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ONEIA NSTIRANCE

VOL. XII—NO. 32.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION Ss a Year.

The Leading Wholesale rade of Toronto.

Gents Furnishing Department.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.

REGATTA SHIRTS.

LINEN COLLARS.

LINEN OUFF8,

LATEST STYLES.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.. TORONTO.

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RICE LEWIS & SON.

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TORONTO,

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Do London Layers, fine table fruit.

Do New Sultana Raisins.

Do (crop 1877.) do Barrels Extra Choice Currants, cróp 1878

crop 1878 Do Fine do do

Good sound last Season's " 1877 Bags Soft Shell Almond Nuts.

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Do Brazil Nuts.

Do Prime English Walnuts.

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HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President.
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People's Bank of Halifax.

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The Chartered Banks.

ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Subscribed, \$3,000,000; Paid-up, \$2,051,506; Reserve Fund, \$525,000.

HEAD OFFICE, -- TORONTO, Ont.

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DIRECTORS.

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Branches.—Guelph, Lindsay, Montreal, Oshawa, Peterboro', Ottawa, Port Perry, Port Hope, Pemb we, Bowmanville, Whitby, Mount Forest, Toronto, Prince Arthur's Landing, Winnipeg.

Foreign Agents.—London, Eng.—Bank of Montreal.
New York—R. Bell and C. F. Smithers.

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HALIFAX BANKING CO'Y.

Established1825. CAPITAL PAID UP \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.

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EXCHANGE BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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Nova Scotia.....Merchants Bank of Halifax.

THE CANADA

LANDED CREDIT COMP'Y

Are prepared to make Loans on approved

Real Estate Security.

It offers amongst others the following advantages:

The mortgage is at a long date, but may be discharged at any time, on usual notice.
 Repaid gradually by a Sinking Fund.
 Interest paid half-yearly or yearly.
 No Commissions allowed or charged.

4. No Commissions allowed or Conigou.

5. No expenses of renewals.

6. Loan completed with greatest despatch:

The Company also purchases mortgages at liberal rates.

Forms of application and full particulars may be had on application to

D. McGEE, Secretary,

33 Teronto Street Toronto.

Financial.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

PAID-UP CAPITAL, **\$2.000.000** RESERVE FUND 800,000 TOTAL ASSETS **\$6**,000'000

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Deposits received, and interest and principal repaid in all parts of Ontario, through the Company's bankers, free of charge. The Capital and Reserved Fund of the Company, invested on first class real estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received. Depositors have undoubted assurance of perfect safety. Circulars sent, on application to

J. HERBERT MASON,

Company's Office, Toronto.

Manager.

THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Co. TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP...... \$600,000 RESERVE FUND,..... \$200,000

HON. WM. McMASTER.
CHAPLES ROBERTSON
ROBERT ARMSTRONG. President, - - - - Secretary-Treas. - Inspector, - - -

Money advanced on easy terms for long periods, re-payable at borrower's option.

Deposits received on Interest.

THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Hos. Adam Hope W. E. Sanford		President. Vice-President.
Capital authorized to Subscribed capital Paid up capital Rest		050,000
Total assets MONEY ADVANC on favourable terms of MONEY RECEIVI allowed thereon at 5 pe	ED on the security repayment.	— 862,883 1,396,108 of Real Estate
OfficeKing	Street, Ham	

THE ONTARIO **8AVINGS &INVESTMENT SOCIETY**

OF LONDON, CANADA.

Reserve Fund,	* I44,000
Total assets	2,200,000
Money loaned on Real Estate Securit Muni ipal and School Section Debent	ies only. tures purchased.
SAVINGS BANK BRA Interest allowed on Deposits, at the	NCH. rate of 5 or 6 per
Cent per annum. WILLIAM	F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, June 15, 1878.

Paid up capital,

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc, LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED	1872.
Capital	800.000
Reserve Fund	70,000 300,000
Loans made on farm and city property, or favorable terms. Money received on deposit subject to call at	
en notice at 6 per cent. Draws Sterling exchange on London in sum	s to suit.
D. MACFIE President. F. B. LEYS, 1	lanager.

HURON AND ERIE LOAN & 8AVINGS COM'PY LONDON, ONT.

Money advanced on improved farm property on favor

able terms of repayment.

Mortgages purchased.
Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

R. W. SMYLIR, Manager,

LONDON AND CANADIAN Loan & Agency Co.

(LIMITED).

Pasident-Hon, W. P. HOWLAND, C.B. VICE-PRESIDENTS:
C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., C.E
A. T. FULTON, Esq.

Money lent on security of Improved Farms, and productive City and Town Property.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.
J. G. MACDONALD

Manager.

44 King Street West, Toronto.

WESTERN CANADA LOAN & SAVING COMPANY.

Offices: No. 70 Church St. Toronto.

CAPITAL - -RESERVE FUND TOTAL ASSETS -\$1,000,000 315,500 2,800,600

mident—Honorable Geo. W. Allan, Senator. Vice-President-Geo. Gooderham, Req. Walter S. Lee, Manager.

Money received on Depost and interest allowed there... Money Loaned on the security of impreved city or farm property.

BUILDING & LOAN-

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GEN-BRAL MEETING of this Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Offices of the Association, 34 King Street East, at 3 o'clock, p m., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of said Association

By order of the Board.

Toronto, Jan. 7, 1870

D. GALBRAITH, Manager.

BRISTOL & WEST OF ENGLAND CANADIAN Land Mortgage & Investment Company,

(LIMITED) CAPITAL, - - - 4500,000 Sterling.

ADVISING BOARD—H. S. HOWLAND Chairman, (President Imperial Bank of Canada). Patrick Hughes, M.P. John oillespie. William Keisteman. Bankers—Imperial Bank of Canada Solicitoss.—S. G. Wood (Smith, Wood & Bowes).

1 his C mpany le. dam.ney on toesecurity of improved Farm, Cily and Tewn Property at reasonable rates of interest, and repayable at times mutually agreed upon. MORTAGAGE. PURCHASED. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. OFFICE:

22 King St. E., Toronto.

Manager.

22 King St. E., Toronto.

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 March, 1879.
" 1st June, 1879.
" 1st September, 1879.
By order of the Board.

GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager

Montreal, July 25, 1877.

Pinanciai.

SMITHERS& DONALD

BANKERS & BROKERS. No. 3 Broad Street,

STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON.

BROKERS.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Buildings. MONTREAL.

Members of the Stock Exchange,"

CORRESPONDENTS.—The Bank of Montreal, London; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London; The Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee; Messrs. Cammann & Co., New York.

Jas. S. Maodonald & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Halifax, N. S.

Transact a General Banking Business Exchange

hased. Drafts on London, New York Boston, and Montreal

Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, and all negotiable, ecurities bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessible points

J. D. CRAWFORD & Co. Of the Montreal Stock Exchange,

Stock and Share Brokers

CORNER HOSPITAL ST. AND EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL

I. D. CRAWPORD.

GEO. W. HAMILTON.

THE HOME

8AVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Authorised Capital, \$2.000.000; Subscribed Capital, \$800,000.

Office: No. 72 Church St., Toronto. (Office of the Toronto Savings Bank)

DIRECTORS

Hon. FRANK SMITH, Senator, President.
EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq., Vice-President
PATRICK HUGHES, Esq., M.P.
WM. T. KIELY, Esq.
JOHN FOY, Esq.
JAMES J. FOY, Esq., Solicitor.

Deposits received and interest at current rates

allowed thereon.

Money loaned at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of payment, an mortgages on real estate, and on the collateral accurity of bank and other stocks and Government and municipal debentures.

Mortgages on real estate and Government and municipal debentures purchased.

JAMES MASON, Manager.

TORONTO SAVINGS BANK

76 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, FROM TWENTY Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cap. Loans on Stock and Bond collaterals.

HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, President. Bank of Deposit-Canadian Bank of Commerce. IAMES MASON Manager Financial.

BUCHAN & CO. STOCK BROKERS,

GENERAL AGENTS

TORONTO ST., TORONTO,

Members of the Stock Exchange. Orders for PURCHASE or SALE of Stocke, Bonds, Debentures, &c., carefully attended to.

Alexander & Stark.

Equity Chambers, cor. Adelaide & Victoria Sta.

STOCK BROKERS.

Members of the Stock Exchange, TORONTO.

Buy and sell Stocks, Debentures, &c. Money loaned. Existing mortgages purchased.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HOPE & TEMPLE, STOCK BROKERS.

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

18 KING STREET EAST. TORONTO.

Stocks bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

JOHN LOW. (Member of the Stock Exchange)

STOCK & SHARE BROKER, 14 HOSPITAL ST.,

MONTREAL.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

OUR STOCK

Thoroughly Assorted ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THOMSON, BIRKETT & BELL. HAMILTON.

Spring Trade. 1879.

We have the pleasure to advise our friends, and the merchants of Ontario generally, that we are now receiving deliveries of

COODS.

and that our travellers will call upon them with samples

Leading Styles in HOME & FOREIGN GOODS. CANADIAN TWEEDS

and all classes of

HOME GOODS

will be made a specialty in our business as heretofore We take pleasure in expressing our acknowledgments for the confi-ence and s.pport with which we have been favored for so many years. We shall strive to deserve the same confidence and support in the future.

D. M'INNES & HAMILTON.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

CLARK & COMPY.

'Anchor' Sewing & Crochet Cottons.

FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO.,

JOHNSTONE.

Sewing Machine, Improved Wax Machine, and Shoe Threads.

RICKARD'S

BELL BUSK.

THE CELEBRATED

"TREE & BELL:

Silks Sewind Hard and ASh

E. BLANK, LONDON.

Mohair & Cotton Braids.

H. MILWARD & SONS. REDDITCH,

Superior Hand Sewing and Machine Needles, Fish-hooks, &c.

AGENT:

GEO. W. MO88, 186 McGILL ST., MONTREAL.

CASSILS, STIMSON & CO., IMPORTERS OF

Poreion Leathers and Shoe Goods Commission Merchants in

DOMESTIC LEATHER 10 Lemoine Street,

MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN RUBBER Co.

OF MONTREAL

Manufacturers of Rubber Shoes.

FELT BOOTS, BELTING, PACKING,

Heee, Car Springs, &c.

Works—Papineau Square,

Office and Warerooms, 335 St. Paul St.,

MONTREAL

JAMES BROWN. COMMISSION MERCHANT,

11 Corn Exchango Building, St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL,

Represents leading Australian merchants in

Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Correspondence solicited.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



We are manufacturing above celebrated make of

HORSE SHOES.

made from selected Wrought Scrap Irons which for general excellence, both as regards quality and uniformity, are unsurpassed.

The Rhode Island Horse Shoes are preferred over all others. They are used entirely by the principal Farriers and Forse Railway Companies throughout the Urited States.

Orders solicited, which will be promptly executed.

We also manufacture every description of Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c. Railway and Pressed Spikes.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO., Montreal.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,

IMPORTARS OF

Iron, Steel, Tin, Canada Plates, Paints, Oils, Glass, Cordage, heavy and shelf Hardware,

Peck, Benny & Co.'s " Machine Picked " cut nails The Celebrated "P B" brand Horse Shoe Nails, made from the best Norway Iron, quality guaranterd.

OFFICE & WAREROOMS: 392 81. PAUL ST MONTREAL.

I. & P. COATS'

HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.

For Strength, Smoothness, freedom from Knots, and Elasticity, J. & P. C. can with the utmost confidence recmmend it as unsurpassed.

J. & P. COATS were the only manufact rere among the competing exhibitors of SPOOL COTTON at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition who received an award for SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCEL-LENT QUALITY.

COTTON, CONNAL & CO..

3 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MONTREAL

Successors to Leitch, MacLean & Co.

Agents for Chas. Tennant & Co's, Chemicals.

CONNAL, COTTON & Co.. 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Orders for Sugars, Groceries, Metala, Oils and General Merchandise executed in Great Britain, and freights secured on best possible terms.

J. F. Cotton, Montreal. R. N. C. Commal, Glasgow. Wm. Morrison,

100 GRBY NUN STREET,

Importers of Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates Galvanised Iron, Canada Plates, Tin Plates, BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES,

Ingot Tin, Ingot Copper, Sheet Copper, Antimony, Sheet Zinc, Ingot Zinc,

Rivets, Iron Wire, Steel Wire, Glass Paints, Fire Clay,

Veined Marb e, Roman Cemert, Portland do Canada do Paving Tiles, Garden Vaser, Chimney Ton Pig Lead,
Pig Le

MANUFACTURERS OF Sofa Chair and Bedsteads. A large stock always on hand.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.

Importers AND

Wholesale Dealers in

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 381 & 383 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Cochrane, Cassils & Co., (Successors to Smith, Cochrane & Co.)

BOOTSSHOES

WHOLESALE. Cor. St. Peter & St. Sacrament St. M. H. Cochrane, Charles Cassils, Abram Spaulding. MONTREAL, Q.

OILS FOR SALE.

LINSEED OIL, OLIVE OIL & COD OIL. FOR SALE BY

Copland & McLaren. MONTREAL.

The Cook's Friend **BAKING POWDER**

a Staple Article, in demand everywhere. The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

W. D. McLAREN,

Manufacturer and Proprietor of the Trade Mark. Union Mills, 55 and 57 College Street, MONTREAL

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS, TANNERS

LEATHER DEALERS, 13 RECOLLET STREET. MONTREAL.

JOHN CLARK, Jr. & Co.'s



Recommended by the principal SEWING MACHINE Co.'s as the BEST for Hand and Machine Sewing.

MI. B. Q,

THIS THREAD TO is the only MAKE in the CANADIAN MARKET that RÉCEIVED an AWARD -AT THE-CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION -FOR-

Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish Trial orders are solicited. Wholesale Trade Supplied

> WALTER WILSON & CO., Sole Agents, I & 98t. Helen St., Montreal.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

IRON AND HARDWARE

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

All descriptions of Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Montreal Saw Works, Montreal Axe Works. 385 & 387 St. Paul St., Montreal.

SKATES.

Agents for the sale of Messrs. Barney & Berry's cele-brated States, invite the attention of dealers to their stockand prices for the present season.

Illustrated Catalogues and prices, or samples, forwarded on application.

ORDER EARLY.

MACKENZIE, POWIS & Co.

DIRECT IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

TEAS,

12 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL

AN ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY FINEST ASSAMS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON, OIL, LEAD, PAINT, COLOR, And Varnish Merchants.

Importers of

ENGLISH & BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS, (Plain and Omamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled and Rough Plate, &c.)

PÁINTERS'& ARTISTS' MATERIALS, BRUSHES, &C 312, 314, 316, St. Paul Street & 253 255,257 Com missioners Street, MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & COMP'Y,

IMPORTERS OF

PAINTERS SUPPLIES

of every description, including

Leads, Oils, Varnishes, etc., etc., MONTREAL.

WM. BARBOUR & SONS, IRISH FLAX THREAD

LISBURN.

Received

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Ex-

1878.



Received Gold ' Medal THE

Grand Prix Paris Ex-

z 8 z 8.

Ligen Machin Thread, Wax Machine Thread Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling Twine, Hemp, Twine, &c.

WALTER WILSON & COMPY,

Sole Agents for the Dominion, IASST HELEN STREET

MONTREA L

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreel

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN, CANADA PLATES WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS and OILS, CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS, 135 ST. PETER ST. MONTREAL.

Agents Victoria Rope Walk; Vieille Montagne Zinc Co

PREPARING

SPRING TRADE.

The last four Steamships have brought us the following shipments of Dry Crod Polynesian, Jan. 18t, 57 packages; Austri n, Jan. 8th, 65 package; Sarmation Jan. 15th, 167 packages; Moravian, Jan. 22nd, 163 packages, with weekly additions to follow.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.

NO 37 ST. JOSEPH ST.

MONTREAL.

Jan. 29th, 1879

Mercantile Summaru.

THE exports of hardware and cutlery from New York during 1878 were 115,754 packages, valued at \$2,585,627, against 84,933 packages and \$2,076,284 in 1877.

We regret to observe that by reason of the falling off in patronage of the reading room and merchants exchange, established 18 years ago in Charlottetown, P. E. I., by Mr. McNeil, the room has been closed.

NEWBURY's shipments last week include 600 turkeys to Britain, and a car of live hogs, also abot 10,000 pounds of dressed pork to Toronto by Messrs. Laird. Messrs. Armstrong & Co. shipped a car load of cattle to Toronto.

THE sugar beet is receiving attention in New Brunswick. Mr. J. C. Newman, of Derby, will experiment by planting three quarters of an acre; Mr. James Mills, of Cardwell, one acre, and other farmers in King's County will plant beets to help along the proposed factory.

THE total number of periodical publications in the United States, says an exchang, is 8,703, against 8,340 a year ago. There are thirteen more daily and 307 more weekly newspapers than in last January.

