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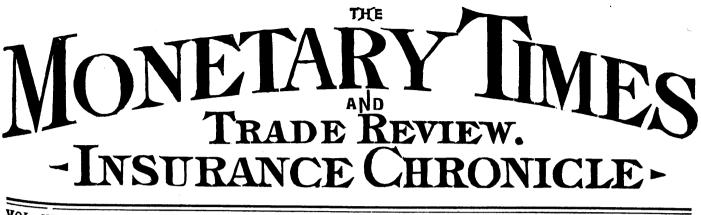
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5.19.26 . 11 Soch 12 Aces



VOL. XIII-NO. 12. TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879 SUBSCRIPTION The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. JOHN A R. MCMASTER MACDONALD & CO. 1879. AUTUMN. 1879. & BROTHER, Mantle Department Gordon Mackay & Co. DRY GOODS Are daily receiving new imports of Goods for Fall and Winter Trade, OUR STOCK OF SHAWLS, MANTLES & and will be fully assorted in all De-IMPORTERS. partments in a few days. FANCY WOOL GOODS The Canadian Department includes, as usual, the well-known Is now fully Assorted. LYBSTER MILLS SHEETINGS. No. 18 FRONT STREET WEST. JOHN MACDONALD & COMPANY. SHIRTINGS. &c. TORONTO. 21 & 23 Wellington St. East, 30 & 32 Front St. East. TORONTO. OFFICED-34 Cloment's Lans, Lombard St., London, B.C. Cor. Bay and Front Sts. 38 Fountain street, Manchester, England. Toronto, Sept. 12, 1879. Toronto, Jan. 2nd, 1879. Toronto. 27 Aug. 1879. **RICE LEWIS** SMITH & KEIGHLEY NFW GOODS Er "GERMANIC," Wholesale Groccrs & Importers of Teas. BLACK SATINS, & SON. 9 FRONT St. EAST, TORONTO. EMBROIDER'D TABLE COVERS Have just received BLACK CASHMERES. WHITE CAMBRIC LACE, HARDWARE A CARGO MERINO SHIRTS AND PANTS **BARBADOES SUGAR.** also a big drive in Women's Striped Cotton Hose. AND consisting of SAMSON. 339 HHDS., 21 TIERCES. IRON MERCHANTS, KENNEDY. Our customers who bought Barbadoes Sugars last year & GEMMEL will remember that they were of exce lent quality TORONTO. This cargo is grainy, rich in colour, and dry, thus 44 SCOTT AND 19 COLBORNF STS. ARTHUR B. LEE. CAUSING NO LOSS JOHN LEYS. TORONTO in weight to the buyer. Sept. 4, 1879. Toronto, July and, 1879. Toronto, July, 1879.

318 THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.				
The Chartered Backs.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks,		
BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1818. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, CAPITAL PAID-UP,		MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. CAPITAL \$5,500,000. RESERVE FUND 475,000. Head Office, Montreal.		
RESERVE FUND, 5,000,000 Head Office, Montreal. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq. M.D. Vice-President, G. W. CAMPBFLL, Esq., M.D. Vice-President, G. W. CAMPBFLL, Esq., M.D. Vice-President, Hon. Thos. Ryan. Hon. Donald A. Smith. Peter Redpath, Esq. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G Edward Mackay, Esq. Gilbert Scott, Hsq. R. B. ANOUS, Generai Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada. Montreal-W. J. BUCHANAN, Janager. Brockville, Hamilton, Picton, Brantford, Kingston, Port Hope, Brockville, Lindsay, Quebec, Chatham, N. B. London, N.B. Stratford, Cornwall Newcastle, N.B. St John, N.B., Goderich, Ottawa, St. Marys, Guelph, Perth, Toronto Halifax, N.S., Peterboro, Winnipeg, A. MACNIDER, Imspector. Agents in Great BritamLondon, Bank of Montreal, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street. London Com- mittee-E. H. King, Esq. Chairmar: Robert Gillespie, Bankers in Great BritamLondon, The Bank of Eng- land; The London & Westminster Bank: The Union Bank of London. Liverpool, The Bank of Eng- land; The London & Westminster Bank is The Union Bank of London. Liverpool, The Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street. Bankers in the Unsited StatesNew York, C. F. Smithers and Walter Watson, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of New York, N.B.A.; the Merchants National Bank. Boston, The Merchants National Bank. Sufalo, The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank. San Fran- cisco, The Bank of Newfoundiand. British Columbia. Colonsal and Forcing CorrespondentsSt. John's Nfd., The Bank of Newfoundiand. British Columbia. Colonsal and Forcing CorrespondentsSt. John's Nfd., The Bank of Newfoundiand. British Columbia. Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia	<ul> <li>PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.</li> <li>London Office-3 Clements Lane, LombardSt. E.C.</li> <li>COURT OF DIRECTORS.</li> <li>John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall.</li> <li>R. A. B. Dobree, J. J. Kingaio.d,</li> <li>Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,</li> <li>A. H. Phillpotts, J. Murtay Robertson.</li> <li>Richard H. Glyn,</li> <li>Secretary-R. W. BRADFORD.</li> <li>HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-Si. Yames Si., Montreal.</li> <li>R. R. GRINDLEY-General Manager.</li> <li>J. S. CAMERON-Inspector.</li> <li>Brantford, Ottawa, Halifaz, N.S.</li> <li>Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C.</li> <li>Toronto, St. John, N.B.</li> <li>Agents in the United States.</li> <li>NEW YORED. A. McKinlay, Agent.</li> <li>PORTLAND, OREGON-J. Goodfellow, Agent.</li> <li>LONDON BANERESThe Bank of England; Mesers.</li> <li>Glyn &amp; Co.</li> <li>ForeignAgents: Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia</li> <li>Bank of New Zealand-Colonial Bank of New Zealand-India, China, and Japan-Chartered</li> </ul>	Board of Directors. HON. JOHN HAMILTON, President JOHN MCLENNAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President- Sir Hugh Allan, Andrew Allan, Esq. Hector Mackenzie, Esq. Robt. Anderson, Esq. Mu. Darling, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. Adolphe Masson, Esq GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager. BRANCHES, Almonte. Ottawa. Belleville. Owen Sound. Berlin. Pembroke. Brampton. Perth. Chatham. Prescott. Elora. Quebec. Gait. Kenfrew. Gananoque. Sorrel. Hamilton. Stratford. Ingersoll. St. John's, Que. Kincardine. St. Thomas. Kingston. Toronto. London. Walkerton. Minchell. Waterloo, Ont Montreal. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Bankers in Great BritaisThe Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere. Agency in New York. 48 Exchange Place, Hent7 Hasue and John B. Harris, jr., Agents. Bankers in New York The Bank of New York N.B.A A general hanking bisiness transacted. Money received on d posit, and current rates of in"		
Issue Circular Noles and Letters of Credit for Travel- Iers, available in all parts of the world.) The Canadian BANK OF COMMERCE.	NOTICE.	Collections made on favorable terms. THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.		
Head Office, Toronto.		Paid up Capital		
Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000 Rest 1,400,000		Reserve Fund		
DIRECTORS. HON. WILLIAM MCMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President. Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michie, Esq. Hon. Adam Hope. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq. A. R. McMaster, Esq.	OF CANADA.	WM. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President J. G. WORTS, Esq., Toronto, Vice-President WM. CAWTHRA, Esq., Toronto, A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto, GEO. GOOI'EI(HAM, Esq., Toronto, HENRY COVERT, Esq., Port Hope. HENRY CAWTHRA, Esq., Toronto.		
W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. B. E. WALKER, Inspector. New York-J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby, Agents.	Of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in the	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.		
Chicago-J. G. Orchard, Agent. Barrie, BannCHES. Belleville, London, Simcoe,	IN MONTREAL,	DUNCAN COULSON		
Brantiord, Lucan, Strattord, Brantiord, Montreal, Strathroy, Chatham, Norwich, Thoroid, Collingwood, Orangeville, Toronto, Dundas, Ottawa, Waikerton, Dunnville, Paris, Windsor, Galt, Peterboro', Windsor, Goderich, St. Catharines, Gueiph, Sarnia, Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indice, China, Janan, and Source, the East	On Thursday, the 18th Sept. next, To receive statements of its affairs, to consider its position, and to determine what course should be followed in the present crisis to protect most effectu- ally the interests as well of its Shareholders as of its Creditors.	BRANCHES: MONTREAL		
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms	Chair to be taken at noon.	Porsign Agents-London-The City Bank, New Yor - The National Bank of Commerce; Measra, Smither & Watsen, Drafts on New York in Gold and Commerce benchtand		

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

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

ARCH. CAMPBELL, Acting General Manager. Consolidated Bank, Montreal, Aug. 5th, 1879.

By order of the Board.

Foreign Agents-London-The City Bank. New Yors -The National Bank of Commerce; Messre. Smithers Watson. Drafts on New York in Gold and Currency bought and sold. The Bank receives money on deposit, and allows Interest allowed on current cash accounts. Letters of credit issued available in Great Britain, the West ladies, China and Japan.





THE MONETARY TI	MES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSU	JRANCE CHRONICLE. 321
Financial.	Financial	Financial.
CANADA PERMANENT	HURON AND ERIE	OMITHERO & DOMALD
LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY	LOAN & SAVINGS COM'PY	SMITHERS& DONALD
TOTAL ASSETS	LONDON, ONT.	BANKERS & BROKERS.
TOTAL LIABILITIES - 3.323.062		No. 3 Broad Street,
SURPLUS ASSETS \$3,032,280	CONTINGENT FUND	NEW YORK.
SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Deposits received, and interest and principal repaid in all parts of Control o	Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms of repayment.	
of charge. The Capital and Reserved Fund of the Com-	Interest allowed on Deposits.	STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, &c., BOUGHT ANL SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN
the security of manage thus rearised Depositors have up		
doubted assurance of perfect safety. Circulars sent, on application to	ONDON AND DANADIAN	R. J. KIMBALL & CO.,
J. HERBERT MASON, Company's Office, Toronto. Manager.	LONDON AND CANADIAN	BANKERS & BROKERS,
THE FREEHOLD	Loan & Agency Co.	Exchange Court, New York.
Loan and Savings Co.	(LIMITED).	12 years membership in New York Stock Exchange.
TORONTO.	PSSIDENT-HOW, W. P. HOWLAND, C.B. VICE-PRESIDENTS: C. 3. GZOWSKI, Esq., C.E.	Buy and Sell on Commission, for Cash, or on
BETABLISHED IN 1859.	A. T. FULTON, Esq.	Margin, Stocks, Bonds, and all Investment
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1.050.400	Money lent on security of Improved Farms, and pro- ductive City and Town Property. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.	Securities, in cols to suit.
CAPITAL PAID UP 690,080 RESERVE FUND 234,024	]. G. MACDONALD Manager.	MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
CONTINGENT FUND - 11,209	44 Aing Street West, 10ronto.	BROKERS,
President, HON. WM. MCMASTER. Secretary-Treas, - CHARLES ROBERTSON	WESTERN CANADA	North British and Mercantile Insurance Buildings,
Inspector, ROBERT ARMSTRONG.	LUAN & SAVING LUMPAN I.	MONTREAL. Members of the Stock Exchange,
Money advanced on easy terms for long periods, re- Payable at borrower's option. Deposits received on Interest.	Offices: No. 70 Church St. Toronto.	CORRESPONDENTS The Bank of Montreel London
	CAPITAL \$1,000,000	Scotland in Eduburgh, Glasgow and Dundee: Means
THE HAMILTON	RESERVE FUND - 360,000 TOTAL ASSETS - 3,018,000	Cammann & Co., New York.
PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.	Vice-President—Geo. Gooderham, Esq.	HOPE & TEMPLE,
Hon. ADAM HOPEPresident.	Walter S. Lee, Manager. Money received on Depost and interest allowed there-	STOCK BROKERS,
Capital authorized to date	on. Money Loaned on the security of impreved city or farm property.	MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE,
Subscribed capital	AULIDING & LOAN ACCOUNTION	18 KING STREET EAST, TOBONTO.
Reserve and Contingent Funds 107,500 Total assets	BUILDING & LUAN ASSOCIATION	Stocks bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.
MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favourable terms of repayment.	PAID-UP CAPITAL	J. D. CRAWFORD & Co.
MONEY BECEIVED ON DEPOSIT and interest allowed thereon at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.	RESERVE FUND 90,000 TOTAL ASSETS	Of the Montreal Stock Exchange,
OfficeKing St. E., Hamilton, Ont.		Stock and Share Brokers
H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.	Ho'. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P Beniamin Waiton.	CORNER HOSPITAL ST. AND KICHANGE
THE ONTARIO	George Murray. J C. Gim r. D. Galbra th, Manager.	OURT, MONTREAL
8AVINGS &INVESTMENT SOCIETY	OFFICES-Corner Toronto and Court streets, Money advanced on the security of City and Farm	J. D. CRAWFORD. GEO. W. RAMILTON
OF LONDON, CANADA.	Mor gages and Debentures pure lased.	
Paid up capital,	Interest allowed on deposits Register d debentures of the Association obtained on application.	THE HOME
Total assets 2,500,000		SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY.
Liabilities I,367,470	AGRICULTURAL	(LIMITED.)
Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Muni ipaland School Section Debentures purchased.	Savings and Loan Co'y,	Authorised Capital, \$2,000,000; Subscribed
WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.	LONDON, ONT.	Capital, \$800,000.
London, Ontario, June 15, 1878.	INCORF JRATED 1872. CAPITAL,	Office: No. 72 Church St., Toronto.
Naminian Soviers & Investment Soo	SUBSCRIBED	(C ace of the Toronto Savings Bank.)
<b>Vom</b> inion Savings & Investment Soc,	RESERVE FUND	DIRECTORS Hon. FRANK SMITH, Senator, President.
LONDON, ONT.	WM. GLASS, EBQ., Sheriff Middlesex, President.	Hon. FRANK SMITH, Senator, President. BUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq., Vice-President. PATRICK HUGHES, Esq. WM. T. KIELY, Esq.
INCORPORATED	Money advanced on Real Estate. Mo:tgages, Muni- cipsl and other Debentures purchasel. Interest allowed on Deposits in Savings Bank.	JOHN FOI, Esq.
Capital	JOHN A. ROE, Manager.	JAMES J. FOY, Ecq., Solicitor. Deposits received and interest at current rates
Reserve *nd Contingent	CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.	Money loaned at represents
Loans made on farm and city property, on the most	Ottawa, April 18, 1878.	and on the collateral security of bank and other stack,
avorable terms. Money received on deposit subject to call at 5 per cent, a notice at 6 per cent.	No discount to be allowed on American Invoices un- til tu ther notice.	Mortgages on real estate and Government and musi
D. MACFIE President. F. B. LEYS, Manager.	JAMES JOHNSTON, Cemmissioner of Customs,	ipal debentures purchased. ;JAMES M사우가, Manager.
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WRITS of attachment have been issued against the following retail firms in Montreal :--Moise Brossard, provision dealer; A. McNally, restaurant keeper, and Bernard Bros., dry goods. J. A. Goulette, retail boot and shoe dealer, has assigned. Whitney & Boyd, canal contractors, are also served, and offer 50 cents. Liabilities \$25,000; assets, \$15,000.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Paper Company, held in Montreal, on the 8th inst., the following were elected directors :--Sir Hugh Allan, Messrs. Andrew Allan, William Angus, Thomas Logan and John Macfarlane. At a subsequent meeting of directors Mr. Wm. Angus was elected President and Managing Director, Mr. Thos. Logan, Vice-President, and Mr. John Macfarlane, Assistant Manager.

THE steamer "Bengal" which got aground as she was leaving Montreal harbor, on St. Helen's Island shoal, has been floated off uninjured. The only loss will be that incurred by the removal of part of her grain cargo and its reshipment.

