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# MONETARY THE STREET TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-



The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL.	BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Incorporated by Royal Charter.	MERCHANT'S BANK of canada.
NOTICE	PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.	Capital \$6,200,000
Is hereby given that a	London Office-3 Clements Lane, LombardSt. E.C.	Head Office, Montreal. 
DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT	COURT OF DIRECTORS. John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall. Henry R. Farrar, J. J. Kingaford,	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the	Alexander Gillespie Frederic Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, A. H. Phillpotta, W. Burnley Hume, J. Murray Robertson	JOHN McLENNAN Vice-President. Sir Hugh Allan, * Andrew Allan, Esq. Damase Masson, Esq. Hector Mackenzie, Esq. R. Anderson, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.
CURRENT HALF YEAR,	Secretary-R. W. BRADFORD. HBAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal.	Wm. Darling, Esq. GEORGE HAGUE, General Mauager.
and that t'e same will be p yable at is Banking House in this city, on and after	R. R. GRINDLEY-General Manager. WM. GRINDLEY-Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada.	WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Saturday, the First Day of December next.	London. Napanee, Quebec. Brantford, Kingston, St. John, N.B., Paris, Ottawa, Fredericton, N.B. Dunnville, Arnprior, Moncton, N.B. Hamilton, Renfrew Halifax, N.S.	Montreal.     Levis.       Toronto.     Napanee.       Hamilton.     Brampton.       Kingston.     Elors.       Belleville.     Almonte.
The TRANSFER DOOKS will be closed from the	Toronto, Montreal, Victoria, B.C. Stanley, B.C.	London. Kincardine. Chatham. Orangeville. Galt. Pembroke.
16th to the 30th November next,	Ageuts in the United States. NEW YORED. A. McTavish and G.M. Morris-Agts San FranciscoA. McKinlay and H. W. Glenny-	Ottawa.     Mitchell,       Windsor.     Waterloo, Ont       Ingersoll.     St. John's, Que.       St. Thomas.'     St. Hyacinthe.
both days inclusive: By order of the Board.	Agents. LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.	Stratford. Sorel. P-rlin. Renfrew. Owen Sound. Beauharnois. Walkerton. Gananoque.
R, B ANGUS, General Manager. Montreal 22nd October, 2877.	ForeignAgents: Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia —Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colo- nial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnaia.	Prescott. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Perth Bankers in Great Britain.—The London Joint Stock Bank. Agency in New York, 62 Wall Street. Bankers in New York.—The National Bank of the Republic.
The Canadian	CONSOLIDATED BANK	THE
BANK OF COMMERCE.	OF CANADA.	BANK OF TORONTO,
Head Office, <u>-</u> - Toronto.	CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. Head Office, Montreal, Que.	
Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000 Rest 1,900,000	DIRECTORS. President-SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.M.G.,	Reserve Fund 1,000,000
DIRECTORS.	Montreal. Vice-President-R. J. REEKIE, Esq., Montreal.	WM. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President.
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W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Inspector.	WESTERN BRANCHES-LOCAL DIRECTORS. Hon. Alex. Campbell, Senator, Toronto, Chairman. Wm. Thomson, Esq., Toronto.	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
New York-J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby, Agents. Chicago-J. G. Orchard, Agent. BRANCHES.	J. L. Blaikie, Esq., Toronto. David Galbraith, Esq., Toronto. J. B. RENNY,	DUNCAN COULSON
Barnie, Guelph, Simcoe, Brantford, Hamilton, Stratford, Cayuga, London, Stratford, Chatham, Lucan, Thorold, Collingwood, Montreal, Toronto, Dunadas, Orangeville, Trenton, Dunnville, Ottawa, Walkerton, Galt, Peterboro', Windsor, Goderich, St. Catharines, Woodstock. Sarnia, Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East Frd West Indies, China, Japan, and South America	THOS. McCRAKEN,	BARIE
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. endon England Bank or Scotland.	(Ireland) and Branches. Ulster Banking Company Bel- fast. United States—Smithers & Watson, New York. National Park Bank, New York. Bank of the Republic, New York. Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo. First National Bank, Os- wego Letters of Credit granted on England, Ireland, and Scotland, and China, Japan and West Indies.	-The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. 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 Indies, China and Japan.











THE Messrs. Warren, well-known organbuilders of Montreal, are transferring their business to Toronto, as a more central point from which to reach the majority of their customers.

SAMUEL JACOBS, a Queen Street hatter, and Charles Jacobs, a clothier near him, who were in some way mixed up with one Cohen, had a summary process served on them last week by their creditors. They have since levanted, and their effects are insufficient for claims.

THE Kingston and Pembroke railway is utilizing the old Chambers property in Kingston, fitting up the building as a passenger depot. The track of this road is now laid across the Canadian Mississippi, and the rolling stock is thus far inadequate for the traffic offering. 28 miles remain to be completed before the connection with the Canada Central at Renfrew is completed.

THE exports from Montreal, in October, were \$6,312,574, against \$2,909,103 in 1876, showing an increase of \$3,403,471. Goods, the produce of Canada, sum up \$2,989,574, against \$2,308,-135 in 1876, an increase of \$681,439. The shipments of other produce, particularly American grain, foot up \$3,323,000, against \$600,968 in 1876, an increase of \$2,722,032.

Some figures, from Belleville, show satisfactorily for that next of our cities. The assessment returns for 1875 aggregate \$65,835 over those for 1877, and the shipments of grain from that point to date, exceed the total of last year's export by 42,000 bushels.

MR. WM. F. COOLBAUGH, President of the Union National Bank in Chicago, shot himself through the head several days ago. The Bank is stated to be quite sound, and domestic trouble | 912. Increase, \$26,440. is said to have caused the suicide.

THERE is an increase in the population of Manitoulin Island, and signs of progress are manifest in several of the villages, where schoolhouses and churches are being built. The white population is now estimated at 8,000 and the Indian at 2,000.

THE steamer Ontario left Sarnia early last week on the last trip of the season to Lake Superior, having brought down flour, wheat, linseed oil and beans. This line of boats have made more trips to Duluth this season than in any previous year.

THE work on the Extension of the Victoria Railway has given employment to some 600 men, but bad weather has caused the reduction of the force to probably 200 men for the winter. The iron for eleven miles of the extension-1000 tons-arrived at Port Hope last week and was put on cars for carriage to Kinmount.

The stirring town of Prince Arthur's Landing has purchased a fire engine, Rochester make, which has just been landed at its future home. The sight of the bright and willing-looking "macheen" seems, according to the Sentinel, to have stirred the hearts of the able-bodied sons of Thunder Bay, who at once met to reorganize the fire brigade, which had become somewhat inanimate. The Bucket and Salvage Companies will now form the Engine Company. wever needed.

A TRADE sale of marble was one of the novelties offered by Hamilton on Thursday last. at the premises of Messrs. Rice & Co. Dealers in the article were present, we understand, from St. Catharines, Brantford, London, Toronto, Strathroy, Bradford, Kincardine, &c.

QUITE a number of people here and elsewhere in Canada, are furbishing up what they already know of the French language, or arranging with teachers to learn enough of it to last them for a week in Paris, in view of the Grande Exposition in that beauteous city next year. Doubtless there are numerous sore hearts over the fact that the business results of the past year have been so poor that many will have to deny themselves the intended trip thither. Lest any mistaken notions of the cost of a trip to Paris may prevail, we give the estimate of Dr. S. P. May, of Ottawa, the Exhibition Commissioner for Ontario. He states that : " His arrangements have been completed for a trip from New York and return, with a stay of three weeks, which can be made for less than \$200." We expect, however, that before the time of the great show arrives, the Allan Line and other lines from Canadian ports, will have arranged a schedule of prices which will enable it to be visited for much less than the figure named; more nearly \$100 we trust.

RETURN of traffic of Grand Trunk Railway for week ending 10th November, 1877, and the corresponding week, 1876: 1877, passengers, mails, and express freight, \$60,181; freight and live stock, \$152,171. Total, \$212,352. 1876: passengers, mails, and express freight, \$56,064; freight and live stock, \$129,848. Total, \$185,-

THE Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway's traffic return for the week ending Nov. 17th is, from passengers, 2,522.62; freight, 3,960.97; mails and sundries, 380.00; total, 6,863.59. Corresponding week last year: passengers, 2,503.02; freight, 3,327.14; mails and sundries, 334.73; total, 6,164.89. Increase, 698.70.

THE closing argument on behalf of Great Britain was begun by Mr. Thompson of St. John, on Monday, before the Fisheries Commission, and concluded on Wednesday, and the decision of the Commissioners in the matter may possibly be given next week.

THE great dry goods warehouse of Field, Leiter & Co., in Chicago, recently burned, cost \$1,000,000, and was insured for \$200,000. The mistake was made of putting only wooden supports beneath the water tank in the fifth story, which burned away, and, instead of furnishing water to drown out the fire, the tank went presently crashing downwards to the cellar, assisting to wreck the building.

THE Messrs. Allan are applying to Parliament for permission to cease making Portland their winter terminal port. The steamers now at sea are the "Moravian" and "Sardinian," for Portland, where they will reload with cargo brought by the Grand Trunk, as usual. These vessels will leave Portland in December. The third and fourth vessels will call at that city to land May the new company be "always ready," but | and receive mails and passengers only, and

will make Baltimore their destination as regards cargoes. The "Sarmatian" will go for cargo to Philadelphia. She will call at Portland for mails and passengers.

THE failure of the large firm of Grange and Brother, general merchants, owing \$138,000, was no ordinary shock to the neighborhood of Napanee, where their head quarters were. An assignment has been made, and affairs are being investigated. It will probably be found that a good deal of the firm's indebtedness is to farmers, who had such confidence in them as to deposit money with them, at interest or without it, often pressing it upon them for safe keeping. With money so obtained comes a great temptation to use it in speculative directions.

THE traffic receipts of the Toronto and Nipissing and Lake Simcoe Junction Railways for the week ending 7th November, 1877, were : Passengers, \$1,200.63; freight, \$2,664.60; mails and sundries, \$224.75; Total, \$4,000.07. Corresponding week 1875, \$4,438.10; Decrease \$339.03. Total traffic to date 1877, \$72,564.05; ditto, 1876, \$77,260.77; Decrease \$4,696.72.

A CLOTHING merchant in Ottawa would seem to be vain of his bankruptcy. It is guite evident that no suggestion of disgrace disturbs his mind. His conscience is free from qualms. He has secured a compromise, as he proudly states; his dollar of debt can be liquidated by the payment of forty cents and he is scrupulous to have it paid at maturity. To use his own language: " Having obtained a favorable settlement with my creditors I can sell goods cheaper than ever before, and I will do it; all my present dry goods stock will be placed on the market for what it will bring in cash. Composition paper is maturing and must be paid. I am bound to clear the stock, so don't fail to secure the bargains, "see the number in huge unblushing figures on the sidewalk " 137 ". Here is a man who glories in his own shame. But let us here consider the matter a moment from Mr. Metcalfe's point of view. He may argue thus : "Neighboring merchants have attracted custom and done brisk trade by announcing bankrupt stocks, real or pretended. I must swallow the dishonor as best I may, and puff myself as a bankrupt. But, after all, is it any disgrace? I am no worse than my neighbors; it is the fashion to compromise and begin again. People are everywhere looking for cheap goods and will go where they can get them." Not twenty, out of the thousands in Ottawa who go shopping, take a lantern to look for the honest man who always pays twenty shillings to the pound for his merchandise. Probably people would not give such a man a living profit on his goods anyway, so common have compromises and sacrifice stocks now become. We need more of the commercial sentiment which feels insolvency to be a personal dishonor. If this prevailed, people would be more careful to avoid businesses which only promise failure.

WE understand that the stock of hardware belonging to the insolvent estate of Messrs McNab, Marsh & Coen, has been purchased by Messrs Thomson & Burns.

A young man, a farmer, in one of the Maritime Provinces, too indolent to work. and fired with the ambition to become a star in the commercial firmament, drops his proper avocation and becomes a merchant. For a time all goes merrily, but the one result of his ignorant competition with intelligent men, who have gained a thorough knowledge of their business step by step, is as certain as fate; and ere long he finds himself involved in debt, sorely pressed by an army of importunate creditors, and in possession of an unmarketable stock of badly selected goods. He obtains as much insurance as he can pay for and shortly the premises are burned. A meeting of creditors follows, to whom the poor victim of untoward circumstances pathetically describes his misfortunes by fire, etc.; and, rising in conscious virtue, says, "But, gentlemen, I have not forgotten my duty to you, I have protected you, as fully as possible, by insurance. Here are the policies-they are my all." There can be but one response to such a noble character. The debtor is unfortunate but honest, the assets are policies and ashes, the compromise is cash, the company's head office is in Britain, no cold, practical, uncompromising Canadian or American adjuster, with his prying, investigating propensities, is likely to appear on the scene. The agent, who failed in his duty to his company and the public in granting excessive insurance on an unsaleable stock, is adjuster as well, and will cover up his first breach of duty by a quiet settlement; while his company across the sea remains in blissful ignorance of its timely charity to a poor struggling trader. The offer is accepted, and the rogue goes forth free, to prey upon the community of honest traders once more. Hundreds of upright merchants, who have been utterly ruined by the unholy rivalry of such human leeches, will readily recognize the picture. In all such cases as the foregoing, the practice, in the Maritime provinces at least is to pay at once, and thus a temptation to burn is offered that is frequently too great for impecunious humanity, and which is one cause of the destruction of entire towns and cities.

A REFERENCE to the weekly list of failures. and the very small dividends usually paid to the creditors of bankrupt estates, will show that whatever improvement our trade has recently undergone, we are not jyet where health in this respect is reached, or prosperity for the shop-keeper a matter of certainty. Within the past fortnight we note quite a number selling out or retiring from business. Of these but three are general store men, and indeed the nineteen so withdrawing represent fifteen different occupations, two are druggists, two shoe men, two grocers, and two dry goods people. 29 attachments have issued, only five of them against general stores; 27 assignments include 6 general stores; and of seven compromises offered or effected, 3 were by general dealers. Among the more notable events are these: T. R. Brownlee, grocer St. Catharines; E. Hicks & Son. Moncton ; J. B. Elliott & Co., dry goods, Halifax; F. Y. Cowle, dry goods, Bowmanville; Munro and Bickerstaff, plumbers, and John<sup>1</sup> stock.

Galbraith, tailor, Montreal, assigned; Crawford, James & Co., produce, Toronto : W. H. Lockett, St. George, N. B, offering compromise; W. M. Somerville, marble, Ottawa, assigned; W. L. McGillivray, stationer, Toronto, assigned; Sherbrooke Paper Box Company, attached. We observe that Mr. James Carrie has sold out his dry goods business in St. Thomas, and that Messrs. McClung, Patton & Co., as well as Messrs. M. O'Connor & Co.. both wholesale tea merchants in this city, are about giving up business.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RAILWAYS.—The section of the Missisquoi and Black River Railway, extending from Huntingdon Mines to Bolton Springs, is to be completed by the 26th instant. -The track of the South Eastern Road between Abercorn and Mansonville, has been re-laid, and trains are running to the latter point .- The Waterloo and Magog R. R. will run daily trains next week to Magog, the last rail having been laid to that village on the 10th. It will be operated by the V. C. R. R.-Traffic on the S. E. R. R. was interrupted lately by the tearing up of a portion of the track at Richford, Vt. The missing rails were found in a sand bank a mile away, and trains will presently be running again.

