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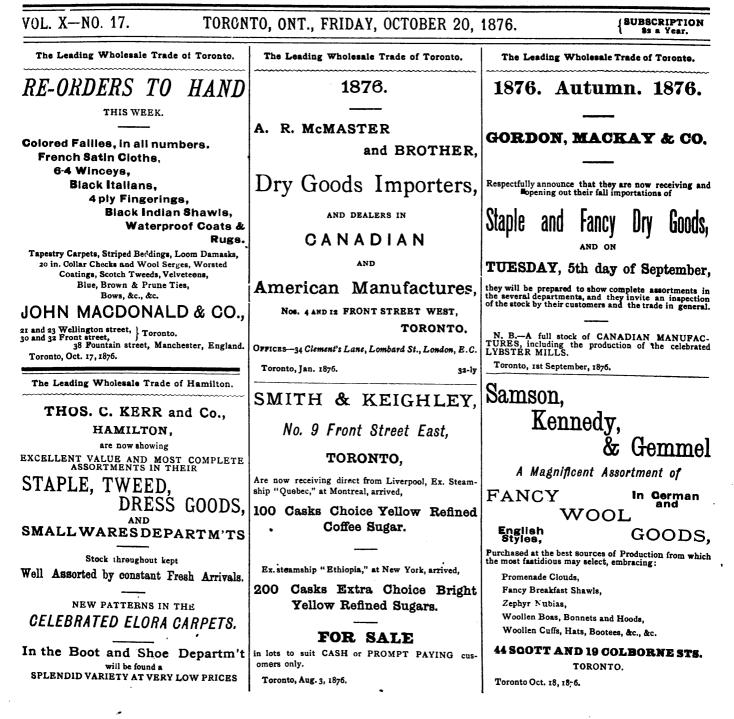
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MONETARY IMES TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-



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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$12,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP, 11,979,600	Incorporated by Royal Charter.	The system of th
RESERVE FUND, 5,500,000	 Paid-up capital, £1,000,000 stg.	Capital \$9.000,000
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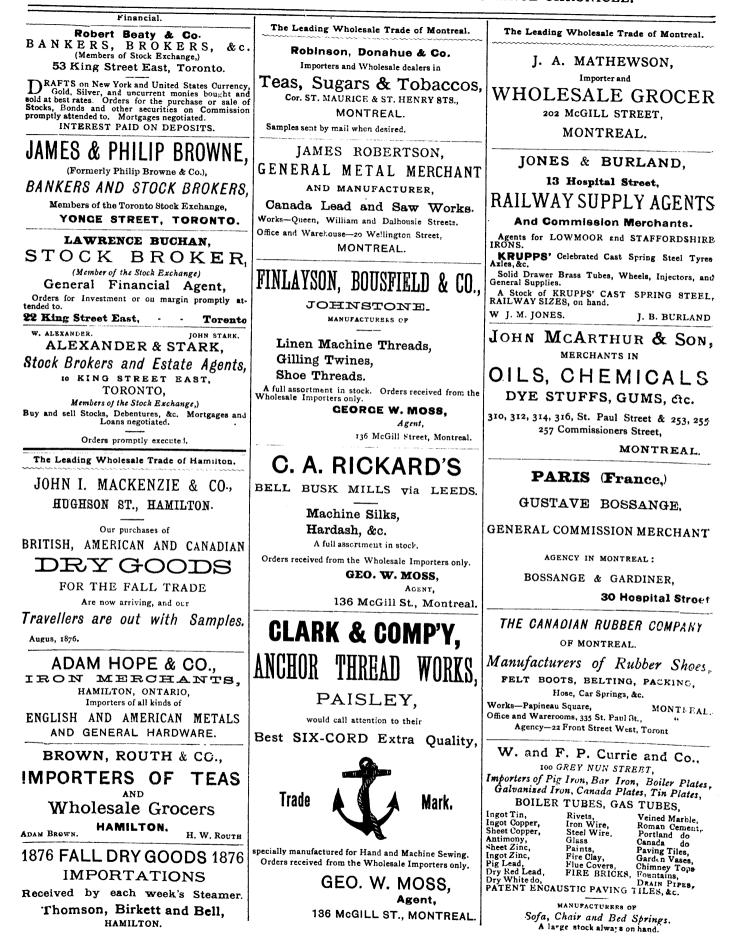
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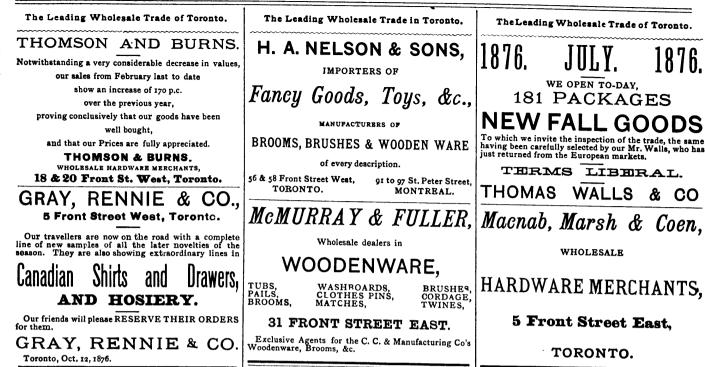
tion, but will be treated as unpaid, and sent to

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cannot be accepted in prepayment of postage,

and are to be used exclusively for the prepay-

ment of the registration fee on such letters.



An industry which has existed in Toronto, but which has not been prosecuted for several years in Western Canada-the colouring and decorating of china-ware-has been revived in London. Some fourteen English skilled workmen have just arrived, and begin work at once in the factory of Messrs. Reid.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to pump the water out of the great ditch or " canal " 'at Wallaceburg, by doing which it is hoped that the large tract of low land known as the Plains, between that town and Chatham, will be effectually dried. It is intended to keep them dry by means of a steam pump of large capacity.

Two hundred thousand dollars are said to have been lost to the Corporation of Montreal during two years by the non-collection of arrears of water rates. At a recent meeting of the water Committee of that city it appeared that twelve thousand seizures had been made since last year.

THE Great Western, Grand Trunk, and Canada Southern railways have agreed at a conference in Chicago, to restore passenger rates to the figures existing on 15th Sept. They will also advance fourth class freight rates to 18 cents to New York, and 20 cents to New England.

A SALE is reported, yesterday, of ten thousand sides of sole leather, by Messrs. Shaw Bros. & Cassils, of Montreal, to one party at full prices. This is a hopeful indication for that trade.

A FORMER shoe manufacturer in Montreal, Mr. T. Laurin, has taken proceedings against a issued at the instance of Gaspard Rochette of number of merchants in that city, creditors of his late firm. His grievance consists in this, that his creditors accepted a composition from

McMartin, refusing to consider his claims; whereas he pretends that the estate should have been handed over by the assignee to the firm, instead of being sold to any two members of it. Whatever may be the issue of this plea, the

interests of creditors have, we think, been better served by the course that excludes the complainant.

ILLUSTRATING the statement that almost every manufacturer who exhibited at Philadelhia succeeded in selling some of his wares there, Mr. Nunn of Belleville, makes known the fact that a railway signal of his invention, will this winter be introduced upon the railways in Brazil, in Hungary, and in Austria.

THE writ of attachment taken out against Mr. I. R. Hutchins, of Toronto and Montreal, has been quashed. Consequently, that gentleman will rank on the estates of L. J. Campbell & Co., of Montreal, and S. S. Campbell of Toronto, as a creditor, which materially alters the position of his affairs.

A GROCER whose business life dates from 1858 at Brantford, down through 1859 at Guelph, 1860 and for a dozen years thereafter at Mitchell, where he had to use the cover of another name, is last heard from in London. The gentleman is Mr. D. H. Stewart, who, it appears, was not to be heard of in London on yesterday, although he had called a meeting of his creditors in that city for to-day. There have been various suits against him of late; and a wholesale house there have issued a writ of attachment against his effects.

On the 18th instant a writ of attachment was Ouebec, against Mr. A. Keroack, leather merchant, Montreal. The indebtedness of this estate is about ten thousand dollars outside of his former partners, Messrs. Webster & the Ontario Merchants, and Molsons Banks.

His operations have been varied in the way of hides and leathers, and the prospects for creditors are hard to estimate. MR. CHARLES MCNAB, general manager of

the Bank of British North America, resigned about a week ago. Probably no appointment of his successor will be made until the meeting of the directors in London. Some of the New York journals have stated that Mr. R. R. Grindley, the Manager in Montreal, will be promoted, and it would be difficult to find any officer more worthy.

ANOTHER change takes place among the officials of the Merchants Bank. Mr. Walter Watson, who it was stated had left New York to take the joint general management of that institution, has been appointed one of the agents in New York of the Bank of Montreal, in room of Mr. Bell who retires. The style of this agency will now be Smithers and Watson. instead of Bell and Smithers.

SOME of the West India merchants of the Maritime Provinces now send their fish to Cuba via New York steamers instead of employ. ing their own vessels, for they find the importing of sugars to Canada unprofitable since the crushing out of the refining industry. Our American neighbours are pretty effectually destroying the raw sugar business of Halifax and St. John, as well as that of the refined article from Montreal.

THE season for Fall Fairs is now about over. and the present year has been by no means behind former ones in the number of these. Of the Provincial Exhibitions we have already noticed that of Ontario at Hamilton, and of Quebec at Montreal. Nova Scotia holds hers at Truro. Prince Edward Island at Charlottetown. Manatoba at Winnipeg. "Central Fairs" have been held at Port Hope, at London, at Guelph,





The news from European Turkey is serious indeed. The London papers speak of war between Russia and Turkey as actually begun. These papers are not given to writing sensational paragraphs, as too many American journals are, and we may fairly assume that the dreaded contingency has arrived.

The point for us in Canada to consider is how it will be likely to affect our interests. In considering this, almost everything depends on the area within which war is likely to be confined. A war between Russia and Turkey, we imagine, would speedily come to an end. The disproportion between the combatants is so enormous that a few weeks would probably see Turkey on her knees and suing for the best terms she could get. It would then depend on the terms that Russia chose to enact whether other powers would be likely to interfere. If she insisted on the cession of Constantinople, and the absorption of Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria into her own territories, other powers might intervene. And such intervention would easily bring on a general war. But in the present attitude of England and France, we may be sure that everything possible will be done to keep out of it.

If there should be a general war, it is certain that breadstuffs would rise. Stocks here and in the United States would advance, and we should have an era of active speculation, with its usual accompaniments of feverish excitement, losses, and gains. On the

whole, such a war would rather be a benefit to the United States than the contrary, and we should be benefitted in a corresponding degree. On the other hand, there would be considerable financial disturbance. The Bank of England rate would rise. Money would become more valuable. Less would be available for remittance here for investing purposes. Credit would be less easy. The timber trade and the iron trade would become active, and values would fluctuate with a rising tendency. Speculation of all kinds would be rife, and a period of excitement in trade and commerce would have to be passed through such as we have not seen for twenty years.

DEFAULTERS.

The melancholy fate which has befallen a young bank officer who lately committed suicide in Hamilton, has suggested some reflections on the habits of indulgence into which many have tallen in these days, and the terrible consequences of lapses from the straight line of duty. A young life full of promise, prematurely closed, disgrace and sorrow brought upon a respectable family, are the termination of a career as hopefully begun as that of any of the thousands amongst us who are climbing up the steep ascent to fortune. The story is unfortunately not a solitary one, nor perhaps uncommon in some of its features. and it is for the purpose of warning some who may have already taken the first step in the same career which had such a disastrous ending, that we call attention to it now.

It is only too notorious that the habits of the young men of the present day tend towards over-spending rather than towards economy. Luxurious indulgences which can only be afforded out of a large income. are craved after by numbers of young gentlemen who will not attain such an income for many long years to come. The constitution of our society favours this craving. Young men whose parents cannot afford to allow them a dollar to supplement their income, mix freely with the sons of people who both can and do allow them very large sums for that purpose. Clerks with a few hundred dollars a year have access to the families of those whose expenditure has to be reckoned by tens of thousands. Following upon this, a style of dress, and a mode of other expenditure becomes the rule, framed on the model of the wealthy associates with whom they are on term of intimacy rather than on their own narrow income.

tion, with its usual accompaniments of feverish excitement, losses, and gains. On the tained favours a style of living beyond

their means, on the part of many who learn gradually to look upon the costly luxuries of life as its necessaries. For dress, for ornaments, for jewellery, and various other things that involve extra expenditures. young fellows find little or no difficulty in running up accounts with tradesmen and storekeepers, while by far too much is spent for cigars, for billiards, and for pastimes and associations which, whether harmless or not in themselves, are wrong because extravagant in proportion to the means of the spender. They incur the first debt, doubtless with hope, trusting to an advance in salary to put them straight before the world. But debt is the most enticing and the most delusive thing possible. It is as ensnaring as the habit of indulgence in drink, and in many respects as dangerous. Many a man is drawn on by means of it until he finds himself inextricably entangled. The situation is apt to become hopeless, even with every prospect of advancement and, when this point is reached, and the importunities of creditors become unbearable, a crisis in a man's life arrives which is rarely passed through with honour. If a young man is in a position of trust he is tempted to put his hand on funds that belong to his employers. With a perfectly honorable intention-as he persuades himself-he borrows from funds under his control, without, however, first asking leave. He persuades himself that a time will come when he will be able to return that which he has taken, and he is ready to listen to any scheme by which the opportunity of doing so will be afforded him.