THE stock of furs and the shop fixtures of the insolvent estate of Mr. Sol. Hyman, Peterboro', were sold to Mr. Lech, a few days ago, at 47 cents in the dollar, and the book debts at 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents. This sale is expected to yield about eleven cents on the dollar, and we are told that this is the third time that Mr. Hyman has settled with his creditors at a composition.

MAYOR Beaty is entitled to the thanks of the citizens for having erected, at his own expense, a drinking fountain at the corner of Church and King streets, in this city. One has been erected also on King street east by another gentleman; and it is the Mayor's hope to induce eight other of his friends to place eight more of these in different parts of the city. Numbers of our citizens and of the visitors during the past week of festivities have enjoyed the boon furnished by those already erected. The fountains are home made too.

A REAPER manufactured in London Ont., took first prize and gold medal at the late competition at Personne, France. Its competitors were from Germany, France, Scotland, and the United States.

THE London steam heating company, which proposes to sell heat a la Lockport and other American cities, supplying it from a central boiler house through pipes laid along the streets as with water or gas, has given out its contracts for boilers, and begins pipe-laying this month.

ANY man who would rob genial, funny everwelcome Grip, would pull corn. A travelling agent for Canada's comic paper was, however, mean enough to pocket about \$100 of subscriptions taken for that best weekly four-cents worth of its kind we know of. He was arrested and tried at Berlin, but was let off upon his friends giving security for the amount embezzled.

THE duties collected at Winnipeg Custom House during August amounted to \$21,824 against \$15,171 for August 1878.

THE manufacture of packing-boxes has been begun at Fenelon Falls.

THE Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition of this year, which opens on the 30th, promises to surpass all others heretofore held in that Province.

CHATHAM, Miramichi, August exports of lumber amounted to 7,740,000 feet, in seventeen vessels of 8,431 tons, against 11,186,000 feet in twenty-five vessels of 12,777 tons in August 1878 to Algiers, Gibraltar, France and the British Isles.

How many farmers know how many pounds of pork they have made from a bushel of corn? But few. How many farmers can tell what the cost has been to them, in raising any number of acres of wheat, corn, oats or other crops? We venture to say there is not one in ten that can tell to a nicety. This should not be. Farmers should conduct their farming operations on purely business principles, keep an account of all the farm doings in dollars and cents, like a merchant or other business man, and at the end of the year strike a balance, and carry the balance, if any, to capital stock. Every farmer should know how he stands with the world-his world *i.e.*, his farm—at the commencement of each year -Farm Yournal.

SOME 360 cords of hemlock bark for tanning purposes were last year shipped from Petitcodiac, N.B., to St. John and Sussex. This year a larger quantity is being shipped. Cntario ships tanbark to the States; we observe that quantities are being shipped to Buffalo from Orediton and Centralia, Ont.

TORONTO welcomes every desirable addition to her industrial or commercial activity, and the latest we hear of is that the Canada Paper Company, of Montreal, will open a branch warehouse in the "Iron Block," Front Street, on the 1st proximo. The business at this point will be under th charge of Mr. John Macfarlane, one of the company's directors, and Mr. W. D. Gillean.

WE hear of the dissolution of the publishing firm of Adam Miller & Co., of this city, Mr. S. G. Beatty retiring for purposes of rest and recreation in travel, in which his many friends will wish him all benefit and enjoyment. It appears to be determined that the firm will abandon the long established and well-known firm name of Adam Miller & Co., and continue the business under the style of W. J. Gage & Co.

IT is no matter of wonder that creditors decline to accept ten cents in the dollar, where a bankrupt's estate shows eighty per cent. on paper. That such an offer should be made is, however, a tolerable proof of the assumed worthlessness of the assets. Senator Howlan, of Alberton, P.E.I., owes \$30,000, to pay which he thinks he has stock \$1,148, real estate, \$10,200, book debts, promissory notes, judgments and sundries, \$14,738. The estate will likely be closed out by the assignee, ten per cent. secured having been rejected by the creditors.

MR. GEORGE GORDON, a St. Thomas grocer, who quite recently effected an arrangement to pay 100 cents in the dollar of his liabilities in

twelve payments monthly, and who had obtained, we understood, the endorsement of substantial men therefor, was nevertheless served with an attachment on the 4th inst.

A LONDON dealer in lumber, Mr. J. S. Garner, has issued a circular to his creditors, wherein he states that "owing to financial difficulties," he desires them to assemble and deliberate upon his affairs.

THE landlord of Mr. Wm. McKenzie, grocer, corner King and John Streets, this city, has issued an attachment against the goods and chattels of his tenant. This gentleman was, we believe, of the general store firm of McKenzie Brothers, Petrolia, which firm he left in 1874, and opened a millinery business in Page's block, Yonge St., Toronto. Having been unsuccessful there, he returned to Petrolia in 1876, and within two years we find him back in Toronto, where he sought credit in a great many quarters, as a retail grocer, and apparently got it, for he could have had little or no means.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued against Capt. John Short, of Montreal, real estate owner and trader. The liabilities amount to some \$60,000, of which \$58,000 are in mortgages, some \$1,700 being all that is owing outside of the mortgages. The assessors valuation places Captain Short's property at \$100,000, 80 that his difficulties are owing to money being locked up in property, which cannot at present be realized.

MR. DUNCAN MCCORMICK, a bill holder of the Mechanics' Bank, has taken personal action against the President and Directors of that institution for the recovery of \$589. He charges fraud, negligence and conspiracy against the defendants.

CONDITIONALLY upon getting the bonuses of \$5,000 each from Brant and Wallace townships and \$8,000 from Carrick, tenders are asked for grading and bridging the Stratford & Huron R. R. from Listowell to Wiarton,

SMALL & SHERIFF grocers and liquors, Toronto, have dissolved. Adams Brothers, general dealers, Cornwall, have dissolved. J. R. Silliman, lumber, Toronto, is served with a demand to assign. Samuel McDonald, Souris, P. E. I. and John J. Bailey, Lunenburg, N. S. traders, have been attached. W. Corbett & Cotinsmiths, Kington, called their creditors together.

MR. WM. BARR, millinery dealer, St. Catharines, who compromised with his creditors some time ago is again in difficulty and has since assigned. He has been flying kites for a Montreal firm which recently failed. He states that he has handed over everything to this creditors, who, if that be true, will probably give him his discharge.

COAL shipments from Pictou, N.S., for the week ending Sept. 8th, were :-Halifax Co., 5,689; Acadia Co., 1,798; International Co., 2,339; Vale Co., 192; Total 10,018 tons; total this season to date: Halifax Co., 67,280; Acadia Co., 44,898; International Co., 29,146; Vale Co., 9,607 tons. IN March, 1878, Mr. And. McCulloch, general store, Millbrook, compromised with his creditors at 60 cents. Since then he has found it difficult to get along, and is now attached in insolvency. His expenses appear to have outrun his means of income.

MRS. ANN BAILEY, dry goods dealer, Orillia, evidently a kind-hearted mother, has been endorsing for her son beyond her ability to pay. Consequently her creditors suffer, and she is compelled to assign.

A WRIT of attachment was issued on Saturday last against the effects of A. C. Davis, dry goods dealer, Napanee, The estate is now in the hands of a Napanee assignee.

In an article designed to combat the spirit of mere "money-grubbing" which tends to make so many soulless and heartless in these days, the N. Y. Tribune gives the following advice to its readers. Take a part of each day, week, and year, to remember that you, too, are a man and not a mere money-maker. Study some language or science. Leave the farm or shop occasionally. Broaden your mind by friction with men. Go to the cities, to California, to Europe. Of course it will cost money. Dress, eat, and furnish your house more simply; your sons and daughters will be better men and women for such simplicity. Bequeath to them high thoughts and noble living in lieu of money. "Do not struggle to give your children a fortune, or to push them into a higher circle of society than your own. Give them the best education you can, but give yourself one also.

ST. JOHN EXPORTS OF LUMBER, &C.—The quantity of lumber and timber exported from St. John, N.B., for the first seven months of 1879 and 1878 were, according to the table of the News, as under:

Deals. Tons Birch. Pine 7 mos., 1879... 111,376,911 8,549 2,616 "1878... 135,676,548 4,436 2,317 Besides 416,000 pieces of palings, against 460,-000 pieces in 1878. These shipments were for the following ports in the respective periods and proportions named :

1	Seven mos	s.		5	Seven mos		
time .	1879				1⊁78.		
Liverpool	14,052,831	dls.	8871	tim,	67,506,093	6,342	tim
Iteland	27.751.735	41	5	"	44, 441, 903	130	"
			447	• •	9,628,377		1
		**			9,249,593		
London	8 882 266	"	624	44	3 031,334		
The falling		he	shi	ome	nts for th	e mo	nth

of August was very marked, being not much more than one-fourth this year of those of August, 1878:

Liverpool	Aug. 1879. 4,050,601 dls.	Aug. 1878, 15,084,843 dls.	
Continent	1,046,952 "	2,142,013 "	
Dublin Sundry Ports	1,370,307 '' 1,459,861 ''	1,702,028 " 9,408,201 "	
Total	7,927,721 ''	28,337,085 "	

Among the sundry ports of August last are Sligo, Glasgow, Greenock, Crookhaven, Caernarvon, and Algiers. The shipments made by Alex. Gibson, the "Lumber King," of New Brunswick, were but 2,519,000 deals, against 10,235,000 in August, 1878. R. A. & J. Stewart,

Carvill, McKean & Co., and Guy, Bevan & Co., being other more prominent lumber shippers.

-In a paragraph upon the Nova Scotia coal trade which appeared in our issue of 22ult., we stated, in describing the first cargo of Cape Breton coal that, on account of transfer into barges at Montreal and a re-handling at King-ston it was rendered "inferior." By the use of this expression we did not mean that the quality of the coal for steaming purposes was inferior, for we know that a number of manufacturers in Ontario who have used it for months, pronounce this coal, which comes from the Glace Bay Mine, to be an admirable steam coal, superior to the American they have used ; and it was only the exceptional usage this first cargo had received, by being broken up in handling, that rendered it relatively less desirable than subsequent ones. As a gas coal, it is coming into much demand.

#### FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO .- Toronto, Sept. 11th .- Noah L. Piper's house-furnishing store was completely gutted by fire. The following are the insurances on building, Western, \$4,000; British America, \$2,000. On stock, Dominion, \$5,500; National, \$2,500; Scottish Imperial, \$6,000; Hartford, \$6,000.—Ekfrid Tp., Sept. 4.—Jas. McAlpine's barn burned with contents; insured \$1,000.-Goulbourne Tp., Sep. 4-Thomas Slauzel's barn and crops burned; no insurance. —Castleton, Sep. 3. —Ery E. Mallory's barn and contents burned; small insurance in Scot-tish Commercial.—South Fredericksburg, 30th Aug.—R, Lloyd's threshing machine and Robertson's barn, grain, etc., burned. The machine insured for \$200. R. Parnall's barn and grain burned.---New Hamburg, Sept. 6--A. Brandeau's stables and horse burned; his house was also damaged ; insurance on building \$700.—Alliston, Sept. 10—The following buildings were destroyed by fire:—Mr. John Stewart's drug store, Dominion Telegraph office, American Express office, Scott's egg depot, Thompson's clothing store, Foy's liquor store, Dominion Hotel, owned by Mr. Hand, Lett's office, Wightman,s blacksmith's shop and dwelling., occupied by Mr. Clark, James Strachan's store, part used as a butcher's stall. The following are the insurances as far as can be at present ascertained :--Stewart's, on stock, in Western, \$900, op building, \$300; Scott's, on stock, in Canada Fire and Marine, \$2,000; Hand's, on Dominion Hotel, in Royal Canadian, \$2,000; Booth, on stock, in Dominion, \$600; Thompson, in Union of Toronto. \$600; Foy, in Union, \$400; Walker, in Union, \$400; Wrightman, Phœuix Mutual, \$400; Strachan's store, \$600. The total loss is about fifteen thousand dollars .---- Clarksville, Sept. 2-- John Morrison's house burned, no insurance; loss \$200.—Allanburg, Sep. 5.—Wm. Hurley's barn was burned and house damaged. —Sarnia Sep. 4-Gray's grocery store damaged by fire; insured in Phœnix Mutual.----Madoc, Sep. 2-Pusey's machine shop burned, loss \$2,000; no -Victoria Corners, Sep. 8-A. St. insurance.--John's store, dwelling and stables burned; buildings insured in Gore Mutual \$900. Woodstock, Sep 8—A small frame barn belong-ing to G. Thompson burned.—Petersville, Sep 8—P. Steele's hotel and stables burned; insured for \$800. ---- Oshawa, Sep. 6. ---Bloom-field's bakery and dwelling burned. The building was insured in Commercial Union for \$800; furniture in Northern for \$600 .---Ottawa, Sep 7.—Shoolbred's carpet warerooms damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000 The building was insured for \$32,000, divided among eight companies .---- Toronto, Sep. 8-- Christie, Brown & Co., biscuit works, were damaged by fire about 50 per cent. The following are the insurances

PORT DOVER AND LAKE HUBON R.R.-The half-yearly meeting of this railway company was held in the Town Hall, Woodstock, last week. There were about 250 present. The President stated that the township of Norwich claimed that the bonus granted, by grouping certain municipalities, made them responsible for \$10,000 more than it was intended they would grant, and desired that amount remitted. The Directors therefore entered into an agreement that this sum should be repaid, and it seems this was done in such a way as to give them a first claim on the road, ahead of first mortgage bonds. Something like \$3,000 are now in arrears, and the Norwich Council have determined to recover the amount, otherwise they would force a sale. Colonel Tisdale after explaining the position of the Company, finally said that the only way to get out of the difficulty was to tax the bondholders. After much discussion and a conference with the Norwich Council, It was unanimously agreed between the parties that the bondholders allow themselves to be assessed to the extent of \$7 on the thousand, which will wipe out the debt now due.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB of Brother Gardner, is an educational institute opened and kept afloat for a colored literary circle by the Detroit *Free Press.* Some of the proceedings, as reported by the funny man, are as amusing as if they were genuine. For example, the following:

During a brief interval of silence Judge Garnishee Johnson arose and asked the President if it would not be well to discuss the late bank panic in Montreal and street riots in Quebec.

"It would be well, sah, if dar was anythin' to discuss, sah," was the bland answer of the President.

"But doan' you 'low dat a bank panic proves anyflin' dat might be heeded as a lesson by de culled folks?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sah, I does," answered Brother Gardner. "It proves dat since de palmy days of de Freedman's Buro you nor no odder man has seen a nigger who had a dollar to deposit in a bank or a shillin' to lose by a bank panic. Sot down, Judge, an' rest yer back."



TORONTO.



#### 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 city (in 1870), and "The Toronto Journal of Commerce, ] ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. 

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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, SEPT. 12 1879

#### AWARDS OF JUDGES IN COMPETI-TIVE EXHIBITIONS.

The increasing difficulty which a conscientious judge must feel in awarding prizes, at our annual exhibitions, is becoming very perplexing. The difficulty lies in the necessity of deciding what quality in the things demanding his consideration ought to be deemed most meritorious. A work of art is to be judged as a thing of beauty, by rules which are known and settled. But a thing that has several qualities, including utility, perfection of mechanism, ornamental finish, is too complex to be disposed of on any single set of principles. In such cases, the great object to be kept in view is the purpose for which the thing exhibited is primarily required.

There are many things exhibited on these occasions, for which no adequate means exist, as matters are now arranged, for forming a correct judgment upon. Take stoves as an illustration. A kitchen stove is, first of all, intended as an apparatus for cooking; and that which, in this respect, does its work best, with the least consumption of fuel, which is most easily managed, and is most durable, should be adjudged the best stove. But how are the respective merits of the various cooking stoves to be arrived at? Clearly only by competitive trial. But no such trial takes place; and the various competing stoves have to be pronounced upon in the absence of the only information that could entitle any one to say that one will better perform its part than another. In the absence of a trial before the judges, evidence impartially collected by others, if it were obtainable, would furnish the best ground for a judgment. But such evidence is not obtainable. Certificates, such as patent medicine vendors can get by the score, in favor of the superior qualities of this or that stove, may doubtless be had in abundance; but these are valueless as grounds on which to form a judgment on the respective merits of several competing stoves.

