost. Montreal and Three Rivers are each making strenuous efforts to obtain control of the fertile valley of that Lake, which is about 100 miles due north from Quebec, and is connected with the St. Lawrence by the River Saguenay. It appeals to the citizens to have the work commenced, and adds, that "the subsidy is the largest granted to any railway in the Province, a quarter of a million of Quebec capital has been already invested in the enterprise, and it is in so good a position financially, and promises such advantages, both as to investment, and for the material interests of Quebec, that it would simply be a disgrace to the intelligence and enterprise of the community were it to be abandoned at this late hour."

-The recent trip made by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal down the St. Lawrence from that city to inspect the improvements in the deepening of the channel of the river has been a satisfactory one. Spars projecting downward to the depth of 23 feet 6 inches were lashed to the steamer's side. This is equivalent to a depth of twenty-two feet at the lowest summer water level, and the entire distance from Montreal to Cape Levrant was passed over without the spars having touched bottom. It is intended to continue the deepening of the channel till vessels drawing 24 feet can pass with safety, and 1882 is named as the probable date at which this will be accomplished.

-It is stated by the New York *Times* that exporters on the Canadian border have made complaints against the consuls and commercial agents of the United States at various ports on the lakes. The nature of these complaints is that, on verification and certificates of invoices, excessive and illegal fees have been exiorted. An investigation is to be held.

drawn from India as rapidly as might be required. These remarks are from the London *Economist*. —The Quebec Loan and Investment Society has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, upon the paid-up capital stock,

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-Among the comments made by Canadian journals upon our recent articles are the following from the Woodstock Sentinel Review :- In discussing the result of insolvencies the MONETARY TIMES urges the necessity of economy on the part of business men generally. This is no doubt one of the great lessons taught by the experience of the past five years, and as there is every prospect of the "times" being duller this winter than anything we have yet seen, it is one that cannot be too strongly urged upon all. There can be no questioning the fact that extravagance has been one of the chief causes of many of the failures of the past few years and has had not a little to do with the " hard times."

-Advices from St. John, N.B., up to Tuesday last, were to the effect that trade continued more active, having been brisk during the previous week when shipments of flour, molasses and tea were quite large. It was probably the prospect of a sudden close of navigation which caused winter supplies to be in demand. Although flour had been in active request for ten days, the prices showed a slight decline. There is no improvement in the English enquiry for deals.

-A statement purporting to have been made by Mr. John Burstall, the well-known timber merchant of Quebec, with respect to timber, appeared last week in a number of papers. This statement of his views, Mr. Burstall now writes, was incorrectly given. His letter says : " In the first place, the quantity of timber named as having been manufactured in the Ottawa district this season (2,500,000 feet) is in round numbers about one fourth only of what was really manufactured there. In the second place, so far from expecting that timber will "move upwards" in the English market, I can only say that the state of the European markets for white pine is extremely bad, and no indications of any improvement are discernible. Business generally in Scotland and England, particularly in the Clyde and the manufacturing districts of England, the chief markets for white pine, is in so very depressed condition that it is selfevident any improvement in that article cannot be looked for in the immediate future." Commenting upon the matter, the Ottawa Citizen says: The quantity of timber in first hands never was so large as at present by millions of feet. There are certainly 8,000,000 feet held, and no sales.

-The Quebec Canadien states that one of the objects of the mission of Mr. Tilley, Minister of Finance, and Sir A. T. Galt, to Europe, is to open negotiations with the French authorities, for the admission, on favorable terms, of Canadian vessels into France.

-A dividend of four per cent. is declared by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the current half-year.

THE last downward tow of the season, on the Ottawa river, the steamer *Maude* with six lumgr barges, left the Chaudiere on Tuesday.

INSURANCE NOTES.

There has not been a fire in Waterloo, E.T., for a year, says the *Advertiser*. The total damage by fire in the last four years has not exceeda thousand dollars. The Council is advised to take time by the forelock, and place their fire department upon an efficient basis, which is still "in swaddling clothes."

Out of a total assessment of eighteen mills in the dollar, imposed by the Council of Smith's Falls, three mills are for a fire engine, the same for a new school house, two for county rate, and five each for the village and the general school rates.

There are some suspicions of incendiarism even amongst the quiet and usually orderly Prince Edward Islanders. It is stated by the Charlottetown Argus, that within the past few weeks seventeen barns have been burned, principally in the section of country lying between Charlottetown and Summerside.

The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool has generously presented the widow of its late agent at Memphis, Tenn., a check for \$500. The agent was a victim of the yellow fever.

The Produce Exchange Insurance Company, of New York, closed its doors against new business last week, and will be wound up. The company was organized four years ago, capital \$200,000; but the business of insurance, say the directors, "had of late proved unprofitable."

Mr. T. R. Burch has been given the general agency for the Northwest of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago.

The Spectator gives a list of thirty insurance companies which have either gone out of business or failed during 1878 thus far. Four failed; two were merged in other companies; three had a receiver appointed; the remainder re-insured their risks.

It is stated by the Memphis Avalanche that foreign life insurance companies—meaning, we presume, the life insurance companies of other states than Tennessee—have lost heavily from the great plague in Memphis. The Mutual Life, of New York, loses \$50,000; the Connecticut Mutual, of Hartford, \$90,000; the Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey, \$40,000; the Northwestern, of Miwaukee, \$25,000; and the Knickerbocker, of New York, \$65,000. There are some others that have lost small amounts, but the above are the principal sufferers. A total, so far as is known, of \$270,000 to be paid to the representatatives of the dead insured in those companies.

FIRE RECORD.—St. Johns, N. B., 9th,—The residence of Stephen G. Smith at Gondola Point, was destroyed by fire, barns saved. Insured in Isolated Risk Co.

Welland 16th. – The City Hotel stables were burned. Loss \$1,000; partial insurance. A suspected incendiary was arrested.

Dungannon, 15th—Wm. Stothers waggon shop burned, not insured; R. Pettlands blacksmith shop and dwelling destroyed; loss \$1500 insured in Waterloo Mutual for \$600. Stables of John Martin lightly insured.

Some deliberate scoundrel entered the works of the Canadian Oil Co. at London the other day, turned a faucet and let a quantity of oil run upon the floor; this he set on fire, and ran. The flames were seen by a watchman and put out. Loss about \$300.