At such a time the temptation to speculate or to gamble becomes very strong. A fortunate move, a rise in values, a successful run of luck, and all his difficulties disappear. To many, the temptation grows until it becomes irresistible, and to enable them to make a venture in speculation, they again resort to the desperate expedient of taking what is not their own. The sharpers of Wall street who deal in " puts" and "calls" and "straddles," and pretend to be respectable brokers, find their principal victims in the class of men we have described. They issue their lying circulars and prospectuses, and the poor fellows trust them with as much as they dare embezzle, with the hope of becoming winners in the great game. Such ventures are gambling pure and simple, as we have pointed out again and again. When once this step is taken, the end is commonly not far off. These speculations result in loss. But the cunning rogues who conduct the operation point out that if a larger venture is made, not only may the loss be retrieved but money enough may be gained to put

the operator in an easy position. The voice of the tempter is listened to, another sum of money is abstracted-with a horrible sense of shame and apprehension, and the defalcation is hidden as best it may. But the victim is only being lured on to destruction. Other operations only result in further losses. Returns are received, which tell the tale of the slaughtering of margins and what not, and now the wretched fool becomes half mad with remorse, and the dread of inevitable discovery. From this to flight or suicide is only a step, and the fate of one more victim to fast living is sealed.

There is surely a moral in this for the crowds of young men who are in positions of responsibility. They desire, no doubt, one and all of them, to maintain themselves honourably before the world, and to rise by honest means to a higher position. But to do this, one or two things are absolutely esesential. Besides being industrious and attentive, it is every man's plain duty to live within his income, whatever that may be. A man is not bound to wear half a dozen new coats every year, or to deck himself with jewellery. If he can afford these indulgences and chooses to spend his money in that way (rather foolishly some would think), well and good; but if he cannot, he is bound to do without them until he can. He is bound at any rate to keep out of debt. It is a mean and dishonourable thing for a young fellow to get things from a tradesman which he knows he cannot pay for. And after all there is just as much pleasure in being economical as in extravagance. If a clerk can only put by twenty dollars a year, and if in order to do it he has to dress a little plainer than some of his foolish confréres, he can better afford to laugh at them, than they at him. That twenty dollars laid by will give him ten times as much enjoyment as a hundred dollars worth of finery would; and then he avoids the meanness and degradation of owing debts he cannot pay. He avoids, too, the danger of worse things befalliing him.

In writing thus far we have said nothing about another source of extravagant expenditure, which, however, must not be passed by. Over-spending is bad, but vice is worse. Vice, in fact, surely leads to extravagance and to every other mischief. There is nothing so costly as vicious indulgence, and if not stopped it surely leads to ruin. A hint on this subject, however, should surely be sufficient.

A PROMISING ENTERPRISE.

with much satisfaction we have observed the successful efforts put forth recently to ship Canadian live stock to the British markets. The ventures made during the past summer have generally resulted in a profit to the enterprising shippers, and the test of actual experience has proven that our cattle and horses can find a market in the British cities at prices sufficiently high to pay the cost of ocean freightage and leave a profitable margin. With better facilities for the passage of the Atlantic, and lower freight charges, we fancy it would pay to ship other classes of live stock also. There are two special grounds of congratulation at the prospect before us. First, the fact proves that even in live stock the Dominion is not dependent for an outlet upon the United States. Heretofore, it has been supposed that the latter was our only market, and that unless our cattle and horses were sold in Albany, New York, Boston, or other American cities, they could not be exported at all. Recent experience proves that we have at least two strings to our bow, and that in the face of a twenty per cent. duty, even our live stock turns from its natural markets in the New England States, and finds an equally profitable, though more distant one. in the British Isles. When once diverted, our neighbours will find it difficult to recover the business they have lost, and thus their narrow and illiberal tariff policy will again recoil upon themselves. The second cause of congratulation is, that with the British markets open to our cattle and horses, it may reasonably be expected that the raising of live stock throughout Canada will receive an increased impetus. This is highly important, as our wheat lands have been over-cropped, and in raising more stock and less wheat, the best results would ensue to our chief source of productionfarming. Should present hopes be realized and our trade in live stock with Great Britain attain the proportions which the more sanguine are predicting, a fleet of steam vessels, specially adapted for the purpose, would be required for ocean passage. In this way the mercantile marine of the Dominion would be increased, and another of our chief industries stimulated. In the meantime it is indicated by the success which has attended recent shipments, that an important avenue of trade is open to our people.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Every addition made to the trade of enlist new clients for their companies,

advantage of the system. Nor should the arguments of some who make a calculation of the moneys paid in with interest, and compare the total with the amount ultimately drawn out, prevail to the detriment of a plan which has for its chief benefit a provision against the death of the principal support of a family.

Life insurance may be likened to a savings bank in one respect, in that the payment of certain sums every year will accumulate to a considerable fund at last. But it would be very absurd to say,-because a person could accumulate a larger fund by putting his money out to interest than he could by insuring his life when life is prolonged, that therefore it is better not to insure: for this argument entirely ignores the one main element of the calculation, and that which gives insurance its special value-viz., the uncertainty of life. If every man was certain to live till he were sixty or seventy years of age, we apprehend that life insurance companies would find but a very limited field of operation. They never would have lasted so long, and they never could have attained their present importance, but that experience has shown them to be of immense service in keeping widows and orphans from destitution, and--what is equally important-keeping the mind of the "breadwinner" easy during the long years of struggle which precede the attainment of a competency. Any man who has tried life insurance will testify to the immense value of this, and that it would be worth double the money, if necessary, to ensure it. The value of life insurance, of course, is to those who have persons dependent on them for support. A young married couple, beginning life with no capital but hope and industry, may at once be placed in as good a position in case of the death of the husband as they could attain in ten or fifteen years. When once the insurance is effected and the first premium paid, a provision against untimely death is immediately made. We will say that the amount insured is \$2,000. This is a very moderate sum, and the premium necessary to secure it, when life is young, is very moderate too. It can be saved out of minor business which would never be missed. But every day, as the husband goes to his luxuries, and every day as the wife attends to her house, the consciousness that there is \$2,000 at any rate between the wife and poverty, affords a satisfaction the value of which cannot be expressed. If he did not insure, he might The nonsense that is sometimes talked certainly lay the money by, but what would by importunate agents who are eager to the few dollars a year laid by amount to? And is it not probable that they would not Canada is an advantage. It is, therefore, should not blind us to the solid, practical be laid by at all, seeing that it would take

such a number of years before the aggregate of savig would amount to anything like a provision. With increasing years and increasing family responsibilities, the insurance provision can easily be increased, and there is still the consciousness that all will be well with wife and children in case of a sudden cutting short of career.

If a man's life is prolonged, and persons cease to be dependent upon him, or if he attain such a competency that the insurance provision ceases to be necessary, he can still have the satisfaction of feeling that he did what was prudent in the day when it was necessary, and that the amount will be available for distribution by will, along with the rest of his property, after death.

To insure life we look upon as a simple matter of plain duty to all who have either wife, children, or aged parents dependent on them, and who have not a reasonable competence to leave behind them. young married man commencing business, or commencing the practice of a profession, is bound to provide against such a contingency as disease cutting short his days. It is not fair, it is not reasonable and honorable that such a provision as insurance offers should be neglected. The money required to pay the premium should be considered in the same light of necessary expenditure as that for house-rent or daily bread. The amount must of course depend on circumstances, but as a general rule it may be laid down that the sum assured should be large enough to form a substantial provision against poverty, and to enable a survivor to maintain the same condition of life to which she has been accustomed. When this is done the mind of both parties can be at ease.

But even when a person has a well established business to leave behind, life insurance has proved to be of very great value. The death of the head of a firm rarely happens without some confusion arising in the conduct of the business. This is especially the case when the death is untimely and unexpected. If he is the sole partner, the business will immediately feel the want of his energy, his judgment, his knowledge of customers and the trade. And, although he may have made a provision, by will, for his family, yet to make an actively conducted business, suddenly deprived of its head, available for their support is a very difficult matter. Executors have to intervene, and arrangements have to be made for either carrying the business on or winding it up. All this takes time, and it may be badly managed; meantime

affair excessively troublesome, and are glad | such payment was made or security given to make any arrangements to rid themselves of trouble and responsibility. It thus often comes to pass that a business, which, while the principal was living, yielded a handsome income and showed a large surplus, after his death has to be wound up with barely enough to meet liabilities. In view of these contingencies we hold it only prudent for every business man as well as every one engaged in a profession, to provide a sum which will be available after death, entirely free from the risks of business. In case of partnership there is even a stronger reason. When a partner dies, questions arise affecting the rights and position of survivors, which often terminate in law and chancery suits. While litigation is going on, widows and children suffer, and may be thrown into absolute poverty. The interest of a partner is often difficult to determine, and when the property of a firm consists in real estate, leases, book debts, stock-in-trade, claims in bankruptcy, and what not, with liabilities constantly maturing, the chance of provision for survivors out of their interest in it is often very slender. No thoughtful and prudent man therefore, will leave his family solely dependent on the outcome of partnership affairs after his decease. A clear sum of money, unincumbered, and payable to the survivor within a short time after death, would be such a boon that under no circumstances should he neglect to provide it.

SECURITIES GIVEN BY DEBTORS.

The true construction of the provision of our Insolvent Act as to securities given by debtors within thirty days before their insolvency, has for the last few years been a moot point; and the subject, on account of its practical importance has engaged a good deal of attention.

It is provided by both the amended Act and that of 1869, that if a transfer of property by way of payment or security be made to any creditor by any person in contemplation of insolvency, whereby such creditor obtains an unjust preference over others, such transfer shall be void, and the property may be recovered back; and that if made within thirty days before the issue of a writ of attachment or service of a demand for assignment, it shall be presumed to have been made in contemplation of insolvency. Up to the present time the prevalent impression not only among business men, but also among members of the legal profession appears to have been that the efthe family needs support; executors find the fect of this provision was merely that when

within the time limited, the burden of showing the bona fides of the transaction, would lie on him who sought to uphold it, and not as would otherwise have been the case, on the party impeaching it. It was believed that though security were given within the time mentioned, the party receiving it would be entitled to retain the benefit thus obtained if he could satisfy the court which might afterwards try the cause, that he had acted in good faith and without any knowledge that his debtor was insolvent at the time. Another doctrine that had been acted upon by both business and legal men and that had on several occasions been expressly recognized by our own courts, was what was called the "doctrine of pressure." Many transactions that could not have been sustained if the debtors had acted voluntarily, were upheld when it was shown that they had been brought about by pressure or threats of pressure on the part of the creditors. Nothing was considered more certain than that such cases stood on an entirely different footing from those in which there was shown to have been anything like collusion between the parties.

But those who have felt satisfied that the law as above stated might be regarded as settled, will experience a rude awakening on learning the effect of the judgment just pronounced by the Court of Appeal in the case of Davidson vs. Ross. Ross, who claimed to be a creditor of the firm of Douglas & Johnston, obtained from them certain securities for his claim. In less than thirty days from the transfer the estate of Douglas & Johnston was placed in liquidation under the Act of 1869. Ross declining to give up the property, the assignee filed a bill in Chancery to set aside the transfer. At the hearing, the Court being satisfied that Ross had been guilty of no mala fides, and that Douglas & Johnston had acted, not voluntarily, but under pressure, decided in favour of the defendant, and dismissed the plaintiff's bill. From this decision the plaintiff appealed, and now obtains a more favourable judgment from the higher court. It is true the judgment of the Court of Appeal rests on the ground that in their view the conclusion arrived at by the Vice-Chancellor, who decided the case, is not sustained by the evidence, even taking his statement of the principles of law involved to be correct; but they go much further than this. As to the doctrine of pressure the unanimous opinion of the Court is that it is not applicable to this country, and that it can make no difference whether the security be given by the debtor voluntarily or under pressure, so long as the act is done in con-

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templation of insolvency, and the effect is to give the creditor an unjust preference over the other creditors. So clear is the judgment on this point that it must be taken to sweep away the last vestige of the old doctrine. Perhaps it is well for the purposes of practical justice that this is the case, for the very fact that a creditor finds it necessary to bring pressure to bear on his debtor should surely go far towards shewing a knowledge by the creditor of the debtor's embarrassment, and of his probable inability to pay his debts in full. The court does not stop, however, with the annihilation of one popularly accepted doctrine, but considers somewhat fully the nature of the presumption raised from the security having been given within the thirty days.

Presumptions of law are of two kindsrebuttable, and irrebuttable or conclusive. The former are such as, though the law raises, it yet allows evidence to be given to displace; thus when a criminal charge is made the law presumes the prisoner innocent but will allow evidence to be given to establish his guilt. A conclusive presumption on the other hand is one which is not allowed to be contradicted by evidencethus the law presumes a child under the age of seven years to be incapable of a criminal intent and will not allow any evidence to be given to the contrary. The point here is to which class the presumption in question belongs. In the case cited, the opinions of the judges differ, and the point may still possibly be deemed an open one. The most casual glance will suffice to show how farreaching this decision is in its consequences when applied to the practical dealings of business life.