MR. G. W. VANWART, exchange broker and insurance agent, of Woodstock, New Brunswick, has written requesting us to state that he is not the Geo. W. Vanwart who was in the hardware business there and failed some weeks ago.

Money is so abundant about Princeton, Ont... that a number of people thereabout have been sending half a dollar each to a swindling Yankee in Massachusetts, who promised for that sum to forward a \$6.00 pictorial dictionary. The book he did send to his dupes was one which is usually sold in book-stores at 15 cents. The result of the experiment was black looks and bad language round the post office. Lotteries would have a good chance of patronage around Prince-

SYDNEY SMITH remarked on his death-bed, has suspended, with liabilities of nearly \$5,000. "I have found it a pleasant world." The London Advertiser thinks "the world is growing better and better." The reason it thinks so is that a champion baggage-smasher on the Grand Truuk has been caught in the act, and now he has his option to pay \$22.75 damages, or leave the road.

THE Bahama Islands import from the United States substantially all their flour, corn meal, hominy, cured fish, salt provisions, canned goods, tobacco, paints, oils, canvas, liquors and sugars. And last year they have bought there boots and shoes, ready-made clothing and glassware. Some earthenware and crockery are now being bought in the United States as well as cotton goods, prints, flannels, and hardware. The old prejudice which has existed there against anything made out of England, seems to be breaking down, and the people of the Bahamas are now quite ready to concede that American goods in many lines, and even in cottons and cutlery, are superior in style and finish to the English. What about Canadian goods there?

THE news of the suspension of Messrs. Galbraith, Christie & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, caps, and furs, in this city, was received with surprise as well as regret. The firm was supposed to have had sufficient capital for their business, and were considered shrewd and careful financiers, but from what now appears, we fear the facts will not fully support this view. Neither of the partners can be charged, we think, with extravagance in living; both worked hard to meet their bills, the junior partner was assidious in looking after the firm's outside affairs. It is to be borne in mind that high profits have not been obtainable in hats and caps of late years, that business having been overdone. Then the fur and robe trade has suffered from decreased demand and from a fall in prices. But we fear that their difficulties are not wholly attributable to shrinkage in values and heavy losses by bad debts. Good book keeping might have corrected some of their mistakes, and made known the real position of the firm at an earlier date. It is not possible yet to state what the amount of the firm's liabilities is, or what proportion to them the available assets bear.

Two failures of no small importance to the dry goods trade occurred in Quebec within the week, Messrs. Jos. Dion & Son, and A. P. Caron. The senior partner in the former firm an old and well-known trader, died about a year ago, having been insolvent on more than one occasion. The present firm has been doing a declining trade on Mountain Hill for some time past. Their liabilities are about \$10,000. A. P. Caron has only been in business six or seven years, succeeded to the business of F. Chabot, whose stock he bought at 621 cents in the dollar. He has done a large business; but competition and dull times have been too much for him. Liabilities \$13,500, with assets nominally a little in excess.

His assets are valued at about an equal amount. He is anxious to retire from the trade, preferring some employment where there are less risks and more certainty of profit, especially in these dull

A WRIT of attachment has been issued against Mr. Louis Tourville, merchant of Montreal, and formerly associated with Mr. Adolphe Roy in the Pierreville Steam Mill Co., to which concern is in the main attributable his failure. His liabilities are placed at \$180,000.

On Tuesday last a writ of attachment was issued by Vital Paradis against the wholesale crockery firm of Messrs. J. L. Cassidy & Co., Montreal. We are led to understand that this proceeding did not arise out of Mr. C's own proper business, but was occasioned by his endorsation for a friend; and are glad to learn that the matter has been settled, the writ withdrawn, and the firm continues as usual. It has been known for some time that Mr. Cassidy was in some embarrassment, through investments in real estate. although if granted time to realize upon his assets, they were ample. He has the good wishes of those who admire energy and pluck and resolute efforts in trying circumstances.

MR. WM. CLENDINNENG's creditors met last Tuesday, and decided that the business should be continued under the supervision of the assignee until such time as a statement of his affairs is completed. This will be submitted at a meeting early next month. The prevailing impression at the meeting was that with an extension of time Mr. Clendinneng, who has returned to Montreal, will be able to pay his creditors dollar for dollar.

WITH the inspiring motto "Give me liberty or give me death" here is the way an Ontario storekeeper unfurls his standard to the January

Messrs.

"Gents-Your Samples to hand and quotations. I shall not ask you to sell me or neither shall you run any risk in selling me-you come here with Mr. - and wished to get a share of my trade now I dont care a contention dam for you or any House in Toronto I buy my goods whare I buy them last, I pay my bills when due -I ask no favours of any House. I crave no Bank accomodation. And I am as independent as a Hog on ice-I bought the Sugars 60 cheaper than you can sell them for cash.

Yours -Speaking of sugar reminds us that we have recently heard of a sale made at Mitchell by a London house in January of bright sugar at six and a half cents, 6 months from 15th February, while the ordinary terms for sugar are sixty days It is well understood that sugar is sold at very close profit as a leading article, but it would require Sam Weller's glasses to discover a profit in this case. Fame, not fortune, must be the object of the house described.

MEETINGS of shareholders in the Stadacona Insurance Company have been held in this city Halifax and St. John this week, the prevailing the company's affairs. The annual general meeting takes place in Quebec on Tuesday next.

A serious charge is made against Mr. Dunbar Browne, Collector of Inland Revenue at Montreal, being nothing less than embezzlement from the departmental monies of some thousands of dollars.

THERE are fewer assignment and attachments this week than last. Among the occurrences not elswhere noted, are the assignments of Dubuc, Desautels & Co., furriers, Montreal, and of J. B. Hay, seedsman, Brantford; the latter has since been settled with at 25 cents in dollar. H. K. Dunn, a retail grocer on Queen St., Toronto, offers a compromise. John S. Moore, ship chandler, Montreal, is attached.

This week we have to r cord the failure of another dry-goods house in Ottawa, Messrs. Garland, Mutchmor & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, after a business career of seventeen years. About four years ago the firm built the fine premises they now occupy, which are an ornament to the city. But immediately thereafter and through "lockups" then occurring they were forced to mortgage these. Successive losses have since exhausted their capital and they are forced to call a meeting of their creditors. The firm were carrying some very heavy accounts, which, although they were at one time large and profitable, in the general depression that has visited the Ottawa valley, have persistently become worse, until their lock-up with two city houses, yet in operation, will exceed, we are told, \$50,000. These with other heavy losses, and losses on real estate, have brought firm to a stop.

MESSRS. CONNOR, rope manufacturers of St. John, N.B., who were recently burned out, have determined to rebuild on the Carleton side of the harbor. They are accordingly erecting, alongside the reservoir, a building 1000 feet in length and two stories high.

It is stated in the official Gazette, for the information of ship owners and masters, that the Government of Spain has granted to Canadian vessels trading to Cuba, the permission to be in future admitted to ports of Cuba without measurement, the tonnage expressed in the certificate of the registry of the vessel being accepted by Spanish officials as the tonnage of the vessel.

THE officers of the Bank of New Brunswick occupied their quarters in the new and handsome banking room of the institution, for the first time on this day week.

THE annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, held in the Board of Trade room in this city, yesterday, was largely attended. A deputation, composed of Messrs. Gibbs, Howland, Neelon, and Wilson, were selected to place the views of the Association before the Finance Minister. Mr. James Goldie was reelected President. It was stated with much confidence by Mr. Lukes that "we are going to have a duty on flour."

We are informed that it was at their own request that the firm of E. McGarvey & Co., of MR. B. A. PARKER, crockery dealer in Ottawa, opinion expressed being in favor of winding up Wyoming, general dealers, were recently placed

in insolvency, although hitherto it was the general belief that the firm had means enough to make them and their creditors comfortable. That they had credit enough is shown by the amounts they are said to owe in the following cities in round numbers, viz.:

T_0	London	merchants	\$6,000
••	Montreal		
**	Toronto	"	б,ооо
**	Hamilton	4.6	6,000
**	Other citi		б,ооо

Thus the firm owes \$30,000 for merchandise and from \$20,000 to \$30,000 for advances made them by several banks, which are understood to have security in full. The assets are thus stated: Stock, \$15,000; book accounts, \$7,000; real estate (margin over mortgage) \$2,000; total, \$24,000 to pay \$30,000. Some critical people insist, however, that to these assets sohuld be added a certain handsome brick terrace in the city of London, said to be in the name of Mrs. McGarvey; an oil refinery in St. Thomas, and several oil properties in Lambton County. We would rather believe that these assets were included in the mortgage liabilities than conclude that, as is suggested, so truly good and pious a man as the senior partner, so liberal in his donations to the Church, so prudent towards No. 1, has " salted away for a rainy day" the difference between the surplus he claimed last year and the deficit he now shows. At all events, let a rigid search be made, and let no pains be spared to get as assets for creditors, the properties above named. If such an estate cannot be made to pay in full there is but a poor chance for others.

An application was made last week to the Ontario Government on behalf of the Ontario Society of Artists for an annual grant of \$2,700 to enable artisans to attend the classes without membership fees, and an additional \$500 for this year to provide casts, models, and plant. The Hon. George Brown in addressing the Hon. the Premier, claimed a School of Art as one of the great industrial necessities of the country, and spoke of the artists of talent in various branches of industry throughout Ontario who were available as instructors-for example, in the carving of wood, in plaster-work, in marble and stone carving, in architectural drawing, in the ornamentation of stone and chinaware, in designing patterns for various classes of textile fabrics, and in many other useful ways. "There are opportunities for utilizing the services of such persons and greatly improving the taste of the people, and at the same time adding to the profitable industries of the country. By no plan could such services be secured so readily, at so small a cost, as through this institution.'

Ten thousand dollars is given by the manager in Montreal, as the limit of the amount advanced by the Quebec agency of the Merchants' Bank, on forged warehouse receipts. A merchant named Demers, of the firm Demers & Dion, of the latter city, has been arrested charged with the forgery. The name of Mr. Chas. Samson is said to have been forged in connection with the matter.

THE temptation which inheres in the possession of cheques payable "to bearer," instead of

to the order of the person owed, finds illustration in the recent absconding of a young man in Belleville named Aishton, employed as a bailiff and collector, with \$650 which he had collected. He has since been arrested in Rochester on a charge of forgery, but the cheque proves to have not been forged but been payable to bearer.

THE Rodgerville Cheese Company met on the 21st inst., when a dividend of sixteen per cent. was declared. From 2,134,023 lbs. milk, the factory had made last season 207,459 lbs. cheese, which realized \$19,182, or about 9\frac{1}{2} cents per pound.

At the Farmers' League meeting in Sackville N.B., the raising of beef for the British market was discussed. A shipment from Halifax next spring of beeves raised in Westmoreland County is hopefully talked of.

THE adjourned meeting of Carvell Bros.' creditors was held in Charlottetown on the 15th January, when the following resolutions were agreed to by all present who had authority to vote: 1st. That the offer of Messrs. Carvell Bros. to pay 50 per cent. of their liabilities, half in six and the balance in 12 months, should be accepted by the creditors in full. 2nd. That from an examination of the affairs of the firm it is apparent that their difficulties have been caused by failures, depreciation of property and other losses quite beyond their control. 3rd. That the course pursued by Messrs. Carvell Bros. in the conduct of their business and in their misfortunes entitle them to the fullest confidence of their creditors. These resolutions speak well for the good reputation of Messrs. arvell Bros., but we cannot so entirely absolve them from all blame as is here done. Allowing for all the causes of their difficulties which were " beyond their control," they should have been able sooner to discern the rocks upon which they were drifting. Their friends have confidence, however, that the firm will retrieve their high standing and pay, in the future, twenty shillings in the pound of their indebted-

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

3.15 o'clock, Jan. 29, 1879.

STOCES.	Average Price, like Date, 1878.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transact'ns in Week	Buyers.	Sellers.
Montreal Ontario Consolidated Peoples Molsons Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants Commerce U-io 1 Hamilton	160% 93 734 87 1004 139 54 654 1154	57 47 48 110 281 728	133 58 51 54 115 294 77 100	1831 470 468 281 12	125 d 57 d 47 d 48 80 108 d 27 73 d 96	126 58 50 50 51 1102 29
Exchange Mon. Tel. Dom. Tel. Rich. & O. Nav. City Pass Gas R. C. Ins. Co. Ster ing Ex Gold.	73 120} 6 86 155}	95₹ 10€₹	101	2699	55 96‡ 41 68 107\$,63 421 74 1081

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Í	Week ending	Total earnings.	Like period 1877.	Increase or decrease
Midland	Dec. Mo Jan. 22 " 21	\$172,680 82,922 99,439 8,973 3,077	211,196	39,417D. 11,157D.
T. G. &. B T. & N W. P. & L	Jan. 21	2,783	4,271	1,487 <i>D</i> .

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

GGG BBB 8888 MM MM II TTTH E G G B B B 888 MM MM II T H E G GG B B B 888 MM MM II T H I E G GG B B B 888 MM M II T H I E



H HEER NN N DDD EER RRB 8888 00 NN N H HE NN N D DE R RB 888 0 ONN N H H H EE N N N D DEE RRB 888 0 ON N N H H EER N N N D DE R R 888 0 ON N N H H EER N N N D DD EER R 888 0 ON N N

HAVE BEEN CONSPICUOUS DURING THE PAST YEAR BY THE ALMOST ENTIRE ABSENCE OF THEIR NAME FROM THE LIST OF CREDITORS ON THE

HOSTS OF INSOLVENCY SHEETS

And consequently they can afford to sell less than current prices for the coming season.

R. HAY & CO.,

Paris, Philadelphia, New South Wales.

In addition to honors taken at above places, R. Hay & Co were awarded 10 First Prizes at the recent Pr vincial Exhibition
Drawins, D ning and Redroom Tuesituse in several

Drawing, D ning, and Bedroom Furniture in new and Elegant Designs.

The largest rtock of school and church furniture, of the latest and most approved designs in the Dominion

Established A. D. 1840.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.

MANUFACTURER, TORONTO.

BLACKING SNOW BLACKING HARNESS OIL NEATS FOOT OIL GLUR LEATHER PRESERVER IVORY BLACK ANIMAL CHARCOAL SUPER PHOSPHATE BONE DUST

WM. B. HAMILTON MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND AGENT FOR

BERLIN FELT BOOT CO.

15 & 17 FRONT STREET EAST.

TORONTO, ONT.

New Fruits. New Fruits.

1,000 Half Boxes Valencia Raisins (Morand's extra superior.

1,000 xes Valencia Raisins, Good. 500 Cases Currants, choicest Patras and Vostisza. 1,000 Boxes London Layers, Muscatels and Loose Muscatels, Black Basket and Finest Black Crown.

Cases and Mats of finest Figs. 150 Boxes Shelled Almonds, Jordan and Valencia. 200 Kegs Malaga Grapes.

5,000 Boxes Lemon, Citron, and Orange Peels.

JAS. SHIELDS & CO.

138 Yonge St., and 45 Front-st. East, Toronto.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

FALL 1878.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW OUR USUAL CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

CANADIAN

AND IMPORTED

WOOLLENS

FOR MEN'S WEAR, Clothiers' Trimmings

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHINGS.

And we confidently Challenge Comparison with any other Stock, East or West.

Wyld & Darling Bro's, 13 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

H. S. Howland, Sons & Co.

WHOLESALE

Hardware Merchants.

37 Front Street West,

TORONTO.

P. G. CLOSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCER

TEAS. SUGARS. SPICES,

TOBACCOS. FRUITS, LIQUORS, Etc.

CORNER CHURCH & FRONT Sts.. TORONTO.

SESSIONS COOPER & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes.

36 38 & 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH.

Wm. J. McMaster, McClung & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

And Dealers in CANADIAN WOOLENS & COTTONS

54 FRONT STREET WEST.

TORONTO ONT.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

W.R.Brock and Brother.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. TORONTO.

We have made extensive preparations for this Spring's Trade.

In GOODS OF BRITISH MANU-FACTURE.

In CANADIAN COTTON GOODS. In AMERICAN DOMESTIC

GOODS.

In CANADIAN TWEEDS. In BRITISH & GERMAN SMALL-

WARES. In YANKEE NOTIONS.

CLOSEST TRADE PRICES.

COR. OF WELLINGTON & BAYSTS.

PATTERN

WHITE GRANITE

The most beautiful design extant.

For sale only by

WM. THOMSON.

Toronto, Nov 12, 1878.

Late Thomson & Burns.

The Lace Warehouse.

OUR STOCK

JANUARY & FEBRUARY TRADE

NOW COMPLETE.

Letter Orders & Requests for Samples, will have attention.

WHITE & COMPANY, 18 and 20 Colborne St. TORONTO.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No 65 Front Street East Storage in Bond and Free.

TORONTO.