Halifax, 14th Nov.—The tannery of C. Barnstead was burned, together with stock. Loss a heavy one. Insured in the Halifax for \$600, and the stock and machinery for \$1,500.

Tweed, 14th Nov.—A straw stack, owned by Adam Wilson, 7th Con., Hungerford, took fire, which spread to barn and sheds, destroying them with their contents of grain and hay. Loss \$2,000; no insurance. Lanark, 16th.—Dwelling and barns of Thos. Cameron, Dalhousie Township, with furniture and grain burned in absence of family. Loss, \$1,700; insurance \$800 in Victoria Mutual.

Lindsay, 19th.--A fire began in Osborne House stables, and spread to Woods & Co., tinsmiths premises, McLennan & Co.'s, hardware, and the Bank of Montreal stables. Loss about \$4,000. Delay in subduing the fire was caused by a hole left in the water main, where an extension main was being added.

Montreal, 19th.—Harmburgers wholesale toy and fancy goods store took fire last night, and a loss estimated at \$18,000 was sustained, covered by insurance as under: Royal, \$4,000; Queen, Northern, Western, Lancashire, Imperial, \$2,-500 each; Hartford, \$4,500; Canada, \$2,000. Davies & Henderson's furiers stock was injured by water, covered in Ætna.

Welland, 16th.—City Hotel stables burned, also a barn owned by T. F. Brown; occupant, E. Fitch. Loss, \$1,000; partial insurance.

Toronto, 18th.—The frame grist mill of Donald McDonald, lea ed by Wm. Stewart, was almost gutted by fire last night. The damage to stock and machinery is placed at \$3,000, Insurance understood to be partial. Harriston, 20th.—Wm. Holman's shoe shop

Harriston, 20th.—Wm. Holman's shoe shop took fire this morning and was destroyed, stock mostly saved. Bristow'st n shop adjoining took fire, and his stock was much damaged. Insurance partial.

HARD TIMES AND FIRES.

Some one has beeen considering the importance of fire as an element in producing hard times, and has arrived at the conclusion that it is a potent agent. There is no doubt that our present commercial depression is greatly aggravated by the Chicago and Boston fires, which destroyed in four days as much actual wealth as the people of a state can produce in a lifetime. We are safe in saying that those two conflagrations have added a year to the duration of hard times. Then the daily fires in all parts of the country aggregate a loss, it is estimated, of at least 50 millions a year, which is a dead loss-an actual destruction of value-not a mere transfer of values like that which occurs when a man loses money in an unprofitable speculation. To comprehend the magnitude of this terrible drain upon our resources. let it be remembered that 50 millions a year represents the labour of 167,000 men working 300 days in the year for \$1 a day. It is as if we were to take all the labouring men in a great state like Indiana and set them at some useless work, like carrying water up a hill to pour it into a trough by which it would run back into the stream. Fires in this country cost us much more than taxes-even more than the taxes which European nations levy to support their expensive rulers and costly standing armies. If we want to increase our national and individual wealth we must perfect our protection against the destroying element. It is believed that a continued advance is being made in this direction, as year by year shows a de-crease in the aggregate of loss by fire.—Toledo Blade.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

PETROLIA, Nov. 18th, 1878.

The well struck by Mr. Harrold and reported at some 50 barrels per day can now be rated as a good 40 or 45 barrel well per day; it has lately been sold to a joint srock company for \$5,000. A new well put down near the Harrold has proved a failure; it was once owned by Messrs. Brake and Snure. The daily production just now may be stated at about 1,400 barrels; shipments for the week ending 14th Nov., crude, 9,942 barrels; refined, 467 barrels; business brisk; markets the same as last week.

SIGNS OF PROMISE.

The most promising feature of our trade just now is the tranquility that pervades every department of it. That condition of things harmonizes so perfectly with the season and the situation that we look upon it as a propitious augury. There is a considerable amount of business being done, but it is accomplished so quietly and with so little excitement that everybody feels as if it was an unusual dull time. This is an indication that we have at length reached a period when the wheels of commerce, without the stimulus of artificial propulsion, move on naturally and smoothly. It is not a logical couclusion that, because the country is prospering more abundantly than it ever did beo e, the era of great profits or high prices will be renewed.

The fruits of increasing wealth are being widely diffused. The largest share of them undoubtedly falls to the agricultural sections, whence they were originally derived. The cities are, for the time being, too crowded to admit of their inhabitants all finding remunerative occupations. The panic has thrown the machinery of business out of gear; and it will require a long time to readjust it. The great warehouses, workshops and factories that were built to meet the demands of an abnormal consumption are too numerous to be turned to satisfactory account, now that the exceptional causes which brought them into existence are removed. They will be gradually turned to use again, but many years must necessarily elapse before they can be made to pay interest on their cost.

There will inevitably come a radical change in the modes of transacting business. Expenses will have to be reduced, so that they may be made to correspond as nearly as possible with the diminished gains that will accrue. Lighter rents and a smaller pay-roll will constitute a material part of the economies which the new order of things will compel. Corps of travelling salesmen, who have been wont to knock, at frequent intervals, at the door of every crossroad store, importuning the proprietor to buy goods, will have to be disbanded. Instead of tempting people to take wares which they really do not need, and probably will not pay for, the sellers will wait until customers come to deal with them; and then they will make rigid scrutiny in regard to the responsibility of such of them as wish to purchase on credit, before they deliver the property.

Very likely this change of method may lead to decided curtailment of the nominal profits. But, perhaps, in the long run, the results may be quite as advantageous. It is not what a man gets but what he keeps, that leads to enrich him. There are not many merchants, we fancy, in any line of trade who, after footing up the losses and gains of last year's business, did not heartily wish they had done less of it. Creditors' meetings are ugly reminders of the dangers incident to taking excessive risks for the sake of making extensive sales. There have been enough unpleasant experiences of that sort to restrain the ardor of the most adventurous tradesman in the land.-Shoe and Leather Reporter, N.Y.

A MUTUAL OIL ASSOCIATION.