Already, mercantile men are anxiously inquiring as to its extent and effects, often as is usual in such cases overestimating the changes it introduces into what has hitherto been accepted as law. For instance, one merchant asks : " If my debtor pays me money in the regular course of business, am I to be compelled to repay it in case of his becoming insolvent within thirty days after the payment?" Is no payment to be absolute until after this time has expired ? For confessedly a man perfectly solvent to-day may by some misfortune be insolvent to-morrow. We cannot here enter on a discussion of these questions. We may say, however, that the case here is not one of payment made but of security given, to which the action under consideration clearly applies. Whether it also applies to the case of a money payment is guite another matter and one that is worthy of serious thought.

Apart from this, however, it appears startling enough that the law should establish a doctrine the obvious effect of which must be to render every security given by a trader incomplete until after the expiry of the thirty days' probation. As the Court justly observes, the main object of our laws relating to insolvency is to secure a rateable distribution of the debtor's assets among his creditors ; but the construction which is now put on this part of the Act for the purpose of carrying out this object, will scarcely be welcome to those traders who have been wont to exercise that "superior diligence" which the Courts have hitherto so highly respected.

A QUARTER'S RESULTS .- We were scarcely prepared to learn from the figures appended to the circular of Messrs. Dun, Wiman' & Co.-extracts from which we gave last week-that the failures of traders in the United States for the three months ending with September last, are more in amount by some \$4,000,000, and more in number by seven hundred than those of the three months immediately previous. Considering the fact as stated by the circular, that the failures for the second quarter of the year were thirty-eight per cent. less in number, and thirty per cent. less in amount than for the preceding quarter; and considering, too, the improved tone of commercial affairs so generally attested by the American press, it was natural to expect a lessening, rather than an increase of the number of mercantile failures. The statistics are as follows:

	1875.		1876.		
No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.		
1,982	\$43,173,000	2,806	\$64,644,000		
1,581	33.667,000	1,744	43,771,000		
1,771	54,328,000	2,450	47,857,000		

It is true that the obligations of each individual trader are smaller in the last quarter than in any preceding one of twelve months; they are less indeed, than the average of quarters since the end of 1874. This may be taken to mean both that the smaller rather than the larger merchants have been giving way, and also, as the circular suggests, that less credit is given to the individual trader, and indebtedness generally is reduced, a result which gives occasion for congratulation. But the total owing by firms who failed from January up to the end of September this year is greater by \$25,000,000 than that of 1875, a fact which shows how hardly the depression bore upon the mercantile class for the first half of the year.

The figures for Canada on the other hand show a steady lessening in amount, and

generally in number of the failures for the past three quarters, as below :

	No. of Failures.	
January to April, 1876 April to July, "… July to October, "…	477 381 398	\$7,418,030 5,276,206 5,091,914
Total	1,256	\$17,786,150

Against this total we find during the same period last year the sum of \$21,911,544 owed by 1569 traders, a result which argues with what has been called the incorruptible power of figures, in favour of our commercial recovery.

INSURANCE CONVENTIONS .--- During September were held the seventh annual convention of the Underwriters Association of the Northwest, at Chicago, and the sixth meeting of the Insurance Commissioners convention at Harrisburg, Penn. The former was, we are told, a successful and well attended meeting. Several Canadian insurance men were present and were permitted to join the organization. Among the papers read upon that occasion was one by Mr. Spalding of St. Louis upon adjustment of losses, which contains an argument of some force against the practice of writing specific insurance upon property having an equal fire hazard.

Of the Harrisburg convention, if one is to write seriously it would be well not to read the American Insurance journals, for with few exceptions they absolutely make game of it. The Insurance Times ridicules it, the Chronicle contemns it, the Herald thinks it "may meet again, though why it should do so we cannot see," while the Age regards the assemblage as "a good thing-for the Commissioners." Eleven States were represented by their respective Commissioners, and the officers are : President, Samuel H. Row, of Michigan ; Vice-President, Oliver Pillsbury, of New Hampshire; Secretary, S. H. Rhodes, Massachusetts. Of the resolutions proposed we note one upon the subject, on which the Chicago Convention also touched, viz., that taxation upon Fire and Marine companies be imposed upon the basis of net premium receipts. Another resolution, in view of the decline in rates of interest and the depression of dividendpaying stock, desired to "secure every item of expenditure, and lop off every useless official or expense" in order to secure perfect solvency and a chance of profit for policy holders. A feature of the meeting was the presence of the well known British actuary, Mr. Cornelius Walford, who confessed himself well nigh overwhelmed with the bulk and number of the different States insurance reports which had been presentTHE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

to him, and suggested the formation of a Central Bureau, which should collate from the State returns and issue one condensed report in place of the many now published. into the field another competitor for Canadian insurance business whilst the Quebec, St. John, and St. Hyacinthe fires are so fresh in our memories. It is to his credit however that upon

LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN & AGENCY CO. -The London and Canadian Loan Association have had a remarkably good year. owing to an exceptionally large profit made on a quantity of debentures bought in the course of business. Such profits of course, cannot be relied on in future. The ordinary profits, however, were very handsome, still would it not have been more prudent to divide eight per cent. than ten? This company has a limited basis of capital for a large superstructure of liability. This, while affording a capital opportunity of earning dividends, exposes the company to unusual risks. Unless extreme care is taken to place loans well, the monies obtained by the large borrowing powers of the Company will be in jeopardy. There are already indications that competition amongst institutions of this kind is producing the usual effect of narrowing the margin of security taken. The Company, however, is in good hands. Great care appears to have been exercised in the granting of loans, fully one one-half the applications made to the Association having been declined, while those accepted have a good margin of estimated value. It has done well in placing the sum of \$37,000 to the credit of the Rest. At the same time the amount so applied might have been increased with advantage. We feel certain that its policy, like that of a Bank, ought to be to accumulate a large reserve fund to guard against contingencies.

-Intelligence has been received that the Railway Committee of the Privy Council have decided that the Hamilton and North-Western Railroad shall cross the Great Western at or near Wellington Square, on a level. This result is confirmatory of former decisions of the Ontario, and we believe of the Dominion Governments. It was perhaps natural for the Great Western Railway to use every means in their power to defeat the objects of a rival road, but it is to be hoped that this decision will set the matter at rest, and permit the new company to complete their line as they profess to be able to do by the end of the year.

-The Dominion Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a charter for which was obtained some years ago, but had, until recently, been allowed to remain a dead letter, is now being organized under the management of Mr. F. R. Despard, formerly manager of the Canadian Mutual Fire Insurance Co. This gentleman displays considerable courage in thus bringing into the field another competitor for Canadian insurance business whilst the Quebec, St. John, and St. Hyacinthe fires are so fresh in our memories. It is to his credit however that upon the provisional board of the "Dominion" are some of the most desirable names in Hamilton, which city seems to aim of late at becoming the Hartford of the Dominion. It will be well for the company if the profession of the prospectus, that the company's risks are to be confined to localities possessing either water-works or some organized means of subduing fire, shall be carried into effect.

-The ship "Napier" which has been for some time on the berth at Montreal loading goods for the Sydney, N. S. W., Exhibition of 1877 has completed her cargo. A second vessel was called for by the quantity of articles forwarded; the "Ocean Gem" has accordingly been secured and is now loading at the same port.

-Mr. David A. Wells writes to the N. Y. Evening Post a letter advocating the free admission of Nova Scotia coal into the United States. The view he takes is that the Americans have seen clearly how the recent combination of railways and other corporations selfishly enhanced the price of coal, and are rejoicing at its collapse; and he continues that the Government policy in taxing Nova Scotia coal is quite as arbitrary, and has the same effect for the consumer in increasing the cost of munufactures. He insists that the distinction between the cases is without a difference.

--In a note appended to the last issue by the Finance Department of the list of Insurance Companies licensed in Canada, it is stated that a deposit of \$50,000 is held for Canadian policy holders of the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati which is in liquidation. We are informed that the sum in question has been withdrawn several months ago, and presume therefore that the coutinuance of the note above mentioned is an oversight on the part of the Insurance Branch.

-Mr. George Sandilands, for the past eight years manager of the Bank of Commerce in Guelph, has resigned that position and is succeeded by Mr. William Smith, manager of that bank at Barrie, and formerly the Guelph manager of the Gore Bank.

—Specimens of Canadian marbles and minerals have challenged especial attention in Philadelphia. We hear that an Italian gentleman, Sig. Ferrari, visited Montreal and Ottawa collecting mineral specimens, and that he last week shipped a quantity to the order of the Italian Government.

Despard, formerly manager of the Canadian Mutual Fire Insurance Co. This gentleman displays considerable courage in thus bringing —Over twenty thousand names are registered at the Canadian headquarters in Philadelphia, and it is estimated that forty-eight thousand have visited the Centennial Exposition.

Meetings.

LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, (LIMITED).

The annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other purposes, was held, pursuant to notice, at noon on Wednesday, October 11th, at the office of the company, 44 King St. W., Toronto, the president, the Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., in the chair. Among those present were the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario; Lieut.-Col. Gzowski, Messrs. A. T. Fulton, H. S. Howland, A. R. McMaster, Dr. Larratt W. Smith, Hon. T. N. Gibbs, M.P., J. P. Plumb, M.P., Hon. D. Mc-Donald, Hon. J. C. Aikins, George R. R. Cockburn, Hon. Alex. Campbell, W. Ramsay, John Kerr, W. G. Cassels, C. E. Hooper, Rev. John Potts, W. J. Baines, James Scott, James Mason, C. F. Gildersleeve, Samuel Spreull, and A. H. Campbell.

On motion, Mr. Matthew Robins was appointed secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting and the report of the directors for the past year were then taken as read.

The President moved, seconded by Colonel Gzowski, That the Directors' Report, the Statement of Accounts, and Report of the Auditors, be adopted and printed, with the proceedings of this meeting, for circulation among the shareholders.—Carried. Hon. J. C. Aikins moved, seconded by C. Hooper, That the thanks of the shareholders be, and are hereby presented to the Canadian Directors and to the members of the Scottish Board for their attention to the business of the company during the past year. —Carried.

Hon. Alexander Campbell-You have spoken of the zeal and of the ability of the manager, and in the remarks you have made on that point I entirely agree. I had an opportunity, a week or two ago in Edinburgh, of making an ac-quaintance, from whom I received information that verified the opinion I had formed of the manager of this company, and his ability. The position of the company in Great Britain, I am free to say, is second to that of no other Canadian company. In fact I think it stands, perhaps, at the lead of the Canadian companies, which are seeking to obtain money in Edin. burgh. The character and standing of the directors of both Canadian and Scottish Boards give the people there a confidence in it, which one can easily understand. My impression is, that you will find the Board established at Edinburgh to be of very great use indeed to the company. I understand from those who know the gentlemen composing it, that it is well chosen and very influential; and I have no doubt that we owe that very much to Mr. Mac-

donald. I have very much pleasure in moving : That the thanks of the shareholders be presented to the manager and other officers of the company, and to the company's agents in Britain and Canada, for their zealous attention to the company's interest. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ramsay, and carried. Mr. McMaster moved, seconded by Mr. Cassels, That the thanks of the shareholders be presented to the auditors, Samuel Spreull and J. S. Crocker, Esquires, for their care in the audit of the company's books; that they may be paid the sum of \$200 each.—Carried. Mr. Plumb moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Henderson, That the shareholders desire to express their sincere regret at learning from Mr. Samuel Spreull that in consequence of his contemplated removal to Scotland, his services will not be again available as an auditor of this company.-Carried. Mr. Kerr moved, seconded by Mr. Mason, That Mr. J. S. Crocker, and Mr. D.

Higgins be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.—Carried. Principal Cockburn moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Maclennan, That By-law No. 2 be amended by striking out the words, "and shall receive for each meeting attended the sum of \$5," and substitute therefor the words, "the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated annually as their remuneration, to be divided as the directors may determine."—Carried. The President moved, seconded by Mr. Fulton, That the capital stock of the company be increased by an amount not exceeding the sum of \$2,000,-000, being the full amount authorized under the company's charter, and that the directors be hereby authorized to issue the said stock in such amounts, at such times, and at such rate of premium as they may deem expedient .-Carried. Mr. H. S. Howland moved, seconded by Dr. Larratt W. Smith, That Messrs. W. G. Cassels and Baines be requested to act as scrutineers for the election of directors, and that they receive \$5 each for their services. That the poll be now opened, and that it shall be closed whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being "tendered."-Carried. Hon. Donald McDonald moved, seconded by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, That the president do now leave the chair, and that it be taken by Hon. A. Campbell.—Carried. Mr. Campbell having taken the chair, Principal Cockburn moved, That the cordial

thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the president for the time and attention which he has devoted to the interests of the company during the past year, and that he be requested to accept the sum of \$2,000 in recognition of those services.

He said, after what I have already said in reference to the management of this institution as evinced in the report, it is not necessary that I should detain you. I can fully endorse the remarks which you made in reference to your visit to Edinburgh. When I was there this year, I was myself brought into contact with a member of the Board, in fact a relation of my own, and I was pleased to hear of the arrangements the Board had made, and the manner in which they received the support of friends there; and while I am willing to accord every praise to the excellent management evinced by our directors, I am assured we all feel that no small degree of credit for our marked success is due to our esteemed president. Mr. Maclennan seconded the motion, which was carried.

BEPORT.