-The report of the Grand Trunk Railway meeting in London was received by us too late for notice last week. In view of the recent visit to this country of the new President, and his known interview with American railway magnates, some interesting information was expected from him, and it was accordingly had; but, though interesting, it was not generally palatable. The freight rates, for example, said Sir Henry Tyler, were ruinously low, partly because of the poor harvest of the previous autumn, but mostly because of the insane competition of the American trunk lines. The average return from freight was but .86 of a cent per ton per mile. while the average of the five previous years was 1.25 cent per mile. The passenger traffic, although greater than in the previous year, yielded but 2.26 cents per passenger per mile, as compared with 2.39 cents in 1876. Reference is made in the report to the local traffic of the road, which, it is stated, is being fostered and special provision made for its accommodation by new sidings, etc. This was, probably, not done before it was needed, for while it is probably true, as stated by Sir Henry, that, while the Great Western's local business forms one sixth of the whole, the local traffic of this road forms but one twelfth of the whole. But is it not possible by cultivation to increase it? A tribute is paid by the President to the present Managing Director and his staff; and, while commending the economies already effected, he regards them "as drops in the ocean when compared with the advantages which would accrue to us by the avoidance of undue competition and the maintenance of reasonable rates." As will be seen, the earnings of the Company enabled it to pay interest upon the first and second equipment bonds, and the five per cent. perpetual The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



New Colors in DRESS BUTTONS UNION PRESIDENT for Mantles.

A job line in

TWILLED TARTAN SCOTCH FLANNEL.

Wide low priced WINCEYS, extra value.

They BUY for CASH and SELL on SMALL MARGINS.

LAYER RAISINS. LONDON LAYERS. LOOSE MUSCATEL. BASKET RAISINS. CROWN RAISINS, FRAILS FIGS. W. RAMSAY & CO..

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WM. B. HAMILTON. (Late CHILDS & HAMILTON), MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER

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PETER R. LAMB & CO., MANUFACTURERS TORONTO, ONT.

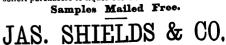
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Chests Assam Pekoe Souchong, (malty, rich, heavy liquor).

Chests Broken Assam, (rich, pungent liquor). Half-Chests Finest Moning Congou. Boxes New Season's Kaison & Pakling Congou. Half-Chests Finest Moyune Gunpowder. Half-Chests Finest New Season's Japan. Several Lines Medium Young Hyson, very cheap. We offer special inducements in quality and price, and solicit purchasers to liquor our Teas.





## MONETARY TIMES. Тне AND TRADE REVIEW. ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE-POSTAGE PREPAID. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY Office-No. 64 & 66 Church St, Toronto, Ontario EDWD. TROUT, Manager. TOPONTO, CAN., FRIDAY NOV. 23, 1877

DUPLICATING TAXES.

Last week we showed how certain municipal taxes had the effect of a partial confiscation; and pointed to instances in which they might swallow up nearly the whole property. We now turn to a different but kindred subject-duplicate taxes. Verv recently the Treasurer of the City of Toronto stated at \$10,000,000 the amount of personal property in the city which is assessable. Now the Assessment Commissioner, Mr. A. Maughan, put it at \$20,000.-000, including mortgages, which are taxable through the income or dividend. The complaint of the latter official is that it is impossible to discover where this property is to be found. The amount of personal property assessable, in spite of the addition of Insurance stock, is less this year than previously by \$90,000. It is certain that most stocks are less productive now than formerly; and as there is less income to tax, we see no reason to suppose that the return proves that there has been omitted from assessment property which was previously assessed. The Assessment Commissioner calls for increased powers of taxation with the object of assessing the stock of incorporated companies in the lump. Whether he wants to tax stock or income he does not say; but the taxing of stock, when it does not earn a dividend, is, as we have shown, simply confiscation. Is is proposed to ask authority to extend this system of legalized pillage? Let the incorporated companies, whose interests are menanced, be up and doing. They are quite able to protect themselves, if they will only set resolutely about the task.

Let us see what is the effect of taxing mortgages. On whom does the tax fall? What is the source out of which it is paid ? Clearly the tax is paid out of the land; there is no other source out of which it can be paid. The land pays the tax as certainly as it pays the interest on the mortgage. By whom then is the tax ultimately paid? The person in possession of the land, the mortgagor (supposing him to be the mortgagee), or both? The mortgagor and

The land is the one thing that is properly taxable. The mortgage is merely evidence of the mortgagee's interest in the land. It matters not whether the mortgagor or the mortgagee be looked on as the owner of the land, or whether they be regarded as, what they really are, joint owners. They certainly own it between them ; between them the tax must be paid. The rule is that the mortgagor, whom the assessor treats as the owner, is the person assessed, and it is he who pays the tax. This tax is a subject of stipulation between the joint owners-if we may use that term-of the land, the mortgagor and the mortgagee; the mortgagor, in the mortgagor itself, agrees, as part of the contract, to pay the taxes. This being a part of the bargain, an element in the consideration, who shall say that the mortgagee does not, by receiving less interest than he would if there were no tax, bear his share of the burthen? Whether he does or not, is of no consequence, in this connection; since the land is the only thing about which there can be a question. Without the land, the mortgage is only waste paper ; with it the land is worth exactly what it was without it.

A. vesterday, owned real estate worth \$1000: to-day, he mortgages it for \$500. A capital has been displaced : but nothing is added to the value : the land in which the mortgagee has got an interest is worth nor more than the original \$1000; the mere act of borrowing and lending has created no wealth, consequently there is nothing more to tax to-day than there was yesterday. But the mortgage is taxed. What happens? The mortgagee's interest in the land-for that is what the mortgage represents-is taxed a second time, and taxed to its full amount; he had stipulated that the mortgagor should advance the tax charged on the land, and if he took less interest in consideration of this, as must be the general rule, he is taxed twice. The error arose from supposing that he escaped the first tax, merely because he did not advance it; and whether he paid any portion of the tax or not indirectly is of no consequence, since the land is there to answer for it, and it is the source out of which both interest and taxes must be paid. If the mortgagee pays his share, indirectly, he does so because he has acquired an interest on the land.

In this case a tax nominally of two cents in the dollar becomes in reality a tax of three cents. In this way, the supposed legal limit is overstepped. Whether the money borrowed be spent in improvements or not, the same result follows. The property is assessed for the additional value, when the mortgagee own the land between them. additional value is given, and the joint tion as to the topics admissible at the

interests of mortgagor and mortgagee are the same as in the case we have been considering. Between them they own the property, and when the tax is levied, in one shape, it is unjust and unequal to exact it in another; for such duplication of taxation tends to confiscation. The second tax, like the first, must come out of the land; because that is the only meansthrough which the money lent on mortgage security can be fructified. It is unequal, because it discriminates against persons who have their real estate mortgaged and in favour of those who have theirs free; an inequality which is all the worse from bearing hardest on those least capable of bearing the burthen.

This demonstration we venture to think is complete. The difficulty lies in the crass ignorance of the sort of people who, in these matters, set up for professors of political economy. Mr. D. A. Wells remarks, in the last number of the North American Review, that in a convention of shipowners who undertook to enlighten the Congress on the effect of the American navigation laws, there was probably not one of them who had any definite idea of what the navigation laws are. Financial talent is rare. If we can barely find one capable Minister of Finance to take the place of another, for the Dominion, we must not expect much when we reach the municipality. Of one thing we are certain: the law which authorizes the taxation of stocks. which earn nothing out of which taxes can be paid, must be repealed unless confiscation is become the order of the day, and we must cease to tax mortgages, in every form, if we would avoid the grievous injustice of duplicating taxes on one class while we exact but a single tax from all others.

## THE COMING MEETING OF THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

A circular bearing date the 8th instant has been issued by the Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade, informing the affiliated Boards and Chambers of the approaching meeting of the Dominion Board at Ottawa, on the 15th of January next. It contains a request that all commercial bodies shall submit at an early day to the Executive Council such subjects as they may purpose bringing to the attention of the Board. This is done in order that the interim programme of subjects for the discussion of the Board may be prepared at an earlier day before its assemblage than hitherto. It is intended by the Council, we think, wisely, to exercise closer discriminaBoard: for it will be remembered that at the last meeting some valuable time was consumed in the discussion of one or two matters which were ultimately decided to have been beyond its proper scope.

The Council, it appears, indulge the belief that the approaching session will be "the most important and influential one yet held," both in respect of the attendance present and the weight of the objects to be discussed, having reference to our commerce and trade relations. There are certainly reasons to expect that our fiscal policy, our foreign trade, and the condition of our manufacturing interests will be debated with a warmth and intensity that they have not hitherto commanded. The suggestion is made in the circular, that the several affiliated bodies shall each instruct their delegates to speak with the authority of their boards and chambers upon the subjects they submit, so that the voice of each board shall be definitely known and heard upon the topics they present.

Accompanying the circular we have described, comes an open letter from the President of the Board, Mr. Adam Brown, addressed to Senator Skead, but intended to reach the ear of the commercial public and the press. This letter dwells upon the gravity of the situation, and urges the serious importance of having the commercial sentiment of the country represented to the fullest extent in the coming session.

Such commercial problems as the following, says Mr. Brown, require the earliest possible sttention :---What conditions are implied in the building up of direct trade between Canada and the West Indies? Can there be any very considerable direct trade established between this Pominion and the Australian colonies? How may the peopling of the enormous fertile regions which lie between Ontario and British Columbia be most efficiently provided for? How is the constantly-recurring question of Reciprocal Commercial Relations with the United States to be disposed of? What is necessary to be done to secure and increase direct trade with nations on the Continent of Europe, as well as the Empires of Japan and China? What ought to be the future fiscal policy of this Dominion?

It is apparent from the entreaties of the documents now under notice that the object of the Board is to elicit the real views of all engaged in commerce and manufacture, in order that their due weight may be felt in the Councils of the country.

A General Law having been enacted which provides for the establishment of local Boards and Chambers, enabling parties desirous of legal incorporation to

attain it without incurring the labor and expense of procuring special charters from Parliament; it is urged with reason that it would be advantageous to have such institutions organized in every city, and in every considerable town in Canada, and affiliated with the General Board. We trust that the appeal of the Board through its President and Secretary will meet with a prompt and general response.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The following is a statement of the Banks of Ontario and Quebec for October, which we compare with those of September :---

	see or septer	
с	APITAL.	
	September.	October.
Capital authorized		\$66,966,666
Capital subscribed	63,165,916	63,019,566
Capital paid up	58,533,515	58,680,706
		30,005,700
	BILITIES.	
Circulation	\$19,969,649	\$22,018,658
Dom. Govt. deposits	_	
on demand	3,292,798	3,635,682
Dom. Govt. deposits		
after notice	1,141,700	1,141,700
Provincl. Govt. de- posits on demand	6-	
Provincl. Govt. de-	1,275,063	457,334
posits after notice	1 740 462	7 980 777
Private deposits on	1,740,462	1,280,155
demand	32,707,786	22.007.062
Private deposits after	52,707,700	32,991,962
notice	25,762,418	25 587 225
Due to other Banks	23,702,410	25,587,225
in Canada	1,612,333	T 522 045
Due to other Banks	1,012,333	1,532,945
in foreign countries	247,720	292,264
Due to Banks or	-+/,/=0	-9-,-04
agencies in foreign		
countries	2,002,724	1,258,616
Other Robilition	08 777	
Other liabilities	40,711	71.440
other habilities	98,711	71,446
other habilities	\$89,951,364	\$90,267,987
	\$89,951,364	
 	\$89,951,364 ASSETS.	\$90,267,987
	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275	\$90,267,987 \$5,422,503
A Specie Dominion Notes	\$89,951,364 ASSETS.	\$90,267,987
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques	\$89,951,364 ASSEIS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275	\$90,267,987 \$5,422,503
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995	\$90,267,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada	\$89,951,364 ASSEIS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies	\$89,951,364 SSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445	\$90,267,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995	\$90,267,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies	\$89,951,364 SSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445	\$90,267,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the United	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies	\$89,951,364 SSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445	\$90,267,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the United	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the United	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844.275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock.	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans on Bonds	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028 1,775,427
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans to Corpor-	\$89,951,364 LSSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600 2,370,081	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans on Bonds Loans to Corpor- rations	\$89,951,364 LSSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600 2,370,081	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028 1,775,427 4,815,785
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans to Corpor- rations No tes Discounted	\$89,951,364 LSSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600 2,370,081 4,458,534 3,426,472	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028 1,775,427
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans to Corpor- rations Notes Discounted (current)	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600 2,370,081 4,458,534	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028 1,775,427 4,815,785
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans to Corpor- rations N o tes Discounted (current) Overdue Notes, not	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844.275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600 2,370,081 4,458,534 3,426,472 113,520,333	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028 1,775,427 4,815,785 3,577,840 113,008,393
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans to Corpor- rations Notes Discounted (current) Overdue Notes, not secured	\$89,951,364 LSSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600 2,370,081 4,458,534 3,426,472	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028 1,775,427 4,815,785 3,577,840
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans to Corpor- rations Notes Discounted (current) Overdue Notes, not	\$89,951,364 LSSETS. \$5,844,275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600 2,370,081 4,458,534 3,426,472 113,520,333 2,612,140	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028 1,775,427 4,815,785 3,577,840 113,008,393 2,638,712
A Specie Dominion Notes Notes and Cheques of other Banks Due from Banks in Canada Due from Agencies Foreign Countries Due from Agencies in the U n i t e d Kingdom Government Stock. Loans to Goverment Loans on Bk. Stock. Loans to Corpor- rations Notes Discounted (current) Overdue Notes, not secured	\$89,951,364 ASSETS. \$5,844.275 7,024,520 4,155,995 3,415,445 3,365,556 862,825 \$24,668,616 2,909,709 257,600 2,370,081 4,458,534 3,426,472 113,520,333	\$90,207,987 \$5,422,503 7,378,894 4,216,698 3,621,461 4,115,365 1,344,326 \$26,099,247 2,909,709 327,028 1,775,427 4,815,785 3,577,840 113,008,393

\$163,502,442 \$164,128,409

1,124,246

3,086,142

1,530,415

1,142,852

3,069,021

1,692,189

Real Estate.....

Bank Premises ....

Other Assets .....

Circulation has continued increasing from \$16,398,879 in August, to \$22,018,658 in October; the increase in the two months being \$5,617,779. There has not been so large an increase in any corresponding period since 1874. On the other hand, the increase from September to October is less this year, by \$369,760, than it was last year.

If circulation be any test of the movement of grain, this lower rate of increase this year should show that either the crops have not been, by any means, so large as they were reported, or that there is yet a considerable quantity in the hands of the farmers. The price of wheat is now so near what it was at this time last year that it cannot make any difference in circulation. Barley is now from 15 to 20 cents a bushel lower than it was last year, but the quantity sold has been very much smaller. We shall be much surprised if there is not yet a large stock, both of wheat and barley, which farmers are holding in hopes of better prices.