Some sixteen months ago, when all rings in refined oil were broken up, the crude oil producers of Petrolia formed themselves into an Association, binding themselves to sell their oil through one man and to be guided by the price fixed by said Association. Thus all the oil produced was at once reported, and either tanked or sold and proceeds divided equally between them pro rata; for instance, say a week's production, or some 8,000 barrels, were reported,

and only 4,000 sold, the other 4,000 would be tanked and the sales divided. Thus an accumulation of oil has been going on ever since the formation of this mutual association, and the surplus now amounts to about 380,000 barrels. and unless an exported trade soon opens, the Association must burst, as they cannot hold such large stocks, besides which many oil producers have lately sold outside of them. Their prices are : for crude to be used in refining, \$2 08 per barrel; for cil for export, 75c per barrel, the barrels containing 43 gallons wine measure. The production amounts to some 450,000 barrels a year, and the requirements of the Dominion do not exceed 200,000, for up to Nov. 15, (inclusive) from Jan. 1, 1875, there have been only 176,154 barrels crude sold, and some 15,000 barrels of other kinds of oils, such as distillate, refined and lubricating.

PETERBOROUGH REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT COMPANY .--- The first general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held in Peterborough on the 16th ult., Major General F. M. Haultain, the President of the Provisional Board, in the chair. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called to elect eight directors to serve until the annual meeting and to pass by-laws for the proper management of the company's affairs. He stated also that stock to the amount of \$960,000 had been subscribed, upon which a first call of twenty-five per cent., amounting to \$240,000, had been paid. The by-laws recommended for adoption were then read and passed seriatim, after which the following gentlemen were declared duly elected :- Major-General F. M. Haultain, John Walton, Esq., J. P.: Rev. Vincent Clementi, B.A.; Lieut.-Col. F. W. Haultain, George E. Shaw, (Manager of the Ontario Bank) Richard Hall, Esq., (of Messrs. Hall, Innes & Co.) H. J LeFevre, Esq., and A. P. Poussette, Esq., Barrister. At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected Board, General Haultain was chosen President; John Walton, Esq., Vice-President.

THE BARLEY TRADE.—The receipts from Canada since August 20th to November 7th. says the Oswego Palladium of the 8th, have been 2,071,486 bushels, against 2,509,177 bush. for the corresponding period in 1877. Deficiency this season, 437,691 bushels. The amount of barley on the canal from lake ports for tide water is comparatively light, from Oswego only about 170,000 bushels. It is stated that there is no State barley afloat on the canal. The imports of Canadian barley at this port since August 20th to November 7th, inclusive, have been as follows in the years named : 1878, 2,071,486 bushels; 1877, 2,509,177 bushels; 1876, 2,233,438 bushels; 1875, 2,812,521 bushels; els. The Oswego Palladium of Saturday says : els. "The quantity on the canal from Oswego for tide water yesterday was 134,255 bushels, and from Buffalo 179,000 bushels."

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY.—The following figures of this road appear in the report of the G. W. R.—During the half-year the sum of $\pounds_{1,246}$ 78. rod. was expended on the line, a reduction of $\pounds_{1,047}$ 188. 8d., giving a profit from the working of the line of \pounds_{081} 8s. 7d. In respect to the "Lease Account" of the railway, Mr. Hobson, the Chief Engineer, remarks :—" The whole amount charged to this account has been expended in the renewal of three large bridges; one of these over Zavitz's mill pond, is a wooden structure, the other two are iron bridges, one of which over the Thames River, near London, is completed, and the other, over Kettle Creek, near Port Stanley, will be before the begining of the winter. The renewal of the large bridges on this line will then be finished." A SPECIAL meeting of the Spring Hill Mining Co. was held in St. John, N.B., on the 14th inst. The directors submitted a proposal for the purchase of the General Mining Association's land and rights at Springhill for £13,000, the last payment to be made in 1879, and \$160,250 in paid up stocks. The issue of the stock will make the whole capital \$641,000, of which the General Mining Association will own onequarter.

It is estimated that 55,000 barrels potatoes have been shipped from St. John to the United States this fall. Over 20,000 barrels have been forwarded down the St. John river this fall for shipment to the United States. One Indiantown merchant alone handled over 7,000 barrels. Messrs. Carle & Vaughan, of St. John, N.B., are now shipping large quantities to Queber via the Intercolonial. From Charlottetown, in one day, the 13th inst., there were shipped 31,664 bushels potatoes, from Crapaud 6,600 bushels, and from St. Peter's Bay 2,000, besides oats and turnips, 8 brigs and schooners cleared in one day laden with vegetables.

A Nova Scotia schooner, the *Emblem*, of Yarmouth, sprung a leak on Monday night last, near Shelburne, and was abandoned by the crew in the boats. The vessel sank with her cargo of mackerel and potatoes, and was a total loss.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.) Montreal, 19th Nov., 1878.

Business does not seem to improve, and as navigation may now be said to have closed merchants are preparing to take stock, to see how the year's business has turned out. The stock of wheat in store on the 15th inst. was 128,321 bushels, being a decrease of 180,466 bushels on the stock held on the same day of 1877. The stock of flour was 45,123 brls., being an increase of 3,025 brls. on the stock of 15th Nov., 1877. In most branches of trade prices have a downward tendency, and reliable customers could buy goods on very advantageous terms. Tea is perhaps a shade dearer, but sugars are off about $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. Flour is also in buyers' favor.

Ashes.—Pots—Prices of ashes are declining, and business during the week has been quiet. Firsts have been selling to a limited extent at \$3.70 to 3.75; market closes quiet. Pearls— Few oftering and demand is light for firsts; the latest sale reported was at \$5.40 to 5.421. The stock at present held in the inspection stores is, pots, I, I56 brls.; pearls, 218 brls. BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been a fairly

*BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been a fairly brisk sorting up demand during the week. Nothing as yet can be said what the spring trade may be, but manufacturers are now engaged making up goods for that trade. We have no change to report in prices.

CATTLE. — Butchers having supplied themselves last week at the low prices then ruling, the demand yesterday was not very active, and as the supply was not large prices were the turn better, ranging from 2 to 3½ c per lb. Live Hogs were in large numbers, and the price obtained was very low, 3c per lb., but even at this price the amount sold was comparatively small. Dressed Hogs are selling at about \$4.00 per Ioo lbs.