In submitting to the Shareholders the Third Annual Report of the operations of this Company, with corresponding statements of account. it will be convenient to recall certain facts connected with the Society's organization and progress.

The Charter fixed the limit of the Company's capital at \$5,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of \$50 each. At least 25,000 shares were required to be subscribed, and the call of 10 per cent. thereon paid in, before commencing operations. The shareholders were empowered to authorize, by resolution, further issues of shares, from time to time, till the maximum of 100,000 should be reached.

At the first general meeting of shareholders a resolution was passed authorizing an issue of 40,000 shares—25,000 for allotment in Canada, 15,000 in Britain.

Early in 1873, the shares open to Canadian investment had all been taken up, but as late as the date of the Company's last annual report (31st Aug., 1875), there still remained open to subscription in Britain a balance of 3,962 shares.

1. The directors have now to report that on the 4th January, 1876, the last remaining shares of the 15,000 set apart for investors in Britain were there subscribed, and the first issue of 40,000 shares was thus completed.

2. The details prescribed in such cases were

furnished to the Toronto Stock Exchange on the and granted for admission of the Company's shares to regular "call," and to quotation in the daily official reports of that body.

3. In anticipation of the extension of the Company's operations, the directors, under resolution passed at the last General meeting of shareholders, authorized in March last a further issue of 20,000 shares, open to subscription or assignment by existing holders, in the ratio of one share of new stock for every two of old, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Company's charter. The call on these shares, 10 per cent., together with a premium of 5 per cent. on the amount so called, was made payable at the time of subscription.

Of this new issue 19,275 shares were promptly taken up. Shareholders entitled to the remaining 725 shares having omitted to avail themselves of their rights after due notice, these shares were sold for account of the Company on 28th inst., at the Toronto Stock Exchange, realizing a premium of \$1,323 13 over the amount of call and premium of issue.

The present position of the Company in respect to its capital stock, is as follows :

Capital authorized by charter.. \$5,000,000 Capital now subscribed 3,000,000 Of which 10 per cent, is paid up 300,000 Number of shareholders:

In Britain, 60 In Canada 142	holding "	21,069 Shares 38,931 "	
Total 202		60.000 Shares	

60,000 Shares 4. In accordance with the programme origin-

ally marked out, the directors felt that the time had come for consolidating the Company's British interests, by the formation under the charter, from among shareholders on that side the Atlantic, of a Local Board which should meet periodically to consider and advise upon matters affecting the Company's interests there, and receive from Canada details for the inform. ation of British share and debenture holders. The manager was therefore instructed to proceed, early in April, to Britain, for the purpose of arranging for such a Board, and discussing with its members contemplated changes in the Company's borrowing rates.

The directors now beg to congratulate the proprietors on having secured the active co-operation of five Scottish directors, gentlemen well known and highly esteemed in social, professional and business circles, and whose combined judgment and experience cannot fail to be of important service.

5. Simultaneously with the establishment of a Scottish Board, the Company reduced the rates at which it offers to receive money in Britain.

6. While in Britain, the manager effected sale, on satisfactory terms, of the Government Securities held by the Company, with the result (as in the similar case last year) of a handsome addition to current earnings. Transactions of this nature, though very advantageous, are entirely exceptional in character, and will very rarely offer, as it is seldom that such securities can be purchased at paying rates.

7. During the past year several new Loan Companies have applied for and obtained chart-ers or licenses. One of these is in active operation, and others may organize. The success which has attended the operations of this Company has no doubt been among the inducing causes. Should these new organiza tions obtain the requisite credit in Britain, a large addition will be made to the amount of capital seeking investment on Canadian mort gage security. Already there appears a tend-ency to lower lending rates here, and to a reduction in the margin of security usually demanded from borrowers. From the position which this Company has in its short history

attained, under the favourable lending conditions of the past three years, and from its valuable connections now well established both here and in Britain, your directors consider that its operations can be steadily and advantageously extended upon the same safe basis as heretofore, even in the event of a competition which in its earlier history might have been seriously prejudicial.

8. The applications for advances on mortgage during the year have amounted to \$2,265,000 on property estimated by the Company's valuators as worth \$5,825,000; of these there have been accepted \$1,160,934, on property valued at \$3,051,000, while loans to the amount of \$165,-641 have been paid off.

9. The net profits of the year ending 31st August amount to \$75,081 83.

Made up as follows

Ordinary profits of the year after

deducting interest, commission, expenses of management, &c.\$35,523 62 Premium on issue of 20,000 shares... 5.000 00 Profit on sale of 725 shares unallotted

Stock..... Profit on sale Government securities 33,235 08 10. Two regular half-yearly dividends at the

rate of ten per cent. per annum have been declared and paid.

II. In the report of last year it was stated that only one "Nominal Asset" remained standing in the Company's accounts (Commission on Debentures issued), and it was proposed that this should be written off by yearly instalments; each instalment representing the year's proportion of the total sum paid as commission on the issue of debentures of the Company; It is found, however, that this item is liable to be misunderstood and misinterpreted ; and, as it is impossible, in the interest of the Company, to have its accounts too clear and its basis too solid, the directors recommend that from the exceptional earnings of the present year a sufficient sum be appropriated to extinguish this item once for all, and also that the sum of \$37, 000 be added to the Company's Reserve Fund.

Should these recommendations meet the approval of the shareholders, the accompanying statements of account will exhibit the position of the Company.

W. P. HOWLAND.

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-	Toronto, 31st Aug., 1876.	President.
n	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31ST AUGUS	г. 1876.
•	_ Assets.	,
e١	Loang on Montgager	
1	Loans on Mortgages \$2,002,721 10	
-	Depentures Furchased 78,824 17	
	Debentures Purchased 78,824 17 Loans on Call or Short Date, on Sort close Stork Date,	
f	on first-class Stock Secu-	
- 1	rity	
e	on first-class Stock Secu- rity	\$2,152,983 27
-	Interest accrued on Investments to date,	2,152,983 27
-		
	Office Furniture account	78,810 00
d i	Sundam Dabtana	2,930 40
	Sundry Debtors	315 98
t	Cash in hand-	
t	With Co's bankers in Canada \$138,164 58	
	" " Britain 4.372 02	
e	"" "Britain 4,372 02 " "Agents in " 3,503 67	
of	0 0,000 01	146,040 27
e		140,040 27
y		\$2,381,079.92
	LIGOUITES	
S	Capital Stock subscribed-	
	60,000 shares of \$50 each	
n	\$3,000,000	
		000 000 co
•	Reserve Fund, as at 31st Aug.	\$300,000 00
e	Reserve Fund, as at 31st Aug., 1875	
ē	Added this year 37,000 00	
	jour, 07,000 00	
of	Sterling Debentures and Deposit Re-	57,000 00
e	ceints neveble at frad data	
-	ceipts payable at fixed dates Reserved for Interest accrued	1,933,594 99
-		
a	to date on Debentures and	
of	Deposits	
	Treserveu for Compone not wot	
-	presented 1,470 60	
		19,320 01
	Sundry Creditors, chiefly balances of	
a	HUILEARE LOADS ID COURSE OF DEVICE	44,758 89
У	Due to the Company's hankers	22,100 09
'n	in Britain	
	in Britain	
y	in Britain	
	011 22	10 960
		10,960

THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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At a meeting of the board of directors, sub- mark propriated and proposed to be spropriated to the creatify the propriated to the creatify the propriated to the spropriated to the spropri	Agency charges in Canada and Britain Year's proportion of Commis-	7,040 32 3,849 49	\$ 35,700 58	ator, T. D. McConkey, and D. Macfie. W. G. CASSELS, W. J. BAINES, Scrutineers.	SHERBROOKE COUNTIES. annual meeting on the n submitted evoked muc finally adopted. The lo
and A. T. Fulton, vice-presidents. 76,948 00 Appropriated and proposed to be sppropriated as follows: 76,948 00 Ji No. 6, 5 partie Bort. 16, 187 9,541 07 Ji No. 6, 5 partie Bort. 16, 187 36.88 90 In extinction of "Commission on Debentures" account. Company: Beserve Fund balance at credit of Aevanue Acot. Account can led to next year 3,889 40 Stei Aug., 1875 3,004 00 Balance at credit of Bavanue Acot. Site Aug., 1875 3,074 17 Less amount voted and Acutors at last and Acutors at last and Acutors at last and Acutors at last and acured to arguine frication of "Commission Account can led to next year \$ 1,874 17 Reprendent and Annual Meeting	accrued to 31st Aug., 1876	paid and	109,295 38	At a meeting of the board of directors, sub- sequently held, the Hon. W. P. Howland was	\$45.932 a large part of w the St. Hyacinthe fire; a resolved to make a spec cent, upon the premium
Despiration de solutions: Div. No. 8, payable 9,510 of Maxoh. 1850 23,154 97 In extinction of "Commission on Debentures" account. Carried to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund 23,154 97 Div. No. 8, payable 23,154 97 Balance at credit of Averance Account carried to next year 37,000 00 Stata car credit of Averance Account carried to next year 76,950 00 Balance at credit to President and Anditors at last Annount reserved last (year for Interest received and accrued to 2 succestred to at succest of 2 secented. 5,070 60 Site Aug., 1875 3,074 17 Less amount voted to President and Anditors at last Annount reserved last (year for Interest received and accrued to 2 succestred to a strees word in ad- vance burit to to yet secrued. \$ 1,674 17 Net Profit on sale of Govern- ment Becurities 11,643 17 Interest received and accrued to 2 succestred in to tyet secrued. 168,085 61 Site Aug., 1976. 3,011 62 Net Profit on sale of Govern- ment Securities 168,085 61 Site Aug., 1976. 3,000 00 Site Aug., 1976. 3,000 00 Site Aug., 1976. 3,011 62 Net Profit on sale of Govern- ment Becurities 5,700 60 Premium on issue of 20,000 00 5,700 60	last year, as per contra Net Profit of this year	75,081 83		and A. T. Fulton, vice-presidents.	would yield \$23,361 upo premium notes, which crease of \$93,372 during
In extinction of "Commission 14,309 40Carried to the credit of the Commary Reserve Fund14,309 40Carried to the credit of the Commary Reserve Fund37,000 00Balance at credit of Revenue Account carried to next year2401 63Balance at credit of Revenue Account voted to Fresident and Auditors at last Auditors at last Aug., 1875 S 3,074 172401 63Balance at credit of Fresident and Auditors at last Aug., 1875 S 3,074 172401 63Less amount voted to Fresident and Auditors at last Aug., 1876 S 3,074 175 1,574 17Less amount voted to Fresident and Auditors at last Aug., 1876 S 3,074 17\$ 1,574 17Less and Less received and accrued to stat Aug., 1876 S 3,075 060\$ 1,574 17Amount reserved last year for theres and Deposits to Aug. 31, 1875 s 3,025 06\$ 1,574 17Amount reserved last year for theres and Deposits to Aug. 31, 1875 s 3,025 06\$ 1,574 17Reserved last over did vance but not yet and accrued	be appropriated as follows: Div. No. 5 paid 15th March, 1876			FIRE RECORD.—Ottawa, 10th.—A barge owned by W. H. Easton, laden with fire-wood	been to borrow the mone and pay interest on suc the company's year, who
Account carried to next year2 401 63Osnawa, 13th.—A fire destroyed the dwell. and stables, &c., of Dr. Coburn. Loss about \$2,000. Covered by insurance. Elmgrove, 6th.—A barn in Essa, owned by R. Stewart, of Bradford, and rented to Galla. in dealing with this e for angeville, roth.—A house belonging to Patrick Kelly was destroyed by fire. Montreal, 14th.—Three wooden houses in Corangeville, roth.—A house belonging to Patrick Kelly was destroyed by fire. Montreal, 14th.—Three wooden houses in Cote St. Louis were destroyed by fire, one owned by Mr. Lavoie, the others by Revd Father Picard. Value say \$1,500 each. Be lieved insured. Salem, N.S., 13th.—The dwelling of John Phillips was burned down. Loss \$2,000. No insurance.Seven per cent, som Reference is made in of assessments not co report. The increase report. The increase redot the appointmer to reso and Deposits to Aug. 31,1875Interest received and accrued to stature, 1986,087 63 Less received in ad- vance but not yet accrued. 0 set Profit on sale of Govern- ment 6ecurities. Met Profit on sale of Govern- ment 6ecurities. Met Profit on sale of 32,000 00 Net Profit on sale of 32,000 00 Net Profit on sale of 32,000 00 Net Profit on sale of 320,000 shares, new stock. Met Profit on sale of 320,000 shares, forfeited	on Debentures" account Carried to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund	14,369 40		was ourned to day, loss \$1,800. 13th.—A house at Gatineau Point owned by Charles Piedblanc, was destroyed by fire, loss \$500.	been considered by the make the assessments thus save interest. The
Balance at credit of Revenue Acct. Sist Aig., 1875\$ 3,074 17 Less amount voted Auditors at last Annual Meeting 1,200 00K. Stewart, of Bradford, and rented to Galla. increase and prosition and Auditors at last Annual Meeting 1,200 00inclease and report. The increase gher, was burned with contents. Insured for and accrued to Sist Aug., 1875\$166,097 63 Less received in ad- vance but not yet accrued to Sist Aug., 1876\$166,097 63 Less received in ad- vance but not yet accrued to Sist Aug., 1876\$166,097 63 Less received in ad- vance but not yet accrued to Sist Aug., 1876\$200 00K. Stewart, of Bradford, and rented to Galla. increase to and corread to Sist Aug., 1876 The reserved accrued to sist Aug., 1876\$200 00Inderest received and accrued to sist Aug., 1876\$200 00indeling with this e gher, was burned with contents. Insured for and accrued to Sist Aug., 1876\$200 00Net Profit on sale of Govern- ment Becurities new stock forfeited		2 401 63		\$2,000. Covered by insurance.	seven per cent, somew Reference is made in the of assessments not colle
Anditions at last Annual Meeting1,200 00\$ 1,874 17Patrick Kelly was destroyed by fire. Montreal, 14th.—Three wooden houses in Cote St. Louis were destroyed by fire, one owned by Mr. Lavoie, the others by Revd. Father Picard. Value say \$1,500 each. Be- lived insured.for fast speed on rail urgent, but now that able extent in the Un we occasionally find Lordon Times asks in is the need of this?Net Profit on sale of Govern- ment Securities	of Revenue Acct. 31st Aug., 1875 \$ 3,074 17 Less amount voted			R. Stewart, of Bradford, and rented to Galla- gher, was burned with contents. Insured for \$1,000.	in dealing with this evil report. The increase in render the appointment of
Interest received and accrued to 314 Aug. 1976	Auditors at last Annual Meeting 1,200 00 Amount reserved last year for		\$ 1,874 17	Patrick Kelly was destroyed by fire. Montreal, 14th.—Three wooden houses in Cote St. Louis were destroyed by fire one	RAPID RAILWAY for fast speed on railway urgent, but now that it able extent in the Unit
Strete Ourned. Loss about \$1,000. Thought vance but not yet accrued	tures and Deposits to Aug. 31, 1875 Interest received and accrued to	11,643 17		lieved insured. Value say \$1,500 each. Be- lieved insured. 14th.—John McNeil's stables on Coursel	we occasionally find Lordon Times asks in a is the need of this? Why should a man peri
Not first on the securities 33,235 08 Net Profit on Sterling Ex- charge, Commissions, and other minor items 33,235 08 Premium on issue of 20,000 shares, new stock 5,790 60 Net Profit on sale of 725 new shares, forfeited 5,000 00 Met Profit on sale of 725 new shares, forfeited 1,323 13 6,328 13 220,077 7 220,077 7 220,077 7	Less received in ad- vance but not yet accrued	163 ,085 81		uninsured. Salem, N.S., 13th.—The dwelling of John	one half hour earlier i proceeds to enforce th view of a series of t
Premium on issue of 20,000 shares, new stock	ment Securities Net Profit on Sterling Ex- change, Commissions, and			London, 14th.—Boiler shed of the Dominion Oil Works demolished by fire. Not insured.	are necessarily full of p public "realises that th is hardly worth the risk
forfeited	Premium on issue of 20,000 shares, new stock	-,		Nepean, 15th.—Dwelling and stables owned by Edward Hayes destroyed by fire. Halifax, 15th.—Unoccupied building owned	ed, or crushed to death, object for life—The chi travelers is the heavy co Such criticisms are n
\$221,991 90 land. Insured in Lancashire	forfeited 1,323 13	6,323 13		by one Keeston, on the N. W. Arm, burned down. St. John, N.B., 15th.—Incendiary fire burned Samuel Weir's fish shed and contents at Port-	absurd. The writer ap of the fact that a vast uity, money, and care h travel infinitely less day