Other and secondary qualities may easily be judged of; but they do not go to the primary purpose and qualities of the stove. The setting or ornamentation of the stove may be to some extent a matter of taste. Some may like the contrast between the white ground metal and the black-washed casting ; and others may insist that the red colored mica is a great addition of beauty. But the attempt to decorate the kitchen by a jewel, in the shape of a many-colored cooking stove, is at best fantastic, and more or less incongruous. It is, if not decoration run mad, decoration out of place. The chances are that the stove will be put into the hands of a cook who will not only neglect its misplaced finery but give its substantial and necessary parts very rough usage. There is yet another, but still secondary test, by which the merits of the stove may be judged. The castings may be of first, second or third quality; its parts may be well fitted together; the necessary finish may be good ; the general build may be stout and promise durability; its equipment may be ample or meagre, good or bad. But even in this latter particular, difficulties will arise; for this quality will depend greatly upon cost, and it is just as essential that cheap stoves should be good as dear ones. A good casting is a needful element in a good stove; but the first requisites are the excellence of the cooking qualities, economy in fuel, simplicity and reasonable durability. The best workmanship would be wasted on a bad form of stove.

But what are the judges to do? They mnst be guided by what they see. They can see the castings, the general make-up, the decorations, when there are any. But they cannot know how the stove will behave in action; how it will perform the purpose for which it is made and purchased. The necessity which forces them to form an opinion upon inadequate data places them in a false position and makes their judgment of little value. It is as if one of our law courts should be required to pass upon the merits of a case without being able to get the evidence most essential to the formation of an opinion thereon. It is obvious that unless the mode of proceeding is changed, the opinions of the judges, at our annual exhibitions, on all similar cases, will come to be of extremely little value. It is of course possible that they may blunder upon a correct conclusion; but there is nothing like certainty that they will do so. Some of them may have had the means of forming an opinion elsewhere upon some one of the subjects between which they are required to decide on the merits; but this partial experience is worse

than none at all, since it inevitably tends to foster prejudice and to preclude a deliberate weighing of merits. Common fame may also serve as the basis of a judgment : but it is at best only heresay evidence, and would not serve for the condemnation or the exculpation of a dog.

And between different classes of stoves different rules of judgment would have to be applied, if we would reach a true conclusion. Decoration of a stove to be placed in the hands of Biddy, in the kitchen, can hardly be regarded as an element of merit; while the tasteful decoration of a parlour stove certainly ought to count for something, and there are conceivable instances in which it ought to sway the judgment. For instance, if two makers of the same kind of stove, showed equal merit in the casting and general make-up, it is obvious that superior decoration, where decoration would be in place, ought to carry the day. But in all cases, the essential working qualities of the stove should be the first consideration; and if there be no adequate means of ascertaining these, nothing but a random judgment is possible.

We have taken the stove not as an implement that stands alone, but as the representative of classes which have to be judged of by the appearance they present, when the only true test of the essential qualities is a competitive trial. Reaping machines. threshing machines, ploughs and a large class of other implements are in the same position. But few of these can be tried thoroughly when on exhibition. There ought to be a trial, when and where a full and fair trial is possible. It ought to be possible to establish a rank of temporary superiority.

A machine which carries off the first prize, in a competitive trial, carried on under conditions equally fair to all, ought to be adjudged the best till it is beaten; just as Hanlan will be treated as the best rower, in three countries, till he is beaten. This would give a solid basis of superiority, and greatly simplify matters. Similar machines which did not enter into competition would go on their own merits. Second best, and third best might still keep their true ground, though they might bring their makers less profit. The injustice that must now often be done, unconsciously, by judges would be reduced to a minimum, for it can never be altogether eliminated from these decisions so long as man is liable to err. Our remarks apply to no exhibition in particular, much less have they reference to any particular instances of mis-judgments. They apply to all exhibitions, where prizes are awarded on competition to assumed superior excellence; and they

show that the whole system on which these judgments proceed requires to be reformed.

#### COMPETITION IN TIMBER WITH NORTHERN EUROPE.

At the time when our own timber trade gives signs of improvement, it is important to know that we are not threatened with any undue competition from the North of Europe : and on this point the facts are reassuring.

Sweden and Denmark find their timber trade with Germany more or less threatened by Bismark's protectionist policy. The Reichstag has under consideration the question of imposing duties on woods more or less manufactured ; and those engaged in the trade are in a state of unpleasant anxiety. The proposed tariff is high, and if it be adopted, it will have a depressing effect on some branches of the lumber trade of Sweden and Denmark. On planed deals the duties would fall with peculiar weight, and would, it is thought, put and end to their importation. The effect would probably be to close some large planing mills in Sweden, where that branch of industry has reached important proportions, and in which large numbers of persons are interested. There are calls for reprisals in the shape of an exceptional tax on German vessels; but they are not likely to be responded to.

Should the proposed new German duties seriously affect the trade with Germany, the result might be to cause Denmark and Sweden to press their woods on other markets at low prices. In this way, Canada might feel the competition. It is important to know if this is likely to occur. The trade is now in a very unsatisfactory condition, in Sweden and Denmark. During the month of June, the quantity exported from the Gulf of Bothnia was about an average, but prices were low. Stocks of red staves, for instance, in the hands of dealers do not increase, and a better price is expected to be realized next spring. Many vessels, steamers and sail, ordinarily engaged in carrying lumber in the interior, are laid up for want of cargoes, and those that find employment get only half the amount of the usual freights. This is regarded as proof of a serious reduction in the production.

In this state of the matter, Canada lumberers have not much to apprehend from North of Europe competition. Besides it is not at all certain that the proposed German duties, if levied, as they probably will be, will reduce the quantity of timber that will be imported. The effect will be to cause the unmanufactured article to be substituted for manufactured. Indeed that is the object aimed at: to cause German labor to be sub-

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stituted for the labor of Denmark and Sweden, in the preparation of timber for use. The attainment of that object need not necessarily decrease the consumption to any appreciable extent; and it is obvious that the condition of the production, in the North of Europe, does not offer any serious menace of competition to Canada. It is possible that the production may be somewhat greater than appearances indicate : that the diminished interior movement of timber there is in part due to a want of purchasers. and that the timber, instead of being brought forward to the seaboard, remains in the interior awaiting a demand. But it is more probable that the cause of the decline of the interior commerce that has been assigned is the true one, and that there has been a great decline of production. This is what might be expected to occur among a prudent population, as a result of the long depression in the lumber trade.

#### THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The Montreal Star contains what purports to be an interview between one of its reporters and Sir Francis Hincks, President of the Consolidated Bank. Sir Francis denied the rumor, said to be in circulation. that the Directors are trying to get proxies to enable them to control the next election of Directors, and keep themselves in office. But he admitted that some of the Directors are purchasing stock, which he thought legitimate, though he had not purchased any himself. The reason given for the purchase is that the stock they now hold was purchased at high figures; and that they hope to lessen their loss by purchasing at low figures now. We cannot agree with Sir Francis that trafficking in the stock is at present legitimate; because, as a general principle, it must be dangerous to transfer the stock of a suspended bank, if it were legally possible to do so. The Consolidated will probably have no difficulty in paving all its debts, without assessing the stockholders on their reserved liability; and therefore no particular harm might come of a transference of stock. But if suspended banks were at liberty to transfer their stock, great evils might happen with a bank in the position of, say, the Mechanics, which cannot pay more than sixty cents in the dollar, without having recourse to the double liability. If transfers of the Mechanics Bank stock could be made, there would be danger that the substantial holders would sell out to men of straw. We believe that, as a matter of fact, no transfers can be made of the stock of a

liquidation. But if transfers are being made, as is reported, they are illegal, and ought to be put a stop to.

Sir Francis denied that false returns had been made, and branded the charge as absurd. What is meant is, we suppose, that the publication of false returns is extremely improbable, and is utterly unworthy of belief. But on another point, he admits the existence of moral turpitude. unknown to the Directors, which might almost be placed on a par with the publication of false returns. "If," he is reported to have said, "any one believes that a bank manager cannot keep the true state of affairs from the directors, that man knows nothing about banking," This was said in defence of the ignorance of the directors that excessive advances had been made to Ascher & Co.; and the conclusion cannot be avoided that this is intended to insinuate that special means were taken by the manager to conceal the real amount of those advances. If so-and we do not wish to express any opinion that would prejudge the case against the late Manager-deception practised on the Directors may morally excuse them, provided they took reasonable precautions to inform themselves. What reasonable precautions would be is a question. If the books showed the true state of these advances, we suspect the Directors would plead ignorance in vain; for it may reasonably be said that they ought to have known what the books showed about so large an account as that of Ascher & Co. The President admits that this and other firms received too much accommodation; and it remains to be seen whether all the blame of this mismanagement rests with the late Manager. Sir Francis, speaking for himself and his fellow Directors, is reported to have said: "We cannot be blamed for people getting more accommodation than they should have got, when we knew nothing about it." But, it will not be denied that, where advances are large, Directors ought to know what they are, and whether they are excessive. They can only excuse their own want of knowledge if it can be shown that they took reasonable pains to find out, and that the truth was fraudulently concealed from them. Of course the term excessive advances must be understood with some reservations. In one sense all advances that prove to be beyond what the receivers are able to repay are excessive; but the best precautions will not prevent losses from this source. Excessive advances must therefore be understood to mean more than a man of average prudence suspended bank, and that all agreements to would make to particular individuals or sell must be contingent on resumption or firms. In this sense, and in any sense, the

advances to Ascher & Co. were excessive; and the validity of the Directors' plea of ignorance must depend upon whether that ignorance was invincible or whether it could have been overcome by reasonable precautions. Whether there are any circumstances that would legally excuse directors on the ground of ignorance is a point on which we do not enter.

#### MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

Although it is perhaps not an idle boast to say that Canada has grown beyond the reproach of the phrase which used to designate her "a wooden country," she is still undeniably a good country for wood; and ought soon to be more widely known than now for ther manufactures of that material.

We already send abroad household furniture, doors and blinds to Great Britain; furniture, &c., to France; these and other goods to the West Indies, Spain and Australia, while our exports of wooden manufactures to the United States amounted in value last year to \$145,635. But the annual value of all these has amounted to but an average of \$281,466 since 1875, while our exports of square timber, sawn lumber and other forest products reached a total of \$89,044,831 in the last four years.

True the United States exports of wooden manufactures only form from a fourth to a third of the timber and lumber they send abroad, as appears from the following figures.

**-	1876.	1877.	18 <sub>7</sub> 8.
Woods of all kinds Furniture and other	\$13,463,422	\$14,785 836	\$12,653,168
Manufictures of wood	3,832,853	3,658,201	4,123,213
	3,032,033	3,030,201	9,143,413

\$17,296,275 \$18 444,037 \$16,776,381

And it is held up by an American journal as an anomaly if not a reproach to that nation that, for three years named, the United States were actually *importers* of wooden goods, principally furniture, to the amounts of \$1,085,849, \$725,503, and \$716,867 for the three years we have named respectively.

Canada has a variety of ornamental woods, apart from the well-known and commonly exported pine and oak. Our walnut, bird's-eye maple, cherry, basswood, ash, are not readily surpassed the world over for purposes of domestic decoration and convenience. Tamarac and hemlock for shipbuilding are well adapted, and now our hickory, ash and elm are finding extended use even abroad for carriage making and for tool handles.

The relative scarcity of wood in Great because of present stagnation abroad, but if we cannot possess the skilled labor to Britain and other European countries, and it is established. To this, the next step for the cheapness of its transport or that of which we must prepare ourselves in the terial is capable. The specimens of furnitis manufactures hence as compared with wood trade is the making of high class of ture now in the Crystal Palace of the

Central America or the East Indies, are considerations sufficient to induce great attention to the claims of ornamental woods for use in fancy work, veneers and the like. A branch of wood work which offers scope to Canadian taste and skill is that of the preparation of panel-work, say for the cabins, state-rooms and other internal fitting for steam or clipper ships built in the United Kingdom. Teak from Ceylon and Java; oak from the Adriatic and from Hindostan, as well as from the Gulf of Mexico; mahogany from Honduras or the West Indies, a wood of which the annual imports into Britain reached 50,000 tons of a value of  $f_{260,000}$  in value sterling, are some of the woods used in England for these and similar purposes.

The Cunard Line, we are told, have brought artisans from France. Belgium and Germany to fit up the cabins of their late steamers, on account of the higher wages demanded by British workmen, whose business it was to fashion and fit in place the handsome foreign hardwoods of their cabins. What is to prevent Canadians from furnishing the material and a deal of the labor for such work? Our woods, admirable for such purpose, can be more cheaply prepared by machinery from material to the manufacturer's hand, instead of his having to procure it from distant places in the Indian ocean. "It is not probably generally known," says the American Journal of Commerce, "that many of the cabins of the ocean steamers are so constructed that they are often upon the arrival of the vessel at tnis side, packed away in cases, and cotton and other light freight stored where the day before large saloons and state-rooms were fitted up with every luxury." And as a proof that our American neighbors are alive to the importance as well as the likelihood of such a branch of manufacture, we find our Chicago contemporary suggesting that the plans of whole cabins could be sent to America, put together according to the design, then taken down and forwarded. carefully packed, to their destination in Glasgow or in Bristol.

It is well-known that within the dozen years before 1876, when building operations in the cities of the United Kingdom were most active, and blocks of houses went up like magic in the manufacturing cities, especially in Scotland, a trade sprung up with this country in matched and planed flooring, doors, sashes, frames and such house-building material, which has continued until now. It is of course less active because of present stagnation abroad, but it is established. To this, the next step for which we must prepare ourselves in the wood trade is the making of high class of

wood furniture for the British market; and that we can please the British taste, is shown by the purchase the other day from Messrs. Hay's Cabinet Manufacturing House, by a wealthy Englishman, of a sideboard, side table and dining furniture, and by numerous other examples since 1864. Common goods, such as ordinary chairs and bedsteads, have long been a staple article of export hence to Glasgow and other British cities, and the trade can be much increased.

A few months ago, a St. John gentleman obtained from British export firms in the drapery and wine and spirit trade orders for a large number of packing cases suited for their respected trades. And it is found that these can be made here and delivered in Britain for a less price than they can be made in that country, and yet leave a good margin of profit for the manufacturer. This business can be extended to embrace the small cases required by buscuit makers. and what the English call oil men, and the delicate little boxes used by perfumers, soap makers, chemists, toy-dealers, and a variety of trades. These last can be packed here in "nests," one inside the other, for shipment; while the larger cases can be, (as has already been done by the New Brunswicker above referred to), packed in "shooks," i. e., their separate sides and ends, tops and bottoms piled flat one upon the other, bound together by ties, and so shipped to save freight space. These separate parts have only to be nailed together on arrival in Britain, and wood or iron bound. If this has been done with success from St. John, what a chance thereis for the like operation by Quebec or O:tawa mill men !

Another direction in which our woods can be used abroad appears to us to be the preparation of veneers or inlaying woods for export. We make and use quantities of walnut, maple, and ash for veneering. These we still buy from the United States, and even France, but though our best walnut is about exhausted, we should be able to export veneers with advantage for use in making delicate objects which our distance from Europe or our inferior skill in inlaid work will not permit of being made here for export. Our production of wood working machinery has more than kept pace with the demand upon it ; we have appliances for reducing wood to the most delicate and admirable shapes and forms. Having, therefore, the material and the machinery, it would be strange if we cannot possess the skilled labor to produce the best results of which the material is capable. The specimens of furni-

Industrial Exhibition bear ample testimony to Canadian ingenuity and workmanship.