DRY GOODS.—Sorting-up orders to some extent have been received during the week, but as a rule business has been quiet, and so long as the present mild and sloppy weather continues, we do not look for much activity. Stocks bere are pretty well worked down. In the country, dealers complain of doing very little, and in consequence we hear a good many complaints as to remittances.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, — There has been a pretty good demand for heavy chemicals, and prices are well maintained. Stocks generally are not above what will be required, and values are maintained. We quote: Bi Carb Soda \$3.10 to \$3.25 per 112 lb keg, Soda Ash, \$1.40 to 1.45 per 100 lbs, Cudbear, 10 to 18c per lb.; Arrow root, 11 to 15c per lb.; Borax, 9 to 10c per lb.; Cream Tartar Crystals, 25c¹/₂ to 26c¹/₂ per lb.; do Ground, 29 to 30; Caustic Soda, 2.45 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. East India Senna, 12 to 13c per. lb.; Sugar of Lead, 11 to 12c per lb.; Bleaching Powder, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per 100 lbs.; Madder, 8 to 9c per, lb.; Alum \$1.50 1.65 per 100 lbs.; Copperas, 1 to 0c per lb.; Sulphur, 3 to 3¹/₂c per lb.; Brimstone 2¹/₂ to 2¹/₂c. Epsom Salts, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100 lbs., Sal Soda, \$1.10 to 1.25 per 100 lbs.; Saltpetre \$8.00 to 8.25 per 112 lb. keg, Blue Vitriol 5 to 6c.

FURS.—Dealers from the country hold rather extreme views as to prices, which prevents buyers here from operating, and in the meantime our quotations are nominally unchanged. Prime dark Mink \$1.50 to 1.75; Martin, 75c. to \$1.00; Beaver \$1.00 to 1.60 for prime dark; Bear large \$7.00 to 10.00; Red Fox \$1.25; Muskrat large 9 to 10c; ditto small 5. to 6c.; Kitts 2 to 3c; Lynx \$1.00 to \$1.50; Skunk 40 to 43c. Raccoon 25 to 55c.

FISH.— The market is well supplied with all kinds of fish, but the demand has been light, prices generally are well maintained Dry Cod \$4.00 to \$4.25; Green Cod \$3.00 to \$3.50; Labrador Herrings \$4.75 to \$5.00. Salmon is rather brighter, we quote, \$10.50; 9.50; and 8.50; for Nos. 1. 2. and 3. respectively.

FLOUR.-The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. were 45,123 brls, against 50,096 brls on the 1st inst. and 42,098 bris on the 15th November 1877. Receipts during the week 23,211 brls, total receipts from 1st. January to date 830,476 brls, being an increase of 95.588 bils. on the receipts for the same period of 1877. Shipments during the week 31,483 bils.; total shipments from 1st January to date, 664,466 brls., being an increase of 11,409 brls on the shipment for the corresponding period of last year. Since the date of our last report the flour market has not been very active, and the prices of this day week have not been maintained. Fine flour is rather scarce To day the market was steady with a rather better inquiry for sales within our range of quotations. We quote Superior Extra \$4.30 to quotations. We quote Superior Extra \$4.30 to 4.35; Extra, \$4.20 to \$4.25; Fancy \$4.10 nominal; Spring Extra \$4.00 to 4.05; Superfine, \$3.65 to \$3.75; Strong Baker's Flour \$4.20 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$2.85 to \$2.95; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.70; Ontario Bags, \$2.00; Oat-meal \$4.00; Cornmeal, kiln dried \$2.25. to 2.30. GRAIN.-Wheat-The stock in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th

GRAIN.—Wheat—The stock in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. was 128,321 bushels, against 122,105 bushinst. was 128,321 bushels, against 122,105 bushinst. and 308,787 bush. on the 15th November, 1877. Receipts during the increase of 215,707 bushels; total receipts for increase of 215,707 bushels on the receipts for increase of 215,707 bushels on the receipts for increase of 215,707 bushels on the receipts for increase of 215,707 bushels; total shipments from 1st January to date 6,494,740 bush., being an increase of 969,268 bushels on the shipments for the same period of 1877. There is nothing doing just now in this grain, the shipping demand is over; prices meanwhile are nominal. In other grains the demand has been small and our quotations are the last reported sales. Maize, 45c.; Peas, 73 to 74c per 66 lbs.;

Oats, 27c.; Barley, 75 to 85c., at these quotations any sales taking place have been for small lots only.

GROCERIES .- Teas.- Japans are the only kind asked for, the cheap qualities are not so much in démand as for some time back, grades from 28c to 38c command ready sale, extra qualities have been taken to a limited extent at 40 to 52c. Greens are taken to a small extent at from 22c to 6oc. Blacks are dull and inactive, market closes firm. Coffee.—Good qualities are in fair consumptive demand. Old Govt. Java 27c to 29c; Mocha, 30c to 34c; Maracaibo, 20c to 22c. Sugar.-The market is dull and prices again are in buyers favor, the demand is light and to effect sales of any magnitude further concessions would have to be made. Scotch Refined is selling from 7c to 8fc, according to brightness; American Granulated, g¹/₂c to g¹/₃; Dry Crushed, g²/₄c to 10¹/₄c; Extra C., 8¹/₄c to 8¹/₃c; Raw Sugars have been little asked for, prices are unchanged. Molasses.— There have been a few sales reported within our range but only of small quantities; Barbadoes, 37c to 40c; Trinidad, 30c to 35c; Porto Rico, 35c to 36c. Syrups are in moderate request, Amber, 49c to 53c; Standard, 42 to 45c. Rice is steady, sales run from \$4.25 to \$4.45, the outside quotation for good samples only. Spices .- There has been about the usual demand from the trade; prices have not materially changed since this day week. We quote Black Pepper, 8³/₄ to 10c; White Pepper, 17 to 19c; Allspice, 14 to 15c; Cloves, 39 to 45c; Cassia, 14 to 18c; Nutmegs, 75c to \$1; Pimento, 13½ to 14½c; Jamaica Ginger, unbleached, 16 to 19c; do., bleached, 21c. Fruit-The Fruit-The market is steady, but the enquiry is light, stocks however, are lighter than is usual, at this season, and prices will in all likelihood be maintained. New Layer Raisins, \$1.55 to 1.70; London Layers, \$2.15 to 2.30; Valencias, 41 to 5c; Sultanas, 8 to 9c; Loose Muscatels, 10 5c; Suitanas, o to gc; Loose Muscatels, \$1.65 to 1.75; Currants, 4½ to 5½c; Figs, 12 to 14c; Tarragona Almonds, 14½ to 16½c; Fil-berts, 7½ to 8½c; Walnuts, 8 to gc. HIDES—Are in the usual demand; Butchers'

HIDES—Are in the usual demand; Butchers' Hides are without any change \$7.50, 6 50 and 5.50, being still the current rates. Sheepskins, 75 to 80c.