\$221.951 96 J. G. MACDONALD, Manager.

To the President and Directors of the London

and Canadian Loan and Agency Company. GENTLEMEN.

We beg to report the completion of the annual audit of the books and accounts of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, for the financial year ending 31st August, 1876, and certify the same have been found correct and satisfactory.

We further certify that all mortgages and other securities have been examined in detail. The accompanying Balance Sheet and Revenue account agree with the ledger balances and exhibit a true statement of the affairs of the Company. We remain Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

SAMUEL SPREULL, JAMES SYDNEY CROCKER, Auditors.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1876.

The scrutineers reported as follows :-- We, the undersigned, duly appointed scrutineers, at the annual general meeting of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, hereby declare that the following gentlemen were duly

railway cars and sleepers. Loss \$15,000. No insurance on lumber. \$1,000 insurance on mill in a Calais (Maine) office. Merrickville, 16th.—The Town Hall was burned to day. Loss \$3,000. No insurance.

Meadow Station, N.B.-Murchess' saw-mill

was burned to-day, with 200,000 feet lumber,

land. Insured in Lancashire.

Langton, 15th .- The saw and shingle mill of R. W. Councer was burned this morning, value \$3,000. Insured in Gore Mutual for about \$1,500.

Sebright. Ont., 11th .- Morton's shingle mill was burned, together with some shingles and lumber. Loss \$2,000; no insurance. Orillia, 9th.—Budd's saw-mill, men's board-

ing house, and a quantity of lumber destroyed by fire. Loss \$9,000.

London, 18th.—A fire partly destroyed the frame cottage of the Misses Morden.

Brantford, 17th .- The carriage factory and show room of Wood & Lyons were burned together with a number of vehicles. Loss \$10,000, insurance \$7,000. Lyons' brick residence caught fire from above and was damaged to extent of \$800 by fire and water.

Clifford, 18th .- A fire broke out in the dwelling of Mr. Crozier, and spread to the American elected directors for the current year-Hon. W. | Hotel stables ; Ford's shoe store and dwelling ;

y E. Gibson; a hotel nald, occupied by John nanted by T. Doering. d. The loss is placed nce not yet made known.

CO., OF STANSTEAD AND -This company held its 4th inst., and the report ch discussion but was osses for the year were which was occasioned by and to meet these it was cial assessment of 3 per n notes in force, which on a total of \$778,719 in amount showed an inthe year. It appeared ce of the company had ey required to pay losses, th loan until the end of en an assessment was int so borrowed. It has directors preferable to at once hereafter, and e rate of ordinary assessexpenses and losses is that larger than usual. e report to large arrears ected, and it appears to owever a policy of vigor is foreshadowed in the the company's business of an inspector necessary.

RAVEL.—The demand y trains has long been is supplied to a considered States and England, cavilers asking, as the recent article: "What What is the good of it? I his life for the sake of n town?" The Times is narrow and ignorant he greatest of modern nding that the fast trips peril, and that until the e saving of half an hour of being burned, scaldor rendered a miserable ef protection of railway ost of serious accidents. ot only ungracious but pears to be unconscious amount of labor, ingenary fire burned uity, money, and care has rendered rapid railway travel infinitely less dangerous on the first-class road to-day than slow travel was on the old railways. He might as well ask what is the use of fast printing presses, or of the prompt collection and publication of the news of the day, or of forwarding intelligence by the telegraph, instead of waiting for the slow movements of tardy mails. The cogent reasons that made the substitution of travel at the rate of twenty miles an hour for stage coach speed desirable, apply with equal force to the endeavors to travel forty miles an hour instead of twenty.-Railway World.

LUMBER TRAFFIC BY RAIL .-- The New York Daily Bulletin learns that the New York Central & Hudson River Company made a contract about the first of May with mill-owners at Windsor, Ont., opposite Detroit, for the carriage of 3,000 car load of white pine deals to New York for export to England, their shipments having previously been by lake and river to Quebec. The lumber is brought from the lumber ports of Michigan to the Canada Southern Railway at Amherstburg; goes thence by rail to New York, where it is shipped in sailing vessels to England. These rail shipments are looked upon as experimental as yet. Already, says the N. W. Lumberman, 1000 car loads have been shipped, and the saving in freightage is five shillings sterling per St. Petersburg standard of 1980 feet.

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STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

	4 o'c	lock,	Oct. 1	8th, 1	876.
STOCES.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transact'ns in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Montreal	1883	192	1815	1901	140
Ontario				103	103
Consolidated	101	102	83	101	102
Peoples	.		17	92	94
Molsons			4	1083	110
Toronto				186	180
acques Cartier				313	321
Merchants	91	93	1600	92	92
Commerce		123	40	123	124
Metropolitan				50	55
Maritime				74	
Exchange	99	100	52	100	
Hamilton					
Union		87	33	87	90
Montreal Telegraph.	• • • • • •	159	40	158	1592
Dominion Telegraph				94	96
Gas		••••		162	163
City Pass		••••	····	216	220
Sterling Exchange	108	109		109	1001
Gold	108	110		110	1001
Bk of Montreai (xd)	183	185	1 1400	184	1844

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The report of the directors to be submitted to the meeting on the roth instant. states that, after paying all charges, deducting rebate of interest on bills not due, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account for the half.year ending the 30th June last amounted to $\pounds 16,401$, which they propose to appropriate as follows—viz., $\pounds 13,840$ in payment of a dividend for the half. year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, adding $\pounds 1,500$ to the reserve fund, which will then amount to $\pounds 32,500$ and leaving $\pounds 1,061$ to be carried forward.—Review.

FORFEITURE OF VESSELS.—Five cases came on Wednesday last before the Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, in which Mr. B. Deane, as counsel for the Board of Trade, applied under the 103rd Section of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 that the vessels should be forfeited to Her Majesty, on the ground that they were alleged to be foreign when, in truth, they were British vessels. No opposition was made. The Court declared the five ships forfeited to the Crown.— Review

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above bank, held at Sydney, on the 20th of uly, the 47th report was presented by the directors, showing the net proceeds for the halfyear ended the 30th of June to be $\pm 37,976$. 4s. 9c., including balance brought forward, which was appropriated as follows:—Dividend and bonus equal to 10½ per cent. per annum, $\pm 26,250$; reserve fund, $\pm 10,000$ (now amounting 0 $\pm 95,000$); and a balance of $\pm 1,726$. 4s. 9d. was carried forward. The notes in circulation are $\pm 262,282$, and deposits $\pm 2,126,858$. 2s. 2d.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic receipts for week, from 1st to 7th October, 1876, in comparison with same period last year: — Passengers, \$2,199 59; freight, \$6,002 01; mails and express, \$240 08 —total, \$8,441 86. Same week last year, \$7,831 47—increase, \$610 21. Total traffic to date, \$209,479 87; ditto, year previous, \$225,757 31—decrease, \$16,277 44.

—The last Ontario Gazette advertises the issue of letters patent incorporating the Maganewawan Lumber Co. with a capital of \$300,000, in three thousand shares. The new organization will probably purchase the Dodge mills, and the Clarke and Page mills, Parry Sound. Another company is also gazetted called the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., ot Ontario, capital \$600,000. i tended to operate at Collingwood and to acquire the Collingwood mills.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

Montreal, Oct. 17th, 1876.

The wintry weather which has prevailed all week seems to have reminded people that the close of navigation, and winter in earnest, will soon be upon us, no doubt this has lent its aid to improve business which in almost all branches has shown signs of activity. We must, how-ever, make an exception of Flour and Grain. In the former very little was done beyond the supply of local wants, buyers and sellers having been apart in their views; no grain, only a few car loads are reported as having changed hands. The stocks of Flour in store yesterday morning show an increase of 29,039 brls. since the 1st inst., and Wheat are increased of 63,350 bush. The feeling in the wholesale market is more buoyant than for sometime back, and it is generally expected that a good business will be done from now up to the close of navigation.

We had a fall of snow on Saturday morning covering the ground to the depth of two or three inches, a good deal also fell on Sunday, and yesterday there were also a few passing snow showers.

ASHES.—Pots.—The market for Pot ashes has been much weaker this week, and we have again to note a decline on prices, The demand which has existed for some time has also fallen off, sales this week average from \$4.40 to 4.60 for firsts at which the market closes. A few seconds have changed hands at \$3.85; nothing done in thirds. *Pearls.*—The firmness noticed last week continues, \$6.00 being readily obtained for firsts, and an exceptional sale was reported as high as \$6.02¹/₂C. Market closes firm at \$6.00, nothing doing in inferiors. The stocks at present in store are Pots 328r brls.; Pearls 932 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—For heavy winter goods there is still a good active demand, and business done this fall will be fully up to the average of former years. Prices are unchanged and very fmm. We quote Men's Kip Boots \$2.50 to 3.00; do. French Calf \$3.25 to 3.75; ditto Buff Congress \$1.75 to 2.25; ditto Split Brogan \$1.00 to 1.25; ditto Kip Brogans \$1.30 to 1.50; Boy's Split Brogans goc to \$1.00; ditto Buff and Pebbled Congress \$1.40 to 1.50; Women's Buff and Pebbled Bals. \$1.25 to 1.80; ditto Prunella Bals. 75c to \$1.75; ditto ditto Congress 75c to \$1.20; ditto Prunella Bals. and Congress 70c to \$1.00; Children's ditto ditto 60c to \$1.00; ditto Pebbled and Buff Bals 75c to \$1.20.

CATTLE.—Yesterday the market was only moderately supplied with cattle, and had a weaker feeling, prices realized being under those of the previous Monday, although a few very superior animals brought rather over our outside quotation. The principal sales averaged from \$4.00 to 4.50 per 100 lbs. live weight. Hogs were in fair supply and met with a quick sale at from \$5.70 to 5.90 per 100 lbs live weight. A lot of Sheep and Lambs sold together averaged \$3.121c each.