Warehouse Receipts Granted.

Brown Brothers, MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

66 and 68 King Street Bast, Toronto Ontario.

ACCOUNT BOOKS-Unsurpassed for quality, durability and cheapness.

STATIONERY-Of every description. BOOKBINDING-Noted for style, strength and

moderate prices Wallets, Bankers' Cases, &c. equal to anything made. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

J. GILLESPIE & CO.

Fall and Winter Goods.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Felt Hats, Silk Hats, CLOTH & PLUSH CAPS.

LADIES' FURS. GENTS' FURS. CHILDRÉN'S FURS.

BUFFALO ROBES!

Bear, Wolf, Racoon and other Fancy Robes. Fine Kid, Calf and Buck Gloves, Mitts, &c.

Wholesale Agents in Ontario and Quebec for J. R. & W. Christy, London.

J. GILLESPIE & CO.. 64 to 68 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HUGHES BROTHERS.

Have made the largest purchase of

CanadianTweeds

of any House in the Trade this Season.

5,068 pieces, the stock of Four Mills.

PRICES RANGE FROM 40c to 85c

Magnificent Goods and extra value. Send for Samples,

HUGHES BROTHERS 62 Yonge, Melinda & Jordan Sts.,

TORONTO.

Ogilvy & Co.

Have in Stock

BLACK CASHMERES. BLACK LUSTRES, BLACK PARAMATTAS.

BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS.

BLACK CRAPES (Courtaulds).

SPECIAL VALUE.

TORONTO.

THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

[With which has been incorporated the "Intercolonial Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, the "Trade Review" of the same city (in 1870), and "The Toronto Journal of Commerce.'

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ORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1879

PROPOSED BANKING LEGISLATION.

There probably never was an Act of Parliament passed, which had received so much previous consideration, and been the subject of much discussion and consultation as the Act of 1871, under which our banks have been working since that year. The Act has developed defects of such a serious character that it is now absolutely necessary that amendments, suited to the exigency of the present position, should be considered.

Amongst the important changes introduced in the present Act, was that of allowing Banks to lend upon the stock of other Banks (a power which is conveyed in a single line), the passing of which excited but little remark. It could never have been dreamed that in such an apparently innocent clause. such tremendous powers of mischief lay concealed. Time, however, and the development of events, have proved this clause to be one of the most dangerous character. Under the present Banking Act, considerable facilities were given for the incorporation of new institutions, and as Banking at that time, and for some years afterwards, partook of the general inflation which then characterised all departments of business, a general movement for the increase of capital, and for the establishment of new banks set in. People were eager both to enlarge old ones, and to establish new ones, because Banks were by many innocently supposed to be mines of wealth. Stockholders in banks were envied and fortunate persons, who were continually increasing their means by the constant and steady upward movement in the apparent value of their investments. Million after million, (until the amount aggregated tens of millions in all) was added to the capital of the existing banks, and a good many millions more in the form of capital subscribed for new institutions. This process, however, went on far more rapidly, as events turned out, than the means for it could be provided out of the savings and accumulations of the community:

Considerable amounts of capital subscribed could only be paid up by borrowing, and by pledging the stock so subscribed for, to some bank lending the money, under the powers conferred by the Act, and so it came to pass that gradually, month after month, and year after year, as the capital, so called, of the banks, went on increasing, that a large and still larger amount of this capital was really represented by loans obtained from other institutions.

It is very probable that had the country continued as prosperous as it was during the first three years after the passing of the Act. long before this time, much of this mass of loans would have been paid off, and the capital represented by them have become solid and real. But after 1874, a gradual wave of depression set in, which has continued increasing, as all know, until the present year. One consequence of this has been that it has been found impossible to take up the masses of loans on bank stock, and they have accordingly been kept floating about, now in one form, and now in another, held by this broker and that, advanced upon, changing hands from this bank to that bank, month after month, and year after year, until at present there is somewhere about four millions of bank capital (at par value) in this state of suspension. It is upon this amount of floating capital that the prodigious mass of speculation has been built up, which is one of the greatest evils of the time. Operators know that this immense field lies open to them, in which to form their combinations and carry out their plans either for a rise or fall. Bank stocks, therefore, have been for years buffeted about, and tossed up and down at the mercy of speculators. It is well known that nineteen out of twenty of all the operations upon which quotations are based, are simply purchases and sales on such speculation. It is high time that some measures were taken to prevent bank stocks property being bandied about in this fashion. What these measures are to be is a question of some difficulty when we come to face its practical solution. We cannot believe that the proposal to allow the banks to buy up their own stock ought to be sanctioned by the Legislature; for it would lead to greater abuses than that which it is desired to get rid of.

We understand that the extent of reduction of stock is proposed to be limited on the following scale, viz.: to 10 per cent. in the case of banks with \$1,000,000 capital; 20 per cent. up to \$5,000,000; and 25 per cent. over \$5,000,000 capital. These reductions, if they were permitted, should be thoroughly published, otherwise depositors and other creditors might be misled as to a bank's

strength and the liability of its stockholders. It is necessary to resort to some means of removing from the market altogether the mass of stock which has never properly been absorbed by investors. This stock has never been part of the real capital of the banks. By so much as this stock represents, has the capital of the banks been always overstated. The amount ought, therefore, to be taken from the capital of the banks-or, in other words, the capital of the banks ought to be reduced at any rate by so much. The heroic remedy would be to close all these stock loans, by liquidation if necessary. Besides, it might be desirable to prohibit after a certain period, any bank from lending at all upon the stock of other banks. The effect of this would be to compel realization or sale of the shares that are now being "carried," as the phrase is, by the brokers, and which form the groundwork of much of the speculation that is carried on. Then all the devices of lending on stock, putting up margins, bogus sales and quotations, transfers by the dozen, day by day, from one broker to another, of a fabulous amount of stocks which never really change hands at all, so far as the investing public are concerned, would be almost entirely done away with.

It would also be desirable to provide, that in making sales of stock, the name of the actual bond fide holder shall be given-that is, that it shall no longer be possible to sell so many shares of stock in general, but if a sale is made it shall be of the stock of some specific holder. This is obviously so reasonable a proposition that it is impossible for any well grounded objection to be made to

It is important, while considering possible amendments to the Banking Act to notice the ineffective vagueness of the clause regulating the specie and legal tenders to be held. Some definite percentage of cash to immediate liabilities should be specified as needful to be held. As it is, the prudent and legitimate banker has to hold cash in reserve both for himself and his imprudent

In two years, the bank charters will all expire; and the first question to be considered in connection with their renewal will obviously be whether in future we should not build on the foundation of the United States National Banks. The success of the measure, and the defects in our own law, present it in a new and totally different aspect from that which it assumed ten years ago.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

Substantially, the Dominion Board of Trade left the National Policy where they

found it. passed a general resolution in accordance with the result of the late general elections. So far all is plain sailing. Every country has a tariff policy of its own, and there is no reason why Canada should be an exception. The difficulties will come when details are reached, in framing the Government policy. Though the resolutions publicly passed by such bodies as the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers' Association, are in general terms, it does not follow that much information regarding details will not be offered to the government.

One thing, on which there was before scarcely any room for doubt, has been made plain by the last meeting of the Board of Trade: the scheme of protection to be attempted will be general. We do not doubt that the tariff may be readjusted with advantage; but it is surely a delusion to suppose that every interest can be protected. The miller who grinds wheat, may be protected by shutting the door in the face of his foreign rival; but it is difficult to see how the grower of wheat can be protected in a country that produces wheat in excess of its own wants. The duty on coal will raise some revenue, in a way that will certainly not be free from objection; but whether a duty equivalent to that which the United States imposes on our coal will give the Ontario market to the colliers of Nova Scotia is not at all certain. If Mr. Conger was correct in stating that American coal can be laid down in Toronto at \$2.75 a ton, it is very doubtful whether a duty of 75 cents a ton would change the source of Ontario's supply. Mr. Conger, in making this statement, was exceptionally communicative; and it does not tally with the statements other dealers are in the habit of making when their interest is rather to overstate than understate the cost of the wares in which they deal.

The question of Nova Scotia being ultimately able to compete with success in this market against American coal will depend chiefly on two things: the cost of raising the coal from the pit, and the cost of transport. It is admitted that the appliances used in Nova Scotia for raising coal are not of the best; that new and improved machinery is required. This ought not to be the case, if it be true, as stated, that no less than fourteen millions have been invested in the coal mines of that Province. If there have been waste of capital and mismanagement in other forms, two of the levers of successful competition have been prodigally thrown aside. Freights between Pictou and Toronto are not likely, by the use of any possible form of vessel that can

As was anticipated, the Board freights from Erie, unless treight can be is due to the fact that other countries are carried both ways on the longer route while the same advantage cannot be found on the shorter. It is much more likely that freight can be carried both ways on the longer than on the shorter route; because agricultural produce travels from west to east, and the coal which we now receive from Pennsylvania, comes in the same direction. If the same vessel can carry coal one way and grain or flour the other, without injury to this kind of downward freight, the question of competition in freights would be nearly solved. But if the Nova Scotia coal mines have swallowed up fourteen millions of capital, and now require more new capital to develop them, there may be a difficulty in obtaining it, for nobody would put in new capital on the supposition that the coal interest is going to be guaranteed a perpetual protection. The opposition to protection may be expected to gather its greatest strength by appeals against taxes on commodities of prime necessity.

> Regarding the Pacific Railway and our system of canals as vehicles of commerce, the Board of Trade urges the construction of the one and the enlargement of the other, "as the circumstances of the country permit." This is an important qualification. and is on a par with the undertaking entered into at the time of Confederation to increase the capacity of the canals whenever the circumstances of the country will permit. This enlargement is going on as fast as can be expected; and this resolution is an approval of a nearly accomplished fact. It is assumed that we are going to make the iron to be used on this railway; an assumption which implies protection in this direction and increased cost of construction. It is preposterous to urge, as one speaker did, that the work should be pushed on with all possible speed, for the mere purpose of "developing our industries." But we must expect that tone to be taken for some time. We are justified in building the railway at all, on any rational principle of finance, only because, and so fast as, it can be utilized in connection with extending settlements.

> The question of immigration naturally comes up in connection with the Pacific railway and the North-west to which it is to open the way. The County of Renfrew can attest that Paisley weavers have been transformed into very good Canadian farmers; and unemployed English manufacturing hands may do in the West what these Scotch weavers did in western Ontario. We do not altogether agree with the

manufacturing for themselves." This is a part of the truth, but not the whole truth. It is a grave delusion to suppose that India is now, for the first time, becoming able to manufacture cottons for herself: she manufactured cottons before England did. and more than sixty years ago, certain descriptions of India cottons were prohibited in England, because English cottons could not be produced at the same low cost. Other countries are taking less goods from England, because she is lending less money to them; and she is lending less as a result of the disclosures of the Foreign Loans committee. What she really lent to South America and other foreign countries, and for which she got no adequate return, was goods rather than money. This outlet no longer open, she is left without a market for much of what she could dispose of before. Whenever foreign loans are again largely extended, there will be a corresponding increase in English manufactures. Possible English emigrants are, for this reason, more plentiful now than they will be in future; but just now, except agriculturalists, we can offer them less than usual encouragement.

The Board showed itself favorable to enforcing the law that requires the use of the liquid imperial measure. All measures. whether liquid, superficial or in coin, should be certain, as the only means of protecting the purchaser against imposition. There should be no more doubt about what constitutes a gallon liquid measure than there is about what constitutes a dollar; the one measure should be as certain as the other. Prices are properly left to regulate themselves, but measures must be determined by legislative authority. If a trader gives only wine measure when he is bound to give imperial, he commits precisely the same offence as a man who, owing a dollar and a half, tries by stratagem to satisfy the obligation with a dollar and a quarter.

Complaints of undervaluation of imported goods always come from protectionists, and they are generally made a lever for aiding protection in one of its stages. True to the old rule, what had happened so often before has happened again. The device of reducing the number of ports of entry might be a good one if it could be carried out: but of this we have some doubt. The suggestions that no one should be an appraiser in a place where he had been in business. and that appraisers should be periodically moved from one place to another, are worthy of attention. We can believe that frauds are more frequent at small than at speaker who argued that "the depression | large ports of entry, because the machinery be built, to be lowered to the level of in England is permanent in character and for preventing them is necessarily less perfect. Whether the allegation be true that frequent frauds are committed by undervaluations is worth enquiry. We fear the accusation, made by commercial men among commercial men, is by no means devoid of foundation.

BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

As the time of the year approaches when the Building and Loan Societies will be making up their annual statements, a few words of caution may not be out of place. No large business can be carried on without loss, though loaning on the security of real estate has proved safer than any other. Still even here some losses must be made. Occasionally a building will cost less than the estimate, and farming land in poor districts may run down and suffer a considerable diminution of its productive powers. Against possible losses, the wise course is to provide a reserve; while to meet specific losses which begin to be seen in the distance, a small contingent fund is necessary. The best course is always to meet every difficulty of this kind at the earliest moment by resolute writing-off; not to defer facing losses whenever they become inevitable.

It is much more important to the stockholders that the dividends should be nearly uniform than that they should be, for a few years, exceptionally high, with the certainty of a future decline, to cover extra or accumulated losses, even for a single year. Real estate, in Ontario, has generally held its value, and even continued to increase in value, in the worst time through which we have passed. There are exceptions, but they are few and do not apply to thriving cities or districts. Of some of the other Provinces, it is not possible to report so favorably. Some fear that building is being overdone, and they point to the number of houses said to be vacant in Toronto. Erecting buildings to sell is just as legitimate a business as building ships or making clothes; and the test which proves whether the new buildings are required or not is to be found in the fact whether they find purchasers or occupants at remunerative figgures. Even if it should happen that for every five new houses occupied, one is left vacant, the fact might be due to the transition period through which building is passing. We are now, though late, in the larger cities of Ontario, putting up a more comfortable and convenient style of building, in which "all the modern improvements" are found at a reasonable rent. People who can get new buildings of this class cannot be blamed if they refuse to remain in old the equivalent of thirteen and a half per ones in which they would have to put up cent. The sound of nominal figures dewith every kind of inconvenience. The ceives the ear and confuses the judgment.

lien law operates great injustice, by making one party responsible for the action of another with which he has no contract. As doubts of its constitutionality have been expressed, it would be well for those more especially interested to carry a test case to the Supreme Court. While the "working-man's" vote remains to be angled for, this is the only way by which anyone can reasonably hope to see an end put to the hardships which this law inflicts.

Loan Societies, like other investors, will probably have to make up their minds to accept a diminished rate of interest. An English economist remarked, a hundred years ago, that the wealth—though this is not true of the prosperity-of a country might always be guaged by the interest it paid. As wealth accumulates, the rate of interest falls. Not only is this true; but it is notorious that in different districts of the same country, different rates of interest on loans, secured on real estate is found to prevail. The poorer farmers of Bruce have to pay considerably more interest than the rich farmers of Wellington and Waterloo. The field for loaning money has, since the exposure of the Foreign Loans committee, in England, been greatly restricted. The competition among borrowers, who have good security to offer, has practically given place to competition among lenders to secure investments. !n this state of things, all Loan Societies must keep in view the possible and even probable reduction of interest; and they cannot safely borrow for a long term of years at high rates of interest. The legislature does not think it safe to permit Life Assurance compenies to reckon the future interest on their investments at more than four and a half per cent.; and yet these societies ought to be able to place that part of their assets which is invested in real estate as favorably as any other class of investors. A resolution not to be over sanguine at present may save every class of investors from future disappointment. We trust the Building and Loan Societies will not overlook this prudent aspect of their prospects in making up their annual statements.

It must not be forgotten that interest on money bears a variable relation to the value of commodities. If the general fall of prices has been one-third since 1873, a dividend of six per cent. is now equal in purchasing power to a dividend of nine per cent. then. And a debtor who contracted to pay nine per cent., when commmodities were one-third dearer than at present, is now paying in commodities

People count in money because it is the medium in which they borrow and pay; but what they really borrow and what they really pay back is commodities. When a state of things exists in which the borrower has to pay one-third more in commodities than would have sufficed at the time he contracted the obligation, the burthen of interest is enhanced in a corresponding degree.

BANKING REVIEW.