HARDWARE.-As the season of navigation is, we may say, closed, the little rush in getting orders filled by boat is now over, and we are gradually getting back to the usual stagnation of this time of the year. Prices have not improved in any way to note, and although stocks of heavy goods are light, merchants are still disposed to sell regardless of profits. Pig Iron of the impossibility to bring out any at advance on first cost. We quote Pig Pig Iron per ton, Gartsherrie, 18 to \$18.50; Summerlee, \$17.50 to 18; Eglinton, \$16.50 to 17; Carnbrae, \$16.50 to 17; Hematite, \$24 to 25. Bars, per 100 lbs.: Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.67} to 1.70; best ditto \$1.90 to 2.00; Swedes and Norway, 4.00 to 4.25; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$5.50 to 5.75. Canada Plates, per box: Glanmorgan and Budd, \$3.00 to 3.10; Garth and Penn, \$3.00 to 3.10; Arrow, \$3.15 to 3.20; Hatton, §3.00 to 3.10; Arrow, §3.15 to 3.20; Hatton, \$2.90 to 3.00. Tin Plates, per box: Char-coal I C, \$5.50 to 6.00; ditto I X \$7.50 to 8.00; ditto D. C. \$4.80 to \$5.00; Coke IC \$4.75 to \$5; Tinned sheets charcoal best No. 26 II $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12C; Galvanized sheets, best brands No. 28 \$2.25 to 2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hoops and Bands per 100 lbs \$2.30 to 2.40: Sheets best brands \$2.40 to 2.50; Builder Plates ordinary brands \$2.40 to 2.50; dit-Builer Plates ordinary brands \$2.40 to 2 50; dit to best brands \$3.00 to 3.25. Russia Sheet Iron per lb 10 to 12c; Cut Nails 2 D., lath \$4.60 ditto 21c to 4c : Shingle \$3.80 ; ditto 5 D. 10 \$3.30 ; ditto 12d and larger \$3.00; 100 keg lots 5 per ct. discount, 1000 kegs, an extra 5 per cent. Press-

6.50; Shot \$6.25 to 7.00; Steel best 12 to 13C; ditto spring per 100 lbs \$3.25 to 3.50; Sleigh shoe steel \$2.75 to 3.00; tire steel \$3.00 to 3.25; Ingot tin \$16 to 17.00; Ingot copper \$17 to 18. Horse shoes per 100 lbs \$3.50 to 3.75; wire per bdl. of 63 lbs. \$1.70 to 1.80.

bil. of 63 lbs, \$1.70 to 1.80. LEATHER.—We have to report a quiet week. Orders from the country have been fewer, and the cutters are at present using but little stock. Quotations are about the same for most descriptions of leather, and receipts are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote: Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1; B. A. 23 to 24c; ditto, No. 2 B. A., 21 to 22c; Zanzibar, ordinary No. 1. 21 to 22c; ditto No. 2, 18 to 19c; Buffalo Sole No. 1, 20 to 21c; ditto, No. 2, 18 to 19c; Hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 26c; Wazed Upper, light and medium, 32 to 37c; ditto, heavy, 30 to 34c; Grained, 34 to 37c; Splits, large, 25 to 30c; ditto, small, 20 to 25c; Calfskins, 27 to 36 lbs., 55 to 55c; ditto, 18 to 26 lbs., 45 to 55c; Sheepskin linings, 20 to 30c; Harness, 26 to 30c; Buffed cow, 14 to 15c; Enamelled cow, 16 to 18c; Patent Cow 16 to 18c; Pebled cow 14 to 15c; Rough 22 to 24c. OILS.—The stocks of all kinds of fish oils are

OILS.—The stocks of all kinds of fish oils are heavy, a large shipment (about 300 brls.) of Newfoundland Cod oil was made to Glasgow by the "Phœnician" last week. We quote Cod oil, Newfoundland, 45c; ditto, Halifax, 40c; Scal oil, pale, 42½c; diito straw, 35c; ditto steam refined, 47 to 50c; Olive oil, \$1.00 to 1.10; Linseed oil, raw, 59 to 60c; ditto boiled, 62 to 63c. Petroleum. There is little or no change in this article, the demand is increasing for local consumption, prices in the West are unchanged, and here, although our quotations are firm, they are the same as have been ruling for some time past. Car lots 17c; part cars 17½c; single barrels 18 to 18½c. per wine gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts during the week 6,958 pkgs.; shipments 4,606 pkgs.; the general features of the market are unchanged. Fine quality is readily sold at 14 to 17c. Brockville and Morrisburg 13 to 15c. Common grades are plentiful and almost unsaleable. Cheese— Receipts 19,735 boxes; shipments 23,035 boxes. Not much doing in this market; current prices are 7 to 8½c, according to date of make. Pork —Receipts, 51 brls.; shipments, 258 brls.; market steady at 8½ to 9c for pails.

SALT.—Market quiet, and rather easier prices have prevailed for coarse salt. Sales reported from 60 to 63c; factory filled, \$1.00 to 1.15.

WOOL.—Canada pulled wool continues to move in a small way at 22 to 24c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1878.

The amount of business done here during the past week is somewhat larger than that of the week previous, but trade has not by any means assumed an active condition. The bad roads and mild weather have continued to retard the movement of dry goods, and provisions, leather, boots and shoes, hides and skins, wool, &c., have continued very quiet, without important changes in quotations, except for sheepskins, which have advanced Ioc. each. "A steady demand has been experienced for groceries from country dealers, and hardware has continued fairly active. The trade sale of buffalo robes by Messrs. Galbraith. Christie & Co., was fairly attended, and the profits were certain and satisfactory. The produce market since our last has ruled dull, under very limited offerings and

a light demand. Prices have not varied much, in, a good enquiry for manufactured furs is ex-and the few changes have been in different direc-pected in December. Stocks in the wholesale

BOOTS AND SHOES .- A moderate business has been done during the week in filling sortingup orders, but the season is now well advanced, immediate wants have been supplied, and accordingly the demand for winter goods is light just now, and will likely continue so until cold weather sets in. Again, the market has recently been flooded with a lot of cheap American "shoddy" goods, which has had the effect of blocking trade for the time-being. The factories are not running on full time, and the workmen are being employed in manufacturing staple lines of Spring goods, samples of which are being introduced by travellers already.