DRY GOODS.—Trade this week has been quiet. A fair number of sorting up orders have been coming in from travellers, and beyond this little activity is looked for till the opening of the year. Merchants, however, appear more cheerful as to the future prospects of business, over a decided improvement in remittances.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—During the bygone week there has been more activity and firmness exhibited in this branch of trade than for a long time previous, no doubt caused by the advance reported in the English markets. Large sales have been made here, and now most articles on

our list are held at quotations. We quote: Bi Carb sells freely in quantity at 3.35; Sal Soda large sales at §1.15 to 1.30, as to size of lots: Caustic Soda §3.374 to 3.50; Soda Ash is 2c; Copperas 14c; Alum 24 to 24c; Epsom Salts 2c; Saltpetre §7.50 to 8.00; Sulphur and Brimstone are scarce, the former sells at §3.50 to 3.75, and the latter at §2.75; Bleaching Powder 14 to 2c in large demand; Blue Vitrol 64 to 7c; Cream Tartar ground 29 to 30c; Cream Tartar Crystals 26c; Borax 144 to 18c; Madder 10 to 12c.

FISH.—The supply of herrings is likely to be under the usual supply and the high price ruling keeps back business, the demand not being equal to previous years. Labrador Herrings are held for \$6.00; Dry Cod is scarce and held for \$5.25 to 6.00. Salmon is in large supply and sells at \$12, \$11, and \$10 for Nos. 1. 2. and 3.

FREIGHTS.—The market to day for freights was rather lower, and small demand; the supply of tonnage is small. Latest engagements by clippers and steamers to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow for heavy grain at 6/3; flour 3/3to 3/6. To Cork for orders 6/6 to 6/9.

FLOUR.—The stocks in store and in the hands of millers yesterday morning were $8_{2,941}$ brls., against 53,902 brls. on the 1st inst., and 53,363 brls. on the 15th October, 1875. Receipts during the past week 35,485 brls.; total receipts from 1st January to date 707,093 brls., being a decrease of 63,094 brls. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1875. Shipments during the week 31,903 brls.; total shipments from 1st January to date 562,326 brls., being a decrease of 46,894 brls. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1875. The flour market during the past week has been unsettled and sales have been within narrower limits than for sometime previous. Coarse flour has maintained its value, but for other kinds the market showed a downward tendency. At the close of the market to-day business was very quiet, and only a few 100 brl. lots changing hands at quotations. Superior Extra \$5.70 to 5.45; Spring Extra \$5.05 to 5.15; Superfine \$4.75 to 4.85; Strong Baker's flour \$5.30 to 5.50; Fine \$4.15 to 4.25; Middlings \$3.50 to 3.75; Follards \$3.00 to 3.10, nominal; Cornmeal \$3.00; Oatmeal \$4.70 to 4.90.

GRAIN.-Wheat.-The stocks in store and in hands of millers on the morning of the 16th inst. were 426,321 bushels on the 15th of October, 1875. Receipts during the past week 139,-220 bushels; total receipts from 1st January to date 5,683,855 bushels, being a decrease of 1,153,076 bushels on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1875 ; shipments during the past week 113,188 bushels ; total shipments from ist January to date 4,290,736 bushels, being a decrease of 1,401,755 bushels on the shipments for the corresponding paid of 1875. The wheat market has been quite inactive during the week almost, nothing having been done since the date of our last report till yesterday, where a few car loads of No 2 Canada spring changed hands at \$1.12. In Maize very little has been reported prices are perhaps a little firmer at 54 to 56c.; Peas the demand noticed last week has slackened off, a few sales took place during the early part of the week at 90 to gride and yesterday a car load changed hands at grc; Oats are quiet but steady at 37 to 38c; Barley is nominal at 671 to 721c.

GROCFRIES.—Teas.—Japans, the market for new crop Japans is firm especially for the best grades which continue scarce here but other grades are in good supply, there has been little demand for large lots and business has been chiefly of a jobbing character. Low grades sell from 22 to 30c; Finest grades bring from 50 to 60c. There is almost nothing doing in Black or Green Teas and prices are nominal. Coffee. -This

as values go, but as the stocks here are light Iron wire \$2.10 to 2.20. there is a very firm tone in the market. The demand, however, as usual here is very small. Java 29 to 32c; Maracaibo 20 to 23c; Jamaica 20 to 222c; Ceylon 23 to 25c. Sugar. The rise in England and the United States coupled last with an increased demand for sugars here has caused this market to advance and our quotations this week are a shade over those of the previous week. Yellows are worth from 8 to gc a large sale reported within our range. Granulated sells in large quantities at 9²/₄ to 10³/₄. prices are unchanged at 71 to 71c. Molasses .-There appears to be more disposition this week to press sales, and although there is little or no demand, prices favour buyers. Barbadoes 43 to 45c; Sugar house 25 to 30c; Trinidad 37¹/₂ to 40c. Fruit.—This market has been dull and inactive all week, and quantities could possibly be bought under our quotations. Layer raisins are selling at \$1.70 to 2.00; Valencias can be had from 8 to 8¹/₄c; Sultanas 10 to 11c, the former for lots to arrive; loose Muscatels are selling from \$1.90 to 2.25; Currants are in pretty fair demand at 6 to 6¹/₂c; New Figs 12¹/₂ to 14c for Turkey; Almonds S S 111 to 131c; Filberts quiet 8 to 9c; Walnuts 6 to 10c. Rice .- The supply is greater than present requirements, and the market for the moment is weak at \$3.80 to \$4.00. Spices continue to meet a fair jobbing demand especially for Black Pepper and Ginger the former is held for 101 to 11C; the latter at acc for unbleached, and $2\frac{1}{2}$, for bleached; Cloves are firm at 40 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. No change in any other kind.

HIDES AND PELTS.—The demand on account of the tanners at Quebec continues, but there is no change to note in the price of either hide or sheepskins. We continue to quote Lambskins 70 to 75c; No. I Hides \$6.00; No. 2 ditto \$5; No. 3 ditto \$4.

HARDWARE .- During the past week prices have not been materially changed, and with the exception of Pig Iron, which is being bought up quickly at our quotations, and consequently making the sellers more inclined to hold on to their stock than to sell. Other goods are moving freely at our quotations, and on the whole business is pretty brisk for the season. We quote: Pig Iron.-Eglinton and Clyde \$18.50 to 19.00; Cambroe \$19.00 to 19.50; Summerlee and Calder \$19.50 to 20.00; Langloan & Gartsherrie \$20.00 to 20.50; Coltness \$21.00 to 21.50. Hematite \$26.00 to 28.00. Bar, per 100; lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.00 to 2.05; best do., \$2.25 to 2.30, Swedes and Norway \$4.75 to 5.00; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.00 to 6.50. Canada Plates per box, Glamorgan and Budd, \$3.65 to 3.85; Garth box, Giamorgan and Budd, 33.05 to 3.85; Garth and Penn 37.75 to 3.85; Arrow 34.00 to 4.10; Hatton 3.50 to 3.65. Tin Plates per box, fair brands—Charcoal IC, 37.00 to 7.25; ditto, IX, 30.00 to 9.25; ditto DC, 36.00to 6.25; Coke IC, 36.00 to 6.25; 14×20 , 25c ex. Tinned sheets Charcoal best No. 26, 25c ex. Tonned sheets Charcoal best No. 26, 25c121 to 131c. Galvanized sheets best brands No 28, 9 to 91c cash. Hoops and Bands \$2.60 to 2.65 Sheets best brands, \$2.85 to 3.00; Boiler Plates ordinary brands \$2.75 to 3.00; do Best brands \$3.25 to 3.50; Russian Sheet Iron 12 to 13c; Cut Nails, manufacturers list 3rd February, 2 d Lath, \$4.60; ditto, 2¹/₂d to 4d shingle \$3.80; do., 5d to 10d, \$3.30; do. 12d & larger \$3.; 100 keg order 5 per cent. discount. Cut nails patent 20c; Ingot Copper, 19 to 20c. Horse Shoes anxiously for \$4.50 to 4.75; Proved Coil Chain, § in., transactions.

market exhibits no change since our last as far \$5.50 to 6.00; Anchors 7 to 8c; Anvils 10 to 12c.

LEATHER .- There has been a pretty steady business during the past week, though sales have been made principally in moderate-sized lots. Spanish Sole continues in fair request at week's quotations. Slaughter Sole is quiet, with no change in price. Upper has a firmer feeling, and prime stock is held at an advance on recent quotations. We quote Hemlock Spanish sole No. I B. A. 22 to 23c; do. No. 2 19 to 20c; No. 1 Ordinary 21 to 22c; No. 2 ditto 18 to 19c.; Zanzibar Spanish sole No. 1 10 to 20c; do. No. 2 16 to 17c; Buffalo sole No. 1, 18 to 19c; do. No. 2, 16 to 17c; Hemlock slaughter 22 to 23c waxed upper light and medium 32 to 35c; do. heavy 28 to 32c; grained upper 30 to 33c; splits large 22 to 29c; do. small $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 20c; calfskins 30 to 36 lbs, 55 to 70c; do 20 to 29 lbs 50 to 65c; sheepskin linings 20 to 30c; harness 22 to 26c; buffed cow 13 to 16c per ft.; enamelled cow 17 to 18c ; patent cow 16 to IQC; pebbled cow I2C toI5C; rough leather 20 to 22c.

LIQUORS .- Brandy-Without any excessive demand a fair business has been done, the best brands selling from \$2.20 to 2.75 in wood, and in cases from \$7.50 to 9.50 according to brand. Gin-Market firm with only a moderate stock on hand. Dekuyper's in wood has been moving at \$1.60 to 1.65; Red Cases \$7.40 to 7.50; Green Cases \$3.80 to 3.90; Spirits and Rye Whiskey are unchanged, the former at 57c, the latter 34c per Imp. Gallon. OILS.—In the absence of arrivals stocks of

fish oils are getting low, and holders are very firm. Cod oil is held from 621 to 65c; Sea oil, pale, 60 to 621c; ditto straw 55 to 571c; ditto steam refined 65c; Linseed, raw, 55 to 56c; ditto boiled 59 to 60c; Olive is unchanged at 90c to \$1.00; Petroleum .- A considerable advance has taken place in the price of coal oil which cannot now be bought under 35c. Stocks here at the moment are very light.

PROVISIONS.-Butter.-Receipts during the week 4721 kegs; shipments 13,788 kegs, market this week has been quieter, but prices are still pretty well maintained the range during the week having been 20 to 25c; for poor inferior butter there is no demand just now. Cheese.-Receipts during the week 13.679 boxes; shipments 21,798 boxes, very little doing here just now beyond supplying the local trade, market closing inactive at 111 to 13c. Eggs, good eggs are scarce and are worth from 20 to 21c; Pork.— Market quiet but steady, mess pork \$20.00 to 20.50 ; thin mess \$19.50.

SALT.—Arrivals are now light and holders are firm. Coarse is held for 56c; factory filled \$1.00 to 1.20 and in large supply.

WOOL.—Stocks are pretty well worked down but the demand noticed as existing last week for small lots has again fallen off and this week the market has been very quiet, but we have no change to make in quotations. Super 27 to 28c; unassorted 25 to 27c.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1876.

The threatening news from Europe, conveying as it does apprehension of impending war, has had its effect upon the money market as well as breadstuffs. Foreign stocks have fallen in Lon-don and gold has risen in N.Y. to $13\frac{2}{4}$. Flour chisel pointed 25c extra. Pressed Spikes 84.00 to 5.0 Shot Canadian \$7 to 7.25. Isead—Pig, per 100 lbs 5.50 to \$6.00; do sheets 6.00 to \$6.25; do Bar, 6.00 to \$6.25; Steel cast, 12 to 14c; Spring \$4.00 to 4.25; Sleigh Shoe \$3.25 to 3.50; of actual war. Provisions are unsettled some-Tire ditto, \$3.75 to 4.00. Ingot Tin 19 to 20c; Ingot Copper, 19 to 20c. Horse Shoes and both holders and buyers are looking anxiously for further news before extending the set of the state of the state

Petroleum continues active, a further ad-vance is noted in prices in New York since the alteration, and the feeling is still upward. In Dry Goods the week has been a quiet one, and at date there is nothing beyond a fair reasonable demand for fall and winter wear. Hardware has not been especially active, and prices in several lines have receded. The lumber market has been inactive except for the supply of local wants. A meeting of the trade is to be held here on Tuesday next for deliberation upon matters affecting their interests.

Manufacturers of boots and shoes continue to work briskly upon their fall orders, and a gratifying demand for staple goods, by letter from country dealers, is observable. The leather trade presents no especial features; the country demand is moderately good and prices are fairly maintained.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- No change to note in prices. Manufacturers are busy still with fall orders which are not yet caught up to. The demand for staple and regular lines is good, but for fancy is more cautious.

DRY GOODS.—The past week has been a dull one. Stocks are generally well assorted, but not many buyers have visited the market, and orders have been light and mostly by letter. Woollen goods are in increasing request as the season advances, and knitted ware are in moderate demand. Cottons are held firm in the United States, and the improvement in feeling there is sufficient to make it probable that less "slaughtering" will be resorted to in Canadian centres.