The following is the last official return of the Banks of Ontario and Quebec, with that of the same month last year:-

	D	ec. 31, '77.	Dec. 31, '78.
	Capital authorised	\$63,966,666	\$63,966,966
	Capital paid up	58,725,778	58,098,996
i	Circulation	19,574,452	19,186,300
	Government Deposits	6,599,535	4,831,469
	Public Deposits on		
	demand	33,410,909	33,365,047
	do do at notice	24,225,374	26,687,985
	Due Banks in Canada	1,879,619	1,637,513
	do in Great Britain	818,229	1,059,819
	do (foreign)	138,004	254,739
	Sundries	81,804	158,664
i		\$86,727,924	\$87,181,536
		SETS.	
	Specie & Dom. Notes Notes & Chqs. of other	13,260,965	12,610,208
	Banks Due from other banks	4,060,435	4,037,513
ĺ	in Canada	3,097,544	
	do Great Britain	1,875.820	3,950,413
	do (foreign)	4,495,120	922,952
		4,495,120	5,294,480
	Total available assets	\$26,799,884	\$26,815,566
	Government Stocks	2,463,044	1,869,208
	Loans to Government	750,953	1,624,850
	Loans to Corporations	3,207,500	3,450,871
	Loans on Bank Stocks	2,091,522	2,547,341
	Loans on Bonds, &c	5,252,919	5,096,510
	Discounts current Notes Overdue (unse-	107,024,521	106,835,461
	cured)	2,961,334	2,268,148
	Do. (secured)	3,769,939	3,436,760
	Real Estate	1,146,265	2,037,838
	Bank Premises	3,093,679	3,181,420
	Other assets	1,540,240	1,341,973

\$160,101,800 \$160,505,946

The business community in the Mother Country has fully realized that railways, mines, and the almost endless variety of securities held by banks as collaterals, are of but uncertain value in times like the present. Public confidence has received a shock from which it will be long in recovering. The City of Glasgow Bank had scarcely closed its doors, when the West of England went under, and in a few days its neighbour, the Cornish, followed, and is since reported to have settled with its creditors at sixteen shillings to the pound. The panic fever appears to have spread so widely that a cab dispute opposite the London and County Bank led the public to suppose that there was trouble within the bank, and a slight run was the consequence.

It is not surprising, therefore, that this feeling of mistrust has to some extent taken hold of our people, but there is much in our circumstances to convey re-assurance and hope, and no good can come of cherishing suspicion and fright without an ascertained cause.

The remarkable decline in prices of shares which has continued for so many weeks may be attributed, in part, to the loss of faith in almost any description of security in these unproductive times for stocks, and in part to the flying stories of waste and loss which are exaggerated as busily as they are retailed. There are, however, legitimate reasons why the prices of stocks should have declined, to which no attention has been paid. A share of capital stock, which sold for 150 when general prices were one-third higher than at present, to-day finds its normal value at 100. One hundred dollars will now give as great a command over commodities as one hundred and fifty would in 1873. A share of stock which sells for one-third less than it did at that date retains its old value measured in commodities. It is surprising that this view has not forced itself on the attention of any one who has attempted to explain the phenomenon of the immense nominal decline that has taken place in certain descriptions of stocks.

Taking the statements of our larger banks for December, 1877, and comparing them with those of December last, we find that in immediately available assets they are \$2,500,000 poorer than they were a year ago. Bankers doubtless will take, some have already taken action in reducing discounts, and in realizing on securities whereever possible where this may be necessary.

To print details after the lapse of nearly a month, would not give a true representation of the state of affairs as they are today, and it would be manifestly unfair to do so.

BILLS OF LADING.

The suits arising out of the misconduct of Carruthers, the late Chatham agent of the Great Western Railway Company, appear to have raised a point upon which it is difficult for judges to agree. The suits are against the Company upon bills of lading fraudulently given by the agent for goods which were not, as a matter of fact, in his possession. One of these suits was in the Court of Common Pleas, where judgment was given by the majority of the Court in favor of the Company. Chief Justice Hagarty dissenting. Another, the case of Erb v. G. W. Ry. Co., came before the Court of Queen's Bench, where a similar

conclusion was reached by the majority of the Court, the late Chief Justice Harrison dissenting.

Against this decision the plaintiff appealed, and the judges of the Court of Appeal have just announced their respective views, the result being that the Court is equally divided, Chief Justice Moss and Mr. Justice Burton agreeing with the views of the majority of the judges of the Court below, and holding that the Company is not liable, while Mr. Justice Patterson and Vice-Chancellor Blake, who sat in the stead of Mr. Justice Morrison, agree with the Chief Justices of the other Courts, and consider the plaintiff entitled to recover. The result is that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench stands, a majority of the judges of the higher court being necessary to reverse it.

This is not by any means a satisfactory state of affairs on a point of such importance, and one, moreover, with dishonesty so common as it unfortunately is, that is liable to occur frequently. The matter will probably be brought before the Supreme Court, though the plaintiffs in going before that Court, will, since the elevation of Mr. Justice Gwynne, find one judge already committed to an adverse view.

—Differences between the city of Toronto and the Street railway company are likely to increase. The attempt to convict the company for obstructing traffic has failed. It is now evident that there are only two ways of dealing with this company that can prove satisfactory. One is to enforce a forfeiture of their charter whenever a violation of it can be proved; the other to cause rival lines to be built on the principal routes: say one on Church street, and another on Adelaide or Richmond. We trust this policy will be kept in mind; for it is obvious that no fair-play can be expected from the present company.

STATUTORY CONDITIONS IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.

In view of the fact that many of the English and other companies refuse to recognize the right of the Ontario Legislature to enact laws relative to insurance, every decision of the courts bearing upon the subject is of interest. It has been held by the Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, first, that the statutory conditions are binding upon all companies doing business in Ontario, and secondly, that the effect of a refusal on the part of a company to insert these conditions renders their own conditions of no value, and makes the policy an absolute and unconditional one.

Court of Queen's Bench, where a similar surance Company, which came up for decision spectacle.

lately before the Court of Common Pleas, his Lordship Mr. Justice Gwynne referred to these decisions and expressed his inability to concur in the latter holding. The question turns upon the construction of the third section of the Act, which is as follows: "The conditions set forth in the schedule to this Act shall, as against the insurers, be deemed to be part of every policy of fire insurance hereafter entered into or renewed or otherwise in force in Ontario with respect to any property therein, and shall be printed on every such policy with the heading 'Statutory Conditions.'"

The effect given by the Court of Queen's Bench to this section was that in so far as anything in these conditions would be of advantage to the insured, or would fix any liability upon the insurers, the conditions should be deemed as part of the policy, whether the company had inserted them in the policy or not; but that the conditions were not to be regarded as part of the policy in such a way as to entitle the insurers to take advantage of anything which they might contain to relieve themselves from liability.

Mr. Justice Gwynne holds that in every case where an action is brought against a Company on an insurance policy, the Court is to regard the statutory conditions as part of the policy, whether they have been inserted or not, and that the only effect of their being omitted is that the conditions inserted are of no value, either as original conditions or as variations of the statutory ones. He explains the words "as against the insurers," to refer to actions against the insurers, which of course would cover all cases of actions on the policies. The other members of the Court concurred with Mr. Justice Gwynne in his judgment on another point, but did not express any opinion on this point.

The construction put by his Lordship upon this section appears at first sight rather strained, still there are many arguments that might be urged in its favor. It is to be hoped that by means of a test case, or in some other way, this branch of the law may soon be definitely settled, as the present uncertainty conduces to much harm to all parties concerned.

BOARDS OF TRADE AND BANKRUPTS.

Elsewhere in the present issue will be found a letter under the above caption, which calls attention to a circumstance not creditable to the good taste of the body referred to. A commercial body, such as a Board of Trade is looked upon, not unnaturally, as an exponent of sound principles and correct practice in commerce. If, therefore, it considers an undischarged bankrupt as fitted for the highest place in its councils, it may be fairly argued that not to be solvent is. in its opinion, no bar to honor in its very midst. Thus it is tacitly admitted that credit is open to a trader so circumstanced; and not only that, but place and power are thrust upon him. If this be not the apotheosis of the insolvent, we do not know what would constitute such a

It is vain for individual merchants or for commercial bodies to inveigh against granting discharge to traders whose estates pay a few shillings in the pound, or to advocate the suspension of credit to undischarged insolvents, so long as a representative of the proscribed class is dignified with the presidency of a body which theoretically condemns him.

In this connection we cannot avoid remarking that the Dominion Board of Trade has in this way laid itself open to the severest criticism of its friends, as well as of those who are only too glad to find fault with its proceedings. Passing by a number of gentlemen whose capabilities and length of service in its councils offered claims sufficiently strong upon the position, it has chosen to the presidency a gentleman who, whatever were his claims by seniority or by courtesy, yet presented the strong objection that he is an undischarged bankrupt. To those unacquainted with our foremost commercial body, it must seem a confirmation of the reproach that we are "a nation of bankrupts," when a bankrupt is placed in the presiding chair of the Dominion Board of Trade.

Furthermore, we find in a recent Gazette, amongst the names of official assignees for this city appointed by Government, the names of two persons which good taste, or due regard for propriety or efficient administration would certainly have kept out of the list. In the case of one of these persons, if frequency of failure as a clothier qualifies a man to administer insolvent estates, then is he qualified. Any further claims to so important an office may in his case be embraced in sleek professions. The other appointee is known as one whose creed is "base is the slave who pays;" and we submit that the authorities have been ill advised in placing in a position of delicacy and trust, controlling other people's funds and reporting upon payments by their neighbors' estates, a person whose payment of his own debts is so problematical. We do not consider it in accord with the fitness of things that the man who fails oftenest, or the man who pays least, should be singled out for such posts. Surely the Government must contemplate the repeal of the Act when such appointments are made.

CATILE EXPORT STOPPED.

Some increased animation in the export cattle trade was evident during the past week, but the announcement by cable on Wednesday that the British Government had prohibited the landing of American cattle at British ports, created some excitement among Toronto exporters, and business in live stock was at once suspended. A cargo of 285 head of cattle, 45 of which were Canadian and the remainder American, shipped from Portland about the 14th inst., was detained by the Government Inspector at Liverpool on the arrival of the vessel on the 25th, and yesterday Messrs. T. Crawford & Co., the exporters in this city, received a despatch from their Liverpool agents. stating that the cattle had been condemned and

slaughtered at that port. Complaint was lodged that the cattle were suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. We are told that the animals were twice examined by a competent inspector before leaving this side of the Atlantic, and were pro nounced and certified to be most healthy. The voyage was a very stormy one, and ninety head were lost on the way, but they were shipped between decks, and it is not unlikely that the cattle were suffering from inflammation of the lungs, resulting from cold and exposure on the vessel. The present stoppage of the trade is attributed, for the most part, however, by some to the jealousy and sition of British cattle dealers, and it is understood that at a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet Council on Wednesday last it was decided that correspondence would be opened with a view to prevent serious injury being done to the Canadian trade.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. & D.—The method of dressing poultry recommended by a shipper to Britain is as follows: Stick the fowls behind the ear, and hang them up to bleed for 24 hours. Then take them down, wipe the gills and wash the feet; leaving the feathers on, pack them in barrels; patent barrels are best, as being most nearly air-tight. Press in a screw-press to economise space as much as possible, without, however, breaking any bones.

D. F. JR.—The question is treated rather lengthily for our crowded columns this week. A Government, however paternal, could scarcely be expected to take your view of its duty in the premises. Private enterprise must provide the appliances which are lacking at Halifax before even a fair experiment could be made to test the route as compared with others.

W. L.—Thanks for the information, which we have used as you see. Such people deserve no quarter.

CAREFUL REFINING OF PETROLEUM. --- Certain European importers of American Petroleum have found occasion to object to a change for the worse in the articles sent them of late from the States. In purity and in illuminating power, it was found below the usual standard, and threats were made to cease purchasing it. The New York Bulletin, in the course of enquiries from refiners, exporters and brokers of the article, finds that some of the oils complained of lately, were produced from a more northerly part of Pennsylvania, were thicker in the crude, and gave a poorer light, requiring larger and thicker wicks to give an equal flame. But it is admitted that the refiners have been lately quite careless, and have been treating the inferior oils in the same manner as the better article from the Southern wells. Of this condition of things if continued, an inevitable result would have been, at last, to lead the foreigners to put up refineries of their own and import the crude material. A New York dealer asserts, that crude oil having been so low, refiners have be-

come greedy, and resorted to "obscure methods" to make profit. Some refiners, according to this responsible exporter, have been extracting the illuminating element to the amount of 20 per cent. from the best oils. The portion thus extracted is sold here at an advance of about six cents, while the remainder is cooked up, so as to bring it up to the fire test, and is sent abroad. Any natural defect in the crude can in a great measure be obviated by careful refining. patient investigation, the refiners have been able to bring the worst crude oils up to a very good standard. Thus, says the Bulletin, the Canadian oil, which in its crude state is of a very inferior quality, is made by good refining into an excellent article. It is something to have this testimony from an American authority, to the honesty and thoroughness of our petroleum refiners; and we venture to think that an adherence to conscientious methods and to the maintenance of a high standard of quality, will have its effect in foreign markets. The total export of petroleum, crude and refined, from the United States in 1878, is stated at 330,387,921 gallons, as compared with 349,246,917 in 1877, and 255,372,426 in 1876. So great a trade as this is surely worth preserving and increasing by "square" dealing.

WHERE THE TIMBER GOES TO .- Shoe pegs are apparently trivial things; yet it requires about 100,000 cords per annum of wood to make the shoe pegs used in the United States. There is not much wood used in a match, but 300,000 cubic feet of the best clear pine are consumed every year in that country in making lucifers. The packing boxes of the universal Yankee nation cost in 1874 some \$12,000,000, which represents a pretty good pile of lumber. Agricultural implements and vehicles use up near about \$100,000,000 annually in timber. To keep the shoemakers of that land supplied with wooden lasts and boot-trees takes 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 cords more. The baking of their bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forest about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repairs consume 30,000 more. The ties on U. S. railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence their railroads would cost, it is estimated, \$45,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways in which American and Canadian forests are going.

INTERNAL REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The taxes imposed upon manufacturers and business men in the U. S. according to the ammended statute of 1875, are given in part as belowin Mr. McLean's Tariff Hand Book. These heavy imposts show how severe are the burdens the American citizens have laid upon themselves to compass the reduction of their war debt. Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, pay \$1.00; per brl of 31 gallons. Fermented liquors \$1.00; per brl; Distilled liquors, and spirits and

whisky, ooc; per proof gallon; Grape brandy, 70c; per gallon; Imitation wines and champagne, rectified or mixed, not made from grapes or berries, per dozen bottles \$1.20 for pint, and \$2.40 for quarts. Each brewer and wholesale liquor dealers pays a special tax of \$100, at retail \$25. Distillers of brandy,\$50.00; and of spirits, \$400; with additional tax in proportion to their production; Rectifiers, \$200; Malt liquor dealers at wholesale \$100; and retail \$20; Makers of stills, \$50; Wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco pay \$500; Cigar manufacturers, \$10: and tobacco peddlers, 10, 15, 25, and \$50; according as they go on foot or peddle with one, two, or more than two horses or mules. Patent medicines, ointments or essences made from any private formula are taxed 1, 2, 3, or 4 cents per box or bottle, according as the cost is 25, 50, 75 or 100 cents each. Perfumery and cosmetics in the like category.

VICTORIA MUTUAL INSUBANCE COMPANY .-The president of this company, in his address at its recent meeting, made reference to the competition of the present day "which seeks to sell for less than cost, and to buy for more than value," describing it truly as neither creditable nor profitable. The prices charged for insurance to-day are coming to be recognized as ruinously low when the prevalence of fires is taken into account; and the impression is widespread that incendiarism is rife. The company's report foreshadows a very cautious policy in avoiding hazardous risks, and in demanding adequate rates. Preference is freely expressed for the premium note over the cash system. We infer from the report that the "Water-works Branch" has resulted in loss, but the relative condition of the Company appears to be much about the same as at last report, notwithstanding the unfavorable

GORE DISTRICT MUITAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets of \$104,801, of which \$5,700 is cash and \$81,000 premium notes, against liabilities of \$17,422, is a showing upon which the Company have reason for congratulation. Of these liabilities more than two-thirds consists of fifty per cent. set aside to reinsure cash premium policies. The reasons given for a smaller amount at risk than in previous years are proper enough. It is the part of prudence to trim the sails in bad times. Expenses are kept low, an important point. The claims paid during the year amounted to \$28,000, of which nearly \$4,000 arose in the previous year.

—A dividend of five per cent., for the year 1878, has been declared by the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, which, we are glad to learn, has had a very successful year's business in Canada.

—At a meeting of the Spring Hill Mining Co., held in St. John, on Tuesday last, a dividend of five per cent. was declared. —A Bill for securing reciprocity with Canada has been introduced into Congress. We apprehend it has little chance of carrying.

—La Banque du Peuple has declared a dividend of two per cent. for the current half year, payable on the 3rd of March.

—The Dominion Telegraph Company declares two and a half per cent. dividend for the latter half of 1878.

-The Halifax Banking Company declares a half-yearly dividend of three per cent.

—The People's Bank of Halisax declared a half yearly dividend of three per cent.

-The Commercial Bank, of Windsor, N.S., declares a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

Meetings.