COAL AND WOOD.-Business has continued good, considering the mild weather. The demand for both coal and wood has considerably improved, and stocks have been largely increased, several cargoes having arrived during the week. The recent advance in prices continues to be maintained; present quotations range as follows :- Stove coal, \$5.50; nut, \$5.50; egg, **\$5.25**; Briar Hill, **\$5.50**; Mount Morris, **\$5.50**; and Blossburgh, **\$5.50**. Dry cordwood is sold at \$6, and \$7 for cut and split.

CATTLE, ETC .- The aggregate of cattle of all grades, from the small two-year-olds up to four-year-olds, offered here during the week was large, and the competition among buyers of export grades was keen. The supply of these, however, was still far from sufficient, and all well-fatted animals, weighing each 1,200 lbs. and upwards, brought \$4 to 4.50 per cwt. Second class were sold at \$3 to 3.50, and the small ones, weighing only 700 to goo lbs each, were sold at \$2 to 2.50. It will be seen that prices have declined 25c to 50c per cwt since last week at this time. Sheep have been abundant, about 6,500 head having changed hands during the week. For export grades values have remained firm at \$5 to \$6 each, but there is a decline of 25c to 5oc per head for second and third classes, which brought respectively \$3.50 to 4.50 and \$2 to 2.50. Lambs have been in large supply, selling at \$3 to 3.50 for firsts; \$3 to 3.25 for seconds; and \$2 to 2.50 for thirds. Calves have continued dull and prices have further declined, now quoted at \$8 each of for firsts; \$5 to 6 for seconds; and \$3 to 4 for thirds. The supply of *Live Hogs* has been excessively large and the demand very slow. Prices have declined to \$2.50 to 2.75. DRY GOODS.—A comparatively few sorting up

orders continue to be received by dealers here from travellers, but business has been very limited, owing to the causes stated in our last report. In fact there are no new features to note, and the bad roads continue to be quoted against complaints of slow remittances.

DRUGS, ETC.—There has been a moderate trade done with country dealers, at steady prices, during the week. Stocks are not reported heavy, and there is no new feature of interest to note. Business in this line fluctuates but very little, and is in other respects exceptional too. Prices, we are informed, take a very wide range, and vary according to the size of the orders, in a manner that makes it difficult indeed to quote actual values or give information of a practical character. Further, the list of drugs usually kept and required is so large that only a very small proportion of the catalogue can be quoted at all.

FURS .- There has been but a very limited demand for Furs so far this season, and no im-provement in the trade is looked for until the advent of decidedly colder weather. Of Raw Skins there have been scarcely any offering as yet, and there is not much prospect of any ma-

houses are decidedly not heavy. The future of the fur market, however, is not as encouraging as it might be. Several large lots of fall skins arrived in Montreal last week, principally from the North, and sold readily at current quotations. Advices from European markets state that little change is expected, and there is no prospect of improvement in prices. Following are the quotations: Rats, spring, 13 to 16c; rats, winter, 10 to 15c; rats, fall, 6 to 8c; red fox, \$1.10 to 1.20; cross fox, \$2.00 to 4.00; silver, \$25.00 to 40.00; lynx, \$1.25 to 1.50; martin, 75c to \$1.00; otter, \$3.00 to 5.00; mink, dark prime, 75c to \$1.25; mink, pale, 25 to 50c; beaver, winter, clean pelt, per lb, \$1.50 to 1.75; beaver, fall, clean pelt, per lb., \$1.50 to 1.75; bear, large prime, \$6.00 to \$8.00; bear, small, \$4.00 to 5.00 ; cub, \$2.00 to 4.00 ; fisher, \$5.00 to 7.00; skunk, 20 to 40c.

FLOUR.-Stocks in store 3,850 brls., against 3,220 brls. last week, and 9,002 brls. on like date last year. There has been a fair enquiry for flour during the week, but the movement has been small, under limited offerings, and the upward tendency in prices checked. Superior extra sold at the close of last week at equal to \$4.10 here. Extra has been fairly steady, with sales at \$3.90 and \$4.00. Fancy has remained nominal. Spring extra has been scarce and easier, with sales at \$3.65. To day the market was inactive, there was some enquiry for fall wheat grades, but no sales reported in any values, as well as could be judged in the absence of sales; prices remained at our quotations. Bran has been steady with sales on track at \$8.00 and \$8.50.

GRAIN.-Wheat, Fall.-Stocks in store 46,431 bush. against 45,043 bush. last week, and 37,-254 bush. on like date last year. The market has been inactive, with very little change in prices. At the close of last week there were sales of all three grades of fall wheat, at 93, 87, and 85c. f.o.c. respectively, for Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Since then No. 2, has been scarce and wanted, and No. 3 easier, selling yesterday at 83c. f.o.c. To-day No. 2 was in active request, and would have brought 88c. On the street, fall wheat sold at 80 to 93 cents. Spring.—Stocks in store, 88,678 bush. against 78,511 bush. last week, and 163,861 bush. on like date last year. Spring grades have been fairly steady; yesterday there were sales reported of No. 1 at 85c f. o. c.; of No. 2 at 82 to 83c f. o. c.; and No. 3 sold at 74c f. o. c., and rejected at 65c on track. To day No. 1 would probably have brought 85c, and one car of No. 2 spring sold at 82c. Street prices, 70 to 84c. Oatn-Stocks in store, 13,340 bush. against 13,340 bush. last week, and 17,049 bush. on like date last year. The market has remained unchangeably dull; dealers here appear to be stocked, and are holding off, and prices in the States being firmer cars to arrive here are held firmer, as high as 29½c being now asked. No Canadian offering. Street prices to-day, 29 to 32c. Barley-Stocks in store, 293,095 bush. against 274,334 bush. last week, and 155,731 bush. on like date last year. The market has ruled quiet, with a downward tendency, if anything, in values. A slight recovery, however, was noticeable during the last two days, and No. 1 sold yesterday at 97c, and No. 3 at 75c f. o. c. Extra No. 3, which has been offering rather freely, has sold steadily at 65c f. o. c, and the same remark applies to ordinary No. 3, which sold at 55c f. o. c. yesterday. Rejected sold on Mon-day at 35c f. o. c. To-day the market was quieter than yesterday; cars were sold at 97c for No. 1; at 65c for extra No. 3, and 54c for

neither been much offering, nor much of this grain wanted during the week, and prices have ruled almost nominal. There have been no offerings of No. 1, and No. 2 is quoted at about 55 to 56c. Street receipts small, and prices ranging from 55 to 60c. Rve has been easier, with sales of car lots at 52c.