-We learn that the closing of the Batting Mill at Norval has been under consideration this month by the proprietors. The reason of this is to be found in the fact that the American article has been offered here at prices, duty paid, to compete with which, say the Norval people, does not permit of a living profit to the producer of the Canadian article. We notice, however, that there is a mill at Sorel. Ouebec.. with a capacity of twenty-five bales per day, which not only does not appear to feel the American competition so sorely, but from a statement of its affairs issued within a few days would seem to be prospering to a sufficient degree to make its proprietary desirous of continuing it on even an increased scale. We shall be glad if the appreciation in values apparent across the lines, and the consequent cessation of slaughter stocks here, shall permit of the continuance of both these concerns.

FLOUR AND MEAL.-Stocks in store 148 brls. against 700 brls. last week, and 1650 brls. on corresponding date last year. Prices have been steady during the week but close firmer in view of the Europeau news. There has not been much offering, and transactions have been limited at former quotations. Fancy was weak, but recoved, and 100 brls. brought \$5.10 f.o.c. Spring extra is steady at \$4.85. As we write we learn by telegram that Milwaukee and New York markets are much excited over the warlike news and holders are firm.

GRAIN.-Wheat.-To day's telegrams from N. Y. announce an advance of 6c upon No 1 wheat, with a greatly excited market. Matters are excited likewise on 'Change at Chicago, where wheat advanced 4c, and 3c at Milwaukee. Stocks in store, fall 104,202 bush ; spring \$65,-571 bush; against fall 131,000 bush; spring 58,226 bush; on corresponding date last year. Fall wheat after being inactive for several days, shows more life to-day, and we advance quotations to \$1.18 to 1.20 for No 1 with a corresponding advance for Nos. 2 & 3. Spring is firm

and in brisk demand. There have been sales of No 1 at \$1.10 and holders are now asking \$1.12 *vars.*—Stocks in store nil against 7026 bush. same date last year. We quote 38 to 39c with sales at the latter figure. *Peas.*— Stocks in store 11.888 bush; against 10,046 bu; same date last year. No electronic 10,046 bu; same date last year. No alteration in pricas. are selling at 75c for No 2 and as high as 76 for No I. Barley.—Stocks in store 429,917 bush; agaist 190,293 bush; same date last year. The market is firm for best grades and a good deal selling at 85 to 86c, but less active for No. 2 which will sell at 74 to 75c. GROCERIES.—Trade is not especially active,

but orders from the country trade are regular and moderate. Coffees are dull, We quote Java a trifle lower; Rio in round lots at outside figure. Fish.—Salt are unchanged in price, although a little more active. We are informed that several car loads have left Halifax during the past week per Intercolonial R. R. for Toronto and London, the ratee of freight upon that road having been adjusted since we last referred to them. Whitefish have advanced somewhat, and we quote 3.50 to 3.75, Fruit.-Stocks are fuller and the price has weakened a little. Layers are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.50; New Valencias steady at former figures, old fruit is lower say \$1.75 to 2.00 for layers. Currants are quiet at 63 to 71c for new, and 6 to 61c for old. Molasses is more plentiful and prices have given way in the United States; we quote Amber 65 to 70c. Spices are without material change. Sugars are the most active feature of the list. Porto Rico has risen to 8 to 8¹/₄c. Cuba 8 to 8¹/₄c. English and Scotch have reached 93c for choice. Ground ranges from 94 to 104c. Since we wrote last a further rise of 6d. is cabled from Glasgow making a total rise of 15. 3d. since 5th October. Teas are very dull, and no improvement in price is obtainable.

-No less than 25 vessels with 15,000 quintals of dry fish were lost off the Labrador coast during the gale of 12th inst., thus sinking \$100,000 out of sight.

-A Halifax firm has purchased a wrecked cargo of molasses which was bound for New York, but is now lying under nine fathoms of water, and the prospects of saving the whole cargo is good. The price paid was \$370 and the market value of the cargo is \$20,000.

HARDWARE.-A very fair trade is doing, and it is observable that the demand indicates a healthy condition in the country. There is rather more enquiry in all lines. Cut Nails, a decline of 10c all round is announced by manufacturers. Galvanised iron is 1 c lower. Bar has fallen to \$2.00 to 2.10. American Refined to \$2.30. Band to \$2.60 to 2.75. Recent importations as well as a close competition will account for the fall of price in the three descriptions last named.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Are unchanged in price, for Green demand is good and they come forward in plenty. Nothing doing in Green Calf which are steady. Sheepskins are steady at 80c. a good many are coming in and they are all taken.

LEATHER .- Trade continues pretty generally satisfactory, orders are not large but are staple in their character, and there are a good number of small orders from the country. Sole is steady heavy weights are in good demand and hard to procure. Upper is fairly active, at an improveand 34 to 36c for light. Measured Leathers are in fair demand, with a sufficient supply. Sumach is scarce and dearer, we quote to-day 7c, Cod Oil is still advancing, choice N. F. is held at 70 to 75c Straits steady at 50 to 55.

PETROLEUM.—A cheering activity pervades the market, an improvement of r to $r\frac{1}{2}c$ in N.

Y. is advised during the week and a further rise is looked for; prices delivered here No. 1, 391 to 40c, or 41c for single bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Have been quiet generally through the past week, with no special demand. The news from Europe to-day has, however unsettled prices. Butter is easier, N. Y. markets of 18th showed prices unchanged for choice, but lower grades plentiful and hard to sell, Cheese .--- Continues firm, the market in Britain has advanced 3/ but prices here are unaltered. Fair is worth 111c and fine 12c, Hams and bacon are in fair request, smoked bacon is quoted as high as 111 to 121 for choice and green 91 to 101. Tallow and Lard are firm, tierces of the latter held at 12 to 13c. Eggs have still further advanced, 16 to 18c is paid, with an active demand for city trade at even a higher figure. Mess Pork we quote at \$19.25 to 20.00, but holders are not anxious to move at these prices in view of news from abroad. Hops.-New are bought at 20 to 29c while holders of bright samples want 32 to 33c and a sale is reported at the former figure. Such prices are however regarded as too high, the English crop is not so poor as was supposed, and our brewers are pretty well supplied and will not buy in quantity, while there are probably more here than are wanted for local consumption. The crop in Canada, while not large, is of very fair average quality.

Wool.-Little or nothing doing, Pulled at 27c and Fleece at 30c were the prices of small lots sold.

-Our last business report from Halifax shows a quiet state of trade. Breadstuffs, of which 6,000 barrels had been received, were firm with an expected advance. Dry fish had again advanced with a large demand for Cuba. Herrings and Mackerel in good supply at fair prices. The Coal trade was looking up with a large demand for domestic uses. In provisions and agricultural produce there was no change. Sugar and Molasses were coming to hand in limited quantities from the West Indies.

THE CITY OF TORONTO Permanent Building & Savings Soc'y DIVIDEND NO. 5.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the paid-up Stock of this Society has this day been declared for the half-year ending 31st instant, and that the same will be payable at the Society's office, No. 38 Toronto street, on and after Wednesday, the first day of Novem-ber next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, GEO. E. WINGATE,

Secretary Treasurer.

Toronto, 9th October, 1876.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the matter of E. P. Roden, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned John Kerr, of the City of Toronto, official as ignee, have been appointed assimee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims be-fore me within one month. JOHN KERR.

Official Assignee.

Assignee.

Toronto, October 17, 1876.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the matter of Thomas Bell, an Insolvent. I, the undersigned John Kerr, of the city of Toronto, official assignee, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors arc requested to file their claims bematter. Creditors arc req fore me within one month. 10HN KERR.

Toronto, 10th October, 1876

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The only CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to Insurance against Accidents, and giving definite Bonus to the Policyholders.

This Company is not mixed up with Life, Fire, or any other class of Insurance. It is for

ACCIDENT INSURANCE alone, and can therefore transact the busi-

ness upon the most favourable terms, and a SECURE basis.

It is also the only Company including in its list of Stockholders many prominent Merchants and Capitalists in TORONTO and HAMILTON.

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Grant Bonds of Suretyship for Government, Bank, Rail-way, Municipal and all Officers, and Employes, holding positions of trust.

This Company has been specially approved by the Dominion and Local Governments and is the only one which has received the Government license for the Dominion .

It is not mixed up with any other business. The full Deposit of \$50,000 has been made with Gov-ernment. This is the only company that has made any

deposit for guarantee business. The capital and funds are solely for the security of hose who hold its bonds.

SIR A. T. GALT,

President. Vice-President.

IOHN RANKIN

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

MANAGER. EVANS & RIDDELL, Auditors.

COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICE. 103 St. Francois Xavier Street.

MONTREAL,

GENERAL AGENTS: Toronto-Alexander & Stark. Hamilton-Seneca Jones.

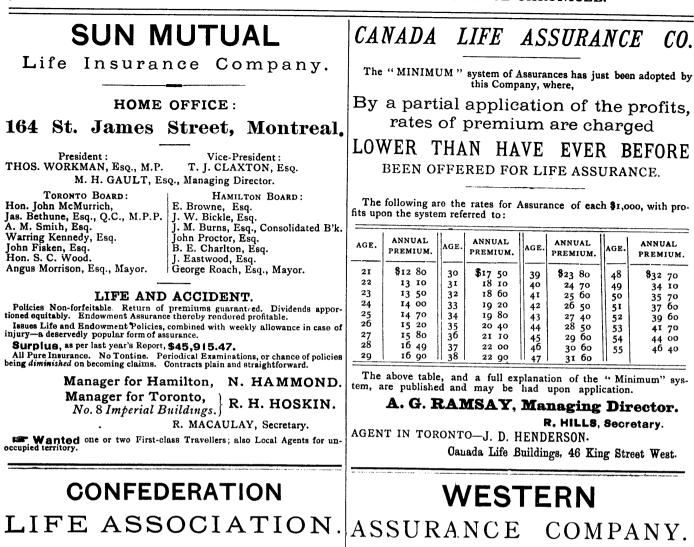
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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-OCT. 19, 1876.