#### THE GRANGERS AS MONEY DEALERS

A loan company, under the name of the Grange Trust, has been incorporated, and has taken subscriptions for stock to an uncertain amount. An even million seems to have been the amount aimed at. But as we learn from a circular signed "R. J. Doyle, Sec'y.-Treas. Provisional Board," that the society commenced by blundering. "Some misapprehension," it is explained, "existed between the financial agents and the agents for securing stock, and some stock had been subscribed under the impression that notes could be taken for the first 10 per cent., and that actual payment would not be required.' To straighten out this kink the "directors allowed some considerable amount of additional stock over and above the million to be subscribed, with the view of getting one million dollars actual bona fide subscribed." How much has been so subscribed we are not told.

But if subscribers are not to be allowed to pay the first call in easy promises, they may do so in mortgages up to \$400, where cash cannot be paid. Will this be the bona fide payment which the charter calls for? Will payments so made inspire that confidence which the Trust expects to establish as a means of enabling it to issue bonds? The secretary of this Trnst Company talks glibly about "money sharks," by way of protesting, we suppose, that he has no connection with the common cannibals of 'Change Alley, and that he fully shares Ben Jonson's horror of all "money bawds."

But the brawling Pharisee is here sadly out of place. It is a pity that he should have anything to do with a business that he seems to think discreditable. But then his is a philanthropic part. His mission is to rescue the simple farmer from the deadly grip of the "money shark." He is going to provide some farmers with money, if they first give him money on stock, at "a little over five per cent." Here is the secret. The intended borrower pays \$500 on his stock in the Grange Trust; then the Trust sells bonds to six times that amount at a rate that would make the Company's loan cost only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

In this cheap borrowing lies the secret of the ability to lend cheap. But who will lend the Trust six dollars to a dollar of its capital? We fear the farmers are in danger of being deluded. They had better not go into the business of lending, if they must first commence by borrowing on mortgage to get the wherewithal to pay the first call. The Grangers had better stick to their legit-

imate business, and not allow themselves to horses, cattle, sheep, etc., as well as the be led away by Mr. Doyle's plausible promises.

#### CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

A very marked feature in the business of this Company for the past year is the increase in the number of policies issued and in the amount of its premium receipts over those of any previous year in its history. This continued prosperity during a period of remarkable shrinkage in values of all securities, which had a tendency to create a want of confidence in all public companies, is largely to be accounted for by the liberal plans the Canada Life has adopted in dealing with the public.

This year the policyholders will receive the benefit secured last winter by legislation, as we then pointed out, which gives them 90 per cent. of the profits instead of 75 per cent. previously obtained. Another concession in favor of the public is that of reducing the time within which the validity of a policy becomes indisputable, from five years to two. A policy which has been in force two years is to be considered good thereafter, under all circumstances. change so radical as this compels the Company to exercise the greatest care in accepting applications; and it is not surprising to hear that 143 were rejected last year. The number of policies issued was 1,725 for an aggregate of \$2,956,566, yielding a premium income of \$80,400; this added to renewals and interest receipts made the total income for the year \$743,307. The losses by death, which are exceedingly small, amounted to \$152,020 or about 55 per cent. of the usual expectation of mortality, and \$71,411 less than the interest earned.

The net amount the Company has at risk is \$19,060,516, or nearly seventy per cent. of the amount insured in Canadian companies. The assets have increased \$413,785 and now amount to \$3,734,176. One cannot examine the Company's statement without feeling that its affairs are managed with more than ordinary prudence and sagacity.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The interest in this show continues, and great numbers have visited it during the week. On the day of the Review, 25,000 people were estimated to be present. The awards have been made in some of the departments of manufacturing, and some of the prize takers in woollens were known yesterday. The relative merits of the exhibits in cottons were not decided upon up to the time of going to press. The coming

horticultural display, and a large attendance may also be looked for then.

The first prize for all-wool blankets was carried off by the Cornwall Woollen Manufacturing Company, whose goods were admirable in material and finish. The white blankets manufactured by D. Kitchen of Canning, near Paris, Ontario, were highly commended, and his grey flannels took the second prize. The grey flannels of the St. Hyacinthe, Que. Manufacturing Co., who make these goods and no others, The are mentioned as of excellent quality. Newcastle Woollen Co. likewise show some good flannels

For Winter tweeds of Canadian make, Messrs Barber Bros., Streetsville, were awarded the first prize. In Summer tweeds, Messrs. Moorhouse, Dodds & Co., of Glentay, near Perth, gained the first, and the Auburn Woollen Co. of Peterboro, the second prize. The tweeds from the Sherbrooke Mills, shown by Messrs. Gault & Bros. and which are highly spoken of for novelty and style as well as quality, were ruled out of the competition because not shown by their manufacturer.

The Dundas Cotton Mills have on exhibition tickings, and shirtings. The Montreal Cotton Company, of Valleyfield, Que., which makes bleached cottons, only shows an assortment of these and the Victor Hudon Cotton Mills exhibit unbleached cotton shirtings, &c

In woollen under shirts and drawers, ribbed Mr. John Wardlaw. of Galt, obtained the first prize, and in plain Mr. John Penman of Paris. The latter gentleman exhibits a great variety of really admirable goods : in yarns, mitts, Cardigan jackets and ladies' underwear and extras. An exhibit in this department that deserves more attention than it appears to have received, is that of H. K. Clark of St. Johns, Que., in Ladies and Misses striped merino hose, &c.

The exhibit of machinists and founder's supplies in the main building, made by Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, of this city, challenges atten-This old tion by its extent and completeness. established house demonstrates that it is abreast of the times in all that pertains to a complete hardware stock.

It was intended by the Toronto Wrought Iron Bridge Company to have one of their bridges complete and on exhibition on the Fair grounds. The non-receipt of the iron for the purpose unfortunately prevented this purpose being carried into effect

The Gibson Leather Company of Fredericton N. B., make a noteworthy display of enamelled and patent leathers, for carriages, furniture or boots and shoes. They produce a variety of colors in these goods, and have a large range of samples.

F. Hall & Son, Brockville and Toronto, are Canadian manufacturers of gloves and mitts of kid, buckskin, sheep and goat skin. The dura-bility of their goods has already been tested; their style and finish are shown in the handsome display of the firm.

A considerable variety of leather goods is shown in the main building. Mr. John Hallam has an exhibit of colored leathers of different kinds made by William Armstrong of Oakville; including black and colored enamel, &c., &c. Mr.F. E. Dixon, of this city, has, on the ground floor, a neat and compact display of belting leathers of excellent color and quality. Upstairs, the Dominion Belt and Hose Company of Mr. J. D. McArthur, shows oak-tanned belting, lace leather and sole leather, which is largely superseding the American article. Porter & Savage of Montreal also exhibit in this class.

The display of leather trunks, harness and saddlery ware, made by Messrs. Lugsdin & Bar week will witness the completed entries of nett, in the first gallery, is very attractive; and that of Messrs. J. & J. Lugsdin, at the eastern end, in furs and hats, decidedly creditable. In the department of furs, Messrs. Renfrew, of Quebec, make an elegant display on the ground floor, which includes some rare and costly goods.

One's eye is bewildered on reaching the west end by 300 different glass cases coutaining 300 different specimens of Christie Brown & Cos., biscuits, crackers and cakes. It is to be hoped the serious fire in the premises of this firm will not long interrupt their operations.

Messrs. Barber & Ellis manufacturing sationers of this city, show books, news and wrapping papers, and a collection of envelopes of all qualities and sizes, made at their mills.

#### MONTREAL EXPORTS.

The exports from Montreal for the month of July, were \$3,206,438 in value, against \$2,502,-095 for July, 1878, an increase of \$704,343. The value of goods the produce of Canada was \$2,235,059, compared with \$1,747,815 in the corresponding month last year. The principal increase is in phosphates, ashes, lumber, (under the heading planks, boards and joists), live stock, butter, cheese, meats (bacon, hams, beef, pork, mutton), wheat and flour. The shipments of live stock to European ports from Montreal are far ahead of those of last season. From January 1st to August 31st, the comparison is as follows:

<b>A</b> .	1879.	1878.
Cattle	17,459	10,841
Queep	53,500	21,088
	1,334	844
Horses	232	428

Last week's exports from Montreal included several hundred barrels of potatoes for England, which will probably find a ready sale owing to the deficiency of the crop there.

Eight ship loads of lumber have been despatched from Hochelaga, a suburb of Montreal, during the past four weeks, principally for Buenos Ayres, and more ships are being loaded. This welcome awakening of a dormant trade which some years ago was active, is no doubt assisted by the fact that the freight, which in 1877 cost \$30 per 1,000 ft. and in 1878 \$25, can now be obtained at \$14 and \$15.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION .- Un. usual interest and public spirit appear to be developed in view of the Provincial Exhibition for Nova Scotia, to be held in Halifax on the 30th inst. and following days. The papers state that everything indicates that the show will be the best ever held in Nova Scotia. The new Exhibition building-the first permanent building of the kind ever erected in Halifax-is nearly completed and is well adapted to its purpose. The sum of \$20,000, placed at the disposal of the Committee for the erection of buildings and the preparation of the grounds, is deemed inadequate to carry out the plans at first proposed. It is intended to economize by constructing temporary cattle stalls instead of permanent stalls in sections as first intended.

There are numerous applications, we are glad to learn, from Upper Province manufacturers for leave to exhibit. These will be complied with

wish first to provide for all Nova Scotia exhibits. It is to be hoped that it may be found possible to admit applicants from other sections of the Dominion. Otherwise, a provincial show lacks one of the most stimulating and interesting features. It is by seeing what is going on around us that we learn wherein we are ourselves deficient, or wherein we excel. And the authorities of the Fair may be certain that exhibits from a distance are more than likely to increase the attendance and thereby add, not only to their revenues, but to the importance and educational results of their enterprise.

-Will the farmer's favorite daughter, or his wife, or any one who has influence over him, exert that influence this autumn to get him to accept the current prices for his grain, instead of holding it till it reaches the figure which he. with his generally limited knowledge of merely local markets, thinks it ought to bring. The more experienced and sensible ones among them know that it is a risky and unsatisfying, often a losing game, to hold for higher prices. Besides, it is neither politic nor honest to keep wheat or barley a year, and make the storekeeper whom they may owe, wait that long for his pay. The risks run by holding grain till navigation has closed, of fire, of ligthning, of shrinkage, of rate, and other vermin, are not justified by the indefinite hope of a higher price.

-The Montreal Stock Market has been very fluctuating since last week. Up to Monday the bulls managed to support the market fairly well, but on the afternoon of that day and Tuesday prices dropped all round. Wednesday afternoon the market was higher for the leading securities but cannot be called firm. Bank of Montreal sold from 1311 up to 1321 but dropped back to 1311; Toronto quiet on Wednesday at 1121 and Merchants firmer at 79, an advance of }; Commerce steady at 1112, and Montreal Telegraph weak and inactive at 891 bid, 903 asked. The money market steady; commercial paper is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, and loans on collaterals are made at about 6 per cent, on call and 7 on time.

-Mr. Cornelius Walford, of England actuary and author, will address the Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest, which meets at Chicago, on the 17th inst. His subject will be, The Modern Practice of Fire Insurance, and will be directed more especially to its practice in this country. He will show how far underwriting is a mere business and how far it partakes of the scientific element. Something of practical and valuable interest may be expected from Mr. Walford.

-The requisite capital for the proposed Sugar Refinery at Halifax has been, we understand, fully subscriberd. At a meeting of the subscribers Messrs. R. Boak, R. I. Hart, M. Dwyer, Thos. A. Ritchie, J. J. Bremner, As far as space will permit, but the Committee E. P. Archbold and James Butler were chosen

to take charge of the scheme until a formal organization shall be effected under the General Incorporation Act. The committee are to call in 25 per cent. of the stock, and will select a site & c., subject of course to the approval of a general meeting.

-The Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., has declared a dividend for the half year ending August 31st. at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum

-Exchange Bank bills are selling in Montreal at 98c. on the dollar, Ville Marie at 91c. Consolidated at goc. and Mechanics at 30c.

-The Montreal Building Association declares no dividend for the current half yearly period.

#### meetings."

#### CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The thirty-second annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company took place in its offices, Hamilton on Tuesday the oth of September, Mr. A. G. Ramsay the President, occupied the chair. The following gentlemen were present:-Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice President; Very Rev. Canon Innes, of London; Messrs Thomas Swinyard, Adam Brown, John Stuart, Jas. Osborne, Dennis Moore, John Riddel, George A. Young, Alex. Bruce, Walter R. Macdonald, James H. Mills, W. F. Burton, George A. Cox, General Agent in Ontario: Campbell Ferrie, N. Merritt (Niagara), R. H. Hills, Secretary, J. W. Marling, Superintendent of Agencies; J. D. Henderson, agent at Toronto.

The President called on the Secretary to read the notice calling the meeting, as well as min-utes of previous meetings, which he did, and the minutes were confirmed. The following is the annual report of the Board of Directors :---

#### Report.

In coming before the shareholders upon the occasion of their 32nd annual meeting, the Directors are able to report the undiminished prosperity and success of the Company, and to point to the business of the year as the best evidence of the confidence which it erjoys. The fact that during a period of unexampled general depression in nearly every branch of trade and commerce, a larger business was transacted by our Company than in any previous year, is conclusive proof of the strong hold which the Canada Life maintains on public confidence.

The assurances offered to the Company dur. ing the year were 2010 for \$3,428,714,a sum never before reached by this or any other Company in Canada. There were declined 143 applications for assurances of \$259 500 upon the lives of which the Board did not deem it prudent to undertake the risks.

The number of policies actually issued was 1,725, for assurances of \$2,956,566 upon which the new premium income was \$80,399.60. The income of the year was \$743,307,13 of which \$203,640,20 arose from interest alone.

The risks at the close of the year on 30th April last were under 11,387 policies upon 9,636 lives for \$19,060,516.10 of assurances, or more than a fifth of the whole life assurance busine a of the Dominion.

The deaths during the year were covered by

assurances for \$152,020.76 the mortality expect- By Write ed and provided for, however, being \$267,397.31.

The Assets of the Company now amount to the large sum of \$3,734,176.40, and the sound character of the investments will be observed by a reference to the accounts now submitted, in which it will be noticed that no less than \$1,-944,523.91 are in Municipal and other Debenture Securities of the best class.

The act for the Amendment of the Company's Charter, of which the shareholders approved upon 17th February last, having been duly pas-sed by Parliament at its last Session, is now in operation. Its provision for an increase of the share of profits to be hereafter allotted to the policy-holders from 75 per cent. to not less than go per cent. of the profits has already given much satisfaction, and will undoubtedly result favourably upon the further business of the Company.

With the view of further simplifying the terms of policies, and adding to their value in the hands of holders thereof, the Company, in 1864, adopted the practice of making policies indisputable upon any ground whatever, after they had been in force for five years and age had been proved ; and having since then found that concession one which has met with very general approval, the Directors have been led to consider whether they could not with prudence and safety reduce the term of five years, and it has been resolved that policies shall hereafter be similarly indisputable after they have been in force for two years only. The division of the five years' profits of the

Company takes place next year, and the Directors are warranted in expecting that they will again prove of a very favourable and satisfactory character.

A dividend of 15 per cent. per annum upon the capital stock has been paid during the year, leaving, at the 30th of April, a balance of \$89,-

722.34 at the credit of the proprietors' account. By the death of Mr. Thos. C. Kerr, in November last, the Board was deprived of the services of a highly esteemed colleague and friend, who had for a very long period, taken a warm interest in the welfare and progress of the Company. To fill the vacancy thus created, the Directors elected the Hon. Sir. Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., whose very high character and prominent public position will prove of much value and benefit to the institution. Mr. N. Merritt, one of the original Directors of the Company, was also re elected to a seat at the Board during the year. The other Directors, who retire by rotation, are Messrs. John Stuart, Dennis Moore, Wm. Hendrie, G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., and A. G. Ramsay, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

(Signed,)

A.	G.	RAMSAY,
		President.

#### R. HILLS. Secretary.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont., Sep. 1st., 1879. STATEMENT of Receipts and payments of the

Canada Life Assurance Company, for the 32nd year ending 30th April, 1879:-Receipts. To Balance as at 30th April, 1878\$3,074,110 31 To Premiums received on new Policies and Renewals..... To Extra Risks..... 538,139 88 1,108 26 To Fines ..... 418 79 To Interest earned on Investments,

#### and profit on sale of Debentures, &c..... 203,640 20 \$3,817,417 4 Payments.

suspended, written off.....