GROCERIES .- Trade has been steady, not active, though the demand from country dealers has improved. Remittances are reported rather unsatisfactory. Fish.—The demand is as yet light, and a large trade is not expected this season. Sales include two car loads white fish and trout, half and haif, at \$2.87: to \$3.00; and 1,800 boxes scaled herrings at 23c; in Boston. No movement in salt water fish. Fruit has been less active, country dealers having been fairly well supplied until the Christmas demand sets in. The Liverpool market is firm, and currants have advanced about 2s; per cwt. in Greece. Prices are reported lower this season than for many years past, and there is scarcely any speculative movement. Sales include round lots Valencias at 4²/₄c, and 4[§]/₈c; London layers, at \$2.10 to \$2.20; and at ordinary layers, at \$1 60; New Sultanas have been arriving, and stocks are now full, they are offering at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; and selling in small lots at 9¹/₂ to roc; Syrups have been dull, partially owing to cheapness of butter. One line of Amber sold to-day at 49c for a round lot. In Spices there is no quotable movement. Sugars have been steady, but prices are easier, and show a decline of about 25c per cental on most grades. Advices from Llverpool report a gloomy market with lower prices, and quotations here are $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than last week. Sales include round lots of medium and light grades, at 7 to 8c, and of Extra C. at 81 to 88c. New York Yellows have been quiet, and sold at $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 8c in round lots. Granulated has also There has been a good demand from country dealers, and some lines have been sold on English and New York account, at steady prices, but there is very little doing in lines on spot ; sales include one line good seconds at 37c, and a fine third at 28c; one long line low grade Japans at 2512c ; one line of Young Hysons at 32c, a round lot; round lots of Congress at 36 and 57c; two lines of Japan Pekoes, at 28 to 37c, round lots. Prices are quoted higher in England for medium and firsts, and quotations here for mediums to fines are about I to 2c higher than last week. Some-lines of Blacks sold at 35 to 40c. Tobaccos remain quiet and unchanged.

HARDWARE. -- On the whole trade has not been quite so active as during the previous week, but owing to the continued open weather the movement of general heavy hardware, including skates, axes, cross-cut saws, cattle chains, Canada plates, copper, etc., has been satisfactory. Navigation will close permanently this week. Glass is reported firm, owing to an advance in Antwerp, without actual change of quotations. The anticipation of a small duty upon free goods, and of an increase on the five per cent. list, together with the low prices, has induced manufacturers and dealers to purchase stocks sufficient to carry them over till spring. Remittances are fair, and as good as can be reasonably expected.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Trade has continued dull, and hiles are easier, selling at prices to 1 to 1c lower than last week at this time. The supply is fully equal to the demand, but stocks are not accumulating. Sales of No. I cured have been made at 75 to 8c, inspected, and they are now offering at 7³/₄c. Prices will have to shrink still more, when compared with yet, and there is not much prospect of any ma-terial advance in prices. Stocks held over from last year throughout the country are gradually being worked off, and should cold weather set 16,301 bush. on like date last year. There has 16,301 bush. on like date last year. There has the relative value of the raw material. There is a great lack of confidence, and the outlook is very unpromising. Sheepskins have advanced during the week, and the best green now bring

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON.

Flour, Grain and Produce Commission

Merchants,

price of wool warrants. There are still a good Tallow remains unmany coming forward. changed, there is a good deal offering, but it is slow of sale and quoted low at 6 to 61c for rend-

ered, and rough is offered at 3²/₄C. LEATHER.—The country trade has continued good, but the large manufacturers are still buying from hand to mouth. There has been a good demand for Upper: Harness and. No I sole leather are in good request, but supplies are ample for all wanted. Stocks of Buff and Pebble are accumulating, and stocks generally are expected to accumu-late somewhat until after the first of January. Foreign leathers are expected to be in increased demand after that date, when the revised rates of duty will have become known. Prices are somewhat firmer and without actual advance in our quotations. Oils remain quiet and unaltered Remittances are fair but not satistory

Wool .- Has remained dull, and dealers report that "the bottom is completely out of the market." The offerings are numerous, but prices are weaker, and dealers will only pay 20 to 21c, for Fleece, in lots, and many holders prefer keeping it to selling at these prices. Super has sold to a small extent at 22c, but this price would not now be repeated. There is nothing of any consequence being done in it. Advices from Boston report an improvement in the demand.



TEAS-Japans, Catties, Half chests, Young Hysons, Gunpowder, and Choice Black Teas. Sugars, Spices, & Ceneral Groceries,

A full assortment.

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

J. A. MATHEWSON, 202 Magill St., MONTREAL. Nov. 13, 1878.

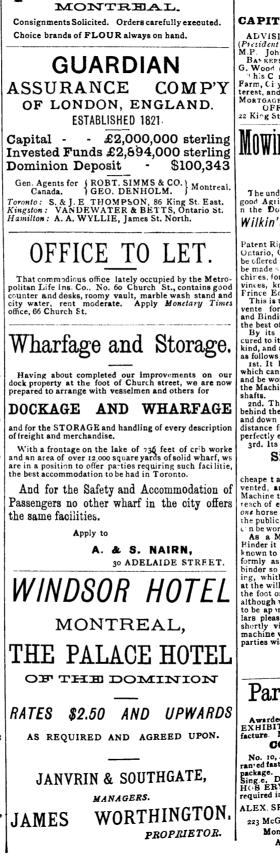


Ladies South Sea Seal Jackets, Ladies Astrachan Jackets, Ladies Seal and Dark Mink Setts, Gents Fur Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, &c Highest prices paid in Cash for Raw Furs. J. H. ROGERS. Cor. King & Church Streets, Toronto.