Great caution has been shown by the banks in advances on all kinds of produce, and most of them have insisted on a greater margin than they had last year, except with first-class customers. This has probably deterred many of the merchants from seeking accommodation to the extent they would otherwise have done. Lumberers, too, though desirous of increasing their production, have found it difficult to obtain the requisite advances at remunerative rates, and there will, perhaps, be less timber cut than there was last year.

These two facts will explain, in some measure, the reason of the decrease in discounts, and if we add to them the determination of all our Banks to get rid of their unsatisfactory and doubtful paper, it will not be surprising that this item in the return has undergone so little change from last month. The other items in the Bank returns shew very little change from last month.

## THE GRANGERS AS MERCHANTS.

It is possible, sometimes, to find a person suddenly successful in a line of life for which he had little previous training. Observation, fact, and, above all, cheek, will do wonders for a man who strikes out in a new sphere. We have known a mediocre tinsmith in the United States, who, discarding his mallet and his shears in one town, re-appeared as a druggist in another, and achieved fortune and local fame in a few years by a judicious reticence in shop-talk and especial caution in the dispensing of poisons. And there is a story of a poor horse-doctor in a Scottish hamlet, who was afterwards found by Sir Walter Scott in a town south of the border, transformed into

a physician and acquiring English gold by the use of "the twa simples, laudamy and calamy," with the recklessness of an Anglophobist.

But the casual success of a charlatan is slender ground for the wholesale imitation of his devices. Nor is it safe for a handicraftsman to discard his tools and attempt a different and delicate business before giving it the necessary study. No thoroughly qualified merchant springs into existence at once; however shrewd he is, he needs training in business practices. And one of the reasons why the grangers do not succeed as merchants is, that they have not the training or the experience to fit them for merchandising. They may sometimes make "a strike," as one of their agents did at Napanee the other day, by purchasing heavily of barley, which advanced seven cents per bushel in twenty-four hours, but they are equally likely to make a loss. Indeed they are more likely than trained merchants to suffer in their speculations. As the London Free Press puts it, the purchases and the sales of a grange will follow the rule of all other commercial transactions, sometimes gaining and sometimes losing. All that grangers or any other company can do, no matter by what name it may go, is, simply to put their capital in competition with other capital in buying and selling.

But there are plenty of occurrences, some of them ludicrous ones, which show that our Canadian grangers are not generally so lucky in their operations as in the case cited above. At Belleville, for instance, it was resolved by the fraternity of Sidney, Thurlow and Huntingdon townships to load a schooner with barley at a wharfwithout, as it appeared, having asked permission of the owner of the property. "They made themselves quite at home,' says the account, "using the hand-car and railway track, and doubtless would soon have loaded the vessel but for an interruption, which presently came in the appearance of the wharf-owner and his attorney, and a stop was put to proceedings at once.' The result of this ill-considered trespass was that they were compelled to pay two cents wharfage on every bushel shipped, payment of which, either ignorantly or by sharp practice, they had evaded, and probably some law costs as well.

In Hamilton, again, the members of Wentworth Division Grange have been storing their grain in a warehouse on the bay, awaiting a rise in prices. It is certainly their right to do this, whatever we may think of the policy of refusing current rates. But some of them refuse to pay the market fees upon the grain as it is brought in. In this they follow the advice

of a gentleman said to hold the position of lecturer to the order, whose opinion is to the effect that when each Granger has paid the city charges upon one load of grain all subsequent ones are exempt, and they may deliver all they please and pay nothing farther. The city by-laws take, it appears, a very different view, and here again the Grangers may find themselves paying something in the way of fines or law costs, for their lack of knowledge, not to say their over-reaching.

But the Napanee members of the Order took a notion some weeks since that the regular grain buyers were not paying enough for barley, and resolved to do without the pestilent middlemen, whose work they themselves could do. They accordingly rented a storehouse and filled it with barley, which they held for some time. Finding that prices did not promise improvement, they became desperate, and loading two vessels with the grain shipped it at a venture to Oswego. As there were so many lots of barley, so many owners. so many conflicting interests and so numerous a Committee to deal with on board the ships (for the Grangers had sent a number of their friends as delegates or "deputies" or "overseers," or whatever other title the organization confers) that the merchants in Oswego could not come to a bargain with the sellers. Prices continued to fall, and at last the cargoes had to be sold for what they would bring. The result of the venture was that apart from the time and trouble of the representatives, the grain netted them less than the figures offered by the contemned grain buyer at Napanee a month before.

#### CREAMERY BUTTER.

When we expressed our regret in August that Canadian operators had not shipped or sold their summer stock, we hoped to be able to write ere this of a good clearing up of stocks in order to be in readiness for the fall make. It is unfortunately true, that heavy summer stocks are still held, with but slender present hope of escape from loss. We find, however, that the butter situation has changed its front and new elements have been introduced, which may alter the "wind up" of this season's Canadian butter business materially. First, there has not been the usual make of choice fall butter, either in Canada or the United States September was hot and the butter trade was no better than, if as good as, August make, so that there is not the large stock of fall made butter that was expected. In the Brockville district, the make is no

son that the best makers have, in preference, devoted themselves to cheese. The Eastern Townships butter has been better than last, because the people there had been disappointed in cheese, and gave the more attention to butter. Upon the whole, this year's butter is probably an improvement over what was made last year, and is certainly better in quality than the average product of five or ten years ago; but it is still below the average of American.

The Americans have stopped sending their choice butter to England, indeed the bulk shipped from New York this year has been of a lower grade, shipped in refrigerators. They are occasionally asking a sly question about prices of finest in Canada; and deceived by the low figures lately quoted in Montreal we understand several New York buyers recently visited that city with the intention of picking up any choice lots of 18c or 20c butter that were causing the owners sleepless nights, but the visit did not result in much business. Again, the English market is reported very dull with heavy stock,-those who have taken pains to ascertain assure us that the bulk of these heavy stocks in England consists of American ordinary butter, oleo-margarine, cheap manufactured stuff which will not keep. From the continent of Europe there is also an excess of imitation butter, which has been pressed on the market unsuccessfully.

As the season goes on the question will be asked in Britain, where can we get good genuine butter, and our impression is that though the quality may not be as fine as could be desired, it will be difficult this winter to point to a country where there is as little bosch, oleo-margarine and otherwise manufactured butter as in Canada. Taking the season into account, we may claim the stock in Canada, as a whole, to be better and *purer* butter than can be found anywhere.

The wisest plan for our farmers and butter makers to pursue would, in our opinion, be the erection of creameries, to perform the same function for our butter that cheese factories have done for our cheese. A similar improvement in the quality would follow, and an increase in the quantity of choice would not fail to be induced. The ten years to come might witness as magnificent a growth of the Canadian butter trade as the past ten has done in cheese.

There are already some creameries in Canada; one at Teeswater, capable of using the milk of 200 cows, built after the New York State model. In Brockville district we believe there are two, one near that town and one at Mallorytown, which pro-

duce butter, and skim cheese as well. Of course the farmer cannot eat his cake and have it too; he cannot make good butter, and out of the identical material make good cheese. One or two small factories in Hemmingford direction, which are erroneously called creameries, make butter on a small scale. The farmers thereabout use a patent pan, and these produce, some think, a better article, but it is not creamery butter.

So far as we know there have been, with the exception of the one at Teeswater, no factories erected after the plan of American creameries, at Orange County, N. Y., in Elgin, Illinois, and at other places in the West- It is a fact deserving wide mention that the butter produced this year by the Teeswater creamery brought 25 cents gold for 500 pkgs. f. o. b. there, and it sold in a smaller way in Toronto as high as 28c this fall. Creamery butter sold at Illinois at the close of October at 30c on the spot, we are told, while in New York the average price for choice was 28 to 32c.

These creameries are so arranged as to make butter one day and cheese the next, and so not only economise, but take advantage of the demand or of any favorable change in the market for either. Our dairymen should try the experiment of erecting their cheese factories in such a way that they might be changed to butter factories if required.

improvement of the quality of the bulk of our butter. We have numbers who make choice, it is true; but the proportion of really choice obtainable for export has been painfully small.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The first mortgage bonds of this road in the Globe's cablegram, dated London, Nov. 14, are quoted at 321, with a postscript, saying: "Midland of Canada are weaker." In the face of the glowing report of Mr. Surtees (Trustee) to the first mortgage bondholders, dated London, Sept. 20, 1877, these quotations are very significant.

After the annual meeting held in London last year we called attention to a number of serious discrepancies in the quotations of Mr. Surtees as compared with the published reports of the President. The pamphlet of September 20th, referred to above, reads : "The first seven miles have recently been entirely relaid with new rails, 200 tons having been put down last year and 150 tons this year." (Mr. S. says 56lb. rails are used.) We understand that 56lb. rails require 88 tons per mile, seven miles would therefore require 616 tons, (2,240 lbs. to the ton.)

At page 7 the report reads : "At Midland we have 40 acres of land and 60 of water, forming the best part of the harbor and controlling almost all the water way. This, I was assured, is now estimated to be saleable at \$100,000." Surely there must be a serious mistake in this statement. Could the company realize one-tenth of that sum, say \$10,000, on this property? We doubt it. Mr. Surtees report professes to be a faithful account of the affairs of this company. He still persists in attributing the large decrease in the receipts of the road to the unprecedented stagnation of all trade in the United States and Canada. We still contend that this is not the main cause of the decrease. Mr. Surtees does not say one word about the bulk of the traffic for Peterboro' having been sent via Cobourg, thence to Harwood by Cobourg & Marmora Railway and boat to its destination, instead of via Port Hope and Midland. Not one word of the strong competition at Lindsay via Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway. The whole hope of the future is based on the completion of the road to Midland, and yet during the present season lumber has been shipped from Waubushene, on the Georgian Bay, by vessel to Oswego! a distance of some 1,200 miles, while by the Midland across Lake Ontario the distance is less than 300!

We understand that some English bondholders have recently been over the road The great object to be kept in view is the and have probably examined the condition of their property with different spectacles than those used by Mr. Surtees. We await further developments with interest.

> -A movement is on foot to induce the municipalities along the line, as well as the Ontario Government, to vote \$900,000 for widening the gauge of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway and otherwise improving it. It is proposed to ask \$600,000 from the municipalities and \$300,000 from the Government. The President of the company, Mr. John Gordon, has expressed the opinion that the company should give the municipalities bonds to the amount of the aid they grant. This movement is a very decisive proof that the narrow gauge has been outgrown.

> -Some very anti-democratic people have from time expressed the opinion that the affairs of a great city could best be managed by raid commissioners. The Water Commission of Toronto, which was framed on this model, so lost favor in the eyes of the citizens that a plebiscite decreed its extinction by a majority of 1,364 against 83. People are now asking whether the Council will do

It ought to be able to do the business at less cost

THE MIRAMICHI LUMBER TRADE.

The export of lumber and timber from the Miramichi river. New Brunswick, has closed for the season, and we find in the Advance the following statement of its extent as compared with previous years. The returns made do not, however, include coast-wise cargoes, which will increase the total in other years. The figures give square feet of deals, tons of square timber, and pieces of paling :

	15	377	
Ships.	Deals.	Palings.	Timber.
325	149,973,593	5,409,166	3,031
279	18 116,762,861	376 5,038,524	4,085

Deals and Battens, Deal Ends, Scantling, and Boards, are included under the head of Deals in the above table. The figures show an increase this season over last in deals and palings, but a falling off in square timber.

The trade of this season was divided between the ports of Chatham and Newcastle as follows : Chatham.

Ships.	Deals.	Palings.	Timber.
325	116,890,718	5,228,266	
Newcast		5,220,200	1,090

33,082,875 75 180,000 1.041 The stocks (round and sawn) held over on the river amount to, perhaps, a little over 30,000,000 feet, as against about 58,000,000 feet last season. Last year's stocks were divided about equally between round and sawn; the proportions, this year, are, say 10,000,000 to 12,000,-000 round, and 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 sawn. It is considered that lumbermens' operations in that district will be cautious, in spite of the fact that stocks of round in New Brunswick are everywhere low. The prices offering for future deliveries of logs, while as high as present foreign demand will permit, are so low that they will barely cover the getting out, which induces the opinion that fewer logs will be produced this winter, unless labor can be got cheaper. Our merchants have been manufacturing since 1874, says the paper quoted, in the face of a discouraging, outlook, hoping that each following season would show an improvement upon its predecessor in the tone of a foreign market.

## MONTREAL AND THE GRAIN TRADE.

The receipts of grain and flour at the principal Atlantic ports during the five weeks ending 3rd inst. were :

Wheat	15,307,155	bushels.
Corn	6.057 680	46
Other grains	6,612,384	**

Total grain ..... 28,877,219 bushels. Flour ..... 1,321,852 barrels.

The receipts of wheat were a half larger than in the like period of 1875, and nearly two-thirds larger than those of last year; while of corn they were much smaller.

It is noticeable that while the remaining cities show no gain in the proportion of grain rebetter than the Commission. Time will tell. ceived, other than corn, Montreal's share of the

receipts increased over one-half. The following table, from the N. Y. *Public*, gives the percentages of grain received in each of six cities these three years:

•	1875	1876	1877
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New York		57'0	55.2
Philadelphia	13.5	15.1	14.3
Montreal	11.0	8.3	12.8
Baltimore	5'0	113	
Boston	Ğ.4	8·0	6.2
Portland			ι.
Total bush. 17,746	,582 19,2	221,202 2	8,877,219

Montreal received in that period 2,876,517 bushels of wheat, 826,044 bushels of other grain, and 553,194 bushels corn ; her percentage of the last named article being 8°0 this season against 6°5 last year, and 7'7 the year before. All other ports show a decline in the quantity of corn received, except Philadelphia, which has advanced from 16°6 per cent. last year to 29°2 in the present.

It should be some comfort, therefore, to our chief city to find that she is better off in this respect than other seaboard ports, whose loss appears, indeed, to have been her gain. She has sorely felt the falling off in the lumber trade, the depression in manufactures, and the restricted purchases of merchandise for the past year or two. But last year she had to lament a decrease in grain transport as well. The favorable change above noted will be followed, we trust, in due course, by revivals in other directions.

We observe it stated by a New York journal that the grain wholly diverted from either the Erie canal or the New York Central or Erie railways reaches 37'7 per cent. of the whole quantity moved; while last year it was 34'6 per cent., and in 1875 but 30'1 per cent. The growing diversion is attributed to the advance in rail rates.

-The Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors held its meetings last week, the Examiners being Messrs, the Surveyor General, A. Russell, B. McGrath, and L. Russell. Thirteen candidates presented themselves for examination. These gentlemen are required to undergo questioning on the first four and the sixth book of Euclid; Plane Trigonometry; Logarithms; Mensuration of Superficies; the use of field instruments and keeping of field notes; the legal requirements as to boundaries; and to be familiar with the Dominion Lands Acts, and with the manual of standing instructions prepared for their guidance. There are likewise on the schedule of subjects sundry questions in practical astronomy; it is evident, therefore, that the course prescribed for a D. L. S. is not light. The candidates are required to be at least twenty-one years of age. The following gentlemen received commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors :- John Galbraith, Toronto: Edward Deville and W. H. Ash, Quebec; W. J. Thompson, Cannington; J. S. Dennis, Jr., and A. P. Patrick, Ottawa; Otto Iulius Klotz, Preston; Thos. Fawcett, Affington; Thos.Berlinguet, of Quebec, Messrs.Jno.D. Stewart, of Perth, and H. F. Bray, of Winnipeg, passed the preliminary examination.