1	By Written off Investments, being		
	depreciation upon Assets	7,592	~ 2
1	By Re-Assurance Premiums	2,955	
	By Claims by Death and Matured	-1955	vy
ł	Endowments	132,229	27
	By Cancelled (purchased) Policies	21,763	~/
I	By Annuities	648	90
	By Profits of Mutual Branch-	040	00
	"Bonus," \$10,685 16		
I	"Cash," 7,691 67		
ļ	"Diminution of Pre-		
I	miums 34,455 07		
l		52,731	•
l	By Dividends on Stock	18,750	
	By Balance of Assets as per Gen-	10,750	00
l	eral Abstract of Assets and Li-		
l	obilition	3,454,172	80
		3,434,1/2	00
	8	3.817,417	
	(Signed), A. G. RA	MSAY.	44
	P	resident.	
	R. Hills,	-	
	S	ecretary.	
	Audited and approved,		
	J. SYDNEY CROCKE	R. Auditor	
	General abstract of the assets at	nd habiliti	ies
ļ	of the Canada Life Assurance Cor 30th April, 1879 :	npany, as	at
	Assets.		
	Cash on hand, \$10.81, and in bank		
,	\$5,507.12\$	6,511	93
1	Mortgages on real estate (value in	-	
,	account	634,402	42
•	Debentures, value in account	- · · ·	
	City \$331,387 85		
	Town 518,424 74		

Mortgages on real estate (value in		55
account	634,402	42
Debentures, value in account	5171	т-
City \$331,387 85		
Town 518,424 74		
County 335.060 44		
Township		
Village		
Harbour of Montreal 113,273 /3		
Dominion Telegraph		
Company 38,471 02		
Ontario Government		
(subsidy) 5,681 91		
	1,944,523	
Bank stock (Montreal)	28,000	
Loans on policies	215,751	
Stocks dec	171,262	
Ground rents (present value)	23,804	
Real estate-Hamilton, Montreal,		
and Toronto properties	180,000	00
Liens on half-credit policies in		
force	245,718	70
Agency balances and suspense ac-		/-
count	1,497	58
Office furniture	2,700	
-		
		1

#### Other Assets

\$3,454,172 80

Other Assets.	
Cash in agents' and others' hands, includ- cluding receipts held by them for premiums which have since been accounted for\$137,600,69 Half yearly and quarter- ly premiums secured on policies and pay- able within 9 months 95,969 11	
233,569 80 Deduct 10 per cent. for cost of collecting 23,357 00	
Accrued interest on debentures &c.	210,212 80 69,790 80
Liabilities.	3,734,176 40
Capital stock paid up\$	125,000 00

01/1417	44	Capital stock paid up\$	125,000	00
115,803	68	Assurance funds	89,722	34
10,769	79	Note.—From this falls to be deducted \$56,600.18 as it is paid	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5~

	1
	for claims not fully due; or for
7,592 92	which claimants had not present-
2,955 09	ed valid discharges at 30th April.
	1879, nearly all since paid.
2,229 27	Annuity funds
1,763 90	Declared profits upon Mutual as-
648 00	surances 462.310 26
	NOTE.—From this falls to be
	deducted \$9,327.75 as it is paid
	for vested profits on the above
	unpaid claims, and "Cash" and
	"Diminution" profits unpaid at
2,731 90	
8,750 00	Reserve profit on Mutual policies 31,531,61
	\$3,454,172 80
4,172 80	(Signed), A. G. RAMSAY,
	President.
<b>,417 44</b>	R. Hills,
	Secretary.
ent.	The Canada, Life Assurance Com.)
	pany, Hamilton, 27th August, 1870.
ary.	Audited and approved,
••	(Signed), J. SYDNEY CROCKFR,
ditor.	Auditor.
abilities	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS. We hereby certify that we have carefully examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the "General Abstract of Assets and Liabilities to 30th April last," and find the same to be correct, and have also verified the

balance of cash on hand and in bank. (Signed.) F. W. Ga'es, James Osborne, John Stuart, Dennis Moore. Canada Life Buildings, Hamilton, 4th August, 1879.

#### AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1879.

To the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company:

Gentlemen,-After careful examination of the books of account and vouchers of the Canada Life Assurance Company for the year ending 30th April, 1879, I found them to be perfectly correct in every respect. The cash balance, after deducting the outstanding cheques as stated in the Company's ledger, corresponds with the banker's balance.

The statements of receipts and payments, and assets and liabilities, to the 30th April last, herewith submitted, have been compared with the ledger balances, and are certified as correct.

The debentures, mortgages and other securities have been examined in detail by me and compared with the several schedules, also submitted herewith, with which they agree, and with the amounts also of the investment funds represented in the ledger accounts at the above date.

I have much pleasure in noting the still great-ly increasing business of the Company, and that the annual interest on investments (\$203,-640 20) alone, actually exceeds the total amount of death claims for the year by so large a sum as \$71,410,93; circumstances on which I may safely venture to co gratulate both the insurers and the shareholders in the Company.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your

very faithful servant, (Signed,) J. SYDNEY CROCKER, Auditor. CANADA LIFE OFFICES, Hamilton, 27th Aug.,

1879. Mr. Ramsay, the President, rose to move the adoption of the report, in doing which he spoke as follows :--- "It is very encouraging indeed to the Directors and to the officers of the Company to be able to again meet the stockholders with a report of another most prosperous and successful year such as must be satisfactory to them and to the policyholders. While the Dominion is still unhappily suffering from the trying commercial depression which has now for so long a time embarrassed its trade and prosperity, as it has done those of nearly every other civilized country, it is certainly remarkable that the Canada Life Assurance Company should be able to say that the volume of business transacted by it last year is greater than it ever was before, and it may be hoped that that may be one of the indications of that gradual return of the better times for which we have all been so anxiously looking, and to which the present year's favourable crop in Canada must certainly to a considerable extent contribute.

"As will have been observed by the report and accounts before the meeting the assurance tisks of the Company now amount to nearly twenty million dollars, and the confidence which the Company enjoys is evinced by the fact that of persons previously assured with it and in a position to judge of its merits and advantages, about one in every five has at some time or another again patronized the Company by taking further assurance with it. It is the Constant aim and desire of the Directors to add to the satisfaction of assurers by every prudent Concession and modification of the terms of their policies, and by increasing the advantages and facilities which the Company's policies afford to their holders; and it will be observed by the report that after fifteen years' experience of the practice they adopted in 1864, of making all Policies indisputable where age has been proved, after they have been in force for five years, the Board has felt warranted in now reducing the term from five years to two years. Policies, therefore, where age has been proved, are now made indisputable on any ground whatever after they have been in force for two years, and Certificates of indisputability may now be obtained by policyholders entitled to them. The income of the Company during last year reached the very considerable sum of \$743,307, or over 2,000 per day, an amount which enables it to take advantage of the best class of investments for large sums, such as smaller institutions are precluded from availing themselves of. There will be noticed for the first time, I think, in our accounts an item of \$7,592 written off for de-preciation upon assets, and I take the oppor-tunity of the state of the state a sum tunity of explaining that \$6,000 of that is a sum which we have written off the bank stock held by the Company, so as to keep it at its actual market value as an asset at the time. The further sum of \$1,592 arose upon the realization of a real estate mortgage which had resulted unfavourably, and as that has been the only loss of principal which the Company has sustained upon any loan made for the last twenty years, I dare say the shareholders will agree with us in thinking it is only remarkable that it should have been so trivial. The custody of the Company's securities, as well as of its valuable re-cords and books, is a subject to which the Board at all times gives its care and attention, and the vault and safe accommodation of our present building, as well as the office requirements generally, having for some time back been found altogether inadequate to its increased requirements, the Board will at some early date have to take up the subject of such alterations upon the present building as will give increased accommodation in these respects. By the amendments made to the Company's Act of Parliament last session, alluded to in the Directors' report, the shareholders will remark that the share of the profits to be given to policy holders has been increased from 75 per cent, to 90 per cent., a liberal proportion, not exceeded by any other, a liberal proportion, at far already other similar Company, and from the already large resources of the Canada Life, likely to prove highly beneficial to assurers. As the div-lision of the current 5 years' profits will take place after 30th April next, persons who take out policies before then will be entitled to share in these statements of advantage in these, and that is so important an advantage to them that the large number who will Ca doubtless avail themselves of it is likely to add very considerably to the cat business of the company. The minimum sys-it.

tem of assurance adopted by this company a few years ago continues to attract a large share of business to it. By that system the rates of premium are so moderate in amount that assurers can at once secure policies for sums of an average of about \$1,300, for the same premium as would be charged by other companies for \$1,000, and as the advantages of that system cannot be offered by other companies, which, from their youth and other causes, cannot adopt it, the attack of such companies are largely directed against it. By them it is said that the sums in our policies may be largely reduced, from our profits not reaching a bonus rate of 11 per cent. per annum, but apart from the fact that the profits have for the past 30 years been over 2 per cent. per annum, it may be stated that, even if the prognostications of these rival companies were realized, as it would take some 20 to 24 years before our \$1,300 of assurance could be reduced to the \$1.000 of the other companies, a little intelligent consideration of the question will readily satisfy assurers of the advantages offered by the minimum system. I shall, as usual, be very much gratified to afford any further explanation which any shareholder may desire in reference to the affairs of the company, and beg formally to move the adoption of the report of the Directors now before you."

Mr. F. W. Gates, the Vice-President, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

#### VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Geo. A. Cox moved a vote of thanks to the Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company during the past year. The mover said it gave him great pleasure to be present at the meeting. He alluded in congratulatory terms to the confidence subsisting between the Directors and the management. The report he characterized as one of which everybody had good reason to be proud.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. H. Mills and unanimously carried.

Mr. Adam Brown moved "that the thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. Ramsay and and the other officers of the Company for their zeal attention and faithful services rendered to the Company." Mr. Brown said it gave him great pleasure to move the resolution. The report submitted was really a marvellous one. Notwithstanding the depression which had ex. Life, who were proverbial all over the country for their courtesy and efficiency.

Mr. John Riddell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. Canon Innes moved the appointment of Messrs Riddell and George A. Young as scrutineers of votes for the election of Directors in the room of the seven retiring, and that the poll shall now be opened and be closed upon five minutes elapsing without a vote, and that each scrutineer be paid \$10 for his services.

Mr. Thomas Swinyard seconded the motion which was carried.

The balloting was then proceeded with and it resulted in the re-election of the following Board of Directors:—

For a period of four years—John Stuart, Hamilton : Dennis Moore, Hamilton ; William Hendrie, Hamilton ; G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P, Kingston ; A. G. Ramsay, Hamilton.

For a period of three years—Mr. N. Merritt, Niagara.

For a period of one year—The Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G.

The President having been requested to vacate the chair, and the Rev. Canon Innes to take

Mr. Alex. Bruce, seconded by Mr. Jas. Osborne, moved a vote of thanks to the President for his conduct in the chair.

This was unanimously accorded, and after an appropriate acknowledge by Mr. Ramsay, the meeting adjourned.

#### MEETIMG OF DIRECTORS,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held in the Board Room, Mr. A. G. Ramsay was re-elected President and Mr. F W. Gates, Vice-President.

—A young lady graduate in a neighboring county, read an essay entitled "Employment of Time. Her composition was based on the text, "Time wasted is existence; used, is life." The next day she purchased eight ounces of zephyr, of different shades, and commenced working a sky-blue dog with sea-green ears and a pink tail, on a piece of yellow canvas. She expects to have it done by next Christmas.— Norristown Herald.

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, oth. Sept. 1879.

A marked improvement in some lines of the wholesale trade is observable this week. Groceries have been in active demand and large sales of teas have been made, while the country demand for smaller quantities of groceries of all kinds has been heavy. Hardware has met with a good demand at advanced prices. The request for leather and advances in its prices have prevented the decline in hides which was looked for this week. In grain there has been nothing nothing doing and althought the shipments of wheat this week has been large it is mostly of American wheat in bond. Flour has been in better demand and more business done at higher rates. In wool there has been an improved demand. Provisions have been fairly active and more disposition is now shown to buy lots for shipment. Ashes are steady.

ASHES.—Pots—There has been a pretty active demand this week for ashes and full prices were obtained. Firsts selling from \$3.80 to \$3.85, market closing easier at \$3.25; Pearls—There has not been much demand this week and prices are somewhat easier than this day week, sales reported \$5.60 to \$5.62} for Firsts. Stocks at present in store are Pots 1183 brls., Pearls 73 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES,—Business remains quite, manufacturers are still busy filling their fall orders but would like to see a good prospect ahead. Meantime prices of stock keep firm and in some instances advancing. We quote Mens Kip Boots \$2.50 to \$3.09; ditto French Calf \$3.25 to 3.75; ditto Buff Congress \$1.75 to \$2.25; ditto Split Brogans 90c. to \$1.00. Boys Split Brogans 75c. to 90c.; ditto Buff and Pebbled Congress \$1.25 to \$1.50. Womens Buff and Pebbled Balmorals \$1.10 to \$1.50; ditto Prunella Boots 50c. to \$1.50. Misses Buff and Pebbled Balmorals 90c. to \$1.15; ditto Prunella Balmorals 70c. to \$1.20.

CATTLE.—The demand for shipping cattle seemed to have slackened off yesterday and sales were few compared to some weeks past ranging from 4c. to 5c. Animals for the local wants of Butchers brought from  $2\frac{1}{3}c$ . to  $4\frac{1}{3}c$ . with moderate demand. Hogs were in fair supply and a large number changed hands at from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. live weight.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The market has been quiet, and business for the most part has been quite of a retail character, prices are firm, with an upward tendency, but are nominally unchanged. No decline need now be looked for this season. We quote Bi Carb Soda, \$2.90 to 3.00; Soda Ash \$1.40 to 1.75; Bi Chromate of Potash \$10.50 to 12.50; Borax, 10 to 12c; Cream Tartar Crystals, 241 to 26c; ditto ground 261 to 28c; Wt Caustic Soda, \$2.15 to 2.25; Sugar of Lead, 11 to 12c; Bleaching Powder, \$1.30 to 1.40; Alum, \$1.65 to 1.75; Copperas, 90c to \$1; Sulphur, 2<sup>3</sup> to 3c; Roll Sulphur, 2<sup>1</sup> to 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c; Sulphur,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 3c; Foll Sulphur,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; Epsom Salts, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.50; Sal Soda, per 100 lbs., 95c to \$1.00; Saltpetre, per keg, \$8.50 to 9.00; Sulphate of Copper, 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; Whiting, 50 to 55c per cwt; Opium \$5.25 to 5.50; Quinine \$4.20 to 4.30 per oz; Iodide oo Potassium, \$6.00 to 6.25 per lb; Bromide of Potassium 43 to 48c per lb; Morphine \$2.75 to 2.90 per oz.; Castor Oil 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Cod Liver Oil Newfid. occ to \$1. In per sal. Oil, Newfld., 95c to \$1.10 per gal.

DRY Goods .- The past has been rather a quiet week in the dry goods trade. Orders in hand have been pretty well filled, and there have been very few buyers in the city. The fall trade so far as it has gone, has hardly come up to expectations, but about the middle of the month much more animation is looked for, and merchants feel confident that the seasons business will be quite equal to last year. Collec. tions are still the subject of complaint, but a decided improvement in this respect is looked for about the end of the month.

FISH.—Are only coming in in limited quantities and the market keeps very firm. We quote Dry Cod \$4.25 to 4.50; cash, according to size of lot. Green Cod.-None in market. Magdalen Islands Herrings, \$3.50 to 3.75; according to quality. Salmon is firm and late prices fully sustained viz., \$16. \$15. and \$14.00; for Nos. I. 2. and 3. respectively.