N. S. WHITNEY. Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs, Prunella Linings, etc., 14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

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BRISTOL & WEST OF ENGLAND CANADIAN Land Mortgage & Investment Company, (LIMITEL) CAPITAL, - - - £500,000 Sterling. ADVISING BOARD-H. S. HOWLAND Chairman, (President Imperial Bank of Canada). Patrick Hughes, M.P. John Gillesrie. William Ke steman. BAKERS-Imperial Bank of Canada Solicitors.-S. G. Wood (Smith, Wood & Bowes). "his C mpauy le'ds me pey on the security of imp oued Farm, Ci y and Tewn Property at reasonable rates of in-terest, and repayable at times mutual'y greed upon. MORTGACES PURCHASED. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. OFFICE: WM. KERSTEMAN, JR. 22 King St E., Teronto. Manager.

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The undersigned is desirous of nepotiating with some good Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company n the Dominion, for the manufacture of

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Patent Right for those parts of the Dominion known as Ontario, Quebec, Maritoba, and British Columbia will be offered for sale, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made - portion of the payment will be taken in Ma-chires, for supplying the Markets of the Maritime Pro-vinces, known as New Brunswik, N. va Scotia and Frince Edward Island. This is the cheapest and most imple machine ever in-vente for performing the labour of Mowing, Reaping and Binding, and it is not an experiment, for it has stood the best of a ltests, he tests of the field. By its Patent Right FIFTEBN CLAIMS are se-cured to it, never before granted to any invention of its kind, and a few of its peculiar features may be mentioned as follows: Patent Right for those parts of the Dominion known as

as follows

ist. It has a swinging pole the same as a waggon which can be substituted at pleasure for a pair of shafts, and be worked with one horse or two, and no weight of the Machine rests upon the horse exce, t the pole or shafts. 2nd. The cutter bars can be worked either before or

and down motion of the pole, but are always the same distance from the ground, thus leaving the surface cut perfectly even.

Simplicity of Mechanism, renders this invention at once the

cheape t and most perfect machine of its kind ever in-

cheape tand most perfect machine of its kind ever in-vented, and enable a maufacturer to offer a Mowing Machine that cannot be surpassed at a price within the reach of every farmer, and one that can be drawn with one horse as easily as any Mowing Machine now before the public, (ard that will accomplish the same results) on be worked with two horses. As a Mower and Reaper it has no equal, and as a Hinder it is without a rival, for it is the only machine known to us that will bind each sheaf as tightly and uni-formly as if bound by hand. It is not an automatic binder so called that goes through the operation of bind-ing, whither it has anything to bind or not; but binds at the will of the driver or follower by a simple motion of the foot or hand. It is impossible to describe this simple although valuable and us-ful invention, it must be seen to be ap reciated and understood For further particu-lars please correspond with the undersigned, who will shortly visit the Upper Provinces, and will take the machine with him and arrange a place of meeting for parties wishing to see the machine. THOS. CLARKE,



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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



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Premiums now reduced each year to	Original Yearly. Premiums.	No. of Policy.
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2 50	9 70	198
I 86	12 60	320
4 39	20 49	393
13 83	51 34	475
13 87	78 67	499
13 40	59 00	550
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12 63	68 14	9 18

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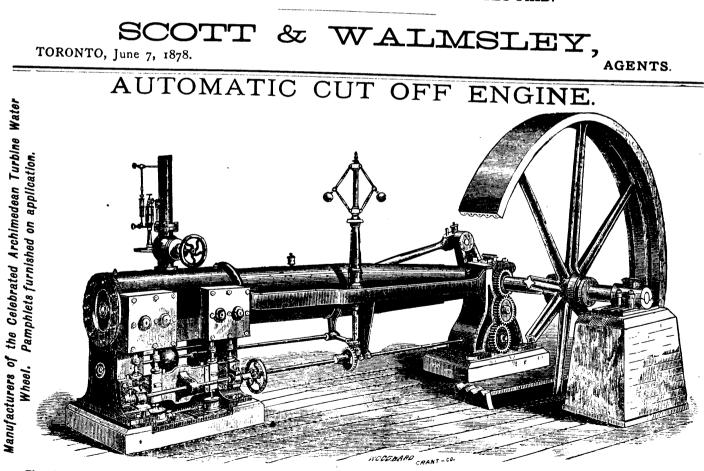
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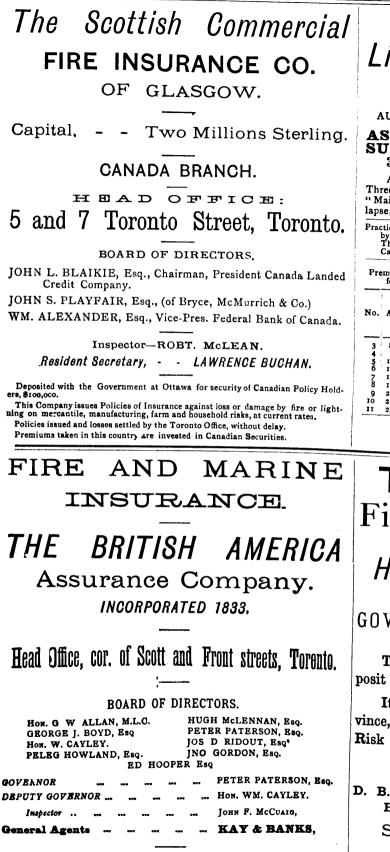
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Premiums paid be- fore lapse.			Additional time under the Law.		Amount Due if Death occur on Last Day of Extension.					
No.	Am't.	Age when stopped.	Years	Days.	Age at Death	Amount of Policy.	int	miums & erest to leducted.	Due Heirs.	Insur-; ance'= over the Prem's.
3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11	\$681 908 1,135 1,362 1,589 1,816 2,043 2,270 2,497	33 2 34 3 35 4 36 5 37 6 38 7 39 7 40 8 41 9	3 4 5 6 7 7 8	212 170 133 100 67 26 328 236 114	36 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 50	\$10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000	3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 10	1,041 38 1.339 18 1,655 36 1,990 05 2,340 74 2,477 51 2,843 77 3,205 85	\$9,240 13 8 958 62 8,660 82 8,344 64 8,009 95 7,659 26 7,522 49 7,156 23 6,794 15	8,050 62 7,525 82 6,982 64 6,420 95 5,843 26 5,479 49 4,886 23 4,297 15
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