THE GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held in its offices in Galt, on Monday the 27th January. The President, Mr. James Young, occupied the chair. The following is the annual report for the year ending December 31st 1878.

Report.

The Directors have pleasure in offering you the following statement of the transactions of the company during the year 1878, and to ask for it at your hands, a careful and critical examination, feeling assured that you will find it compare favorably with the reports presented by other companies.

Although the year just concluded has been a trying one for insurance companies generally. The "Gore" has done a profitable business there being a considerable balance to the good between actual income and the losses and expenses for the twelve months. The deposit with the Ontario Government has been increased \$5,000, and the fact that (after reserving one half of all the money received for premiums on the cash plan, for re-insurance, and largely re-ducing the liabilities reported last year,) we have a cash balance of \$5,703, and a total surplus, (including the balance of premium notes not called for) amounting to \$87,379 89, warrants your Directors in claiming that the Company offers to the insuring public a security which cannot be gainsaid.

Statistics.

Amt.	of	property insured by the Co.\$4	,136,077
"	"	premium notes on hand " received during	119,236
44	"	deposit with Ontario Govern	44,566
		ment in cash	5.000

twenty five cents in the dollar, as compared

with the premiums paid to good stock companies for the same risks.

Your Directors have pursued the same cautious system of management as hitherto—declining all applications for insurances which have not come up to that STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE which they consider necessary for successful underwriting. We report a small reduction in

the amount of property under risk, this may be accounted for as follows:—

I. That some policies expired during the year which were written on property situated too far from the head office to receive proper supervision, and were therefore not renewed; and secondly, that to a larger extent than formerly, we decline to accept risks beyond our ability to carry without re-insuring.

You will notice that a considerable saving has been effected in the general expenses of management, and we are glad to be able to state that with the exception of two unadjusted claims all the losses for the year have been settled promptly and satisfactorily, and that in the item of law costs, shown in the expenditure column, nothing is included which has connection with the business of the last two years.

The Inspector's report and the usual statement of receipts and disbursements; and of assets and liabilities, certified by your Auditors are appended and will be found well worthy of your consideration.

We desire to place on record our complete satisfaction with the attention which the affairs of the company have received at the hands of the manager, inspector and other officers in charge of the same, all of which is respectfully submitted,

R. S. STRONG.

R. S. STRONG, JAMES YOUNG, Secy. & Managing Director. President. GALT, 27th January, 1879.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Receipts.

Balance from 1877	\$9,877	03
Cash Premiums	23.028	
Assessments	27.584	
Extra Premiums		55
Transfer fees	87	34
Bills payable	25.754	
Interest	206	
Law costs	279	
	\$87,816	12

Expenditure. Claims of 1877 \$3.940 oo Claims of 1878 24,265 71 Commission 4,978 20 Agents postage 153 85 Bonus to Agents on their profitable balances 653 67 Law Costs 1,129 66

1,129 66 Interest 521 67 814 22 Unearned Premiums..... Reinsurance 1,129 85 116 94 Contingent to Claims Government License..... 25 00 Directors Fees 698 50 Salaries 3,799 92 Printing 81 08 Stationery 110 93 Office Postage 227 82 Telegrams 36 74 558 18 Travelling expenses..... Office Rent..... 150 00 Advertising..... 107 10 Auditors fees..... 80 00 Incidentals 166 91

 Caretaker
 51 60

 Bills Payable
 33,830 25

 Balance as per Statement of Assets and Liabilities
 10,188 32

\$87,816 12

Assets.

Cash in omce		
Cash in Merchants Bank	247	
Agencies	4452	
Vecoverable law costs	299	74
Office furniture	73	
Mortgage	70	

THE MONETA	RY T	'IN
Interest accrued	125	0 0
Assessments at 21 per cent. carried to 31st Dec., 1878	291 12,519	78
Balance premium notes	81,676 104,801	_
Cash assets Premium notes as above		
Balance of assets over liabilities	8 87,379	89
Liabilities. Claims adjusted not due Claims unadjusted estimated at Bills payable Re-insurance with other companies. Interest accrued 50 per cent. re-insuring cash premium policies Balance	\$1,175 1,100 2,954 221 7 11,964 87,379	00 00 25 00
To the President, Directors and Mem Gore District Mutual Fire Insur- pany:		the m-
Gentlemen,—We hereby certify have examined the company's boo year ending Dec. 31, 1878, embracing ments of receipts and expenditures wers, the journal and ledger entries, and cheques, agents' accounts, and at the degree of the company; and find correct. We would also state that lent condition in which we found the flects great credit on the manager an ant and the other officers of the company and the other officers of the company. [Note that the company of the compa	y the sta vith vou bank be claims a e premi I the wh the exc books d accoupany.	ch- ook set- um ole cel- re-
VICTORIA MUTUAL INSURAN PANY.	CE CO	M-

The annual meeting of the members of this company was held in its Board Room, Hamilton, on Tuesday afternoon. The President took the chair, and called upon the Secretary, Mr. W. D. Broker, to read the

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Directors beg to present their fifteenth Annual Report, together with a detailed statement of the affairs of the Company, and the Auditors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1878. Number of policies in force in Gen-

eral Branch......9,318
Amount insured......\$8,355,686 oo Number of policies in force in Ham-

Water Works Branch....1,290

Amount insured..... 1,711,724 00 Total policies in force, 12,245, insuring the sum of......12,079,531 00

Claims for loss have, in the aggregate, been about the same as in the previous year. All adjusted claims amounting to \$32,368 91 have been paid, unavoidably having on the 31st ult. about \$6,000 unadjusted, a large portion of which has, however, since that date been paid.

Incendiarism continues to be the chief cause of fire throughout the country, while on the "General Branch" especially, unwise competition in securing business at cash rates entirely inadequate to meet the increasing loss on farm property still unfortunately prevails. With a

full knowledge of these facts, your Directors, | Cash due Treasure deeming the security of members of paramount importance, determined to accept no application for insurance at less than adequate rates Agents were accordingly directed to carry into effect this determination.

Your Directors have encouraged the premium note, rather than the cash system, believing that the stability of the Company and the consequent security of the assured are greatly enhanced by the former, inasmuch as by it the actual cost of insurance, with the expense attending collections only added, is far more satisfactorily reached. Your Directors, there-fore, strongly recommend a continuance of this policy; as in their judgment, and notwithstanding the almost unprecedented loss by fire during the past four years, the "Victoria" is largely indebted for its present creditable standing to the Premium Note ystem.

The "Hamilton Branch" has well sustained its reputation for exemption from heavy fire loss, and as a consequence the assessments remain at the usual very low rates. This branch has, since its formation, been conducted entirely upon the premium note plan, with eminent success and advantage to all concerned.

Assessments in the "Water-works Branch are but slightly in advance of those required for the preceeding year, although it has had con siderable loss, occasioned as in the "General Branch" mostly by incendiarism. In connection with this branch, your Directors have deemed it prudent to write from the books of the Company a considerable sum with the view of retaining only reliable assets. The prevailing commercial depression has also induced your Directors to permit a diminution in the business of this branch, many renewals having been declined, and others reduced in amount. Your Board, however, venture the opinion that with the general improvement of the country, an increased and satisfactory business may be anticipated for the current and succeeding years.
Upon the recommendation of your Inspector a

large number of risks have, on account of their hazardous character, been cancelled. The use of steam engines attached to threshing machines has been under the careful consideration of your Directors, and it has been decided that such engines, when constructed on recent and improved plans, should be allowed without extra charge. if placed at a distance of forty feet from buildings or inflammable materials.

It will be observed that the books of the Company have been audited from time to time during the year; this arrangement enables the Secretary to place certified details in the hands of members a month earlier than was formerly possible. The annual deposit required by the Ontario Government has been made and license renewed.

Your Directors cannot close their report without referring to the death of one of their number, Henry Hall, Esq., of Binbrook, who, since his connection with the Directorate, had taken a deep interest in the prosperity of the Company. His death is deservedly lamented by his colleagues. W. Boker

GEO. H. MILLS, Secretary. President. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assets. Premium notes.\$149,064 85 Cash in Agents' hands..... 3,267 70 25,478 88 Assessments Bills receivable 11.495 97 Office furniture..... 200 00 629 94 Division Court costs..... 3,700 00 Deposit with Government..... \$193,837 34

Liabilities. Bills payable..... 30,000 00 2,543 oo Scotland. Deposits

íΙ	Cash due freagurer	511	04
١,	Suspense account	13	ο8
	Balance		
2	Statistics.	\$193,837	46
3	Number of policies in General Branc	h on	18
t	" Hamilton "		
-		1,0	537
-	" Waterworks "	1,2	90
e :	Total policies in force	. 12,2	45
e	Amount insured in General Branch.	. \$8 ,355,6	86
	" " Hamilton "	. 2.012.1	21
8	" " Waterworks "	. 1,711,7	/24
- g	Total insurance	\$12,079,5	 53 I

The President in moving the adoption of the report said: The history of fire insurance throughout the United States and Canada for the past four years has significantly established the fact that the charge for insurance has been totally inadequate to provide for the constantly increasing loss, the inevitable consequence of which (as we have too frequently seen) has been greatly to cripple the operations of many companies, and in not a few instances to inevitably ruin them. I am led to these remarks as I refer to that portion of the report which points to the existence of unwise competitions in securing business. Competition in obtaining legitimate business and thereby lessening the price of commodities is both honorable and of public advan-tage. but competition which seeks to sell for less than cost and buy for more than value, is neither creditable nor profitable.

Incendiarism, chiefly the result of general business depression, has materially increased the fire loss through the country. But you will observe that the sum paid for loss during the year was about the same as that paid in the previous year, (\$32,300,) but the actual amount claimed reached \$42,000, which was reduced in adjustment to the former sum.

It will be seen that assessments required to meet the engagements of the Hamilton branch remain very low (but five per cent. of premium notes), and that the premium note system still meets with undiminished favor amongst our citizens. This could scarcely be otherwise, as assessment for legitimate loss means the exact cost of insurance; and although there may be a prejudice in some parts of the country to granting notes, I can safely say that the action of this company since its formation has not in one instance contributed to its justification.

In my capacity of adjuster and inspector, many opportunities have been afforded me of ascertaining the estimation in which your company is held, and I believe I am not misstating when I say that it is recognized from Montreal to Windsor as a safe medium for insurance, and that it has faithfully fulfilled its obligations.

The report was then adopted. The following gentlemen were elected as directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Geo. H. Mills, Jos. Rymal, Thos. Ghent, J. M. Williams, A. T. Wood, C. M. Counsell, Reg. Kennedy, Dennis Moore, Peter Balfour, John Renton, James Cummings, James H. Mills, John Mitchell, W. P. Moore.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. George H. Mills was elected President, and Mr. Jos. Rymal, M.P., Vice-President. Messrs.
J. J. Mason and Thos. Beasley were apppointed auditors.

— The oatmeal manufactory of Stuart & Douglas, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. It is six stories high, has twelve run of stone, and produces 600 barrels of flour per diem, most of which is shipped to England and

Correspondence.

"CHEER UP."

To the Edilor of the Monetary Times :

MR. EDITOR,—I think long faces have ruled about long enough. It is now four years since we entered upon this state of commercial depression which has been exercising every one so greatly, and I admit that we have passed through some hard times. But when we are just getting up, so to speak, from our bed of sickness, a little weak certainly, but with every promise of prosperous life before us, I can see no need of every one whining and moaning as if anxious to get up a panic. It is especially absurd to see that this longfacedness has extended even to official people in all branches who, with their usual salaries regularly paid, appear so much affected by this sad depression as the merchant or laborer, and yet add their quota to the miserable whining which unscrupulous people and usurers hope will result in bringing about some financial disaster which may give them some picking.

Now, I think business matters are brightening. During the trying times we have passed through, credit has been lessened; excessive values have been reduced to more normal ones; excessive importations have ceased; the plethora of manufactured goods in this country have been pretty well consumed; people are buying and selling more closely and guardedly and living more economically; and to crown all, there is actually a plethora of money in the country. This last fact is not denied by any one, all that is contended being that investors have no confidence in business, etc., and will neither use nor loan money actively outside of extra secure investments. This want of faith, in my opinion, is now the root cause of our slow recovery from the depression. Under any and all circumstances the transactions of this world are dependent on confidence between man and man, whether in business, politics, or any other active way of life. This confidence seems to be wanting with us, and evidences of its absence are cropping up all around. Usually the commencement of bad times is indicated by this. In the present instance our people are showing it at the close of the period of depression and stagnation.

Many persons are worried about bank stocks declining so greatly. Now, every one having any acquaintance in financial circles knows that a considerable portion of our bank stocks has never been in the hands of bona fide investors, but has always been, since its issue, floated by stock speculators with the surplus capital of the banks, public companies and individual capitalists. Under the long-faced rule these monies have been gradually drawn in, thus throwing these stocks on the market to find a buyer. As this shrinkage of loan capital increased, so it became necessary for capital seeking permanent investment to come out to buy up these stocks, and this could only be brought out by tempting prices. So prices have gradually and, I hold soundly fallen, except where the long-faced have added a scare at some special bank, and so depressed its stock out of proportion to the others. It is a good sign of the advancing prosperity of the country that outside note holders and depositors have not been frightened by the bank depression. Generally the feeling about our banks is one of great confidence, simply because the experience of the past has proven that under our present banking system stockholders and depositors have always been paid in tull.

I hold also that the country is in no sense poor. For many years past we have had good average harvests, and this year I believe the crop is considerably above an average and the price paid a very good one compared with low priced immediate requirements.

years. Here, at all events, the wealth of the country must have been gradually but surely increasing. Figures for the last few months show a decided increase in our exports, and an increase has begun in customs and excise receipts. The railway receipts, after long declining below a former year, now show, here and there, an increase on freight traffic, especially local. We are adding largely to our receipts by the export cattle trade, which nearly reached 100,000 head last year; also by the phosphate industry, which is attaining large proportions. Still more important, a wholesome revival is looked for in the lumber trade. The large crop of the United States now seeking shipment has helped the vessel business, which is a great boon to our Lower Province people. Then, whatever opinion we may hold as to the policy of protection, all will admit that it will rapidly absorb idle and unproductive labor under the stimulus of a fair show of profit; and I believe that the money which creeps out in wages does more to keep the wheel of general prosperity going than in any other form. The tide of returning prosperity has undoubtedly reached our neighbors, and this, even if it does not actually affect us by the sense of touch, will, at all events prove to us that the good days for us are also at

Surely we have enough encouragement in these facts to make us take hold confidently—pull together more, be less suspicious about others, standing, and, at all events, to put on a more cheerful appearance. I detest long faces anyway; don't you Mr. Editor?

Very truly yours,
W. H. Howland.

BOARDS OF TRADE AND BANKRUPTS.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIR.—I think its time the attention of Boards of Trade was drawn to the desirableness of being careful as to the character and commercial position of the persons occupying positions amongst them. Only recently the Board of Trade of one of our principal cities, elected as President a bankrupt who had not obtained his discharge, and whose estate has never paid a cent to his creditors, and is not likely ever to do so. It is a scandal, not only to the city in question, but to the trading community of Canada that such a thing as this should have taken place.

Your obedient servant,

MERCHANT.

—Seaforth town debentures, to the amount of \$5,000, issued for a High School building there, have been purchased at par by the Canada Life Assurance Company. They bear 7 per cent. interest.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, 28th Jan. 1879.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Business has been far from brisk this last week, because of the heavy snow storms which have blockaded the country roads, but country dealers can now get into the market both with and for goods, and our ice bridge has at length formed. There is no particular feature to notice in any branch of trade, every one has the same complaint of nothing doing, and recent events have certainly not tended to inspire confidence. So far as the spring trade has gone, buyers as a rule are very cautious and only purchase for immediate requirements.

Ashes.—Pots.—The market this week has been dull, and very few coming in. Any sales of firsts reported during the week were from \$4.05 to 4.10: nothing doing in inferiors.

Pearls.—None offering, and prices are nominal. The stocks at present in store, are Pots 1216 brls.; Pearls 250 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders for spring goods are coming in, but not quite so fast as could be desired, prices are low, and offer great inducements to country dealers to lay in stocks. We will be better able to speak about remittances after the 4th Feb'y. We quote Men's Kip Boots \$2.50 to 3.00; ditto French Cast \$3.25 to 3.75; ditto Buff Congress \$1.40 to 1.75; ditto Split Brogans 90c. to \$2.50; Boy's Split Brogans \$5 to \$1.25; ditto Buff and Pebbled Congress \$1.25 to \$1.25; ditto Buff and Pebbled Balmorals \$1.15 to 1.75; ditto Prunella Boots 75c. to \$1.50; ditto Prunella Congress 65c. to \$1.25.