-Counterfeit bills of the denomination of ten dollars, on the Ontario Bank, are in circulation in Montreal. The paper used is thinner, the note shorter, and the green is not so dark as that on the genuine note. Photographed \$4 bills of the Dominion Bank are also in circulation about the country. In these the engraving is slightly blurred, and the paper has a greasy feeling.

-The successor to Mr. Raymond as American Consul at Ottawa, is Mr. C. Goward of Illinois whose title will be Commercial Agent of the United States. In addition to his other consular duties this gentleman will procure for his government, statistical information respecting Canadian trade,

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times : STAMPING NOTES.

SIR,—The article in a late issue of your paper on the above subject has given wide publicity to this vexed question and if the discussion of the matter will in any way tend to a modification of the Stamp Act, you will have conferred a boon on the commercial community.

In your issue of the 16th., one of your correspondents who signs "Haligonian" says "the whole difficulty could be met by abolishing the use of adhesive stamps and substitution of stamped paper" while we agree with "Haligonian" that such a step would be one in the right direction, we cannot see that it would by any means, meet the whole difficulty.

Business men, who are conversant with the law can, even now, without much trouble, conform to its requirements, but the trouble arises chiefly with persons who are ignorant, and with such, errors would be as likely to occur with stamped forms as with adhesive stamps. form of wrong value might be used as readily as a stamp of improper denomination. Another serious objection to the use of stamped forms would be urged by some traders, for instance, the "Agricultural Implement Manufacturers. Their business being done with farmers (who are always ignorant of the Stamp Law) and through agents who are scattered all over the Dominion, the substitution of Stamped Forms could necessitate the keeping of a supply of different values in the hands of every agent and be a heavy tax on the manufacturer.

To my mind the difficulty might be met in this way. The object of the government is to obtain revenue, not to hamper business, therefore a promissory note should belegal, no matter by whom stamped nor when, provided only that the proper amount of stamps is affixed and the date of cancellation is concurrent with or after the date of the document.

Make the holder, not the maker of a note, the party who should stamp it, do away with all double stamping, have all stamps obliverated by date not by initials, and allow the holder of the note to affix the stamps and cancell them at any time before it is paid, or is used as negotiable paper.

With such regulations the only possible way in which the government could be defrauded would be by a party holding a note without transfer until paid, and receiving the consideration direct from the maker. Such cases seldom occur as nearly always notes are sent through banks for collection when due, else they are discounted, or pass from the original holders hands in some way before maturity. But to meet every exigency, make it a penalty for any man to pay a note till it is properly stamped; of

course no penalty would ever be exacted, for on the maker refusing to pay it unstamped, the holder would at once affix the proper denomination, but every man would be particular that a note was properly stamped before he paid it, and thus become an enforcer of the law.

Yours truly, Brantford, Nov. 19th. 1877. J. K.O.

#### THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The usual half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Oct. 30th at the Cannon Street Hotel, London. The president Sir H. W. Tyler, in moving the adoption of the report, gave particulars as to his recent visit to America.

The report stated that the gross receipts for the half year upon the whole undertaking were £874,711, which was reduced by the discounyon American Currency to £860,386. When the working expenses were deducted, there remained a sum of £190,890, and after the payment of the interest on the first and second equipment bonds and the 5 per cent perpetual debenture stock, a balance of £701 138 9d. The working expenses, including renewal, amounted to \$664,-467, showing a decrease of £69,480 as compared with 1876. The passenger receipts were less by £7,325, and the number of passengers was decreased by 3,578.

The receipts in the June half-year were: 1872 1.42 cents; 1873, 1.49 cents; 1874, 1.31 cents; 1875, 1.07 cents; 1876, '94 cents. The total number of tons handled during the

The total number of tons handled during the half-year was greater than in any previous June half-year, amounting to 1,052,873 tons.

But the number of tons moved one mile was :--

For the June half-year, 1877 ...342,228,380 do. do. do. 1876 ...352,794,352

Comparing the rates of 1872, as above given, with those of 1877, the difference is represented by no less a sum on the ton-mile than \$1,900,000 — say £390,000.

The number of passengers carried one mile was, in 1876, 49,890,006, against in 1877, 51,-431,801; showing an increase of 1,500,000. The competition extended also to the passenger traffic, and reduced the remuneration received. The rate per passenger per mile was thus :--

In 1877..... 2.26 cents. Against, for 1876..... 2.39 cents.

The utmost economy consistent with efficiency was necessarily exercised. The result of the half year's working was, that whilst we earned during the half year,  $\pounds 75,973$  less than in 1876, the working expenses, including renewals, amounted to  $\pounds 664,000$ , or  $\pounds 69,480$  less than in 1876; and we have, by adding the balance from the previous half year, only been able to show a profit sufficient to meet our preferential charges. Of the above reduction of  $\pounds 69,000$  in the working expenses,  $\pounds 19,500$  was for wages, fuel, oil, &c., in the locomotive department,  $\pounds 8,$ ooo in the traffic department,  $\pounds 9,600$  for rent of rolling stock, and  $\pounds 7,400$  for wages of trackmen.

The way and works, the President states, are altogether in better order than at any previous time. We have steel rails for about 1,070, out of 1,388 miles, and they are giving us satisfaction. We shall proceed to relay the remaining portions of the line with steel, as circumstances require and will admit of our doing so. Much has been done in replacing inferior masonry or brick piers and abutments with solid stone work of superior quality. The Company's cars are in excellent condition, and have in no way suffered from undue economy. The engines are also in good working order.

The Intercolonial Railway was open for through traffic, as you are aware, in July, 1876, and there has since been a steady increase of business over our Riviere du Loup section-This traffic has, doubtless, been to some extent drawn away from our route to the Lower Canadian Provinces via Portland.

It is expected that within four or five years the Intercolonial Railway will begin to pay the working expenses, and obtain some remuneration for the Dominion Government. Meanwhile, as the traffic on the Intercolonial Railway improves, so the traffic on the Riviere du Loup section of our line will also improve; and that section of line, which actually yielded a profit for the half-year ending last June, will ultimately become a remunerative property, yielding a considerable revenue to the Government, who will, we may hope, before that time have leased it or acquired possession of it on fair terms.

FIRE RECORD.—Parkhill, Nov. 16th.—Doyle's pump factory, with contents, was destroyed by fire this a. m. Loss about \$500; insurance \$300.

Galt, Nov. 16th.—A fire did damage to the extent of \$1,000 in the saw factory of Shurley & Dietrich; covered by insurance.

Wendover, Nov. 16th.—The barn and stable of Octave Meloche, North Plantagenet, was destroyed by fire, together with contents. Not nsured.

Erin, Nov. 16th.—Aaron Teeter lost his driving house, stables and contents, by fire last night. Loss about \$1,200; insured in Isolated Risk Co. for \$900. Supposed cause, lightning.

Risk Co. for \$900. Supposed cause, lightning. Toronto, 20th Nov.—Oliver's planing mill, together with a large assortment of valuable lumber, was destroyed by fire early this a. m Loss about \$25,000. Insured in Hand-in-Hand, \$2,000; Citizens, \$4,000; Canada Fire & Marine, \$2,000.

Stroud, Nov. 19th.—Webb's Block was destroyed by fire last evening. Estimated loss, \$2,500; insured, Victoria Mutual, for \$1,250.

\$2,500; insured, Victoria Mutual, for \$1,250. Moncton, N. B., Nov. 17th.—A store and dwelling house, owned by G. H. Brown, was destroyed by fire to-day. Insured in Canada Fire & Marine for \$2,000.

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.) Montreal 20th Nov., 1877.

In some branches of business there has been a little rush previous to the close of Navigation, but generally the wholesale trade has been dull. and we do not now look for much activity till after the holidays. The weather during the week up till Sunday has been very mild, which checks the demand for heavy dry goods and boots and shoes,-and country stocks of these goods are as yet very little broken in upon, with cold weather and improved roads there is not the least doubt that a fair sorting up trade will yet be done. The sugar market has been very quiet, and although prices have declined buyers do not seem to think that bottom has been touched, and delay purchasing till the market gets more settled.

We give to-day the 'stocks of flour and grain here on the morning of the 15th inst. A little snow fell yesterday and there is every appearance of more.

ASHES.—Pots—The market has been very steady all week, and prices have hardly varied since our last report, at the same time there is little life in the market to note, receipts being light: sales for the week are correspondingly small. Firsts sold from \$3.70 to 3.75; seconds, \$3.15; thirds, \$2.60 to 2.70. Pearls—Very little has been done in this kind of ash; any sales reported were of first sort at \$4.40 to \$4.50. Stocks at present in store are: Pots, 1,759 brls; Pearls, 731 brls.

CATTLE.—The demand yesterday was small, and sales were difficult to effect, and although there were very few cattle offering there were more than there was a demand for. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to 4.25 per 100 lbs. live weight. Hogs were in pretty fair supply, but there was not very much demand. Prices ranged from \$4.25 to 4.75. DRY GOODS.—Very little business is expected

DRY GOODS.—Very little business is expected about this time, but this has been an exceptionally dull week, owing no doubt to the state of the weather, which has rendered country roads almost impassible, and the mildness of the temperature prevents the usual demand for heavy winter goods, the wholesale trade are looking anxiously for cold weather to cause some demand, and to make the roads in travelling condition to enable farmers and others to get to market. In clothing there has hardly been so much doing, but remittances are generally reported to be good which is satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The feeling in this market during the weak has been firm, and some articles owing to scarcity are the turn clearer, but generally the articles on our list although firm are not quotably higher, business done has been small. We quote Bi Carb Soda \$3.25 to 3.50 per 112 lb. keg; Soda Ash 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c. per lb.; Cudbear 12 to 15c per lb; Arrow root 15 to 50c per lb; Borax 10 to 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c per lb.; Cudbear 12 to 15c per lb; do Ground 28 to 29; Caustic Soda \$3.12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per 100 lbs; East India Senna 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 15c per lb; Sugar of Lead 14 to 15c per lb; Bleaching Powder 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> ce per lb; Brons 1 to 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ce per lb; Sulphur 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> ce per lb; Bristone 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> coper lb; Sulphur 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> ce per lb; Saltpetre \$8.00 to 9.00 per 12 lb kegs; Blue Vitrol 6 to 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>9</sub> cer lb.

FISH.—The market just now is pretty well supplied with all kinds of fish and the demand has been fair at our quotations which are rather in buyers favor as compared with this day week. We quote Dry Cod \$4.75; Green Cod \$5.00 to 6.00; Lrbrabor Herrings \$5.25; Salmon \$12. \$11. and \$10. for Nos. 1. 2 and 3 respectively.

Raw FURS.—The trade in raw furs is very dull, skins are now coming in freely, and of better quality, which were bought to-day at our quotations. But as there is little encouragement in prospect for exports to the European markets, Russia the principal buyer in former years, will not likely be buying to any extent this year on account of the war. The feeling in the trade is that present quotations may rule for fome little time but the probabilities are that they will decline. We repeat our quotations of last week.

FREIGHTS.—There are one or two steamers yet in port; rates to Liverpool for heavy grain 8/- to 8/6.

FLOUR.—The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th. inst., were 42,098, against 49 941 barrels on the 1st., and 63,764, barrels on the 15th. November, 1876. Receipts during the week 29,230 barrels; total receipts from 1st. January to date 734,888 brls., being a decrease of 114,829 barrels; total receipts for the corresponding period of 1876. Shipments during the week 42,873 barrels; total shipments from 1st. January to date 652,997 brls. There has been a pretty fair demand for flour especially during the latter part of the week to complete shipping orders, which made holders a little firmer in their views and the decline which took place of about 5c in the early part of the week has been regained, market to day closes firm, but sales reported though fairly numerous were generally for small parcels at

about our outside quotations: Superior extra, \$5.85 to 5.90; Extra, \$5.65 to 5.75; Fancy, \$5.50 to 5.55; Strong bakers flour, \$5.55 to 5.75; Spring extra, \$5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5.42^{1}_{2}$ ; Super, \$5.15 to 5.20; Fine, \$4.60 to 4.70; Pollards, \$2.75 to 3.00; Middlings, \$3.40 to 3.65; Oatmeal, \$4.40 to 4.50.

GRAIN. — Wheat. — The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. was 308,787 bushels, against 184,477 on the 1st inst. and 148,090 on the 15th Nov., 1876. Receipts during the past week 293,526 bush.; Total receipts from 1st January to date 6,962,449 bushels, showing an increase of 613, 129 bushels on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1876. Shipments during the week 333,592 bushels; total shipments from 1st January to date 5,525,472 bushels, showing an increase of 577,532 bushels on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1876, There has been very little movement in this grain a few car loads of No. 2 spring were sold at \$1.18, and No. 1 at \$1.21. Peas by the car load sell at 78 to 80 per 66 lbs.; Maize is nominal at 56 to 57c; Oats nominal 27 to 29c; Barley, 55 to 624, the outside price having been paid for a cargo of Ontario.

GROCERIES .- Teas.- There has been a much better feeling in this branch of the trade with more dispositiou shown both by buyers and sellers to do business. Japans of medium and low grades are most asked for, the former from 30 to 31c, and the latter from 20 to 26c. Sales of both are reported within our range. Fine Japans are very little asked for, although there have been some small sales at from 40 to 50c. Green Tea has been more enquired for, and small sales have been mote enquired for, and Blacks are neglected. Coffee-Market quiet and prices generally favor buyers, but sales have been within very narrow compass; Java, 27 to 30c; Singapore, 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 25c; Maracaibo, 22 to 23c; Mocha, 32 to 33c. Sugar—This market has been in a very unsatisfactory state all week, and prices are decidedly lower, but there has been little movement at the decline, buyers preferring to wait to see how the market is going to move. Scotch we quote at 7½ to 9c, the outside price for bright samples; Granulated, 95 to 95c; Dry Crushed, 101 to 102c. Raw sugar is nominal. Molasses—A few job lots have been changing hands; of Barbadoes, at 47 to 48c; Porto Rico, at 47 to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Sugar House, 29 to 30c. *Rice* in fair jobbing 'demand, with sales at \$4.35 to 4.50, according to size of lot. Sago, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6c. Spices have met with a fair jobbing demand, and prices generally rule firm : Black Pepper, 91 to 10c; White do, 20 to  $20\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cassia, 15 to 17c; Cloves are dearer at 45 to  $47\frac{1}{2}$ c; Allspice,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 14c; Nut-megs, 65 to 90c; Jamaica Ginger, 20 to 23; Pimento, 12 to 13c; Mace, 75c to 80c. Fruit.—There has been a fair jobbing trade in prospect of the Chrtistmas demand, prices however have not varied much since this day week. Layers are selling  $1.57\frac{1}{2}$  to 1.65; loose Musco-tels 1.85 to 1.95; London Layers are scarce at 2.25 to 2.50; Sultanas  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; Valancias  $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c; Seedless 61 to 7c; Currants are not in large supply but are slow of sale at 61 to 7c; No prunes in market. Figs 9 to 13c ; according to size of box. Tarragona Almonds 13 to 14c; Filberts 71 to 81c; Walnuts are out of stock till new supplies arrive.