FREIGHTS .- Ocean tonnage has not been much asked for, rates are steadily advancing, The latest engagements for heavy grain by steamers and iron clippers for London, Liverpool and Glasgow, were at 5/ to 9/. Steamers and sailing vessels for direct ports 5/3 to 5/9 and for for flour 2/3. Butter and Cheese 3/3 to 5/3 and  $10^{-1}$ for flour 2/3. Butter and Cheese 35/ for gross ton, Potashes 20/ and Pearls 25/.

FLOUR.---Receipts for the past week 17,413 bris. total receipts from 1st January to date 497,819 brls. being a decrease of 77,499 brls. on the receipts for the same period of 1878. Shipments during the week 16,325 brls; shipments from 1st. January to date 436,382 bils, simplents increase of 29,380 bils on the shipments for the same period of last year. There has been an im-proved demand for flour during the past week and prices have generally strengthened, some kinds of flour, such Spring Extra and Strong Bakers' flour, have been scarce and in few hands, who have been asking and obtaining outside prices. A larger business would have been done only for the scarcity, and at the close the market for the scarcity, and at the close the market had a decided upward tendency. We quote Superior Extra, \$5.05 to \$5.20; Extra Super-fine, \$4.95; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, new ground \$4.85 to \$4.90; Superfine, \$4.55 to \$4.60; Strong Bakers' Flour \$5.00 to \$5.25; Fine, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Middlings, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.10; Ontario Bags, \$2.32‡ to \$2.37‡. Meals—The market is quiet but firm. Oatmeal, \$4.75 to \$4.80. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per tri.

GRAIN.-What -Receipts for the past week, 501,607 bush.; total receipts for the past week, to date, 6,546,706 bush.; being an increase of 2,388,947 bush. on the receipts for the same period of 1878; shipments during the week, 408,650 bush.; total shipments from 1st Janu-

same period of 1878. There is nothing closing in this year's crop. Canada Spring is quoted about \$1.00 to 1.03; but in the absence of transactions that price is nominal. Maize is quoted about 45 to 45c; Oats-This year's crop is offering to arrive at 31 to 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>C. Feas are offered at 75c per 66 lbs., afloat. Rye is quoted at 60c; in the absence of transactions these quotations are to a great extent nominal.

HIDES AND PELTS .- Contrary to expectations, there has been no decline in the price of hides, the market has taken a turn, and is very firm, with upward tendency. We still quote \$8, 7, and 6 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, but we understand that in some cases higher prices have been paid for No. I, and if holders would sell on time, instead of only making cash sales, there would have been an advance all round. Lambskins 55 to Goc.

GROCERIES.-Teas.-There has been quite an excitement in the tea market, and sales have been large, both in lines, and in small lots to the country trade. Old Japans brought from to 50c; Gungowder 27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 50c; Hyson 20 to 50c; Sungowder 27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 50c; Hyson 20 to 45c.; Young Hyson 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 50c; Twankay 17 to 20c; Congou 22 to 50c; Souchongs 27<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 6oc. Coffee .-- There has been a fair demand for small lots, and the market is moderately for small lots, and the market is moderately firm, especially for Java. We quote Mocha 28 to 31c; Java 27 to 29c; Maracaibo 20 to 22c; Laguayra 20 to 21c; Rio 15 to 18c; Jamaica 17 to 19 cents. Sugar.—There has been a fair demand for refined, though not so large as some weeks ago. are Prices easier but can hardly be quoted lower. We quote Paris syrups of to gac; Granulated, 84 to 8§; Yellows, 74 to 8c. There is a little Scotch refined in the market offered at 7 to 7 c. In Raw sugar there has not been much doing, some small sales of Barbadoes have been made from 63 to 62; but nothing reported in any other kind. Molasses are a shade firmer, and some fair sales have been made within our range of quotations. Barbadoes, 27 to 30c; Sugar house, lbs 22 to 23c; Trinidad, 221 to 24c; Muscovado, 271 to 30c; Porto Rico, 25 to 27c. Rice is steady at \$4.10 to 4.25; according to sample. Tapioca, 8 to 9½c; Arrow Root, 11 to 15c. Spices.—The market for most kinds is firm with a good consumptive demand prevailing at our figures. Black pepper, 83 to 9c; White pepper, 14 to 16c: Allspice, 14 to 15c; Cloves 4 to 5c; Cassia, 12 to 14c; Nutmegs, 65 to 85; African ginger, 6 to 7c; Jamaica ginger, 20 to 25c; Mace, 60 to 75; Chillies, 8 to 9c. Fruit.—There s not much new fruit as yet in the market, but is looked for every day and is likely to find a ready sale as much of the old stock has been cleared out. Our quotations at present are for Loose Muscatel raisins \$1.371 to \$1.50; Layer Raisins, \$1.30 to \$1.45; London Layers, \$1.80 to \$2.00; New Valencias, 64 to 7c; New Sultanas, 8 to gc; New Currants, 31 to 41c. No figs or prunes in market. Tarragona Almonds, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 14c; Filberts, 7 to 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c Walnuts, Bordeaux, 7 to 8c; ditto Grenoble, 10; to ITC.

HARDWARE.-Business all round seems to be showing signs of improvement and a better feeling seems to prevail, prices in certain lines have considerably advanced in prices which have a fair chance of being maintained, There have been large sales of Pig Iron within our range of quotations which high rates of Freight are likely still further to advance. We quote Pig Iron, per ton, Georthshire \$18.50 to 19.00; Summerlee \$18.00 to 18 00; Carnbroe, \$17.50 to 18.00; Eglinton, \$17.00 to 17.50; Hematite, \$25.00 to 26.00. bars. per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.75 to 1.80; best ditto, \$2.25 to 2.45; Swedes and Norway, \$4.50405,050 cusn.; total singunents from 1st Janu-ary to date, 5,786,540 bush., being an increase of 2,058,171 bushels on the shipments for the \$3.25 to 3.40; Garth, and Penn \$3.25 to 3.40; anything like an active demand.

Hatton, \$3.00 to 3.25. Tin Plates, per bos. Charcoal I C, \$6.00 to 6.75; ditto I X \$8.00 to 8.75; ditto D.C. \$5.25 to 5.75; Coke, I C, \$5.25 to 5.50; Tinned Sheets, charcoal, best No. 26, 123 to 130; Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No. 28, 74 to 8.0 per b Monte Sheets, best brands, No. 28, 71 to 8 c per lb. Hoops and Bands per 100 lbs., \$2.40 to 2.60: Sheets, best brands, \$2.50 W 2.75; Boiler Plates, ordinary, brands \$2.50 W \$2.60 ; best ditto, \$3.25 to 3.50 ; Cut Nails, 2D, \$2.00; Dest ditto, \$3.25 to 3.50; Cut Nails, 2
Lath, \$4.25 ditto 2½ to 4c; shingle, \$3.50; ditto 5 D to 6, \$3.40; ditto 8 \$3.15; ditto 12 and larger, \$2.85] Pressed Spikes \$4 to 4.75. Lead pig, per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to 4.60; sheet \$5.50 to 6.00; Bar, \$6.00 to 6.50; Shot, ditto \$6.50; ditto \$6.50; ditto \$6.50 to 7.00; Steel, cast per lb., 12 to 14c; spring per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to 4.50; Sleighshoe, \$2.75 to 3.00; tire, ditto \$3.25 to 3.50; Ingot im \$18.00 to 20.00; Ingot copper \$19.50 to 51.00; Horse Shoes per 100 lbs \$3.75 to \$4.25; Prove Coil Chain, \$ in., \$4.75 to \$4.25; Prove to 8.00; Anvils, to to IIC; Wire, per bundle of a bas, \$100 to 100 63 lbs., \$1.90 to 2.00.

LEATHER.-The demand continues active for nearly all descriptions of stock while prices are firm with upward tendency. The supply if quite ample for the wants of the trade, though the large surplus which formerly tended to de press prices is being gradually worked off. Lar sales have been made of Spanish Sole at ful prices, and Upper and Splits have moved of more freely. We quote Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1, B.A., 22 to 23c. ; ditto No. 2 B.A., 20 10 No. I, B.A., 22 to 23c.; ditto No. 2 B.A., 20 <sup>10</sup> 21C; No. I Ordinary 21 to 22C; No. 3 ditto 19 to 20C; Zanzibar, ditto No. 1., 19 to 20C; ditto No. 2, 17 to 18C; Buffalo Sole No I, 18 to 20C; ditto No. 2, 16 to 17C; Hemlock slaughter, No. I, 22 to 24C; Wazed Upper, light and medium, 34 to 37C; ditto, heavy, 32 to 272c; ditto, small, 18 to 24C; Calfskins, (27 to 36 lbs.,) 40 to 60c per lb., ditto (18 to 26 lbs.) 40 to 55C per lb; Sheepskin liningt. 20 to 40 to 55c per lb; Sheepskin linings, 20 to 30c; Harness, 22 to 28c; Buffed cow, 12 to 15c; Enamelled cow, 15 to 16c; Patent com 15 to 16c; Pebbled cow 12 to 141c; Rough 22 to 24C.

OILS .- 7 he market is well supplied with fish oils, and some forced sales have been made of small consignments from the Gulf at rather lower prices than our quotations. We quote Cod oil Nfd. 40c. and Hifx. 37 'c.; Seal pale 40c; ditto straw 25c 'ditto straw 25 ditto straw 35c.; ditto steam refined 43c. Petro letm-The market is very firm at the recent advance in price, the demand has only been moderate most people having got in supplies last month before the rise took place. We continue to quote car lots 12c; five barrell lot 12fc. 13c.; and single brls. 13c. to 13fc. per wine measure gallon. Linseed Oil Raw 62c. to 63C.; ditto Boiled 66c. to 67c. ; Olive \$1.00 to \$1.10 Palm Oil 81c to 81 per brl.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts during the eek 6560 pkgs; shipments 4702 pkgs. The week 6560 pkgs; shipments 4702 pkgs. The demand this week for butter has considerably improved, the market is firmer, and rather stiffer prices have been paid. The market at the close was somewhat exercised owing to the advance in England. We quote Creameries, 14 to 155C; Eastern Townships. 10 to 12c.; Brockville and Morrisburg, 9 to 11c. Cheese—Receipts 16,923 boxes; shipments 27,118 boxes. There is a better feeling in this branch of the trade, with more business doing at better prices. August chesse commands in this market 6 to 6½c., and July 5 to 5½c.; and it is said that contracts for September make have been made at a considerable advance on these prices. Pork is dull st \$12.74 to 13.25 for mess. Lard 9 to 91c.

SALT.-There is a fair business doing at late rates, 50 to 521 for Coarse, and \$1 for Factory filled of well known brands.

WOOL .- There have been some sales this week of Canada pulled at 21 to 24c, and fleece wool at 20 to 22c.; rather more doing, but not

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 11th, 1879.

Wholesale warehouses are pretty well patronized by buyers this week, now that the sights and sounds of Vice-regal pomp have lost some of their novelty or *eclat*. The weather is lovely; and the Exhibition, the cricket match against Dafts team, the band competition, and the dog show, have gone far to wile even the steady buyer away from "the shop" for a while. A considerable aggregate of goods have been sold and our wholesale men are feeling encouraged.

CATTLE.—The export trade is meantime nearing a close, British markets being unfavorable and stocked to reple tion. A London letter of the 26th ult., declares the number of cattle in Islington and Deptford markets alone, that day, to have been 5,567, and of sheep 22,056. There is abundance of freight space offering now per steamship, but our buyers are all slacking off, prices being no longer remunerative, and those only who have contracts ahead continue to ship. Mr. Juo. Dunn sends per "Nepigon" on the 13th his shipments for the season. Advices from Liverpool dated the 9th state that that market is overstocked.

DRY Goods.-The fortnight has been a fair one, the aggregate of sales, though they are generally limited in amount, being considerable. Now that the vice-regal reception, review, &c., are over, buyers are settling down to business. The feeling is altogether better amongst the country trade, who experience the benefit of buying cautiously for the past two seasons, and who are encouraged by the good harvest to hope for the wherewithal to pay their debts. Values are steady; in *cotton* the raw material is improving in price and shrinkage is no longer fear-Our wholesalers generally are looking for full prices. Their stocks are for the most part moderate; we hear of only two houses who have imported unusually heavily, probably beguiled into doing so by the fact that so many houses in this and other cities had been forced out of the trade. The policy is a risky one, however, and we are not far enough "out of the woods" to justify it. An excess of goods above the healthy absorbing capacity of the country does harm in other directions than the lowering of profits, it relaxes the lines of credit, and tends towards dating forward. renewal, and all the train of unbusinesslike arrangements which have been so long deplored. Woollen goods in Brit-ain can be bought very low, but the duties im-posed to be bought very low, but the duties imposed by the new tariff bring up their prices here to former ones. An impulse has been given, however to the manufacture of Canadian woollens which are now in many lines relatively cheaper than British. Linen goods are on the rise, recent Dundee lists of Hessains &c., are a farthing higher all round.

Fugs.—The reports from Lampsons and the Hudson Bay Cos., London sales indicate about the same results as in last March as to prices, with exception of Marten and Lynx, which are lower. In Canada the lower qualities of Buffalo skins are said to be looking up in Manitoba, but there is still an overstock in this market. The better qualities are quiet and dull, with no prospect of an advance. There is some business doing.

FLOUR &c.—Flour—Stocks in store 799 brls against 1,300 brls. last week, and 600 brls. on like date last year. The market has been quiet and steady all week, and moderate demand for Extra and Spring Extra. Values are as previously quoted. The new grain has scarcely begun to move and its effect is not yet perceptible.

GROCERIES.—A good deal of country trade has been done during the week, and money comes in pretty well. *Teas* are firmer, Japans especially so, teas are 4c. higher in Japans. We advance outside quotations. *Fruit* is easier, as will be seen by reference to prices current.

GRAIN .- Wheat .- Fall .-- Stocks in store, 16 .-581 bush. against 13,092 bush. last week, and 7,585 bush. on like date last year. There has been nothing done in this grain since our last, and the market is nominally unchanged. New grain will be marketed shortly and from 95c to \$1.00 is named by one dealer as a likely opening price. Much good will result if farmers deliver early. Wheat.-Spring.-Stocks in store, 53,263 bush against 55,503 bush last week and 15,778 bush on like date last year. We have to note small sales for milling purposes at 98c to \$1.00 for No. 1, and at 96 to 97c for No. 2. These were mostly car lots which figures cannot be expected to be long sustained when No. 2 sells in Chicago at 88c yesterday, which means 93c here. Therefore let the farmer sell. Barley. here. -Stocks in store, 40,084 bush against 58,851 bush last week and 79,699 bush on like date last year. Nothing has been done in this grain to establish a market except small street sales at which 45 to 52 was obtained for the various grades above No. 3. Oats.---Stocks in store, 700 bush against 2,200 bush last week and 10,285 bush on like date last year. The market has again declined; a few carloads sold during the week at 32c for new Western which so far establishes a price, but it may go lower, as the grain is of good quality and a large crop this harvest. Peas.— STOCKS in store 210 bush against 75 bush last week and 176 bush on like date last year. This grain is nominal, nothing doing, the same may be said of rye.

HARDWARE.—A stiffer feeling continues to exist in all iron goods, in consequence of the activity which we have already noticed in our last. There is no present change in prices. Business fairly active.

HIDES AND SKINS.—*Hides*, the demand is active for cured and inspected, both from the large tanners and from country ones, and an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is established, the supply is temporarily short. No change to note in green. Lambskins and Pelts are coming in fairly. *Tallow* continues low, we quote 5c. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LEATHER.—A better demand has been experienced for a week or more past, both at wholesale and from country customers who are in town. Prices are firm, and choice sole scarce.