CATTLE.—The cattle market yesterday was very dull, and few sales have reported owing to the high prices asked by drovers, who anticipate that the market will be slenderly supplied for sometime owing to the country roads being so much blocked up with snow, sales reported range from 3½ to 3½ c which for the quality was higher than the price obtainable this day week. No Live Hogs offering. Dressed Hogs are not in large supply and dealers say that the crop is now about in, buyers and sellers are apart in their views, holders asking \$4 40 to 4.50, buyers offering \$4.15 to 4.25.

DRY Goods.—Orders from travellers are coming in more freely and there is more appearance of activity in our wholesale stores, and when the present snow blockades are over, a further improvement in business is fully anticipated, stocks are well assorted and continue to arrive by every steamer. Remittances are also said to be improving. The retail trade of the city has not been doing much during the last week.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is no particular enquiry for any article on our list, small jobbing sales are reported within our range of quotations which for large lots would doubtless be somewhat shaded, in the meantime we continue to quote **1 carb soda per keg \$3.25 to 3.50; Soda Ash per 100 lbs. \$2.00 to 0.00; Arrow Root per lb. 13 to 15c; Borax, refined, 12 to 14c; Cream Tartar crystals 29 to 32; ditto ground 20½ to 32c; Caustic Soda \$2.45 to 250 nominal; Sugar of Lead 11½ to 12c; Bleaching Powder per lb. 1½ to 2c; Alum \$2.00 to 30c; Copperas \$1.65 per \$100 lbs. Sulphur per lb. 3 to 3½c; Roll Sulphur per lb. 2½ to 3c; Epsom Salts per 100 lbs. \$1.75 to 2.00; Sal Soda per 100 lbs. \$1.25 to 1.50; Saltpetre, Brandrum, per keg \$8.50 to 0.00.

Fish.—The market is quiet and steady, but stocks here are generally pretty low, and prices are on the whole firm, owing to the smallness of stocks "higher prices are looked for in Lent. Dry Cod, \$4. to 4.25; Green Cod, \$3.50 to 4.50; Labrador Herrings, \$4. to 4.25: Salmon, \$10. \$9. and \$8. for Nos. 1. 2. and 3. respectively.

FURS.—We do not make any change in our quotations this week, although there is a fair demand. Skins are coming in but slowly, but larger arrivals are looked for as soon as the roads get over the late snow blockades. We quote: Mink, prime dark, large, \$1.00 to 1.50; do. small ooc. to \$1.00; Martin, 75c to \$1.00; Beaver per lb. \$1.25 to 1.50; Beav, large, \$7.00 to 8.00,; ditto cubs \$2.00 to 4.00; Red Pox, \$1.00 to 1.40; Muskrat, winter, 10c to 12c. do. small, 5 to 7c; ditto kitts 2 to 4c; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Skunk, prime dark, large, 40 to 50c.; ditto white 20 to 30c; Raccoon, prime 25 to 60c; Fisher, prime, \$6.00 to 7.00; Otter, prime dark, \$5.00 to 7.00.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 8,542 brls. Total receipts from 1st January to date,

23,766 brls., being a decrease of 22,135 brls. on the corresponding period of 1878. Shipments during the week, 3,506 brls.; total shipments from 1st January to date, 8,954 brls., being a decrease of 9,017 brls. on the shipments for the same period of 1878. There has been a more buoyant feeling in the market during the week, but still sales are confined within narrow limits and for the immediate wants of the local strade. To-day the market closed quiet but steady at our quotations. We quote Superior Extra \$4.40 to \$4.50; Extra, Superfine \$4.20 to \$4.50; Extra, Superfine \$4.20 to 4.25; Fancy, \$4.10 to \$0.00; Spring Extra, \$3.97\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$4.00; Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.70: Strong Baker's Flour, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Fine, \$3.15 to 3.25; Middlings, \$2.85 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.70; Ontario Bags \$1.90 to 1.95 Oatmeal, \$3.75 to 0.00; Cornmeal, kiln dried \$2.25 to \$2.35.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Receipts during the week

52,400 bush.; total receipts from 1st January to 121,240 bushels; being a decrease of 39,358 bushels on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1878. Shipments during the week, 52,003 bushels; total shipments from 1st Jan. to date 120,843 bushels; being a decrease of 38,955 bushels on the shipments for the same period of 1878. Nothing doing in this grain, prices quite nominal. In other grains there is very little movement, and our quotations are what is asked by holders. Maize, 46 to 47½c; Peas, 72 to 73c per 66 lbs; Oats, 28 to 29c.
HIDES AND PELTS.—Butchers' hides have

been rather scarce lately, and prices though unchanged are firm, \$6.50, \$5.50 and \$4.50 for No's 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Sheepskins, 85c to \$1.00 each.

GROCERIES .- Teas .- There has been a fair country demand for Japans at 25 to 35c, and also for young Hysons of the same grades. We quote Japans from 25c to 50c, according to grade, and Young Hyson from 22 to 70c; Blacks are not asked for. Coffee.—There has been some jobbing demand for fine coffees within our range of quotations, which are steady, Old Gov't Java, 28 to 30c; Mocha, 29 to 32; Maracaibo, 20 to 22c. Singapore, 20 to 22c. Sugar-A fairly large business is being done in American goods, low yellows being reported firmer, whilst granulated is the turn easier. We quote common to bright American yellows, 61 to 71c; Granulated 85 to 85c for standard and off standard; extra C, 72 to 8c; Scotch yellows, 71 to 8c. In raw sugar there is nothing doing and prices are nominal. Molasses—There have been a few small sales during the week, but nothing of any moment; present prices are 33 to 38c for Trinidad and Barbadoes respectively; sugar house molasses is worth 24 to 26c. Syrups in moderate request at 40 to 55c, according to grade. Rice—Stocks are getting low and prices are firm at \$4.20 to 4.50, with sales within these limits. Spices—There have been fair sales of black pepper at our quotations; pimento continues in small supply, and outside prices are asked. Black pepper 85 to 9c; white do., 18½ to 19c.; pimento 14½ to 15½c; cassia, 14 to 18c; cloves 42 to 45c; nutmegs, 65 to 90c; mace, 75 to 85c; Jamaica ginger, 21 to 22c. Fruit—The stock of Valencia raises continue to the stock of valencia raises and valencia raises continue to the stock of valencia raises worked down and prices continue to stiffen. Currants are at present relatively the cheap-est fruit, and if stocks were not so large prices would advance. There have been few large sales of any kind of fruit, business being confined to small lots to retailers. We quote Layer Raisins \$1.40 to 1.50: Loose Muscatels Valencias 5\frac{1}{2} to 5\frac{1}{2} c. Set of 6\frac{1}{2}; Currants 4\frac{1}{2} to 5\frac{1}{2} c. Set of 6\frac{1}{2} c. Set of 6\frac{1 to 14c; Prunes 4½ to 5c; Tarragona Almonds 15 to 17; Filberts 7 to 9c; Brazil Nuts 7 to 8c; Walnuts 7 to 9c.

HARDWARE.—A continued absence of business and general quietness are about all that can be reported for the past week. tions are few and within very narrow limits, and remittances are only fair. We repeat last week's quotations without any change.

LEATHER. - Market continues without animation. Sales to the shoe trade are in small lots, and for immediate wants only, while prices are in favor of buyers Receipts of all descriptions of leather are in excess of the present wants of the trade, and stocks are accumulating. We quote: Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1; B. A., 22 to 24c; ditto, No. 2 B. A., 19 to 21c; Zanzibar, No. 1. 20 to 21c; ditto No. 2, 17 to 18c; Buffalo Sole No. 1, 19 to 20c; ditto, No. 2, 17 to 18c; Hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 23 to 24c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 32 to 36c; ditto, heavy, 29 to 35c; Grained, 32 to 36c; Splits, large, 24 to 28c; ditto, small, 20 to 26c; Calfskins, 27 to 36 lbs., 60 to 65c; ditto, 18 to 26 lbs., 45 to 55c; Sheepskin linings, 20 to 30c; Harness, 22 to 30c; Buffed cow, 13 to 15c; Enamelled cow, 15 to 16c; Patent Cow 15 to 17c; Pebbled cow

12 to 14c; Rough 22 to 23c,
OILS.—The oil market has been dull and inactive, very little enquiry exists for any kind of oil. We quote Linseed Raw, 56 to 58c; ditto boiled, 59 to 61c; Petroleum is quiet with only moderate demand at unchanged rates, viz., car lots, 171c; part cars, 172 to 18c; single bris 18 to 19c; per Imperial gallon Fish oils are not materially changed in value. We quote Halifax Cod oil 33 to 35; ditto Nfd., 40 to 42½c; Seal Oil pale, 42½c; ditto straw, 37½; ditto steam refined, 46 to 47c; Olive Oil, \$1.00 to 1.10.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts during the week, 4,098 pkgs; shipments, 4,241 pkgs. The

week, 4,098 pkgs; shipments, 4,241 pkgs. The supply of choice grades has been smaller this week, but the demand is well maintained. the medium grades the demand has not been large. Prices in to-day's market were, Eastern Townships 17 to 19c; Morrisburg, 13 to 17c; Dairy Western, 8 to 12c; Store packed Western, 6 to gc. Cheese-Shipments, 982 boxes; market is quiet, but prices are well sustained for lots selling to the local trade, say from 8 to 9c., according to make. Pork-Shipments, 38 bils.; market steady for mess at \$11.00 to 12.00. Lard -Some little business doing in pails at 8 to 8\frac{3}{4}c. SALT.—For round lots of coarse 6oc. would

ask 65c. Factory filled, \$1 to 1.15. Wool.-There is so little doing that we may say there is no wool market here at present. The nominal price for Canada pulled is 21 to 23c., and Greasy Cape would probably bring 16 to 164c

be accepted, and for smaller quantities holders

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 20th, 1870.

Trade here, as elsewhere, continues inactive, but since wholesale merchants have for a long time past been practising strict economy, and refusing credits except to careful men or on good security, it is natural to infer that the commercial community is in a better financial condition though no richer than at this time last year. During the week there has been an increased demand in this market for dry goods, groceries and provisions, and a more confident feeling in the two former trades obtains; values for which have been tending upwards. Business in other lines has shown no material change as yet. The upward movement which was noticed in grain at the close of last week, has been checked, and in some cases exchanged for a decline, under a very light de- fall wheat make sold to-day at \$0.50.

mand. Stocks have been increased, and offerings have been freely made.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Trade in this branch has remained quiet during the past fortnight. The sorting up demand, especially during the past week, has been light. The factories have been steadily engaged on spring goods, and some dealers have commenced to ship manufactured work ordered some time ago. ments will be made more freely during the next month. We revise our price list this week, and our quotations for spring goods will be found reliable; they are fully five per cent. lower than last year at this season. Remittances are still reported very slack.

COAL AND WOOD.—Trade has continued steady since our last reference, the demand for both coal and wood of all kinds having been reported very even. Previously quoted prices remain unchanged. The supplies of coal have increased, and some dealers are still receiving large quantities by rail, but it is altogether probable that all will be wanted for the season's

CATTLE, ETC.—The receipts of cattle in this market during the week amounted to about 6,000 head, and of these some 3000 head were bought by Toronto exporters in the American markets, at from \$4.80 to to 5.10 per cwt., according to grades. Several shipments have been made, wo of which-one from Boston and one from Portland-represented in value \$200,000. The best of the Canadian cattle offered during the week were bought for export at 4½ to 5c per lb. and the remainder, about 2,000 head, were sold to local dealers for the Montreal and Quebec markets, at 4c per lb. for first-class, and 21/2c per lb. live weight, for the lower grades, all of which latter class were native bred. One lot of wellconditioned cattle was sold here yesterday at \$58 per head. Sheep have been in active demand, but the supply was light, the offerings of sheep and lambs only reaching about 1,500 head. The best qualities were bought for export at 4c per lb live weight, but anything weighing under 150 lbs would not be accepted by shippers. The lighter weights sold readily to local dealers at for local use, \$4. to 4.50 for firsts; \$3.50 to 3.75 for seconds, and \$2.50 to 3.00 for thirds. Lambs are worth \$4.00 to 5 for choice firsts; \$3 to 3.50 for seconds; and \$2.75 for thirds. A few calves continue to be offered, but they are not much wanted, and considering the time of year, prices are fair, at \$8 to 10 each for firsts; \$5 to 6 for seconds; and \$3 to 4 for thirds. Hogs—About eight car loads of live hogs have arrived during the week, and prices realized were from \$3.50 to \$4. per cwt.

DRY Goods.—Business has been rather more active since the snow roads were opened, and orders for spring goods, forwarded by thevellers have been coming in to the wholessale houses fairly well. One or two of these itinerants, however, travelling on the Grey and Bruce have written this week of trains delayed by snow storms. A small sorting up trade continues to be done. Remittances have been good in some instances, and unsatisfactory in others.

FLOUR.—Stocks in store, 14,878 bbls. against 13,776 bbls. last week and 22,860 bbls. on like date last year. The market has been moderately active, the demand having improved. Sales have been more numerous, and prices steady. Superior extra has been quiet; a lot of 500 bush sold yesterday at equal to \$4.05 here. Spring extra has been firm, with sales at equal to \$3.85 and 3.90 on track. Fancy has sold for the first time in many weeks at equal to \$3.65 here. Strong bakers has quen quiet, with \$3.60 refused last week, with buyers and sellers apart, and \$3.55 bid daily. The market closes firm, with extra selling at equal to \$3.85 here, and spring extra was wanted at \$3.55, with none offering. Bran-Scarce and wanted;

GRAIN.—Wheat, Fall—Stocks in store, 73,799 bush. against 58,700 bush. last week and 88,426 bush. on like date last year. The market ha ruled quiet for wheat; prices were advancing towards the close of last week, but they have since receded. The only reported sale of fall was one lot of No. 2 at 90c f. o. c. No. 3 fall was offered yesterday at 85c, but not taken. Street prices, 80 to 91c. Wheat.—Spring—Stocks in store 165,856 bush. against 129.792 bush. last week, and 319,690 bush. on like date last year. No. 1 spring sold last week at 85c and No. 2 brought 82c but sold yesterday at 81c. No. 3 spring changed hands last week at 75c. The market was quiet and easy to-day, with No. 2 spring offered at 82c and 81c bid; and No. 1 held at 85c with 84c f.o.c. bid. Street prices 75 to 83c. Oats.—Stocks in store 11,760 bush. against 11,630 bush. last week, and 11,218 bush on like date last year. lots of oats were sold freely last week at steady prices, viz., 27c for Canadian and 27½c for American, all on track. To-day Canadian sold at 27c on track, and American was offered at 271c with no bids. Street prices 28 to 31c. Barley .- Stocks in store 148,203 bushels against 153,156 bush last week, and 224,781 bush on like date last year. The market has been dull with prices continuing downward. No. 2 was offered yesterday at 73c; but the only bid was 601c. Extra has probably been sold on p.t., but values have declined, as it was offered yesterday at 6oc and not taken. No. 3 has also declined, and sold at 59c f.o.c. The market was very dull to-day; extra was offered at 60c, and No. 3 at 50c f.o.c. but no buyers of either. Street prices range from 50 to 80c, but for choice 90c would be paid. Peas.—Stocks in store 33,556 bushels, against 28,444 bush last week, and 13,343 bush on like date last year. The market for this grain seems to have been rather easier. A mixed lot No. 2 and No. 3 sold yesterday at 58c f.o.c. all round, and to-day 59c was the highest bid for No. 2 'treet prices, 55 to 61c. Corn sold on Monday at 37c on track. Rye still worth 50c.

GROCERIES.—On the whole business has improved; the demand in most cases has been rather active and remittances fair. Fish—Scarcely anything doing, and prices unchanged. Fruit—There has been a good demand for Valencia raisins, but other fruits have been flat; the market has been very firm, however; prices for new Valencias have advanced 1c, and stocks are now in very few hands. A round lot might be obtained at 51c, but they are now quoted at 5\frac{3}{4}\to 6c. Sales comprise 100 box lots at the above figures. Sugars—The market has been rather flat until to day, when a sudden spurt in New York stimulated the demand here. Telegrams announce a further advance of 1c on prices in New York for all kinds of sugars. The following reported sales were made previous to the advance: Several round lots American vellows at from 7½ to 7½c; round lots American refined at 7½ to 8c; two large lots low grades at 7c; round lots of granulated at 8½c for low off-standard, and 8½c for standard; and round lots of extra C's at 8 to 8½c. Teas have been very active, at slightly advancing prices. There has been an active movement in New York, and dealers here report more life in the tea trade than for nearly two years previous. Fair to good firsts and seconds are the qualities most enquired for, and sales have been made at from 37 to 42½ c for firsts, and from 30 to 33c for fair to good seconds; and full lines of good thirds have sold at from 22 to 25c. Japans have been active, with lines selling at 33 to 35c for fair to good; 28 to 30c for good common; and 42 to 45c for choice; sales also of low grades of Young Yysons, in round lots at 30 to 35c; and one round lot of fine Congou at 55c. The moveround lot of fine Congou at 55c. round for or one Congou at 55c. The movement in blacks was less active, but prices have been well sustained. The market closes firm, with several lines being withdrawn for higher prices. The retail demand has also been good. Tobacces have been in better jobbing demand than for some time past, owing probably to the

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expected change of tariff. Round lots of bright have sold at 37c, and one line of Macdonald's black changed hands at 35½c. Prices are still unchanged.