HIDES and PELTS.—Contrary to expectation no reduction in the price of hides has taken place but the market is very dull with little demand and quotations are the same as last weak No r hides  $g_{0.00}$ ; No 2 ditto 8.00 No 3 ditto 7.00; Lambskins goc.

little firmer in their views and the decline which took place of about 5c in the early part of the week has been regained, market to day closes firm, but sales reported though fairly numerous were generally for small parcels at is only the final little rush previous to the clos-

б20

ing of navigation. At present concessions in prices of heavy goods would be made to intending purchasers rather than to be obliged to carry over winter more than the actual quantityrequired. There is no change to note in the price of any article on our list this week.

LEATHER.—The demand continues small for most descriptions of stock. Spanish Sole moves off slowly at recent quotations. Slaughter Sole has had more enquiry and some large sales are reported being contracts for the future delivery. Waxd upper.—Nothing of consequence doing but prices are firm and stocks are within small compass. Harness is dull and neglected; Splits continue scarce but are not much asked for. Measured leathers are dull.

OILS.—Petroleum is firm and in steady demand at 18 to 21C. according to size of lot. Linseed Oil raw 65 to 67 $\pm$ c; ditto boiled 69 to 71 $\pm$ c; Fish Oils are in fair supply but the demand just now is not very brisk. Cod Oil 52 $\pm$  to 55c; Seal, pale 52 $\pm$ c. ditto straw 50c; ditto steam refined is held at 60c. Olive oil is firm at \$1.05 to 1.10; Palm oil 8 $\pm$  to 9c.

Revisions.—Butter.—Receipts 2286 pkgs.; PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Receipts 2286 pkgs.; shipments 2339 packages in market and with little demand except for fine quality for local consumption, the range remaining at 121 to 21c. according to sample. Cheese.—Receipts 4751 boxes; shipments 12,565 boxes, business in this market is now at a standstill, nominal price 111 to 122c; Pork.—Receipts 320 barrels; shipments 188 barrels; market quiet at \$16.75 to 17.25 for mess and thin mess \$15.00 to 15.50; Lard 11 to 111c. Tallow in barrels is nominal at 9c.

at 9c. SALT.—Market is firm at 70 to 72½c for coarse : Factory filled 90c. to \$1.10.

WOOL.—There has been very little demand for Canadian, only a few small parcels selling of Canada pulled at 25 to 28c.

#### TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Nov. 21st, 1877

Tomorrow being Thanksgiving day, and a holiday, we prepare our markets a day earlier. There is but very little doing in stocks. The assessment of insurance stocks has stopped investment in them, and but little call has been made of late;  $120\frac{3}{4}$  would be paid to-day for Bank Commerce, and sales of Standard at 77. Gold made an upward move from  $2\frac{3}{6}$  this morning to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  at the close. BOOTS AND SHOES.—This trade has been a

BOOTS AND SHOES.—This trade has been a little more active, in consequence probably of the damper and colder weather. There are numerous small orders, but remittances are behind hand. Prices are without change.

DRY GOODS.—Trade is only moderately good, the season not being favorable for sorting up. Stocks do not appear to be excessive. Although remittances at the beginning of the month were unsatisfactory. Some houses find them better of late; stocks are being steadily worked upon, and the demand continues to be of a healthy character. Values are maintained for the most part.

FLOUR AND MEAL :—Flour.—Stocks in store : 5,552 bbls., against 5,800 bbls. last week and 1, 830 bbls. on like date of last year. There have been sales of most grades during the week at our quotations, prices have been steady with the exception of extra which declined somewhat. The principal demand has been for spring extra, of which a good deal has changed hands.

FANCY GOODS.—The approach of the Christmas season is making houses in this business busy. The demand is not confined to any especial line but is general, although purchases are not heavy. Bankrupt stocks in this line have affected city trade, but don't seem to affect country buyers, who don't "take much stock" in them. Payments do not keep up so well as last

month of credit bills, but more people are buying for cash.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The market has advanced. Liverpool showing an improvement, and Liverpool showing an improvement, and western markets being higher. Fall, stocks in store: 37,524 bush. against 35,808 bush. last week, and 97,015 bush. on corresponding date last year. The price of No. 1 is nominally \$1.28 to 1.30, several cargoes and cars of No. 2 have changed hands during the week, \$1.26 being the ruling figure. No 3 commands \$1.16. Spring, stocks in store 160,861 bush., against 170,854 bush. last week, snd 104,578 bush. on the like date of 1875. No. I is in good demand and has advanced two cents, sales are announced at \$1.12, and some at \$1.13, while No. 2, is abundant and not wanted at \$1.07 to 1.08. Barley .-- Stocks in store 156,031, bush; against 199,047 bushels last week, and 537,178 bushels on like date last year. As these figures indicate there has been some activity in the market, the lessening being over 40,000 bushels up to Saturday night last. Since then, perhaps as much more has been sold, for eight cargoes were shipped on Tuesday. The price has advanced. and is firm at the advance, 70 to 72c is now the quotation for No. 1. with 60 to 62c for No. 2. and 48 to 50c for No. 3. Oats.—Stocks in store 17.049 bush. against 25,758 bush. last week. The grain is selling freely at 32 to 33c. Peas. Stocks in store 16,3 >1 bush. against 24,275 last week and 16,450 last year. Sales are tolerably brisk, and stocks are reduced more than the foregoing figures show, No. 1. command 66 to 67c, and No. 2. say 63 to 65c. Corn.-15,970 bushels in store against 10,926 last week.

GROCERIES.—There are a few unimportant changes in prices, as will be seen by our price list. Some lines of *fruits* and *sugars* are lower. *Teas* are firm. Fish steady, liquors quiet. Business has been by no means active.

Business has been by no means active. HARDWARE.—The "rush" of business appears to have abated somewhat, trade in shelf goods is limited at present. The trade in heavy goods and metals is very much cut, it is complained, and inducements by way of time as well as low prices to induce sales, are again to an extent, that can with difficulty yield a profit. Prices are generally unchanged. Cut nails, which have sold briskly are now quoted at \$2.75 to 2.90. Payments are fair, and is expected that the Christmas season will bring more cash. Country customers in this line aver that although there is more grain this season, they have had less money collected thus far than last year.

LEATHER.—There is the usual trade of this season doing, but no marked activity and no change in prices. Domestic stock is in sufficient supply, without accumulation.

PROVISIONS .- The market on the whole has been quiet this week. Mess Pork has moved fairly in 20 or 30 barrel lots. Butter-Prices are nominal in the absence of any demand except for rolls for city trade, the first of which have brought 20c, other qualities, 17 to 19c, and a small request for kegs at fair prices if very fine. Cheese-The market remains in same state, a retail demand only existing. The demand for Mess Pork has been fair, but of a retail character only. Quotations are maintained. Cut Meats are in little request, the season having advanced so that fresh meat has taken its place. Packers are looking forward to shipping a large portion of this winter's packing to Britain as they pack, and thus making a profitable season ; the more so as several speculative packers, who leant on the banks for support, are now out of the market, thus leaving a fair field for packers whose own capital is invested in the business. Lard is steady; there is a fair demand for all that can be made here at quotations. Eggs are firmer, and sales have been made at 18c. Salt-Steady and firm.

them. Payments do not keep up so well as last this line, there has been no change in prices

since October. Business has been active in brooms, and fair in wh sks. Washboards are in steady demand, the same may be said of *pails*, and the demand for *tubs* is brisk. Payments lag a good deal, but there is a fair proportion of cash buying done.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON, Flour, Grain and Produce Commission Merchants.

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Call and see them in operation at TORONTO NOVELTY AGENCY,

No. 7 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

JAMES BROWN, COMMISSION MERCHANT 18 St. Peter St., Montreal,

Strate St

Represents leading Australian merchants in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Bris-

bane, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Correspondence solicited.

Hill, McIntosh & Innes.

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 2 Alma Block,

GUELPH.

JAMES F. BROWN, Stock Broker, Insurance, Real Estate, and general agent,

60 Wellington St., - OTTAWA.

Agencies and business generally solicited.

TORONTO SAFE WORKS. J. & J. TAYLOR.



		_															
$\underset{\text{insurance company}}{\text{ACCIDENT}}$	Accounts.		Total Liabilities.	\$3,313,456 23 1,279,758 97 10,114,744 14 2,906,966 59 4,332,336 09 974,720 22	2,468,504 78 679,290 43 2,041,635 83	19,251,035 14 6,805,340 00 1,391,130 67 2,363,217 43	744,000 /0 82,,189 <b>52</b> 211,838 28 387,672 28	657,473 22 1,437,382 77 1,460,451 38	4,234,003 34 9,996,007 II 275,612 IO	3,726,542 67 2,123,510 08	5,746,476 77	90,207,990 74 292 009 87	95,889 12 1,733,021 01 647,213 34	201,521 60 401,722 57	4,477,855 IO 655,002 IG	374,608 23	
OF CANADA. The only CANADIAN COMPANY solely	of Public		Liabilities not included under forego- ing heads.	136 00 3,701 70		5,457 87 4 530 57	47,931 10 47,931 10 848 35	•				71,440 33	218 75	34,580 86	100,000 00		
devoted to Insurance against Accidents, and giving definite Bonus to the Policy- holders.	Audito	Jurnished by the Banks to the A ILITIES		Due to Agen- cies of Bk. or to other Bks. D. Agenc's in Jnit'd Kgdm	198,296 63 12,293 34 221,793 34	95,696 20	80,479 53 24,397 45			459,274 12	139,932 08	26,537 50	1,258,010 19	69,146 75	54,838 28	2,542 12 130,224 55	
This Company is not mixed up with Life, Fire, or any other class of Insurance. It is for	nks to		Jue to Agen- ies of Bk. or to o other Bks. tr r Agenc's in o or'gn count's l	55,960 64		28,498 00 5,140 85		616 35	71 110'881		•	292,204 93				379 87	
<b>ACCIDENT INSURANCE</b> alone, and can therefore transact the busi- ness upon the most favourable terms, and a SECURE basis.	by the		Due to Due to other Banks to in Canada. fo	92,253 17,979 86,129 40,599 3,721	28,434 6,442	862,735 11.491 10,182 34,625	846	10,621 11 780	27,538	9,880 103,238	Coz (4	8,532,945 8,586 10.046	7,984 35,928 84 of	31,891	85,472 934	35 40	
It is also the only Company including in its list of Stockholders many prominent Merchants and Capitalists in TORONTO	fu		Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	877,235 199,111 4,246,423 688,812 688,812 248,891	715,676 312,134 873,546	4,813,962 4,323,444 553,315 761,863	260,221 87,875	73,563 440,972 60,149 728 650	2, 110,860	249.539 788,830	I, 157,401	25,587,225 48,119 1,511,746	763,850	20,076 183,110	1,551,672 147,886		
and HAMILTON. PRESIDENT SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.	ling to Returns	Г	Other Deposits Payable on Demand.	1,357,387 510,153 3,541,798 1,928,486 1,848,430 240,073	693,629 175,550 674,284	6,622,893 1,146,925 622,176 475,059	102,978 102,978 19,545 134,325	157,397 366,277 727,437 21,80,304	4,074,276	2,687,287 480,630	2,532,219	32,991,902 49,866 366,274	7,372 7,372 221,264 106,405	12,875 29,192	1,515,163 97,232	109,437	
MANAGER AND SECRETARY: EDWARD RAWLINGS. 103 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.	1877, according	CAPITAL. CAPITAL. D. Govt. del IP. Gov	P. Govt. de- posits pay'ble after notice or on a fixed day.	55,000 00	I50,000 00	83,923 80 90,000 00 90,000 00	25,000 00	50,000 00 50,000 00	204,613 50		127,422 36	60 CC1'002'1		•			
CHAS. WESTON, Inspector. EVANS & RIDDELL, Auditors. Alexander & Stark, Ceneral Agents CO. YORK, TORONTO. Haldan & Son, Agents for City of	Oct. 30th, 1		Prov. Govt. deposits pay- able on demand.	24,760 24		76,152 53		8,411 00	69, <sup>(</sup> 84 61	26,186 95 153,457 82	99,281 42	/C +CC,/C4					
SURETYSHIP.	ending		D. Govt. de- positspay ble after notice or on a fixed day.	39,200 00	20,000 00	950,000 00	20,000 00 15,000 00 22,500 00	•				nc on/'1 <b>†</b> 1'1		30,000 00		•••••	
THE CANADA GUARANTEE COMP'Y	the Month		Dom. Govt. deposits pay- able on Demand.	3	71,480 26,564 33,846	2,046,708 18,357 11,755 106.530	6,327 55,882 20,468	11,112 94,214 24,932 52,845	139,370	123,982 102,950 1662	159,840	86,175 284,230	156,502 23,450	48,009	473,310 10,099	81,494	
Grant Bonds of Suretyship for Government, Bank, Rail- way, Municipal and all Officers, and Employes, holding positions of trust. This Company has been specially approved by the Dominion and Local Governments and is the only one which has received the Government license for the Do- minion.	۲,		Notes in Circulation	0 968,140 499,615 1,899,335 949,446 1,033,521 422,333		Ξ		585,535 1,243,546	" i	629,666 348,471 274.664	-   •		68,760 486.328 187,318	134,581		193 161	
It is not mixed up with any other business. The full Deposit of \$50,000 has been made with Gov- ernment. This is the only company that has made any deposit for guarantee business. The capital and funds are solely for the security of those who hold its bonds.	under		d. Capital ed. Paid Up.	,000 2,000,000 6000 685,730 6000 6,000,000 70,250 970,250 970,250 500 2,996,672		1414		00 1,343,209 00 1,343,209 00 1,000,000 1,000,000		000 2,500,000 000 1,992,390 000 080.350		р П		00 357,822 00 200,000	-	000'000'	
SIR A. T. GALT, President. EDWARD RAWLINGS, MANAGER.	BANKS Acting		al Capital zed Subscribed.	\$2,000 1,000 6,000 3,000	000 1,000 000 ,000 569,600 ,000 912,800		000 I,000,000 000 540,000 000 503,600		000 8,697,200 000 582,200	000 2,500,000 000 2,000,000 1,000,000	<u> </u>			500,000 500,000	ਸੰਸ	200,000	
CHAS. WESTON, Inspector. BVANS & RIDDELL, Auditors. COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICE,	0F	-	K. Capital Authorized	•••	I,000,000 I I,000,000	12,000,000 4,866,666 1,600,000 2,000,000 er 1,000,000		za I,000,000 ank I,500,000 lada. I,000,000		3,000,000	1.	5	uth 400,000 fax. 1,000,000 tx 800,000	500,000	Can. 1,000,000 Can. 2,000,000	300%	
103 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL, GENERAL AGENTS: Toronto-Alexander & Stark. Hamilton-Seneca Jones.	STATEMENT		NAME OF BANK. ONTARIO.	Bank of Toronto Bank of Hamilton Bank of Hamilton Dani Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank	k of Ottawa	Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A Banque du Peuple Banque Nationale Banque lacques-Cariter	que Ville-Marie que de. St. Jean que de St. Hyacint	ern Townships Ba ern Townships Ba lange Bank of Can on's Bank	hants' Bank nanics' Bank opolitan Bank	ec Bank n Bank acona Bank	olidated Bank of C	Bank of Yarmouth.	ange Bk. of Yarmo hants Bk. of Hali le's Bank of Halifa	laion Bank do. lank of Liverpool lictou Bank	ank of New Brunswic laritime Bk. of D. of C cople's Bank	ephe	
Maminun-seneva vuies.	1-1	i	~	Stan Ban Stan	[Ban]	Banc Banc Banc	Banc Banc Banc	East Molsh	Mech Mech	Oueb Unio Stads	Conso	Bank	Exch Merc Peopl	Bank of Bank o	Marit	ŝ	