PROVISIONS .-- A very moderate trade is doing, mostly in small parcels. There is but a poor outlook at present for shippers, the prospect in the old country being a gloomy one. A welcome change can be announced in Cheese, which is firmer, having advanced 4/- in Britain in one day last week, and standing 33/6 on Tuesday last against 29/- the previous Tuesday. It is not too much to hope that a further advance may take place, for the price is even yet below cost of production. Butter, Creamery is firmer, a demand having sprung up, it can now be had at 14c. 15c. ; Choice is steady at say 10c. to 12c. ; Inferior is no longer plentiful, we hear of 6,000 pkgs. Summer having been bought up in Western Ontario by one party during the last fortnight at 8c. to 81c., probably on speculation. Mess Pork is steady as quoted, tho' in quantity the inside price would be shaded; Ba on is getting into small compass, and is unchanged from last week! long clear selling freely at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. to  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c; C.C. scarce and conse-quently fewer sales. Hams are actively moving they are in few hands and prices well sustained. Lard is steady in price and not abundant.

SALT.—Liverpool Coarse can be had in car lots to arrive at 70c.; in smaller quantities from 75 to 80c. is the ruling price. Stoved, strange to say, is made cheaper instead of dearer by the

imposition of the duty; we quote it now \$1.25 to \$1 50c. Canadian holds its own at former quotations.

WOOL.—Fleece keeps low, there is plenty coming in at 20c, which is the ruling price. In *pulled* there is very little movement; 22c. is the most sought by some dealers, who hold some coarse as low as 13c; others ask 24c. but we do not hear of sales at that price. So long as wool can be had in England at 10d. per lb., and can be freighted thence to Boston, Mass., at 12 $\frac{1}{2}c$ . per 100 lbs, the price is not likely to rise here. The relatively high price of pulled here dates from the unusual shipment hence to the States some months ago. Some *extra* has sold at 26c.

# Parks' Cotton Yarns.

Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION for Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture. Nos. 5 to 10, White and Coloured.

#### COTTON CARPET WARP.

No. 10, 4 ply, White, Red. Brown, Slate, etc. Warranted faat colours, and full length and weight in every package. BEAM WARPS for WOOLLEN MILLS. Single, Double and Twisted, White and Coloured, HOB/ERY and KNITTING YARNS of every variety required in the Dominion.

ALEX. SPENCE, WM. PARKS & SON. 223 McGill St., New Brunswick Cotton Mills, Montreal, St. John, N.B. Agent for Quebec and Ontario.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER next for the construction of a Regulating Weir, Roadbridge, &c., at Port Dalhousie.

J. Plans and Specifications of the works to be done can be seen at this Office and at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, on and after SATURDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in case of firms except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$300 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent*. ou the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 29th Angust, 1879.

AND

13 RECOLLET STREET.

MONTREAL.



F. BRAUN,

Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 14th August, 1879.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITY

is furnished for all policies now being issued in Canada by the

#### ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

making them secure as a Government Bond, in relation to the care of the Re-insurance Funds. Local companies and co-operative societies do not furnish this security. Besides the above special feature, the ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. presents many claims upon the patronage of the people of Canada which are possessed by no other Company. Ist. ITS LONG AND HONOURABLE BUSINESS STANDING IN CANADA-nearly 60 years in all, and nearly \$100,000 to the widows and orphans of its Canadian policy holders. It transacts more new life insurance business in Canada than some tem or twelve other companies all combined. Its policies are found in every part of the Dominion. 2nd. ITS EXCELLENT SUCCESS, resulting from a long course of fair and liberal dealing, and consecuent por ularity.

policy holders. It transacts infor how hite insurance business in Canada that is some ten or twelve other companies all combined. Its policies are found in every part of the Dominion.
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 Brd. Its EXCELLENT SUCCESS, resulting from a long course of fair and liberal dealing, and consequent popularity.
 Brd. Its EXCELLENT SUCCESS, resulting from a long course of fair and liberal dealing, and consequent popularity.
 Brd. Trs MARKED ECONOMT. Insuring as many members with its ONE office, with oxe set of expenses as is done by several of the offices competing with it in Canada all combined, with their several sets of expenses—its policy-holders are thus seved a large sum of money (as compared with those insured in smaller companies) which is returned to them in annual Cash Dividends. Its ratio of expense is lower, and has been lower from the first, than any other company of similar age. Comparison invited.
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 5th. Its LIBERAL ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS, applicable in assisting to pay the second and every subsequent premium, the insurance being thereby furnished at the lowest possible cost.
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TOBOWTO, July 24, 1879.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

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#### SECRETARY-TREASURER

#### H. THEO. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, General Agent Toronto District

Hamilton, March 1, 1878

The Reasons Why		-	STOC	K	ANI	DBO	ND R	EPO	RT.		•	
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BECAUSE ITS PENMANSHIP has been awarded the first prize at the Provincial Fair for many con- secutive years, when it was entared for competition	Ottawa				•	,000,000 579,800	2,996,75	1 16,00	0 31	55		22.30
ranid CAUSE ITS GRADUATES are found to be	Standar	d	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100 50 100		500,000 509,750 ,000,000	2,500,00 509,75 2,000,00	0	· 3		70 11	35.00 111.00
BE A TO THE HIGHEST POSITIONS OF TRUET.	Union E Eastern	Bank Township	····· ··········	100 50	2	,000,000	1,992,49 1,381,56	c 18,00 8 200,00	2			
	Ville Ma Agricult	arie ural Savin	gs & Loan Co	50		,000,000 600,000	904.50 456,30	0 38,37			12	56 00
BECAUSE ITS PATRONAGE is ample. Its rates of tuition are as low as possible. No business col- lege in Canada can offer equal facilities.	Buildin	g and Loan	ortgage Co Association edit Company	25		300,000 750,000 ,500,000	260,00 713,97 620 91	1 90,00	x 4		05	105.00 25.00 65.00
out for circular and specimens of penmanship.	Canada Domini	Perm. Loa on Say. & J	n and Savings Co	50 50	2	,000,000 800,000		0 850,00	0 6		72	86 00
Address—C. O'DEA, Secretary.	Domini Farmer	on Telegraj 5 Loan and	h Company Savings Company	50 50		500,000	711,70	46,60	21 20 4			55.00
Lasman Dia	Hamilt	on Provide:	Savings Company nt & Loan Soc ings & Loan Society	100		,050,400 950,000 ,000,000		100,00	<b>xo</b> 4		1422 1121	142.76 12 50
	Imperia	l Loan Soc	iety an & Agency Co	50		600,000	544,80	4 2,00	00 4	1	104 <u>1</u>	52 25
Saint Anne, Ottawa River	Lendon Montre	Loan Co.	Mortgage Co	50	I	434,700	207,90	x 18.50 x 64.0	50 4 <u>4</u> 50 4	95		47.50
	Montre	al Telegrap	Association h Co Invest. Society	40	2	,000,000 2,000,000 ,000,000			•• 4	90	45 90±	36.00
Notice to Contractors.	Toronto Union I	Consumer Permanent	s' Gas Co. (old) Building Society	50 50		600,000 500,000	1		2 p.c. 3 m	נו	121 120 131	60.50 60.00 65.50
Autre to Contractors.	Wester	n Canada L	oan & Savings Co	1 50		,000,000		52) 360,0	5		142	71.00
SEALED TENDERS	Canadia	n Governa Do.	SECURITIES ientDebentures, 6 do. 5 do. 5	er Prot.∎ Prot.	itg Insc	r'bd stoo	k 1034	Lcndon 00		ronto.		fontres1.
Address	Domini	on o 🎔 ct.s	LOCK					02				100
Will be an even of the other and hour at bt. Anno,	Do. Domini	on Bonde	do				1					
Lock of OCTOBER next, for the construction of a	Do.	Corporat	ion 6 P ct	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••	•••••	••••	··········	. 10	4 105
andward side of the present lock at St Anne.	Toronto	o Corporati Debenture	bonds 6 p. c. ion 6 P ct tock on 6 P ct., 20 years	•••••		•••••			10I 10J	102		9 120
species of the locality, together with plans and		no Debeutt			****				·····   90			• • • • • • • • • •
after SATURDAY, the 27th day of September next,			NCE COMP tions on the Londo			Awg. 30)	When	No. of	AMBRIG	Par	val.	
be obtained.	No.	Last	]	e	t y	Last	org'nizd	Shares.	NAME OF C			Offerd Aske
Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, event there are attended the catual	Shares.	Dividend.	NAME OF COMP'S	Sha ar va	aid.	Last Sale.	1853 1819		Etna L. of H Etna F. of H	lart. I	6 00 00	400 <b>500</b> 214 215
signatures, except there are attached the actual				- d			1810 1864	10,000	Hartford, of Frav'lers'L.	Har r tAc r	00 01	221 230 177 180
company and bank cheque for the sum of \$2000 must ac-	20,000 50,000	5 15	Briton M.& G. Lif C. Union F. L. & M	e £10 1 50	1 5	22 18	1853		Phænix, B'h	lyn.		173 173
for the party tendering declines entering into contract	5,000 20,000	10 3-5	Edinburgh Life . Guardian	. 100	15 50	40 68		RAII	. W A Y 8.		Par Sh'r	
The about the	12,000 100,000 10,000	£7 yearly 6 11	Imperial Fire Lancashire F. & I Life Asa'n of Scot	20	25 2 81	1542 71 281	Do.	do.	f ₩ c. st	z. m. bds.	£10	
The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.	35,862	3 I-4	London Ass. Corp Lon. & Lancash. I	25	121 27	6.	Grand Ti	runk	p.c. 1st Mo		10	
security will be required by the deposit of money to	87,504 30,000	14	Liv.Lon.& G.F.&I Northern F. & L.	. 100	2 5 00	15 395	Do. Do.	Eq. F	. M. Bds. 1 onds, 2nd cl	ch. 6 🍄 c	10	104
the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.	40,000 6,722 200,000	2-2-6 f9t p	North Brit, & Me Phœnix Queen Fire & Lif		61	45 315#	Do. d Do.	First Secon	Preference, d Pref. Stoc	5 ₩ c k. 5 ₩ c	1 10	49
Ninety per cent only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.	100,000	18 12	Royal Insurance . Scot'h.Commercia	. 20	1 3 1	21 x D	Do.		Pref. Stock		100	14
	50,000	71 10	Scottish Imp.F & I Scot. Prov. F. & I	10 50	1	10	Do. Do.	_ 5 ¥P c	. Deb. Stock cent bonds		2	. 86
denta of the responsible and solvent persons, resi-	10 000	3-10 5	Standard Life Star Life	. 50 . 25	12	Sent. II	Internatio Do.	nal Brid 6 p.	ge 6 p.c. Ma c. Mort.Bds.	ort. Bds 2d Series		104
Contract.	10,000	56 mo	CANADIAN. Brit. Amer. F. & M	850		p.c. 1081	Midland, a Northern	fo Can.,6	t Pret. Bor ₩c.FirstP	ref. Bds.	IO	D   231 D   101
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.	2,500 20,000	71	Canada Life Citizens F.& L	400 100	50 224 .	202	D	o	do. Seco Bruce,6 p.	nd do	10 10	0 85 0 30
By order,	5,000	8-12 mos.	Confederation Life Sun Mutual Life	. 100	10.				sing, Stock			
F. BRAUN,	5,000 4,000	12	Sovereign Fire Montreal Assura'co Royal Canadian	£50	£5 .	43 45	Wellingto	a,Grey	Bruce 7 p.c	. Ist Mor	ronto	60
Department of Railways and Canals,	2,500 1,085	10 15	Quebec Fire	400	130 40 .	84 85	Bank on L	ondon.6	o dave			
Ottawa, 29th August, 1879.	2,000	10 15, 19 moe	Queen City Fire	50 40	10 .		Gold Draf	its do on	eight			

#### 337

Torànta Barristers.	
BEATTY, CHADWICK, BIGGAR & THOMSON.	Name
Barristers, Solicitors in Insolvency, &c.	Bootsand
BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR, & BLACKSTOCK, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c	Mens' Calf
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DEATY, HAMILTON, & CASSELS,	" Gaite " No. 1 " Split
$oldsymbol{D}_{ ext{BARRISTERS}}$ , solicitors, notaries, &c	Womens'l
Building & Loan Association Buildings, corner Toronto and Court Streets.	" Go
JAS. BEATY, Q.C., D.C.L. J. C. HAMILTON, M.A., LL.B. ALLAN CASSELS, B.A. D. W. CLENDENAN, B.A.	Visses'Ba "Ba Childs'Ba
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SOLICITORS, &c.,	Quinine Soda Ash.
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*a Comm'r for N. Y., Illinois and other States.	Ginger,
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OLIVEB MOWAT, Q.C. JAMES MACLENNAN, Q.C. JOHN DOWNEY. THOMAS LANGTON. DUNCAN D. RIORDAN.	Colored Congou Oolong
ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	Y. Hyse Medium
Barristers, Attorneys and Proctors.	Gunpw
ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT & COATSWORTH.	Hyson.
Barristers and Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency. Offices: No. 78 King St. E., over Meth. Book Room.	Tobacco-
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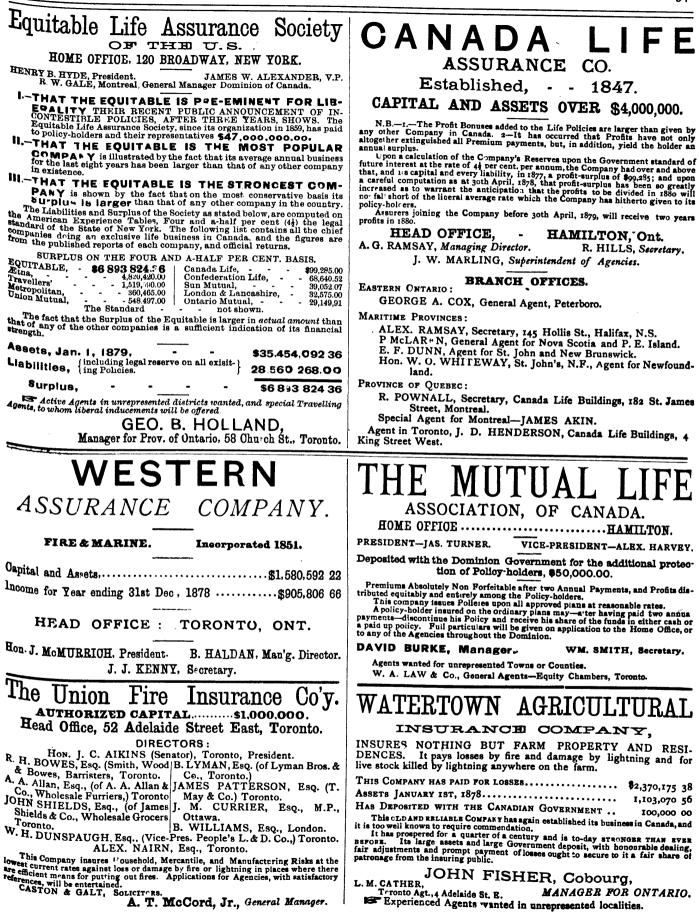
### TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.- SEPT. 11, 1879.