HARDWARE.—Trade is fairly active for the week. Tin plates, which are said to be a shade higher in values, have been in good demand, and shelf goods and tinsmiths' supplies have been moving off freely. Prices of all kinds of metals have been well maintained, but there are no quotable changes. Remittances have not been so good as during the previous week.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for hides has been active since our last reference. All offered by butchers have been bought at our quotations. The stocks in the hands of dealers are not large, but a car of No. 1 was sold yesterday at 7c, and another car offered at the same price was not taken. Prices rule steady and unchanged. Sheepskins have been in good demand, there have not been quite so many offering as formerly, but those coming forward are readily purchased at unchanged quotations,—85c to \$1, as to quality, Tallow is still reported quiet; a considerable quantity has been exported recently and prices are rather firmer, but no advance has taken place.

LEATHER.—Trade has continued quiet; there is as yet no special demand from manufacturers for any description of stock save sole leather, slaughter, and B. A., having been enquired for more actively within the last few days. Dealers report the demand from country retailers for small lots of general stock very fair. Prices are rather weak but nominally unchanged. Remittances have continued fair.

PAINTS, ETC.—Trade has been inactive but dealers consider prospects good for the spring trade in April. Travellers now out report the prospect of a heightened tariff as stimulating purchases somewhat. The demand in this market is just now light, and our quotations generally unchanged. Varnishes, No. 1 furniture 75 to 85c per gallon; brown Japan and black, ditto 75 to 85c per gal. Shellac, \$1.80 to 2.00 per gal. Red lead \$5 to 6.50. Turpentine somewhat scarce at 42 to 44c.

PROVISIONS.—The demand has increased, and sales have been made at a decided advance for hog products. Remittances fair. Butter has been in improved demand, and a good deal has changed hands at fair prices. Sales comprise a large mixed lot of tub and rolls at IIC all fround; car lots medium and inferior at 5 to 7c for the former and 3 to 4c for grease. Choice dairy is scarce and wanted at 12 to 14c. Shipping lots have sold at 6c. Bacon-In fair request, at firmer prices; holders of C. C. are higher in their views, and a lot of 1,000 sides, sold at 4\frac{3}{4}c, could not now be had at under 5c. Round lots long clear have sold at 5½ to 5½c, and small lots at 6½ to 6½c. Cheese—Small lots and small lots at 6½ to 6½c. Chesse—Small lots of best qualities have sold at 9c, and lots of 50 boxes of late makes at 8½c. No really fine lots offering, but the supply of common is much greater than the demand. Dressed hogs have been active at advanced prices, which have now caused a temporary check to business, as packers are not ready to follow the market, considering the prices of other kinds of provisions. Car lots of choice light hogs have sold at \$4.25 to 4.50, but the market is slightly easier to-day, and a car was bought at an outside point at \$3.75 for heavy, but for light here, \$4.12 to 4.25 was bid. Eggs.—All offering are wanted, and 24c was paid for one single box lot of fresh. Limed have sold at 15 to 16c. Hams have been in fair retail demand, and small lots have sold at 8½ to 9c. Hops still and small lots have sold at 81 to 9c. Hops still dull; holders offering new at 5 to 7c, and year-lings at 3c. but no buyers. Lard has continued in good demand, and considerable quantities have sold at prices not transpiring, but we think about 71c would be paid for round lots of tub. This price would not now be accepted. Mess Pork is firmer in sympathy with other articles; small lots have sold at \$11.00. No round lots offering, apparently.

Wool is still dull and unchanged; there has been no movement during the week worth re-

porting. For small lots of fleece dealers are still paying 20c, and for choice pulled super 19c. lots of pulled combing have changed

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

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

COTTON CARPET WARP.

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

ALEX. SPENCE.

WM. PARKS & SON,

223 McGill St.. Montreal,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John, N.B.

Agent for Quebec and Ontario.

GUARDIAN

FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

- £2,000,000 sterling Capital -Invested Funds £2,894,000 sterling **Dominion Deposit** \$100.343

Gen. Agents for { ROBT. SIMMS & CO. } Montreal GEO. DENHOLM. }

Toronto: S. & J. E. THOMPSON, 86 King St. East. Kingston: VANDEWATER & BETTS, Ontario St. Hamilton: A. A. WYLLIE, James St. North.

THE

English Loan Company of Canada,

(Founded by Royal Charter.)

Head Office, - · London, Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. VIDAL, Sarnia, President. George Walker, Esq., Arva, Ont. Vice-Pres.

Isidore F. Hellmuth, Esq., B.A., Toronto. Paul Ross, Esq., Walker-ton, Ont. Gassey, Esq., Q. C., London, Ont.

Moses [Springer, Esq., M.P.P., Waterloo, Ont.

This is a new company only a few weeks in oper-tion. About three hundred thousand dollars of This is a new company only a control ation. About three hundred thousand dollars of stock have now been subscribed, and until further notice stock will continue to be sold at par. Forms of application can be had from the undersigned,

J. A. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Dominion Telegraph Co.

DIVIDEND No. 15.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum is declared upon the Paid-up Capital of this Company for the half year ending the 3rst DECEMBER, 1878, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY next, at the General Offices at Toronto and other Offices of the Company. Company.

By order of the Board,

Terento, Jan. 28, 1879.

F. ROPER, Secretary.

Wholesale Business for Sale.

THE FIRM OF THOS. C. KERR & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAMILTON.

Having been dissolved by the DEATH OF THE SENIOR PARTNER, the

Stock in Trade and Good Will

of the business are now offered for sale BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

The Firm and its predecessors have carried on this business for upwards of forty years. The connection is very extensive and valuable.

The stocks of dry-goods and boots and shoes will be sold separately or together, as may be desired by intending purchasers.

A lease of the premises can be had on reasonable terms. The location is the best in the city of Ham-

For particulars and terms apply to

THOMAS C. KERR & COMP'Y. (IN LIQUIDATION),

7 KING STREET EAST. Hemilton, Jan. 25, 1879.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the stareholders of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, 12 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. on Wedneeday, the 5th proximo, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business appointed to be done under the Charter and By-laws of the Company at its Annual General Meeting. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES BOURNE, Secretary,

Office of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company, Ottawi6tha, January, A.D., 1879.

Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada, for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Company's Cffices No. 16 Wellington Street East, City of Toronto, on THURSDAY, the 13th FEBRUARY, 1879 at 12 o'clock noon.

By order.

J. MAUGHAN, Jr. Manager,

J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Manager

THE

Interest Tables

RATE

Account Averager.

INLAID. 4% to 10%. PRICE, \$5.

C. C. COOK. Imperial Bank, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 30 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

LAWRENCE COPPER

THOMAS PLYNN

WANTED.

The Agency of a good reliable Fire Company to work in connection with a Life Business.

GEN. INS. AGENT.

Office—99 Prince William St., St. John, N.B.

The British Canadian Loan and Investment Co. (Limited.)

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital of the Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1878, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 1st February, 1878. The Transfer Books will be closed from 22nd to 31st inst., both days inclusive. By order of the Directors.

J. TURNBULL, Manager.

Toronto, Jan. 10, 1879.

THE CITIZENS

INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Fire, Life, Guarantee & Accident.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED

Agents.

Deposited with the Dominion Government, \$103,000. HEAD OFFICE. MONTEAL.

DIRECTORS - Sir Hugh Allan, President; Vice-President, Henry Lyman; N B. Corse, Andrew Allan, J. B. Rolland, J. L. Cassidy, Robert Anderson.

GERALD E. HART, Genl. Manager.

Fire Risks taken at equitable rates based upon their respective merits. All claims promptly and iberally settled.

Toronto Office, 20 King St. East. HIME'& LOVELACE.

H. L. HIME.

FRED. G. C. LOVELACE

VICTORIA MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Hamilton Branch

Within range of Hydrants in Hamilton.

Water-Works Branch:

Within range of Hydrants in any locality having efficient water-works.

General Branch:

Farm and other non-hazardous property only. One branch not liable for debts or obligations of the

GEO. H. MILLS, President. W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

TORONTO BRANCH:—ARTHUR M. WADE, Agent, OFFICE: 19 RICHMOND ST., BAST. S. W. corner Victoria and Richmond Streets.

Canada Screw Comp'y,

DUNDAS, ONT,

Are making GIMLET POINTED SCREWS, BOLTS, RIVETS, &C., with improved machinery furnished by AMERICAN SCREW CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Quality and finish warranted equal to any made in England or United States.

Orders solicited.

C. THURSTON. Manager & Vice-President.

ANDREW EASTON & CO., Montreal, Agts. for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.

AJALKER & MCINTYRE.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS,

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS, ETC., ETC., No. 37 Elgin Street (Opposite the Russell House). OTTAWA

W. H. WALKER.

A. F. MCINTYRE.

/ELDON & McLEAN,

Barristers & Attornies, Solicitors in Equity,

ST. JOHN, N. B., Canada.

CHAS. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P. HUGH H. MCLEAN Solicitor to the Bank of Montreal.

THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW—INSURANCE CHRONICLE. Toronto Barristers. TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.- JAN. 30, 1879. REATTY, CHADWICK, & BIGGAR, Wholesale Wholessle Name of Article. Name of Article. Name of Article. Rates. Rates. Rates Solicitors in Insolvency, &c. Boots and Shoes: c. \$ c. Oila-continued. \$. c. \$ c. BEATTY, MILLER & BIGGAR, \$ 25**@**\$ 50 1 90 2 70 1 00 1 50 Linseed, boiled e 60 0 64 Machinery 0 30 0 40 Olive, common, \(\psi \) gall. I 15 I 20 Mens' Calf Boots " Kip Boots, Mens' Prunella Congres Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c Offices, over the Bank of Toronto, cor. Wellington Prunella Congress I co Cong. gaiters & Bal I 40 Split Stogas I 50 " salad I 80 Sheet 0 28 90 60 W. H. BEATTY. W. NICHOLAS MILLER. EDW. M. CHADWICK. C. R. W. BIGGAR. D. E. THOMSON. DEATY, HAMILTON, & CASSELS, " No. 1 Stogas" " Split " Split 1 25 I Womens Bale & Goit peg 0 80 I 1 25 I SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c., 13 Adelaide St. East. 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Offices-Federal Bank Buildings, Wellington St. W. DELAMERE, BLACK & REESOR. Office-No. 17 Toronto Street, (Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings.) 0 00 T. D. DELAMERE, DAVIDSON BLACK, H. A. BEESOR. 2 75 Regular sizes, 100 3 50 3 75 Extra " 4 25 4 50 Tin Plate (4 months:) 🜈 ERGUSON, BAIN, GORDON & SHEPLEY, | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS. THOMAS FERGUSON, Q.C. WM. SETON GORDON. OFFICES-Imperial Bank Buildings Wellington St. E-Hides & Skins, * D.: Hides & Skins, \(\psi\) 0 00 "No. 2 000 Cured and inspected 7 00 Cured and inspected 7 00 O 88 P.O. Box 2527. 0 05 IONES BROTHERS & MACKENZIE, 0 00 ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS, Nos. 5 & 6, Canada Permanent Buildings. Spices: JONAS AP JONES. CLARKSON JONES. BEVERLEY JONES.* GEO. A. MAC GEO. A. MACKENZIE. *a Comm'r for N. Y., Illinois and other States. EITH. KINGSTONE & BROUGH. Solicitors, &c., North of Scotland Chambers. Cuba 0 071 0 071 Eng. & Scotch refined..... 0 072 0 082 4 25 7 75 0 00 18 King Street West, Booth's Old Tom .. Rum: Jamaica 16 o.p .. Demorara ALEX, LRITH, Q.C. 2 35 C. A. BROTIGH. Cut Loaf 0 101 0 101 Teas: MOWAT, MACLENNAN & DOWNEY, Whishy: Geoderman & Worte' Terms Cash.—Under 5 bris., sett.; 5 to 10 bris. 2½ p.c. off; 10 bris. and over, 5 p.c. off. Alcohol, 65 o.p. ♥ I. gall Pure Spirits'' " 30 " " 056 1 99 Japan common to good. 0 23 Japan common to good 0 23 0 50 Colored, common to fine congou & Souchong 0 25 Colored, common to fine 0 42 Colong, good to fine 0 35 Y. Hyson, com. to good 0 42 Colored, com. to good 0 42 Colored 1 Colored

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Dark Western Leaf,

" Western Lear,
[good to fine 0 54 0 41
Brighteorts, gd. to fine 0 70 0 80
" choice... 0 70 0 80

Oils. 0 50 0 55
Straits Oil 0 40 0 45
Lard, extra 0 0 50 0 50
" Ne.1. 0 75 0 80
" Ne.2. 0 70 0 75
Stocks, mach 0 50 0 50 0 50
Linseed raw 0 56 0 60

Oils.

Family Proof Whisky "

Old Bourbon " "
" Rye " "
" Toddy " "
" Malt "

Old Rye, 5 years old

Wool. Fleece, per 13..... 0 20

Pulled Super 0 19 0 20 Extra,..... 0 25 0 00

0 35 • 35

0 33

0 70

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Queen City Insurance Buildings, 24 Church St.

JAMES MACLENNAN, O.C. JOHN DOWNEY. THOMAS LANGTON. DUNCAN D. RIORDAN.

ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT & BLACKSTOCK,

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RATES \$2.50 AND UPWARDS

AS REQUIRED AND AGREED UPON.

JANVRIN & SOUTHGATE. IMANAGERS.

JAMES WORTHINGTON. PROPRIETOR.

THE

Late "THE AGRICULTURAL

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital 1st January, 1878, \$250,863.58, with 40,167 Policies in 10rce.

Crowell Willson, Presiden.. Daniel Black, Vice-Pres. W. R. Vining, Treasurer. C. G. Cody, Fire Inspector.

This oid established *Pire Mutual* licensed by the Dominion Government, still continues to do the largest and safest business in Canada. It was the first to give FARMERS and OWNERS OF ISOLATED RESIDENCES their insurances at reasonable rates, and it has never embarked in business of a more hazardous nature. Issuing no dividends to pay stockholders, and the expenses of working being kept at the lowest possible figures, the coat of insurance is proportionately small. Apply to any of the agents or address

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BARNEY'S AND OTHER CHOICE

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Tool Chests, Sleighs, Snow Shovels IN GREAT VARIETY.

SUITABLE for CHRIST MAS TIMES.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, April 18, 1878. No discount to be allowed on American Invoices until further notice.

IAMES IOHNSTON. Cerr missioner of Customs

WYATT & CO., EXPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, POTTED MEATS. &C.

ABERDEEN WORKS, London, Fng.,

JAMES LOBB, SOLE AGENT, 56 Front Street Bast, Torcuto.

STOCK	AND	BON	D RR	PORT.