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			1		Bal. due	Bal. due			-u.			2	Notes and N	Notes &c.		Real			-siJ	
			Notes and	Balances due	from Agc'ies from Ag'cies of the Bk. or of the Bk. or	from Ag'cies of the Bk.or		ي لکر اڻ.	19VC						e	Estate (other	Renk	Oth'rAs-		Total
BANK.		Dominion		er	from other from other	from other	Deben-	ner 10ir	itas DÐ I		by Co	Corpora- c	Ŗ	not		than the Rk	Premises	included	tor ies.	Aceta
	specie.	Notes.	otner Banks.	of	Deks.or Age- ncies in foreign		j.	imo imo imi erni		Stock. Bo	s.	tiõns.	and Current.	specially secured.	secured	Pre-		above.	oəri d	
ONTARIO.		•		Callada.	countries.	Kingdom.		a		_			1 860 601	1090 50	129867		000.13	107.0361	212.308	6.525,662
Bank of Toronto.			82,155 62	95,456 64	73,893	107,414	146,669	:		58,185 2	23,340 2	46,669	1,397,105	10,918	5,038	:		15,567		2,075,767
Bank of Hamilton	00,253	44,030	38,570	140,878 15		4,44/	403.178	•	73.732 21				12,792,830	272,175	222,607	63,734	236,138	10,280		18,491,019
C.Bk of Commerce	100 219	409,449 00	422,217	707,432 94	-								3,195,760	38,952	81,540		44,453			4,254,505
Common Daux	120 100	129,403	180.088	152.118 86	44.136	13.369 90	2,000		0	÷		111,549	6,120,544	164,320	154,208	3,190	190,012	39.570	/21'062	1,505,028
Chicarlo Daux		022.04	62,628	50.087 08		6		•			16 600	36,800	1,101,033	13,073	12,054	13,535		13,500	04:40	5 623.577
Federal Bank	107.076	187.163		94,824 93				:		66,359		81,375	2,500,043	0,700	100	:	4/4/00	722.4	138.060	1,242,696
Bank of Ottawa		20,411	18,183	56,167 79	39.554	10,315		•		÷		145.245	C01 040'1	10.423	27.072	17.360	01,207	1,206	90,418	3,031,452
Imperial Bank Can	70,211	134,168	89,212		36,364	040'16		•		19,943			Confraria	C-LIC.						
QUEBEC.					-0-	610 005			2 230.040	75.401 2.05	057.430 1.0	1.083,307 2	25,994,887	340,382	66,126	51,935	437,000		444,128	37,680,078
Bank of Montreal.	1,712,733 90	1,880,078	937,575 40	253,370 02	957,320	C/01640	1.185.220	144	6				6,213,336	133,375	68,941	68,856	200,000	233,796		11,128,404
Bank of B. N. A	809,820 00	707,231	100,417	20,079 00	. 000,400	25.417	60-10-1-				130,120		2,187,179	74,330	223,457		35,000	31,598	108,139	3,230,290
Bank du Peuple	79,848 02	147,325	22,902 70		3,401	14467			:		68,490	53,793	3,226,004	143,549	250,237	95,772	29,881	118,078	179,349	4,013,904
Bank Nationale	35,509 99		61,24	93,4442 04	C/C4C4	-+617+				1,620 20	÷		348,820	200,091	686,148	:	113,108	019,385		7/6'Coz'z
Bk acques cartier			0,101	0/,03/ 43	-					:		000'96	I,064,613	90,118	262'60I	38,700	38,000	9,020	121,204	1,094,142
B. VIIIe-Marie	2,033 99	nn //n'tzt		00 000 00	S 610						:		358,689	27,609			12,131	4,071	43,097	400.14
BK.de St. Jean	5,230	10.00	220.00	146 700'07							•		480,642	22,578	4.535	:		7,540	40,20	141,904
D1- Jo Hocheloge	11/22.0	Coord 22	C12(27	55 FF9 511	510.8				ž	I02,049 9	-		846,200	30,475	23,270	42,700	:		43,942	CT01/001
DK. de Hocnelaga	16 970.0	37,50	010.00	86 001 201	64.721	58.423					:		2,304,183	00,085	789 937		110,014		2/4:000	3,121,104
Eastern 1 p. Dank	16 798 50	85.743	07.583	157.130.42	60.016	4,816			-				1,519,959	43,573	24,935	•		1,1/4	20,240	6.000.023
Molaon's Bank	100/101	463.002	223,004		190,657	45,481		•		6,500 I5			4,912,300	106'06	155,112	41,345		281 526	340.445	17.240,060
Merchants Bank.	588.828 70	q13,366	517,102	687,190 97	288,074		601,516 .			•		229,241 I	1004,0/2	907 641	62.072			6.055		450,636
Mechanics' Bank	750 97	314		29,171 00	850						:		C+C(6+T	00C4+/1	-16100					
MetropolitanBank					0-0-2			:		our fact 12	1 000 I	142.722	4.002.366	43,504	151,179	32,678	69,015	17,147	853,456	6,940,610
Quebec Bank	115,087 73		148,325	44.855 95	c6o*Eo	241,391	- 140,433					102,107	3,086,272	60,746	19,035	:		_	526,068	4,199,430
Union B. of L. C.	70 207 07	93.325	121,030	10 10:01	0201	40.084						76,500	1,112,962	16,526	57,870	•	3,595	4,777	210,370	1,507,007
Consolidated Bank	00 200,05		388.322 40	3.141 78	113,592		70,566			3 259		342,965	7,304,105	151,279	317,400	202,421	Coo'n/z			
										· · · ·	8 - 78 - 5 - 5	2 577 840 11	113.008.303	2.638.712	3.235.465 1.124.246		3.086,142	1.530,415		164,128,417
Total Ont & Que.)	5,422,503 70	7,378,894 75	4,216,698 04	3,621,451 08	4,115,305	1,344,320	5,909,709	25 206	320,040 L 040,025		-									119 9
Doll of Vermonth	of a fig	100 11	7.580	10.322	0.572	3,201		:	•		:		660,958	602	11,218	:	8,000		73.0588	4.004.287
Bk of Nova Scotia	122.870 50	00 080,111		118,934	129,343		146,035 14	140,222 I.	I4,494		30,959 2	240,003	2,332,919	650'20	3,049	/Crinf	18.220	38.562		470,985
Exchange Bk Yar.	11,452 73	11,432	1,631	8,822 I8									2.142.700	21.748	21.430		66,521	252,482	247,922	2,874,720
MerchantsBk.Hal.	79,393 35		97.292	40,508 74				1 109	20,094				934,281	3,490	13,175		35,900	165,144	147,936	1,366,818
People's B. of Hall.	39,878 I3	90,025 03		of \$40'rz		100101			6-4									900 9-	•	of , 843
Bank of Livernool	1 287 40	300 00	15 210.1					I,935			•		99,305	43,305	3,271	40,037	5,024	20,090	14.000	614,715
Pictou Bank	20,386 53	7,436 00	4							•	:		40013/2				20010		5	
N. BRUNSWICK	ş	00 000 211 1	53.703 DC	44.046 10	861	1.104.321	I	138,857	:	:		79,648	2,782,268	28,014	173,005		11,082	030 44	318,142	5,900,931
Maritime Bk.ofCa.	3,636 76	36,102 00	25,421	47.724 03	1,686	71,912	1,000		26,200 3	38 <b>,45</b> 3 13	138,443	8,400	Cz£'006	000	4,000		c6/ic			
People's Bank				20 001 1					-			_	377,950	12,850	10,000	18,955	3,600		_	643.559
St.Stephen's Bk	21,768 35	00 000'9	33,074 02	47,792 OU	· / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /												lot	JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.	TON, A.	ditor.
																		-		

THOMAS H. COX IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Teas, Wines and General Groceries, WHOLESALR. 478 St. Paul & 399 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. MANITOBA. GEORGE FRED'K CARRUTHERS. Insurance, Real Estate, and General Agent. References permitted to The Hon. Wm. N. Kennedy Registrar, and to Duncan Macarthur, Esq., Manager of the Merchants Bank. the Merchants Bank. Office on Notre Dame Street, in rear of the Telegraph Offices. Address, GEO. F. CARRUTHERS, P.O. Box 85, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Agencies for first-class Fire Companies or Loan Societies solicited Societies solicited. Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, Established 1840. Head Office for the Dominion of Canada: ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. DIRECTORS: The Hon. John Hamilton. Duncan MacDonald, Esq. Robert Simms, Esq. FREDERICK STANCLIFFE, Resident Secretary. Merchants Bank of Canada, Notice is hereby given that the following calls upon the unpaid portion of the last issue of New Stock in this bank have been made due and payable at its banking house of this city, on the dates set forth as follows: Ten per cent. on 1st December next. """ 1st March, 1878. "" 1st September, 1878. "" 1st December, 1878. "" 1st March, 1879. "" 1st March, 1879. "" 1st March, 1879. "" 1st September, 1879. "" 1st September, 1879. " Ist March, 18/9. " Ist June, 1879. " Ist September, 1879. By order of the Board. GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager. Montreal, July 25, 1877. Financial. Robert Beaty & Co. BANKERS, BROKERS, &c. (Members of Stock Exchange,) 53 King Street East, Toronto. DRAFTS on New York and United States Currency, Gold, Silver, and uncurrent monies bought and sold at best rates. Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds and other securities on Commission promptly attended to. Mortgages negotiated. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. BUCHAN BROS. STOCK BROKERS. AND GENERAL AGENTS, Members of the Stock Exchange. Orders for PURCHASE or SALE of Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, &c., carefully attended to.

623

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Alexander & Stark,

Members of the Stock Exchange. Buy and sell Stocks, Debentures, &c. Money loaned. Existing mortgages purchased.

BROKERS.

STOCK



THE EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society, NEW YORK.

HENRY B. HYDE, President. R. W. GALE, Montreal, Gen. Manager Dom. of Canada

In reviewing the business of Life Insurance since the financial panic of 1873, which unset-tled credit and business throughout the United States and tested the solvency of the strongest organizations, the condition of the Equitable must be a source of congratulation to all inter-

On January 1, 1877, the Society held in available Assets, \$31,734,934.41, and had a surplus, over and above all Liabilities, of \$5,503,793.41, a net gain since 1873 in Assets of \$8,856,515.56, and in Surplus of \$2,633,810.54; and this, too, after paying to Policy-holders for the years '74 '75, and '76, \$15,321,841.42 cash. We may add that since the beginning of the year there has been, as heretofore, a steady and healthy growth: to-day (November I) the Society's Assets may be safely stated at

\$33,000,000, and the Surplus at \$6,000,000,

with an Annual Income of

#### about \$10,000,000.

Such results during such a period, should satisfy the most incredulous mind of the strength and resources of the Equitable.

Widespread epidemics; financial crashes; sudden or existing shrinkage in value of securi-ties; wars and political disturbances, have been and may be-but unless the Equitable is overtaken by some catastrophe, such as human experience has not known since Life Insurance has had an existence, the Society, with the same careful management, will stand every shock. It may be said, indeed, to have provided for contingencies which will never arise, and to have entrenched itself behind bulwarks which are impregnable.

The reports of the recent examination of the Society clearly analyze its past and present condition.

Persons wishing to effect insurance should examine the Society's various plans before insuring elsewhere.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Apply to GEORGE B. HOLLAND, Gen. Agent for Ontario, 58 Church St., Toronto.

## THOS, ROBERTSON & CO.,

## 9, 11 & 13 Chenneville St., MONTREAL.

## HEAVY HARDWARE MERCHANTS

And Importers of Engineers', Boiler-makers', Steam-fitters', Plumbers' and Gasfitters Supplies.

Dealers in Pig Iron and Metals generally, Boiler Plates, Sheet Iron, Tubes and Rivets, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Galvanized Iron, &c. Engineers' Stocks and Dies, Whitworth's Thread. Orders taken to import on favorable terms.

## THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

TONTINE		STOC	KA	ND BO	OND R	EPOF	аπ.		
Savings Association !	N A I		Shares.	Capital subscribed	Capital	Rest.	Dividend last	CLOSIN Toronto,	G PRICES
INCORPORATED 1877. HEAD OFFICELONDON, ONT.	•		istrig.				6 Months.	Nov. 21.	
Depositors receive 5, 6 & 7 p. c. In-		Commerce	£50 \$50	4,866,666 6,000,000	4,866,666	1,216,000	4	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
terest, and participate also in profits.	Du Peuple		50 50	4,000,000 1,600,000 1,500,000	1,600,000	267,196	3	•••••	
The funds are invested in Mortgages on Real Estate for the benefit of depositors.	Exchange Bank Hamilton	••••••••••	100 100	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	3	+ 99	
DIRECTORS.	Imperial Jacques Cartier		100 50	910,000 2,000,000	862,402	50,000	4	106	
JOHN BROWN, EsqPresident JAMES EGAN, EsqVice-President. F. A. DESPARD, EsqInspector.	Merchants' Bank o	f Canada	50 100 100	582,200 8,697,200 1,000,000	8,196,883		·····	66 <del>1</del> 671	
W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., Robt. Reid, Esq. Ald D. Regan. C. S. Hammond, Esq.	Molson's Bank Montreal	•••••••	50 200	2,000,000	1,996,715	400,000 5,500,000	<b>4</b> 6	161 <del>1</del>	
Dr. A. C. Stone. Samuel Crawford, Esq. James Magee, Esq. Philip Cook, Esq.	Nationale	•••••	100 50 50	1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000		31	I2I 122	
BANKERSJOHNSTONS BANK. Deposits can be made by Registered letter, Post Office	Ontario Bank Quebec Bank	****************	40 100	3,000,000	2,996,180	525,000	4	97 99	ŗ
order, or Bank draft. For further information apply to	Toronto	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	50 100 100	507,750 2,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	3 4	76 78 141	
J. F. MAHON, Cashier. , B Alwon, L. C. Mackintosh,	Ville Marie Federal Bank		100	I,000,000 I,000,000	810,580		3	1001	
(Late Bank of Nova Scotia.)	Canada Landed Cr	an & Agency Co edit Company Savings Company	50 50	3,966,650 1,000,000 2,000,000	488,093	40,000	5	1312 132 134	
ALMON & MACKINTOSH, BANKERS, BROKERS,	Dominion Sav. & Ontario Savings &	Inv. Soc	50 50	800,000 1,000,000	400,000	70,000	5	174 175 1232 123	
General Financial Agents,	Farmers' Loan and Freehold Loan and	d Savings Company 1 Savings Company ovident & Loan Soc.	50 100	450,000	440,000 600,000	25,500 180,000	4	109 140	
HALIFAX, N. S.	Huron & Erie Sav	ings & Loan Society	50	950,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	963,461		4 5 31	118	
All branches of Banking and Eschange Business trans- acted. Collections made without charge. Are prepared to	Montreal City Gas Montreal City Pas	senger Railway Co.	60 50	I,440,000 600,000	1,400,000		5	•••••••••••	
give every information regard to business concerns in the Maritime Provinces.	Dominion Telegra	ion Co ph Company g Society	50	750,000 600,000 350,000	600,000		4 3	86	
DONALDSON & LAIDLAW,	Building and Loar	g Society Society Association rs' Gas Co. (old)	50	662,500 750,000 600,000	366,200	25,000 73,821		109 <sup>3</sup> 122 122 136 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Accountants and Estate Agents	Union Permanent	Building Society oan & Savings Co	50 50	400,000 1,000,000	360,000	60,000 280,500	5	133 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 144	
22 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO	Canadian Govern Do.	nent Debentures, 6 % do. 5 %	P ct. s ct. ci	s. tg 11		••••••	Tor	onto.	Montreal.
P.O. BOX 1049.	Do. Do,	nent Debentures, 6 7 do. 5 7 do. 5 7 do. 7 7	ct. st ct. cu	g.,1885	•••••		•••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Attending meetings of creditors, liquidating and wind- ing up estates a specialty. Fire losses adjusted, and col-	Dominion De Ct.	SLOCK	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •	10	≫ <b>g</b> [	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
lections made in city and country with despatch.	Do. Corporat Do. 7 1 ct. S	bonds 64 p. c. ion 6 4 ct tock on 6 4 ct., 20 years s	• • • • • • •		•••	•••••			••••••
Correspondence Solicited.	County Debenture Township Debent	8		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	98 <u>4</u>		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
J. DONALDSON, Late of Murdoch & Donaldson. J. C. LAIDLAW, Late wi h Bank of Commerce.		NCE COMP tions on the Londo			When   N	la of l	AMBRIC	AN.	
JOHN LOW,					org'nizd S	hares. N	AMB OF CO	Y. of Sh'rs.	Offerd Asked
(Member of the Stock Exchange)	No. Last Shares. Dividend.	NAME OF COMP'Y	Shar r val	Last 	1853	1,500 Æ	ricultural. tna L of Ha	urt. 100	400 500
STOCK & SHARE BROKER,					1810 1	0,000 Ha	tna F. of Ha artford, of H av'lers'L.&	Iar 100	248 250 208 <del>3</del> 210 177 180
14 HOSPITAL ST.	20,000 5 50,000 20	Briton M.& G. Life C. Union F. L. & M	£10	1 7-16 5 20 xd		Ph	oenix, B'kl	yn. 50	162 162
MONTREAL.	5,000 IO 20,000 5 yearly	Edinburgh Life	100	15 39 50 79		RAIL	WAYS.	Sh	rs. London, Nov. 14.
CARD CLOTHING WORKS,	12,000 £4 p.sh. 100,000 20 10,000 11	Imperial Fire Lancashire F. & I Life Ass'n of Scot	20	25 J131 2 71 81 33	Atlantic an Do.	do.	6 369 c. sto	m hde i re	
YORK STREET DUNDAS.	35,862 12 10,000 5	London Ass. Corp Lon. & Lancash. I	25	120 661 1 18	Canada Sou Do.	do.	.c. ist Mor 6 p.c. Pref	shares	·· 57 ·· 48 52
W. B. GRAY, Proprietor.	391,752 15 20,000 20 40,000 28	Liv.Lon.& G.F.&I Northern F. & L North Brit. & Mer	100 5	2 I4 00 393	Grand Tru New Pr Do,	ov. Certif	icates issue M. Bds. 1 c	d at 221	
All descriptions of Card Clothing for Woolen and Cot-	6,722 f4 p. s. 200,000 15	Phœnix Queen Fire & Life	10	62 45 251 12 3 3-16	Do. Do.	Eq. Bo	nds, 2nd ch reference, 5 Pref. Stocl	агде	9I
The only place in Canada where ALL KINDS of	100,000 40 100,000 12	Royal Insurance Scot'h.Commercial	20 10	3 £181 1 3 3-16	d Do. Do. Great Wes	Third P	'ref. Stock.	4 ₽° C.   IC	0 31 0 17
Card Clothing is made. Doffer Rings and Space Fillets made to order.	50,000 7 20,000 IO 10 000 29 I-6	Scottish Imp.F&L Scot. Prov. F. & L Standard Life	50	I 28 3 3-16 I2 761	d Do. Do.	5 ŧ₩ c.		1877-78 100	0 1 7 98 80
THE BROCKVILLE	4,000 5	Star Life	25	11 13	Do. Internation	6 per c al Bridge	ent bonds 1 e 6 p.c. Mo	890 rt. Bds	
CHEMICAL & SUPER-PHOSPHATE CO.	0,000 5-6 mo 2,500 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	CANADIAN. Brit. Amer. F. & M Canada Life	400	50	Midland, 6 Northern fo Do	∰ c. 1st ] Can.,6%	Pref. Bonds C. First Pr 10. Secon	ef. Bds 10 d do 10	0 971 0 85
(Limited). Manufacture Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Acids, Sul- phate of Soda and Superphosphates of Lime, Dissolved Bones, Bone Meal, and Bone Dust. Dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, &c.	10,00C         10           5,000	Citizens F. & L Confederation Life Sun Mutual Life Isolated Risk Fire Montreal Assura'ce	100 100 100	25 10 10 10 10 85 £5	Coronto an	Do. d Nipissi Do.	ng, Stock Bondg	Ior Bds 10 Ior Bds 10 Ior Ior Ior Ior Ior Ior Ior Ior Ior Ior	0 74 78 0
Agents in every county in the Province.	2,500 10	Royal Canadian Quebec Fire	100	15 130	EX	CHAI	NGÉ.	Toront	Montreal
ALEX. COWAN, Manager. Brockville Ont.	1,085 15 2,000 10 20.000 15, 12 mos	" Marine Queen City Fire Western Ass. #d	100	40	Bank on Lo Gold Draft American	a do on eir	rht		
	,								

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MANUFACTURERS OF	C
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PARIS, Ont.	Rice Spices Alls
ESTABLISHED 1845.	Cassi Clove Ging
L. COFFEE & CO.,	Nutn Pepp
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.	Sugar Cut I Cuba
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Edward James & Sons,	Colc Con
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DOME BLACK LEAD,	Hys
Royal Laundry and Ultramarine Ball Blues. Every description of Washing Powders.	Imp Tobac Dar
PRIZE MEDAL RICE STARCH.	Brig
Sole Agent for the Dominion	Sola
JAMES LOBB,	F Tin (j Bloc
	Grai

	TOR	ONT	TO PRICES	CUR	R.	EN	٩T	
Name of Article.	Whol Rat		Name of Artic	ie.	1	Whe		sale
ts and Shoes:	ъ̀с.	\$ c.	Hardware-contin Copper: Pig	nued.	4	с. то		c. 20
ts and Shoes : s' Calf Boots Kip Boots	0 20	4 25 3 25	Sheet Cut Nails :	••••	ō	27		30
s' Prunella Bals Cong. gaiters & Bal 'Kip boots	2 50	2 85	12 dy.to 7in.p.kg.	roolba.	2	75	2	90
' Kip boots	1 60	2 60 2 25	12 dy.to 7in.p.kg. 5 dy. to 10 dy 21 dy. to 4 dy	• • • • • • • • • • •	3	10 60		20 70
Gaiters & Bala	1 55	1 80	2 dy. Galvanized Iron :	••••	4		4	50
nens' Bals& Gat, peg M.S.	1 30	2 00	2 dy. Galvanixed Iron : Best, No. 22 Best No. 24 " 26 " 28		0	co	o	<u>00</u>
Batts Prun. Cong	0 GO 0 625	1 30 1 60	Best No. 24	•••••	0	07	0	075 079
Prun. Cong "Bals Goat Bals	0 65	2 50	" 28	••••••	ō	07	o	08
Goat Bals es' Bals Batts Batts Turned Cack p dog	0 95	I 35	Horse Natis:					
Batts	0 70 0 70	1 00 0 90	Patent Hammers Iron (at 6 months)	) ·		-		16
Batts Turned Cack p.doz	0 55 4 50	0 75	Pig-Gartsherrie	e, No. 1				
-	4 30	5 50	Summeriee Eglintou No. 1. "No. 3 W. W. & Co American Bar 20 100 th	•••	18	00	<b>1</b> 9	00
Drugs. s Cape	0 18	0 20	W. W. & Co	. " <b>" .</b> .	0 10	00 50	0 20	00
	0 023 0 135	0 03	American		19	00	20	00
x or Oil tic Soda m Tartar Solto	0 15	0 16	Bar & 100 fb Refined—Amer., Hoops—Coopers "Band Boiler Plates Canada Plates M Garth	•••••	2	20	2	30
m Tartar	0 03 <del>1</del> 0 30	0 04	Hoops-Coopers "Band	••••	22	50 50	22	60 60
m Salts act Logwood, bulk boxes,	0 02	0 03	Boiler Plates		2	75	3	50
boxes,	0 14	0 16	Garth Maple Leaf	••••••	3	75 50	3	00 65
o, Madrasier	0 90 0 I 0	95 0 13	Lead (at 4 months	в);	3	55	3	65
m	5 50	6 00 0 20	Bar 🌮 100 lbs Sheet	• • • • • • • •	0	06	0	061 061
ic Acid	0 15 4 3)	4 50	Shot	<b></b> .		06 07		072
ine Ash	395 0033	4 00	Iron Wire (4 mor No. 6, & bundle	nthe)	2	00	2	10
Bicarb, per keg	3 50	3 75 0 48	"9, "	•••••	2	30 60	2	40 70
Groceries.	° 43	0 40	Powder:	•••••				
es : lava. 🕹 🗓	0 28	0 32	Blasting Canads FF "	••••		75 00		00 75
Singapore	0 22	028 024	Blasting, Englis	h loose		50 00	3	75
Mocha	0 35	0 00 6 50		10000	3	00	Ŭ	
Mocha Herrings,Lab. new. "scaled terel. brls.	0 30	0 32	Window Glass: 25 inch	<b></b> .	I	80	I	90
ite Fish. r.ew	3 25	3 50	26 x 40 do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	10		20 50
		3 25	51 x 60 do	<b></b>		60		70
on, salt water Cod, # 112 lbs. t: Raisins, Layer,'77	5 25	5 50	Pressed Spikes(4m Regular sizes, 100		4	00	5	00
Ditto.old	1 20	1 50	Extra " Tin Plate (4 mont		ŝ	<b>0</b> 0		0)
"Dittorold Sultanas Valentias, old	0 07± 0 04	0 09 0 04 <del>]</del>	LIC Coke		5	50 50	5	75 75
		0 078	IC Charcoal IX " IXX " DC "		8	50	8	75
Currants, 1876 " 1877 sses: Clayed, P gall.	0 061 0 071	0 071	IXX "	•••••	10	50 50	10	75
sses: Clayed, ♥ gall.	033 055	0 37 0 60						
64 : Amber Pale Amber	0 65	075 475	Green, No. 1 " No. 2		0		0	081 071
		4 /3	Cured and inspec Calfskins, green	ted	0	08₹ 09	o c	09
spice sia, whole, 🎔 Ib	0 11	0 12	" cured.		0	00	G	13 <b>4</b>
		025 050 035	Sheep		0	yu	0	00
ger, ground Jamaica, root		0 35	Leather, @ 4 mon Spanish Sole, 1sto					
megs per, black	o 8o	1 10 0 12 1	all wgts., 15		0		0	
rs—Porto Rico, 🍄 🗈	0 08	o o8‡	Do. No. 2, Slaughter, heavy	•••••	0:	27	0 0	29
Loafa	0 112	0 08 <del>3</del>	Harness		0 : 0 :		0	25
.& Scotch refined yel. Crushed	0 08 0 11	0 C91	Upper heavy		0	33	ο.	36
und		0 101	" light Lip skins, French		0	30 90	0 1	10
s: an common to good.	0 25	0 47			0 2		0	
fine to choicest lored, common to fine	0 55	0 65 0 47	Ibs.), per doz		0		0	
ngou & Souchong	0 27	0 77 0 60	Do. light French Calf		1	50 121	0 1	40
long, good to fine Hyson, com. to good.	• 35 • 31	0 60   0 40	Splits, large, 伊 🕅	D	0:		0	31 20
dium to choice	0 42 0 62	057 077	Enamelled Cow,	per ft	0	19	0	21
npwd com. to med	037	0 42	Patent Pebble Grain		0 : 0	14	0 : 0	18
" med. to fine fine to finest.		0 60 0 82	Buff Russetts, light		0		0	
son perial	0 32	0 82	Gambier		0 (	06 <del>1</del>	0 (	07
cco—Manufactured:		0 77	Sumac Degras			064 074		
rk 58 & 108 '' Western Leaf,		0 41	Oils. Cod Oil	1	0		0	
[good to fine ightsorts,gd. to fine.		0 41 0 65	Straits Oil		0	50	0	55 il
" choice	0 70	0 80	Lard, extra		0 9	00	I ( 0 (	05
ace	0 33	o 47	No.2 Stocks. mach	••••••	0	85	0	90
Hardware			Duncan-Clark &	Co's	<b>a</b>	4 5	0	00
<i>jc ~ months):</i> oc. ♥ ID ain ;.	0 19	0 20	Linseed raw	•••••	00	58 79	0	70
ain';	0 22	0 23	Machinery	•••••	ō	30	õ	
								. "

## TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-NOV. 21, 1877.

holesale Rates	Who Ra	Name of Article.	sale	ole te	Wh Ra	
	\$. c.	Oils-continued.	5 c.		c.	*
	1 15 1 80	Olive, common, & gall.	20 30		19 27	
		" salad " salad, in bottles, " at., per case	90		75	
0 3 30 5 0 70		qt., per case Seal, pale Spirits Turpentine Whele sefared	20	3	10	3
8 0 50 5 0 80	0 65 0 48 0 75	Spirits Turpentine Whale, refined	70 50		60 40	
,	- /3	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine, in	00	0	co	0
	2 20	Oil, # 25 lbs Do. No. 1	07 07	6 0	07	. 0
	1170	4 **********	071	0	07 07	0
5 1 55	I 45	White Lead, dry				
6 0 07	0 06	Red Lead. Venetian Red, English.	16	o	14	0
2 0 03	0 02				00	
5 1 00	0 85	Whiting Petroleum.			00 00	
		(Refined 20 gallon)	00	ā	00	0
3 0 00	0 13	Delivered at London, Ont No. 1, carload, Imp.gal	00	20	50 00	. 19
	0 16	Delivered in Toronto : No. 1, 10 brlsdo	10 30	2	00 20	
8 0 00	0 18	5 brlsdo	60 60	2	20 50 50	222
0 0 00	0 17 0 00	single pris	50	3	75	.  2
		Benzine Produce. Flour (per brl.) : f.o.c	00 65	4	75 50	3
	5 70	Superior extra	65	3	55	
5 5 20	5 30 5 15	Extra Fancy Spring wheat, extra	06	0	06	1 -
0 4 95	4 90 4 50	Spring wheat, extra Superfine	06		06 07	
0 4 15	4 50	Oatmes!	10		00	1.
	2 90	Grain : f.o.L	40	2	30	2
	I 28 I 25	Fall Wheat No. 1 No. 2	70		60	<sup>2</sup>
6 0 00	1 16	" No. 3 Spring Wheat, No. 1 No. 2	00 75		75 00	3
7 1 08	1 12 1 07	No. 2	75	3	50	3
2 0 33	0 32 0 70 0 60	Oats Barley, No. 1 No. 2	00	0	00	) >
0 0 72	0 60	" No. 2	90	I	80	I
	048 064	Peas	20	2	ıэ	2
4 0 17	0 14	Provisions	50 70		40 60	2
8 0 12	0 08	Butter, choice, P 15	00	5	00	4
00 16 75	0 12 16 00	Pork, mess		ő	<b>0</b> 0	
74 0 08	0 9	Bacon, long clear "Cumberland cut	75	5	50	
0 0 10	0 10	" smoked	75 75	6 8	50 50	6
	0 11	Hams, canvassed Lard	75	10	50	10
7 0 18 8 0 10	017 08	Eggs	75		50	
5 I <b>6</b> 0		Salt, etc.	081 071	0	00 00	
00 I 00	0 00	Liverpool coarse Canadian	09 12	0	08≩ 09	
0 22 00	17 50	St. Ube's	13ŧ	Ø	00	0
	1 60	Ale: English, pts	00	0	90	°
5 2 75	2 05	gts Brandy: Hennessy's cases				
5 10 00	9 25	Martell's "	29	0	26	
5 9 25	8 75	OtardDupuy&Co "	25 29	0 0	24 27	0
0 8 00	7 50	J. Robin & Co " Pinet Castillon & Co.	25	0	26	
5 1 90	I 85	Gin: De Kuypers ₽ gal "B. & D	32 36	0	33	0
0 4 50	1 75 4 00	green cases	40 10	0 1	35	0
5 8 50 0 6 50	7 75	Booth's Old Tom	<b>9</b> 0	0		0
5 2 50	2 35	Rum: Jamaica 16 o. p Demerara "	90 60	0	70	0
N 2 10	1 90	Whisky :	40	I	50 121	0 1 0 0
		GOODBRHAM & WORTS' Terms CashUnder 5	31 20	0	25 18	0
Bete	1-	Terms Cash.—Under 5 brls., nett.; 5 to 10 brls., 24 p.c. off; 10 brls. and	21	ο	19	
d. Paid	In Bond.		21 18	0	20 14	0
1 2 18	0 61 0 62	Alcohol, 65 o.p. # I. gall Pure Spirits''	18 35	0	25	000000
6 I 99	o 56		07	0	06 <del>1</del>	0
5 1 11	030 035	FamilyProof Whisky"	07 08		06 07	0
5 I II 3 I IO	0 35 0 33	" Rye " "	65	0	55	0
3 1 10	o 33	"Toddy """ "Malt ""	55	0	50	0
6 o 95	o 33 o 26	Domestic Whisky, 32 u.p	05 97	0	90	0
0 146 0 166	0 70 0 90	Old Rye, 5 years old	90 55	0	85	0
		Wool.	00	o	45	0
5 0 27	030 025	rulled Super	74	o	72	0
8 0 29	0 28	Extra,	40	0	30	0
5	0 25	Fleece, Tb	70 71	0 0	68 72	0



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Practical Results of the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law, passed Feb. 7, 1877, illustrated by a whole Life policy, issued at Age 30, and allowed to lapse after the payment of Three or more full Annual Premiums; Premiums having been paid Wholly in Cash :-

Pre	Premiums paid be- fore lapse.						Amount Due if Death occur on Las Day of Extension.			
No.	Am't.	Age when stopped.			Age at Death	Amount of Pelicy.	int	remiums & nterest to deducted. Heirs.		Insur- ance over the Prem's.
					Death	Fency.	No.	Amount.		Frem's.
3	\$681	33	2	212	36	\$10,000	3	\$759 87	\$9,240 13	\$8,559 1
. 3	908	34	3	170	37	10,000	1 4	1,041 38	8 958 62	8,050 62
5	1,135	35 36	4	133	39	10,000	5	1 339 18		
õ	1,362	36	5	100	41	10,000		1,655 36	8,344 64	
7	1,589	37 38	6	67	43	10,000	78	1,990 05		6,420 9
7 8	1,816	38	7	26	45	10,000		2,340 74	7,659 26	5,843 2
9	2,043	39	7	328	47	10,000	8	2,477 51	7,522 49	5.479 4
10	2,270	40	8	236	49	10,000	9	2,843 77	7,156 23	
11	2,497	41	1 9	114	50	10,000	10	3,205 85	6,794 15	4,297 I

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**YS** IEM Adopted last year, have induced the Company to apply it to assurances

requiring only a limited and definite number of yearly premiums, and

Is thereby enabled to offer assurances with premiums for a fixed and limited number of years, in many cases lower even than are required by other companies during the whole of life.

The following are examples of the premiums payable during the number of years stated for assurances of each \$1,000, WITH PROFITS,

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY DURING:

AGE.	IO YEARS.	I5 YEARS.	20 YEARS
21	\$23 40	\$18 20	\$15 90
25	26 60	20 70	18 10
30	31 20	24 30	21 30
35	35 90	28 20	24 60
40	42 50	33 30	20 10
45	48 <b>90</b>	33 30 38 40	-
50	58 30		

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

General Agent for Province of Quebec, R. POWNALL, Canada Life Buildings, 182 St. James Street, Montreal.

J. W. MARLING, Halifax, General Agent for Maritime Provinces.

## WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1851.

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

## FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

President. HON. JOHN MCMURRICH.

Vice-President. CHARLES MAGRATH.

Directors

NOAH BARNHART, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Eso. WM. GOODERHAM, Jr., Eso.

## BERNARD HALDAN, Managing Director.

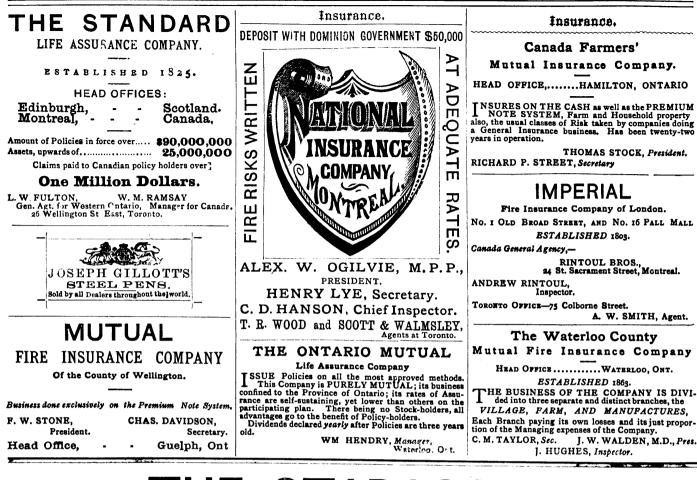
FRED'K C. C. LOVELACE, Secretary. J. J. KENNY, Fire Inspector.

JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

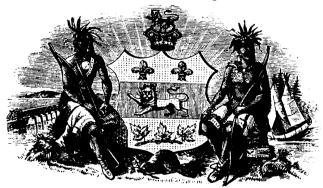
- Marine Inspector.

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

THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



# THE STADACONA Fire and Life Insurance Co. of Quebec.



Subscribed Capital\$,	2,300,000
Paid-up Capital	220,000
Fire Premium Revenue, 1875	183,000
Fire Premium Revenne, 1876	201,000
Losses Paid, 1876	248,000
Government Deposit	117,000

For the avoidance of any misunderstanding, Fire Policyholders are informed that the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY WERE NOTIFIED ON THE 9th INSTANT NOT TO SANCTION ANY FURTHER CANCELLATION OF POLICIES AFTER THAT DATE.

On application to our Local Agencies, where Policies were issued, the Agent will deliver to each Policyholder, entitled thereto, an unearned Premium Certificate, and receive the surrender of his Policy.

630

## GEO. J. PYKE, Gen. Manager.

Insurance.	Agents' Directory.	Insurance.
	SHARPE & EWING, General Insurance Agents and Accountants. Agents for the National Fire Ins. Co. St. John, N.B. P.O. Eox 168.	THE CITIZENS'
CANADA FIRE AGRICULTURAL	HARRY BLACK, Official Assignee, Accountant, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent. Chat- ham, Ont.	INSURANCE COMP'Y.
INSURANCE COY	J. NATTRASS, Fire, Life, Marine, Accident Ins. First Class Co.'s only. Steamship and Railway Ticket Agent. 373 Richmond St., London.	FIRE LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT
CAPITAL\$1,000,000	D. LORTIE, Public Accountant, Financial Agent and Commission Merchant, 51 Richelieu Block, Dalhousie Street, Quebec.	Capital Two Million Dollars-\$103,000 De-
180 St. James St., Montreal. OFFICEBS.	DANIEL STEWART, Aylmer, Ont. Banking and Exchange Office. Collections and investments made, &c., &c.	posited with the Dominion Government.
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J. H. SMITHChief Inspector. BRANCH OFFICE-Cobourg. Ont.	S. CORNEIL, Agent for Royal Canadian, Hartford, Phenix of Brooklyn, Scottish Commercial & Mut- ual Life Asso. & Accident Ins. Co's., Lindsay. Ont.	DIRECTORS: Sir Hugh Allan, President. Adolphe Roy, Vice-Pres.
W. T, FISH, General Agent. J. FLYNN, Inspector. This Company makes a specialty of insuring	O. J. McKIBBIN, Life Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Bankrupt Estate and other debts col- lected. Money to loan and invested. Lindsay, Ont.	N. B. Corse. Andrew Allan. Henry Lyman. J. L. Cassidy. Robert Anderson.
Farm Property, Private Residences, AND NON-HAZARDOUS PROPERTY,	H. E. NELLES, Official Assignee for London and Middlesex, London, Ontario.	EDWARD STARK,
Against Loss by Fire and Lightning N. BThe nominal capital of this Company, with only a percentage paid, is to be reduced to \$250,000, paid	J. C. NORSWORTHY, General Fire Insurance Agency; District Agent Canada Agricultural; Com- mercial Union; and Imperial of London, England; Tra- velers' Life & Accident, Ingersoll, Ont.	Actuary. ARCH'D McGOUN, Secretary-Treasurer.
ip in full. EDWARD H. GOFF, Manazing Director. W. B. CAMPBELL, Agent, Toronto-Office: 1 Court St	GEORGEFJEWELL, Accountant & Fire, Life, Ma- rine, and Accident Insurance Agent, Office-No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ont.	Fire risks taken at equitable rates based upon their re- spective merits. All claims promptly and liberally
ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y	F. B. BEDDOME, Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Ins. Agent and Adjuster, Albion Buildings, London, Ont. None but the most reliable Companies represented.	TORONTO BRANCH-No. 52 Adelaide St. East, Toronto
OF LIVERPOOL & LONDON-FIRE AND LIFE. Liability of Shareholders unlimited.	<b>ROBERT</b> a UTHERFORD, Fire, Life, Marine, Accident Insurance, and Real Estate Agent. Money to Loan and invest. Collections made. Stratford.	A. T. MoCORD JR. & CO.,
CAPITAL	TROUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; Lanca- shire; Canada Fire and Marine; Isolated Risk and Confederation Life Ins. Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & S. Soc.; London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Meaford.	General Agents.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA-MONTREAL.	CHAS. YOUNG, Fire, Life, Accident, Marine and Live Stock Insurance. Stock Broker, Money Loan- ing and Real Estate Agent. London, Ontario.	Life Insurance Company <b>OFLONDON, ONT.</b>
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved form H. L. ROUTH,	J. E. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent & Stock Broker. Agent for the Guardian Ass. Co., Agricultural Mut. Ass. Co., Waterloo Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 24 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.	Licensed by the Ontario Legislature, deposits with the Government \$25,000. Issues Life endowment and Accident Policies, all of the
W. TATLEY, Chief Agents. F. H. HEWARD, Chief Agent.	JAMES H. PECK, Agent for Lancashire, Ætna, and Andes Fire Insurance Companies, also Sec and Treas. Hastings Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Belleville, Ont.	Joseph Jeffery. Esq., President.
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THE GORE DISTRICT Nutual Fire Insurance Company	J. T. & W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance Agents and Adjusters, representing first-class Com- panies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.	PHCENIX Fire Insurance Company. of London.
INCORPORATED JUNE 18, 1836, Jundertakes the Insurance of all descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire.	C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agent General Agent, Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool and London. St. John, N.B. 22	ESTABLISHED IN 1782. A GENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804.
Its operations are, and invariably have been, restricted o the Province of Ontario. By never permitting its lines of insurance in any lo-	<b>ROBERT MARSHALL</b> , Fire and Marine Insur- ance Agent, Broker, Notary Public, &c., St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.	GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., General Agents for Canada.
ality to exceed a safe limit—by a determination not to ompete "for risks at constantly diminishing rates," and bled	S. E. GREGORY, Agent for Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Commercial Union Assurance Co., Phœnix Insurance Co.(Marine Branch), of New York-Hamilton.	ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager.
TO MEET ITS ENGAGEMENTS s they have matured; while the cost of insuring with it	OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent and Commission Merchant, Telegraph Building, (basement) No.26 St. Peter street, Quebec.	PHŒNIX MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.
as ranged from sixteen to twenty cents in the dollar ess than what it would have cost in a proprietary com- any. And similar results may hereafter with confidence e anticipated: for the Company continues to receive	J. D. PRINGLE, Agent for North British and Mer- cantile; Provincial; Scottish Provincial, Life; Ætna, of Hartford, Inland Marine, Hamilton, Ont.	Head Office, 17 Front St. West, Toronto. DIRECTORS.
hat careful attention and cautious management which have characterized its transactions for so many years. AS. YOUNG, Esq., M.P.,	G. W. GIRDLESTONE, Fire, Life, Marine, Acci- dent and Stock Insurance Agent, Windsor Ontario. Very best Companies represented.	J. J. Withrow, Alderman. W. W. Colwell, Alderman. M. Staunton, Merchant. John Brandon, Merchant. Joseph Walker, Merchant. George C. Moore, Eeq,
President. R. S. STRONG, ADAM WARNOCK, Esq., Sec'y & Manager. Vice-President.	PETER McCALLUM, Agentforthe LancashireIns. Co.; Travelers Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; Western Ins. Co., of Toronto; St. Catharines, Ont. D & H. O'HARA. Agents for Western Hartford	OFFICERS. ALDEBMAN WITHROWPresident. M. STAUNTON
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Commissioner of Customs	acted. Insurances effected at the lowest rates, Fire and Life. Farms for Sale. Durham, Ont.	in the others,

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