	· · · · · ·	<u> </u>
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	N
oots and Shoea :	\$ c. \$ c.	Tin (f
ens'Calf Boots "Kip Boots, ens'Cong. gaiters & Ball "Spit Stogas "No. 1 do ys' Kip boots "Gaiters & Bals "No. 1 Stogas "Spit " 'omena'Bals& Gait peg "M.S. Batts	3 25 <b>(3</b> 3 50 I 90 2 70	Gra
ens'Cong. gaiters & Bal	I 40 3 00	Coppe Shee Cut N
" No. I do	2 40 2 60	12 dy 8 dy
" Gaiters & Bals	1 00 1 50	5 dy.
" Split	1 25 1 50	21 dy
omens Balsa Gait peg	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Galva
" Goat Bals	0 80 1 00 1 60 2 35	Bes
isses'Bals	0 80 I 05 0 75 0 90 0 60 0 85	Hors
" Batts bilds'Bals Batts Turned Cackp.doz	0 60 0 85 0 55 0 70 4 50 6 00	Pate Iron
" Turned Cackp.doz	4 50 6 00	Pig- Sun
Drugs.		Egli W.
		Nov
loes Cape lum	018020 002 <u></u> 8003	Refi
amphor		Hoo Boi
astor Oil	0 13 0 15	Can Der
team Tartar	0 032 0 04 0 30 0 32 0 02 0 03	Thi
ream Tartar psom Salts utract Logwood, bulk " boxes,	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 02 \ 0 \ 03 \\ 0 \ 11\frac{1}{4} \ 0 \ 12 \end{array}$	Pen Lead
ndigo, Madras	0 95 1 05	Bar Pig
		She Sho
iadder pinm	0 15 0 20 6 00 6 50	Iron No.
uinine	4 50 0 00	"
oda Bicarb, per keg	3 50 3 75	Powd FF
forphine	3 00 3 50	Bla FF
Groceries.		Wind 26 1
offees : Java, W Ib Singapore	0 28 0 32	41 3 51 3
Rio	017 019	Pres Reg
Mocha Ceylon native " plantation	0 33 0 35 1	Extr
		Tim IC IC
<ul> <li>'scaled's caled's caled's caled's cod, % 112 bs</li> <li>'ry Cod, % 112 bs</li> <li>'rwst: Rains, Layer,'7/         <ul> <li>London Layer</li> <li>'Sultanas</li> <li>'Valentias</li> <li>'Waentias</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4 75 5 00 0 25 0 27 0 00 0 00	
)ry Cod, # 112 lbs	4 75 5 00 8 I 35 I 50	DC
" London Layer " Sultanas	B I 35 I 50 I 75 I 90 D 674 D 08	Hid Gre
" Valentias, " Muscatel ,	0 C74 0 08 0 068 0 C68 1 35 1 50	Cui
		Cal
yrups : Amber	0 48 0 55 0 55 0 60	
dolasses: Clayed, & gall Syrups: Amber "Pale Amber Golden Rice	0 55 0 60 0 43 0 47 0 041 0 041	La: Pel
spices :		Lea
Allspice Cassia, whole, W ID Cloves	016 017	Span
Ginger, ground Jamaica, root .	0 45 0 50	Do
Nutmegs	. 0 80 1 10	Do Ha
Pepper, black Sugars-Porto Rico, WI	0 11 0 12 0 0 06 0 07	Üp
Eng. & Scotar refined	. 0 00 0 0 07	Kij En
Standard Granulated	. 0 0 0 0 00	ii He
Rediath's Dry Crushed Cut Loaf	. 0 092 0 10	36
Teas: Japan common to good	·	Sp
fine to choicest. Colored, common to fin	1030 000	En
Congou & Souchong	. 0 25 0 70	Pa Pe
Oolong, good to fine Y. Hyson, com. to good	i. 0 25 0 40	Bu Ru
Medium to choice Extra choice	. 0 62 0 75	Ga Su
Gunpwd com. to med "med. to fine.	. 0 37 0 42	De
"fine to fines Hyson	. 0 92 0 82	Co
Imperial	. 0 37 0 77	Sti La
"Western Lea	. 034 030 f,	Li
[good to in Brightsorts.gd. to fin	e 034 041 e. 042 048	Li Ma
Solace	0 70 0 80	Ol
	- •	- /-

	TORONTO PRICES CORRENT.—SEPT. 11, 1879.						
	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	NameofArticle.	Wholessle Rates		
1	\$ c. \$ c.	Hardware Tin (four mos)Block. # D	\$ c. \$ c. 9 19 9 20	Oila-continued.	8. c. \$ C.		
	3 25@3 50	Tin (four mos)Block, # D Grain . Copper : Pig	0 22 0 23	Oils-continued. " salad, qt., pr case Seal pale	3 00 3 20		
Bal	I 90 2 70 I 40 3 00	DDCCI	0 26 0 28	Spirits Turpentine	0 42 0 45		
	150 190	Cut Nails:		Whale, refined Paints, &c.	0 75 0 80		
	2 40 2 60 1 50 2 00	8 dy. to 10 dy	3 05 0 00	White Lead, genuine, in	•		
	1 00 1 50 1 75 1 90	2 dy. to 10 dy 5 dy. to 6 dy 2 dy. to 6 dy 2 dy. to 4 dy Galvanized Iron :	3 30 0 00	Do. No. 1	2 00 ) 7		
Dee	1 25 1 50	2 dy. Galpanized Iron :	4 15 0 00	" 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 80		
M.S.	1 75 1 90 1 25 1 50 0 80 1 25 1 20 1 60 0 80 1 00	Best, No. 22	0 00 0 00	White Lead, dry	0 06 0 07		
		Beat, No. 22 Beat No. 24 "26 "28	0 00 0 0 07	White Lead genuine, in Oil # 23 ibs " 2 White Lead, dry Red Lead. Venetian Red, English. Yellow Ochre, French Whiting Petroleum	0 05 0 00\$		
	0 80 I 05 0 75 0 90 0 60 0 85 0 55 0 70	" 28 Horse Nails :	0 071 0 071	Yellow Ochre, French Whiting	0 02 0 021		
	0 60 0 85	Patent Hammered	0 14 0 16	Petroleum.	0 75 0 03		
.doz	0 55 0 70 4 50 6 00	Iron (at 6 months): Pig-Gartsherrie, No. 1	00 00 00 00	Delivered at London. Ont			
		Summerlee	17 50 18 00	No. 1, carload, W.mea. Delivered in Toronto :	0 00 0 00		
				No. I. car loaddo	Imp.gal		
1		W. W. & Co Nova Scotia bar Bar \ 100 D Hoops — Coopera "Band Boiler Plates Canada Plates M.L.S. Derrie Thistle Pen Lead (at 4 months):	2 10 2 20 1 85 1 95	sto 10 brlsdo " single brlsdo	0 12 0 00		
•••••	018020 0022003	Refined-Amer.,	2 35 2 50	Produce.			
	0 11 0 12	Band	2 50 2 75	Flowr (per brl.) : f.o.c Superior extra	4 70 4 75		
• • • •••	0 40 D 00 0 13 0 15	Boiler Plates	2 75 4 50	Superior extra	4 60 4 65		
	0 031 0 04 0 30 0 32	Derrie	3 35 3 50	Spring wheat, extra	4 50 4 55		
	0 02 0 03	Pen	3 35 3 50	Oatmeal	3 63 3 05 0 00 4 50		
oxes,	0 114 0 12 0 14 0 16	Lead (at 4 months): Bar 🖗 100 lbs	0 054 0 06	Grain: f.o.c	3 00 0 00		
	0 05 1 05	Pig	0 05 0 042	Fall Wheat No.1	1 02 1 04		
	0 10 0 11 5 75 0 00 0 15 0 20	Lead (at 4 months): Bar ¥ 100 lbs Pig Sheet Shot	0 052 0 06	Cornmeal, small lots Grain: f.o.c "No.2 "No.3 Spring Wheat, No.1 "No.2 "No.2 "No.2 "No.2 Barley, No.1 "No.3 Peas Rye Corn Provisions Barter baro to the	1 CO 1 C2 0 93 0 95		
	015 020 600 650	No. 6. 9 bundle	1 90 2 00	Spring Wheat, No. 1 No. 2	0 95 1 00		
	4 52 0 00	9,	2 20 2 40	"No. 3	0 90 0 92		
ç	0 03 0 05 3 50 3 75 0 48 0 50	12, Powder: Blasting Can	3 75 4 00	Barley, No. 1	0 31 0 32		
••••	048050 300350	Blasting, English	4 75 5 00	" No. 2	0 50 0 00		
		FF "loope	4 50 4 75	Peas	0 63 0 65		
		Powder: Blasting Can. FF : Blasting, English FF : loore. Window Glass: 25 & und i 26 x 40 do x x 50 do.	1 70 1 80	Corn.	0 50 0 51		
•••••	028 032 021 023	41 x 50 do. 51 x 60 do.	2 00 2 15	Provisions Butter, choice, W Ib	0.00.014		
	0 21 0 23			Provisions Butter, choice, P th Cheese Dried Apples Pork, mess, Bacon, long clear "Cumberland cut "amoked Hams, Lard Eggs	0 05 0 07		
ive	0 17 0 19 0 33 0 35 0 24 0 26 0 28 0 32	Regular sizes, 100 Extra	4 25 4 50	Pork, mess	12 50 13 25		
ation	0 28 0 32	Tin Plats (4 months :) IC Coke	4 85 5 00	Bacon, long clear	0 07 0 07		
. new	4 75 5 00	IC Charcoal	6 00 6 25	smoked	0 07 0 0		
	0 25 0 27 0 00 0 00 4 75 5 00 I 35 I 50 I 75 I 90	ixx "	10 CO 10 25	Lard	0 11 0 12		
er,'78	1 35 1 50	DC "Hides & Skins. P D.	5 00 5 25	Egga	0 09 0 10		
	0 078 0 08	Green, No. 1	0 00 0 07	Dressed Hogs	5 50 6 0		
B.,	0 06 0 0 06 I 35 I 50	Cured and inspected	0 68 0 082	Salt, etc. Liverpoolcoarse per has	0 70 0 0		
	0 042 0 06	Calfakins, green No 1	0 00 C 13	Canadian per bbl	0 95 1 00		
gall.	025 028	" cured No I.	0 00 0 14	Egg Hope, new Dressed Hogs Salt, etc. Liverpoolcoaree per bas Ganadian per bbl. Stoved Wines, Liquors, etc Ale: English, pts Brandy: Hennesy's case Martell's OtardDupuy&Co	1 25 1 30		
r	0 48 0 55	Lamb Skins	0 00 0 60	Ale: English, pts	1 60 1 9		
•••••	0 43 0 47	Tallow, rendered	5 00 8 50	Brandy: Hennessy's case	10 50 10 7		
	0 16 0 17	Leather, @ 4 months:		OtardDupuy&Co "	10 00 10 5 9 75 10 0 8 25 8 5		
· · · · ·	0 18 0 25	II ODELUSO OOIE. TETOTISIITY		J. Robin & Co " Pinet Castillon & Co	8 25 8 5		
•••••	0 45 0 50	Slaughter, heavy	0 24 0 25	Gis: De Kuypers & gal.	1 67 2 13		
pot.	0 21 0 25	Do.light	0 23 0 26				
·····	0 80 1 10	Upper heavy	0 20 0 30	" green case " red " Booth's Old Tom. Rum: Jamaica 16 o.n.	7 871 8 5		
·····	0 00 0 0 07	" light & medium Kinskins French	0 35 0 40		2 47 2 6		
ied	0 (7 0 08		0 70 0 80	Demerara " Whisky :	2 12 2 3		
ea	009 009	• I IDS.), to dog. Def ID .	000 005	GOODERHAM & WORTS Terms Cash Under			
	0 09 0 10	i shto a ibs	0 70 0 85	hels mett · s to ro hele	ັ  <b>ໄຄ D</b> ປ1		
	1	Splits, large, 19 10.	0 27 0 30	21 p.c. off; 10 bris. an over, 5 p.c. off.			
cest.,	0 23 0 45	Enamelled Cow, per ft	0 19 0 21	Alcohol, 65 o.p. \ I. gal	1 0 48 2 1		
	0 42 0 47		0 17 0 20	Fure Spirits " " 50 " " 25 u. p. " Family Proof Whisky I.	0 45 2 0		
ine.	0 35 0 60	' II Buff	. 0 13 0 10	FamilyProof Whisky L	0 25 10		
	0 42 0 57	Russetts, light	0 25 0 30	Old Bourbon ""	0 29 1 1		
med	0 62 0 75	Sumac	0 05 0 06	Toddy "	10.27 10		
nine.	. 0 47 0 00	Degras	. U V5 § 0 06	1 16 Manta 14 11	1		
nnest	0 62 0 82	Cod Oil W. Gall	0 42 0 45	Rye. W'y 4 years old	0 55 1 3		
	0 32 0 82	Straits Oil	0 35 0 38	Domestic Whisky 32 U.J Rye. W'y 4 years old	0 75 1 5		
wred	0 34 0 36			1 7	0 85 10		
Lasf	1	Linseed raw	. 0 00 0 08	Wool. Fleece, per Ib	0 20 0 0		
ofine	0 34 0 41 0 42 0 44 0 70 0 80	Machinery	. 0.0 0.0	It willing Ouper	0 22 00		
	070 080	Olive, common, P gal Salad	. 1 80 2 0C	Batra, "	0 20 00		







87.891.671 67

583.417 53

Insur-

ance over the Prem's.

Due

Heirs.

\$759 87 \$9,240 13 \$8,559 13 1,041 38 8 958 62 8,550 64 1,359 18 8,650 82 7,525 84 1,959 05 8,009 95 6,420 95 4,340 74 7,659 25 5,843 84 2,477 51 7,522 49 5,479 49 2,4437 77 7,156 23 4,686 33 3,205 85 6,794 15 4,297 15

General Agent, Chicago

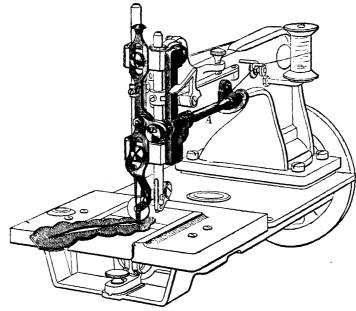
Amount



Insurance.	<b>∄gents' \$irectory</b> .	Insurance.
QUEEN INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND. FIRE & LIFE.	WURTELE & LORTIE. Official Assigners, Fublic Accountants, Finan ial Agents and Commission Merchants, 51 Richeliev Block, Dalhousie St., Quebec.	THE CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
Capital	G. M. GREER, Agent for Western Fire & Marine, Stadacona Fire Ine., Accident Ins., London & Lan- cashire Li e, 191 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.	Fire, Life, Guarantee & Accident. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - \$2,000,000 SUBSCRIBED - \$1,188,000 Deposited with the Dominion Government, \$103,000.
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# Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.



We respectfully invite the attention of Shoe Manufacturers to our new Seam Trimmer, which is undoubtedly much superior to any other appliance for the purpose in the market. It is durable, effective, light-acting, easily managed, and may be instantaneously thrown into or out of action.

It was recently sold as the "Bayley Trimmer," at the price of \$15.00, but we have made arrangements with the patentee whereby we are enabled to furnish manufacturers with this Trimmer, attached, to our No. 6 or No. 7 Machine, at \$10.00. That is to say, we furnish one of these Machines, with the Trimmer attached, at an advance of only \$10.00, on the price of the Machine alone.

We are informed by manufacturers using these attachments that each Trimmer effects a saving of from 50 conts to 1.00 per day.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USING WHEELER & WILSON'S SEAM TRIMMER.

Attach the knife to the trimmer bar (C) by means of the screw at the lower end.

Set the knife so that its forward edge will be in line with the needle, and so that its points will extend about half way through the throatplate, when up, and the cutting edge pass below the surface, when down. (The slot in the knife is long and wide enough to give all the adjustment necessary.) Keep the knife sharp. Sharpen the cutting edge only on one side. Grind off as much from the point as from the cutting edge, that the point may not strike the rotating hook.

To throw the knife out of the work, take hold of the knob (B) and draw the rocker shaft (A) forward, and the knife will be lifted and held up by the spring. To throw the knife into action, press down upon the knob at top of trimmer bar (C) when the needle is at its highest point.

Do not throw the knife into action when the machine is running.

In stitching scallops, or seams having sharp corners, use the narrow knife; and the wide knife for all seams requiring a long stitch.

In sewing scallops, have only pressure enough on the presser foot to make the machine feed properly, that the work may be more easily turned.

Keep all the wearing parts of the Trimmer properly oiled.

Knives are made for three widths of seam, with throat-plates to correspond, which are numbered 1, 2, and 3, No. 1 being for the narrowest and No. 3 for the widest seam.

In ordering by numbers state whether wide or narrow knives are wanted.

Confident that you will find this Trimmer an important adjunct to our stitching machinery, and hoping to be favored with your orders, which will receive prompt attention, we are,

Yours Truly,

Co.,

Mig\_