	5	Capital	Capital	1	Dividend	CLOSING	3 PRICES
NAMB.	Shares	subscribed	paid-up.	Rest.	last 6 Months.	Toronto, Jan. 30.	Cash value per share
	[strig.	8	•		₩ ct.		
British North America	£50	4.866.660	4,866,666	1.216.000	24		
Canadian Bank of Commerce	850	6,000,000	6,000,000			96#	48.37
Consolidated	100	4,000,000	3,467,352			50	50
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000				50
Rastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,378,293				
Exchange Bank		1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	3		
Federal Bank		1,000,000	1,000,000		34	97 981	97 00
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	707,950		31	9/ 903	98.00
Imperial		010,000	878,855		1		
Jacques Cartier	50	1,000,000	0/0,033	,0,000	•	98	99.00
Mechanics' Bank		213,374	194,744				
Merchants' Bank of Canada	50	5.798,267		475,000	34		
Metropolitan		In liquid'tn.	5,493,330	4/5,000	31		•••••
Molson's Bank	100	2,000,000	1,996,715	400,000	•••••	•••••	••••••
Montreal		12,000,000	1,990,715		4 5	126	•••••••
Maritime		1,000,000	11,998,400	3,300,000	2		252.00
Nationale		2,000,000			3	••••••	
Dominion Bank	50		2,000,000		3		
		1,000,000	970,250		4	III	
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,996,156		4	56	22.60
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000		3		
Standard	50	507,750	507,750		3.	76	38.00
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000			111	111 00
Union Bank		2,000,000	1,992,490		2		
<u>Ville Marie</u>	100	1,000,000	904,562	904,552	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Bank Ottawa		579,300	560 391	16,000	34	I	
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co	50	4,000,000	560,000		5	129	64.50
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	1,430,000	583,320	83,500	44	125	62.50
Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	6	1746	87.25
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Soc	50	800,000	502,625	74,000	5	125	62.50
Ontario Savings & Invest. Society	50	1,000,000	718,018	144,000		130	65.00
Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	50	500,000	500,000				
Freehold Loan and Savings Company	100	600,000	600,000	200,000	Š		
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	100	950,000	775,883		4	113	56.50
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society	50	1,000,000	977,622		Š	134	
Montreal Telegraph Co	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		3		
Montreal City Gas Co	60	2,000,000			5		
Montreal City Passenger Railway Co	50	600,000					
Richelieu Navigation Co	100	1,565,000	1,565.000		3		
Dominion Telegraph Company			011,820		3		
Imperial Loan Society	50	600,000	544,800		1 7	ICO	54 50
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	713,971	90,000	1 44	110	27.50
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50	600,000	/-319/4	90,000			55.00
Union Permanent Building Society	50	400,000	360,000			143	
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	30	1,000,000		315,500	5	143	71.50
	. 30	1 1,000,000	1 990,002	313.300		I IAUE	73.25

	SECURITIES.	Toronto.	Montres l.
Canadian Government Debentus	res,6 P ct. stg		
Do. do.	5 🜪 ct. cur.		
Do. do.	5 1 ct. stg., 1885	1	
Do. do.	5 🏶 ct. stg.,1885		
Dominion 6 W ct.stock	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	***************************************	
Lowinion Bonds		1	
Montreal Harbourhonds 64 n.c.			
Do. Corporation 6 30 ct.			
Do. 7 W ct. Stock		***********************	
Toronto Corporation 6 10 et ao	YGEF8	201	
County Debentage	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	101 102	
Township Debentures		98	
Y		<u> </u>	
INSURANCE CO	MPANIES.	AMBRICAN	

AMBRICAN

- ·					••			AMBRICAN.			
RMOLI	E.—(Quota	tions on the London	Ma			When org'nizd	No. of Shares.		Par val.	Offerd	Asked
No. Shares	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMP'Y.	Share par val.	Amount paid. f	Last Sale.	1853 1819 1810	1,500 30,000 10,000	Ætna L of Hart. Ætna F. of Hart. Hartford, of Har	\$ 100 100	400 214 221	500 215 230
						1863	5,000	Trav'lera'L.& Ac Phoeniz, B'klyn.		177	180
50,000	5	Briton M.& G. Life		1	22 6			r Boems, D ktyn.	50	162	162
5,000	15	C. Union F. L. & M Edinburgh Life	50	5	17 18			4	1	114	aobac,
20,000	3-5	Guardian	100	15	41		RAI	LWAYS.	Sh		an. 28.
12,000	£7 yearly	Imperial Fire	100	50	66 68 xd				<u> </u>	_	
100,000	6	Lancashire F. & L	20	25	78 74	Atlantic	and St. I	awrence		00 107	
10,000	11	Life Ass'n of Scot.	40	82	30xd	Do.	do.		. bds. 🗀 10	0 IO4	
35,862	3	London Ass. Corp.	25	12		Canada 8	louthern	7 p.c. 1st Mortga	ge		
10,000	1-4	Lon. & Lancash. L	10	27	1 1	Do.		o. 6 p.c. Pref 81			
87,504	14	Liv.Lon.& G.F.&L	20	2	16 16	Grand T	runk	rtificates issued		>o 6	ŧ
33,000 40,000	2-2-6	Northern F. & L.	100	5 00		Do.		F. M. Bds. 1 ch. (•••	
6,722	, 91 p.s.	North Brit. & Mer Phoenix	50	6		Do.		Bonds, and charg			
200,000	3	Queen Pire & Life	••••	••••	300 305	Do.		Preference, 5		10 20 26	
100,000	18	Royal Insurance	10 20		31 31 xd	d Do.		nd Pref. Stock, 5	9 c 10		
100,000	124	Scot'h.Commercial	10		20 20	Do.	Thir	d Pref. Stock, 4	c. 10		
50,000	7	Scottish Imp.F&L	10	I	2 211	Great W	estern			104 5	
20,000	10	Scot. Prov. F. & L.	50	1	10	d Do.		c. Bonds, due 18			
10 000	3-10	Standard Life	50	3	70 72	Do.		c. Deb. Stock			
4,000	5	Star Life	25	11		Do.	6 pe	er cent bonds 1800		96	
•		_		• •		Internati	onal Bri	dge 6 p.c. Mort.	Bda		
	1 -	CAMADIAM.	_		p.c.	Midland,	6 ₩ c. I	st Pref. Bonds	10	DO 33:	
0,000	5-6 mo	Brit. Amer. F. & M			110 1124			6Wc. First Pref.	Bds re	101	
2,500	78	Canada Life	400	50	201		o. `	do. Second		00 85	
20,000		Citizens F. & L Confederation Life	100		•••••	t oronto,	Grey an	d Bruce, 6 p.c. S		00 32	ŧ
5,000	8—12 mos.		100		133	Toronto	Ni	! Stock		00	
5 000		Isolated Risk Fire		10	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 0.0410	Do.	issing, Stock Bonds		~ ···	• • • • • • •
5,000 4,000	12	Montreal Assura'ce		£3	***********	Wellingt	on Grew	& Bruce ; p.c. Ist	Mor	64	•••••
4,000	12	Royal Canadian	100				Y C P	ANGE.	Toront	0 I M	-
2,500	10	Quebec Fire	400				AUA	ARUB.	LOION	U. ELO	HISTOR
1,085	15	" Marine	100	40		Bank on	London	60 days			
2,000	10	Queen City Fire	50	10		OOIG DEE	III GO AT	alght	. 1	I	
10,000	IS, I TROE	Western Ass. ad	40	20	150	American	Silver			-	
,											

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office-Temple Chambers, Toronto.

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HON. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. WM. McMASTER.

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CANAD

FIRE & MARINE Insurance Company.

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Hamilton,

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ASSURANCE CO. Established, - - 1847.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER \$4,000,000.

The following are examples of the effects of the Company's large profits in reducing the annual premiums payable by policy-holders :---

No. of Policy.	Original Yearly. Premiums.	Premiums now reduced each year to
69 198	\$21 20	\$ 3 56
198	9 70	
320	12 60	2 50 1 86
393	20 49	
475	51 34	4 39 13 83
499	78 67	13 87
550 614	59 00	13 40
614	67 00	17 79
918	68 14	12 631

In other cases the premiums have been altogether extinguished, and the profits have yielded the policy-holders an annual cash income.

The Canada Life affords advantages such as have not been surpassed nor attained by any other company, and intending assurers are invited to carefully examine and satisfy themselves of that fact.

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R. HILLS, Secretary.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1851.

\$800,000.

With power to increase to \$1,090,000.)

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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.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

Manufactured in Vevey, Switserland, by Henri Nestle, has by its EXCELLENCE as a

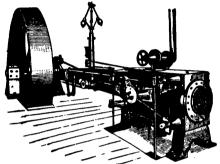
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PALATABLE, ECONOMICAL & CONVENIENT

food for infants, become the most POPULAR and extensively used food in Cana'a. It is prescribed by the leading Physicians of the Dominion. Drugoisrs and Grocers frankly admit, that Nestle's food has become the fasorite with less pushing or puffing than any food they sell. Every tiu should bear our name on the top label, and the cover hermetically sealed.

THOS. LEEMING & CO., Montreal,
Sole Agents and Receivers from the Manufacturers.

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Our CORLISS ENGINE Obtained First Prize

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1877.

THE "SIMONDS" SAWS

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

They are straightened by means of heat and pressure, and are perfectly uniform in temper. Being free from uneven strain or buckle, they stend up to their work better. A trial of the "Simonds" Saws will satisfy any mill man that he cannot afford to use Saws made by the old process.

R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines, Ontario,
Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.



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ESTABLISHED 1856.

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Orders left at officee, Cor FRONT AND BATHURST STS, YONGE ST. WHARF, and 81 KING ST. EAST will receive prompt attention.



Ladies South Sea Seal Jackets, Ladies Astrachan Jackets, Ladies Seal and Dark Mink Setts, Gents Fur Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, &c

Highest prices paid in Cash for Raw Furs.

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RISKS ACCEPTED ON ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF INSURABLE PROPERTY.

RATES FIXED WITH REGARD TO THE LAWS OF AVERAGE.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

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& WALMSLEY,

TORONTO, June 7, 1878.

The Union Fire Insurance Co'v.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000.

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Co.,) Toronto.

This Company insures Household, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Risks at the lowest current rates against loss or damage by fire or lightning in places where there are efficient means for putting out fires. Applications for Agencies, with satisfactory references, will be entertained.

CASTON & GALT, Solicitors.

A The McCond In General Manager.

A. T. McCord, Jr., General Manager.

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· Head Office -- N.W. Cor. King and Church Sts., Toronto.

President, WARRING KENNEDY. | Vice-President, W. J. SHAW. DIRECTORS.

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BANKERS ... THE DOMINION BANK.

This Company has two distinct branches, viz., Toronto and General. The strictest economy is practiced in every department and prompt and liberal settlements made.

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LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

PresidentTHOMAS WORKMAN, Esq , M.P Managing Director M. H. GAULT, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

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We have completed arrangements with the COMMERCIAL TRAVEL-LERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA to carry their Accident Insurance for the current year.

Commercial men requiring more Accident Insurance than that covered by the above Certificates, can effect it to any amount under \$10,000 on the LOWEST TERMS and the most favorable conditions by applying to Mr. Riley, Secretary of the Association, or to the undersigned. This Company issues Life and Accident Policies on all the most ap-

proved plans, at the lowest possible rates. R. H. HOSKIN, Agent, 30 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

R. MACAULAY. Secretary.

Mayor.

Montreal, May, 1878.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE President. R. W. GALE, Montreal and 58 Church St., Toronto Gen. Manager Dom. of Canada.

Gross Assets 1st January, 1878.....\$33,530,656 " about 9,000,000 Cash Income Cash Surplus 6,200,000

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the Equitable Life business, the rapid growth and strong financial position of this Society, from the following statement published by the Insurance Monitor from official returns:

Date of Organization.	Year.	Assets.	Surplus.	Paid Death Claims.	Insurance in torce.
1859	1860 1870 1877	\$162,000 \$13,236,000 \$33,530,656	\$99,250 \$1,317.000 \$6,200,000	\$41,958,694	\$160.821.416

From the undivided surplus on the 1st of January last of \$6,200,000, reversionary dividends will be declared available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies, of which \$3,600,000 belongs to the general class and \$2,600,000 to the Tontine.

Particular attention is called to the TONTINE SAVINGS FUND SYSTEM of insurance as an investment, and as an example of what may be realized, this estimated result, based upon the Company's experience in Tontine policies during the past seven years, is here given of a policy for \$10,000 at the age of 35, on the 20 years Endowment plan in 15 years.

Amount of policy payable at death, if before Tontine period	\$10,000 00
A OTAL CORT OF DOLLCY (IS ADDUAL DRADORDIAL	70, 3-
Or a paid-up policy, payable in cash, in 5 years after Or cash surplus, end of 15 years	14,500 00
Cash guranteed on policy, in addition to surplus end of 15 years	5,138 00 6,442 70
Thus nearly doubling your money in twenty years, and having your life in	0,442 70

Thus nearly doubling your many while.

The Society having complied with the new insurance law of increased deposit with the Dominion Government, makes it a "Home Company" in Canada, and possessing the advantage of a large surplus safely invested and of economics! management, offers strong inducements to intending insurers. For further particulars apply to the agents. (Active agents wanted in unrepresented districts.)

QEO. B. HOLLAND, Manager for Province of Ontario.

58 Church Street, Toronto.

1. W. LANGDON, Inspector.

ALEX. GILMOR, Special Agent.

THE MUTUAL LI

ASSOCIATION, OF CANADA. HOME OFFICE HAMILTON.

PRESIDENT-JAS. TURNER.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ALEX. HARVEY.

Deposited with the Dominion Government for the additional protection of Policy-holders, \$50,000.00.

Premiums Absolutely Non Forfeitable after two Annual Payments, and Profits dis-

Premiums Absolutely Non Forfeitable after two Annual Payments, and Profits distributed equitably and entirely among the Policy-holders.

This company issues Policies upon all approved plans at reasonable rates.
Apolicy-holder insured on the ordinary plans may—a ter having paid two annual payments—discontinue his Policy and receive his share of the funds in either cash or a paid up policy. Full particulars will be given on application to the Home Office, or to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion.

DAVID BURKE, Manager.
RICHARD BULL, Superintendent of Agencies. WM. SMITH, Secretary.

Agents wanted for unrepresented Towns or Counties.

H. P. ANDREW, General Agent-o Toronto St., Toronto-

WATERTOWN AGRICULTURAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

INSURES NOTHING BUT FARM PROPERTY AND RESIDENCES. It pays losses by fire and damage by lightning and for live stock killed by lightning anywhere on the farm.

THIS COMPANY HAS PAID FOR LOSSES...... \$2,370,175 38 Assets January 18T, 1878...... 1,103,070 56 HAS DEPOSITED WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT .. 100,000 00

This OLD AND RELIABLE COMPANY has again established its business in Canada, and it is too well known to require commendation.

It has prospered for a quarter of a century and is to-day STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE. Its large assets and large Government deposit, with honourable dealing, fair adjustments and prompt payment of losses ought to secure to it a fair share of patronage from the insuring public.

JOHN FISHER, Cobourg, MANAGER FOR ONTARIO.

Experienced Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

The Scottish Commercial FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF GLASGOW.

Capital, - - Two Millions Sterling.

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Inspector-ROBT. McLEAN.

Resident Secretary, - - LAWRENCE BUCHAN.

Deposited with the Government at Ottawa for security of Canadian Policy Holders, \$100,000.

This Company issues Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire or lightning on mercantile, manufacturing, farm and household risks, at current rates,

Policies issued and losses settled by the Toronto Office, without delay.

Premiums taken in this country are invested in Canadian Securities.

UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Co., of Maine

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

Home Office, AUGUSTA, MAINE. DIRECTORS' OFFICE, 153 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

ASSETS, 31 Dec., 1877 - - \$7,891,671 67 SURPLUS over Liabilities, 31 Dec., 1877, N.Y. Standard 583,417 53

All Policies issued after April 1, 1877, which shall have been in force Three full years will be entitled to all the benefits arising from the "Maine Non-Forfeiture Law," or, if surrendered within thirty days after lapse, paid-up Policies will be issued instead, if parties prefer.

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	miums fore la	paid be- pse.	time	tional under Law.	Amo			ath occur o	n Last	
No.	Am't.	Age when stopped.	Years	Days.	Age at Death	Amount	int	miums & erest to deducted.	Due Heirs.	Insur- ance over the
		eropped.	(Death	Policy.	No.	Amount.		Prem's.
3	\$681	33	2	212	36	\$10,000	3	\$759 87	\$9,240 13	\$8,559 15
•	908	34	3	170	37	10,000	4	1,041 38		
ş	1,135	35 36	4	133	39	10,000	5	1,339 18		
	1,362		5	100	4I	10,000	6	1,655 36		6,982 64
7	1,589	37 38	6	67	43	10,000	8	1,990 05	8,009 95	6,420 95
	1,816		7	26	45	10,000	l g	2,34 0 74		
.9	2,043	39	7	328	47	10,000	8	2,477 51		5,479 49
10	2,270	40	8	236	49	10,000	9	2,843 77		
11	2,497	41	9	114	50	10,000	10	3,205 85	6,794 15	4,297 15

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Life Assurance Company

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Toronto, January 21, 1879.

MOWAT, MACLENNAN & DOWNEY, Solicitors for Applicants.

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THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS DIVI-ded into three separate and distinct branches, the VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

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Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872.

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Is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada; its business is more than twice that transacted by all the other Canadian Companies combined; it has never contested a claim at law, and is the only Canadian Company which has made the Special Deposit with Occurrences for the transaction of Accident Insurance in the Dominium.

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Its invested funds are \$2,300,000.

It has issued 18,000 policies. It has paid to policy holders \$2,300,-

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Its surplus to policy holders is \$375,-630

It issues ENDOWMENT POLICIES AT LIFE RATES, and affords the largest amount of protection at the least COST

Nothing so complete is found in the ordinary life plan, tontine plan, or any other method of mutual, mixed or stock life insurance companies, as in the Reserve plan of the METRO-POLITAN LIFE.

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

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Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 Stg. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPY. 1 .- Funds as at 31st December, 1877.

£250,000 Stg. £1,097,248 Life Accumulation £2,711,877
Annuity Funds 294,875

£3,006,752 "

2.-Revenue for the Year, 1877.

£446,098 "

Head Office for the Dominion in Montreal. MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agenta.

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