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Chart as bing porce. C as bing porce. <thc as="" bing="" por<="" td=""><td>a</td><td>2 70 2 00</td><td>Arrow & Glamorgan.</td><td>4 20 4 12</td><td>Extra</td><td>5 25 5 35</td></thc>	a	2 70 2 00	Arrow & Glamorgan.	4 20 4 12	Extra	5 25 5 35
Declarge		2 50 2 60	Lead (at 4 months):		Spring wheat extra	5 05 5 10
Declarge	rh perkeg	0 03 0 04	Bar # 100 lbs	0 001 0 001	Superfine	4 20 4 25
Declarge	, per neg	0 45 0 48	Shot	. 0 07 0 071	Oatmeal	4 10 4 25
Mocha 6 35 0 60 Biasting Canada 3 50 0 00 0 att No. 2 1 0 8 1 0 8 0 80 0 74	oceries	1	Iron Wire (4 months):		Grain ; f.o.b.	3 00 3 25
Mocha 6 35 0 60 Biasting Canada 3 50 0 00 0 att No. 2 1 0 8 1 0 8 0 80 0 74	ava, 🍄 Ib	0 28 0 31	10. 0, 4 Dundle	2 30 2 40	Fall Wheat, No. I	. 1 18 1 20
Mocha 0 35 0 </td <td>Singapore</td> <td>0 20 0 28</td> <td>12,</td> <td>. 2 90 3 00</td> <td>" No. 2</td> <td>. I 15 I 17</td>	Singapore	0 20 0 28	12,	. 2 90 3 00	" No. 2	. I 15 I 17
Mocha 0 35 0 </td <td>Ceylon</td> <td>0 21 0 22</td> <td>Pomder</td> <td>3 00 3 50</td> <td>Spring Wheat, No. 1.</td> <td>. I IO I I2</td>	Ceylon	0 21 0 22	Pomder	3 00 3 50	Spring Wheat, No. 1.	. I IO I I2
0 0 0 0 0 23 0 28 0 0 27 29 29 27 30 28 0 0 10 0 23 0 28 0 <t< td=""><td>Mocha</td><td>0 35 0 00</td><td>Blasting Canada</td><td>. 3 50 0 00</td><td>" No. 2</td><td>I 08 I 10</td></t<>	Mocha	0 35 0 00	Blasting Canada	. 3 50 0 00	" No. 2	I 08 I 10
0 0 0 0 0 23 0 28 0 0 27 29 29 27 30 28 0 0 10 0 23 0 28 0 <t< td=""><td>Canso</td><td>0 00 0 00</td><td>FF " ·····</td><td>4 25 0 00</td><td>Barley, No. I</td><td></td></t<>	Canso	0 00 0 00	FF " ·····	4 25 0 00	Barley, No. I	
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	round	0 00 0 00	Blasting, English	. 0 00 0 00	" No. 2	. 0 74 0 75
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	' scaled	9 00 10 00	FF "loose	5 00 0 00	Provisions	0 75 0 76
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	ish	3 50 3 75	Pressed Spikes (4 months)] * *	Butter, choice, W Ib	0 10 0 20
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		3 25 3 50	Regular sizes, 100	4 50 6 00	" ordinary	. 0 16 0 18
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	🌮 112 lbs	5 50 5 75	Tin Plate (4 months :)	0 00 7 00	Pork, mess	0 09 0 12
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	aisina, Layer,'70	5 2 10 2 50	IC Coke	. 6 75 7 00	Bacon, long clear	0 10 0 11
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Sultanas	0 11 0 12	IC Charcoal	0 00 7 25	" Cumberland cu	1 0 9 0 10
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Valentias, old	1 0 07 0 07	IXX "	11 00 11 25	Hams, smoked	0 14 0 15
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	new do	0 06 0 07	Hides & Skins, 19 10.	6 75 7 00	Lard Canvassed	. 0 14 0 15
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	old	0 06 0 06	Green, No. I	10054000	Eggs	. 0 12 0 13
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	r Clayed, Ψ gall	0 48 0 50	"No.2	. 0 04 0 00	Hops	. 0 20 0 30
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	" Golden	0 52 0 55	Calfskins, green	. 0 08 C II	Lanow rendered	- 0 07 ± 0 00
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	" Ext. Golden	0 50 0 00	" cured	0 00 0 12		0 75 0 80
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Amber .	4 12 4 25	Sheepskins	0 80 0 00	Canadian	1 05 0 00
0 0 0 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 24 0 27 2 0 27 2 0 27 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3			Leather, @ 4 months		Wines, Liquors, etc	
a	wnole, 🖤 ID		opamen oore, isiquan	ty	Ale: English, pts	1 65 2 00
fine to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pm Dt 0 25 0 30 1 1 185 2 common to fine 0 1 <td>8</td> <td>10.00 1.00</td> <td>No No o</td> <td> 023 028</td> <td>Brandy: Hennessy's</td> <td>gi 2 75 3 c0</td>	8	10.00 1.00	No No o	023 028	Brandy: Hennessy's	gi 2 75 3 c0
fine to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pm Dt 0 25 0 30 1 1 185 2 common to fine 0 1 <td>ground</td> <td>. 0 25 0 3</td> <td>Slaughter, heavy</td> <td> 0 23 0 28</td> <td>Martell's</td> <td>2 80 3 00</td>	ground	. 0 25 0 3	Slaughter, heavy	0 23 0 28	Martell's	2 80 3 00
fine to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pm Dt 0 25 0 30 1 1 185 2 common to fine 0 1 <td>jamaica, root .</td> <td>0 21 0 27</td> <td>Do. light</td> <td> 0 22 0 25</td> <td>Martell's</td> <td>·· 9 50 9 75</td>	jamaica, root .	0 21 0 27	Do. light	0 22 0 25	Martell's	·· 9 50 9 75
inte to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pmi bill, 0 25 0 30 1 Benardle Cow, per ft 0 18 0 20 Wissy: GoodDerHam & Woers' Terms Cash Under 5 GoodDerHam & Woers' g, good to fine 0 45 0 60 60 0 75 Buff 0 19 0 21 GoodDerHam & Woers' Terms Cash Under 5 Forms Cash Under 5 son, com. to good. 0 35 60 9 75 Buff	Porto Rico, 🎔 I	10 08 0 08	Upper heavy	0 29 0 34	OtardDupuy&Co	" 0 00 0 00
inte to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pmi bill, 0 25 0 30 1 Benardle Cow, per ft 0 18 0 20 Wissy: GoodDerHam & Woers' Terms Cash Under 5 GoodDerHam & Woers' g, good to fine 0 45 0 60 60 0 75 Buff 0 19 0 21 GoodDerHam & Woers' Terms Cash Under 5 Forms Cash Under 5 son, com. to good. 0 35 60 9 75 Buff				0 34 0 36	Gin: De Kuvers 20 gel	8 00 8 50
inte to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pmi bill, 0 25 0 30 1 Benardle Cow, per ft 0 18 0 20 Wissy: GoodDerHam & Woers' Terms Cash Under 5 GoodDerHam & Woers' g, good to fine 0 45 0 60 60 0 75 Buff 0 19 0 21 GoodDerHam & Woers' Terms Cash Under 5 Forms Cash Under 5 son, com. to good. 0 35 60 9 75 Buff	Scotch refined ye	el. o o8t o o	English	0 70 0 90	" B. & D.	. 175 185
inte to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pmi bill, 0 25 0 30 1 Benardle Cow, per ft 0 18 0 20 Wissy: GoodDerHam & Woers' Terms Cash Under 5 GoodDerHam & Woers' g, good to fine 0 45 0 60 60 0 75 Buff 0 19 0 21 GoodDerHam & Woers' Terms Cash Under 5 Forms Cash Under 5 son, com. to good. 0 35 60 9 75 Buff	ushed	. 0 10 0 1	Hemlock Calf (30 to	35	green ca	sei 4 50 4 75
fine to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pm Dt 0 25 0 30 1 1 185 2 common to fine 0 1 <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>0 70 0 90</td> <td>Booth's Old Tom</td> <td>6 25 6 50</td>		1		0 70 0 90	Booth's Old Tom	6 25 6 50
fine to choicest 0 60 0 55 Splits, large, \$\Pm Dt 0 25 0 30 1 1 185 2 common to fine 0 1 <td>common to good</td> <td>d. 0 25 0 4</td> <td>S French Call</td> <td> I 20 I 40</td> <td>Rum: Jamaica 16 0. p</td> <td>2 25 2 40</td>	common to good	d. 0 25 0 4	S French Call	I 20 I 40	Rum: Jamaica 16 0. p	2 25 2 40
u & Souchong o 25 o 75 g, good to fine o 45 o 60 son, com. to good. o 29 o 38 m to choice	d.common to fr	000 06 ne 040 06	5 📔 Splits, large, 🍄 Ib	0 25 0 3	Demerara "	1 85 2 00
g. good to fine 0 45 0 60 Patent	u & Souchong.	0 25 07	5 Enamelled Cow ner		GOODERHAM & WOR	T8'
indext of inest. 0 43 0 30 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 30 1 00 0 30 1 00 0 30 1 00 0 30 1 00 0 30 1 00 0 30 1 00 0 30 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 30 1 00 0 30 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 30 1 00 1 0	g, good to fine	. 0 45 0 6	0 Patent	0 20 21	bris. nett.: & to to be	5
intert of finest. 0 43 0 50 0 80 0 0 7 0 60 0 80 intert of finest. 0 30 0 80 0 0 0 80 0	m to choice	0 40 0 5	5 Buff	0 14 0 16	2 p.c. off; 10 brls. a	ind
intert of finest. 0 43 0 50 0 80 0 0 7 0 60 0 80 intert of finest. 0 30 0 80 0 0 0 80 0	choice	0 60 0 7	5 Russetts, light	0 25 0 3	over, 5 p.c. off.	
ial 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 </td <td>med. to fine</td> <td>u 035 04 0 045 05</td> <td>8 Sumac.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>its Bond. Pai</td>	med. to fine	u 035 04 0 045 05	8 Sumac.			its Bond. Pai
ial	fine to fines	st. 0 60 0 8	U [] Degras	0 00 0 00	ι <u>πιεοποι</u> , σ <u></u> υ.ρ. ψ Ι. μ	san 0 50 2 1
is & 108 0 43 0 45 0 1 1 0 1 0 50 0 55 Family Proof Whisky" 0 32 1 0 32 1 0 1 0 1 0 32 1 0 33 1 0 30 1 0 30 1 0 30 1 0 30 1 0 30 1 0 0 30 <t< td=""><td></td><td> 0 30 0 8</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>" so "</td><td>0 57 2 1</td></t<>		0 30 0 8	0		" so "	0 57 2 1
is & 108 0 43 0 45 0 1 1 0 1 0 50 0 55 Family Proof Whisky" 0 32 1 0 32 1 0 1 0 1 0 32 1 0 33 1 0 30 1 0 30 1 0 30 1 0 30 1 0 30 1 0 0 30 <t< td=""><td>—Manufacture</td><td>a:</td><td>Cod Oil</td><td> 0 70 0 7</td><td>5" 25 u.p. "</td><td></td></t<>	—Manufacture	a:	Cod Oil	0 70 0 7	5" 25 u.p. "	
	58 & 108	048 04	Straits Uil	0 50 0 5	FamilyProof Whisky	0 32 1 0
			Lard extra		" Rve "	" 0 32 1 0
	tsorts, gd. to fir	ne.]060 06	5 " No.2	0 85 0 0	o "Toddy "	" 0 30 I 0
	··· choice.	070 08	Stocks, mach	0 50 0 5	5 Malt "	" 0 30 I 0
	ardware		Linseed raw	08.045 00	Old Rye, 5 years old	0 024 0 8
0 22 0 20 Machinery 0 30 0 40 Fleece, D	ir months):		boiled	0 59 0 6	VII WY001.	
Mrunac	., ₩ 10	0 22 0 2		0 30 0 4	o Fleece, B	0 28 0 3
			- 11	i i	ML.RHOG	'0 24 0 2



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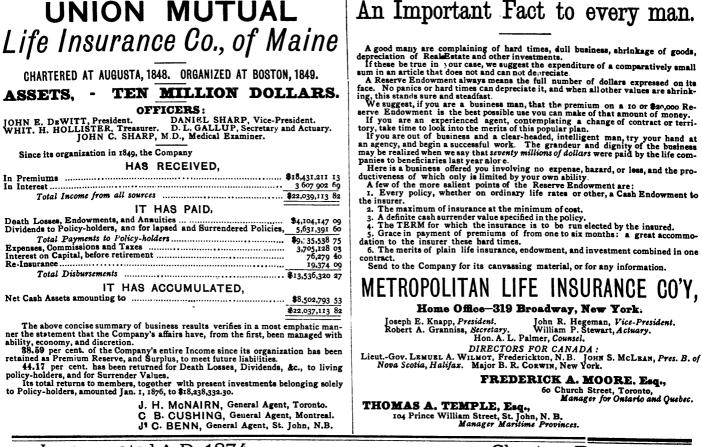
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Head Office:-20 Peter Street, Quebec.	OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.	 Head Office, Edinburgh, Scotland
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Authorized Capital		vanced on their security, and every opportunity given t keep them in torce.
ubscribed do 2,300,000	FIRE.	Accumulated Fund, over Twenty-three Millions.
aid up Capital	All ordinary risks insured on the most favorable terms and losses paid immediately on being established.	Annual Revenue, \$3,600,000, or nearly \$10,000 a day. Claims paid t · CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS OVER \$750
Do. do. (Life) 50,000	LIFE.	000. A list may be obtained on application.
otal Revenue, Fire Premiums, & Interest 223,775	The Security of a British Company offered.	W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Montrea
Cotal Losses 63,528	A. MACKENZIE FORBES,	TORONTO, Office-26 Wellington St. East, L. W. FULTON, Agent and Inspector of Agencies.
nvested Funds	H. J. MUDGE,	
Cash in hand and Deposit 49,193 Other Assets 49,888	Montreal,	IMPERIAL
Total Assets	Chief Agents for Canada. WM. ROWLAND,	Fire Insurance Company of London.
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ions of property. Claims promptly settled on proof of loss. Agencies	a General Insurance business. Has been twenty-two years in operation.	THE NIAGARA DISTRICT
with local boards of directors established in the principal ities throughout the Dominion.	THOMAS STOCK, President. RICHARD P. STREET, Secretary	MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
		The Oldest Mutual in the Dominion.
THE ONTARIO MUTUAL	HASTINGS MUTUAL	Established 1836.
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onfined to the Province of Ontario; its rates of Assu-	Having raised a Guarantee Capital, now cover all classes	ST. CATHARINES, ONT. Premium Notes, \$200,000.
ance are self-sustaining, yet lower than others on the	of risks. Applications for agencies are solicited from qualified persons in all places not represented in Ontario.	THEO. MACK, M.D., President.
dvantages go to the benefit of Policy-holders. Dividends declared yearly after Policies are three years	JAMES H. PECK,	J. DOUGLAS, Mayor of St. Catharines, Vice-President
14	Secretary.	THOS. H. GRAYDON, Inspector. HENRY M. GILES, Secretary-Treasurer.
WM HENDRY, Manager, Waterloo, Op	Belleville, July 17, 1875.	
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Brown Brothers,	Insumanasa adalast Fina	Mutual Fire Insurance Company
CCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS	Insurances against Fire	HEAD OFFICE
Stationers, Book-Binders, etc., 66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto Ontario	ACCEPTED AT THE ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM.	ESTABLISHED 1862
A CCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE	In the Life Department	THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS DIVI ded into three separate and distinct branches, the
A Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order of the est materials and for style, durability and cheapness	Mod rate Rates of Premium, and special schemes	VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES, Each Branch paying its own losses and its just propor
nsurpassed.	adapted to meet the various contingencies connected with	tion of the Managing expenses of the Company.
A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery onstantly on hand. 3-ly	this department. The next DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS will take	C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres J. HUGHES, Inspector.
TORONTO	place at 31st December, 1880. All policies on the Par-	
	1876, will, in terms of the Rules of the Company, rank in that Division for Five Years' Bonus.	The Ontario Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
FUEL ASSOCIATION	MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,	HEAD OFFICELondon, ONT.
	General Agents,	

G. & J. KEITH, Proprietors.

Offices-124 King St. East. and No. 1 Union Block, Toronto Street.

Coal of all kinds always on hand. City orders prompt-ly delivered. Orders from country dealers will receive prompt attention. Quotations given on application. 26 Wellington Street Yard-Esplanade St. near Nipissing station.

26 Wellington Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM EWING, INSPECTOR,

72 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents. ANDREW McCORMICK, President

THIS COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED FOR THE Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.

JOHN SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMP'Y.	TANIEL STEWART Avimer Ont Banking and	ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y
INSURANCE COMP'Y.	ANIEL SIEWARI, Ayiner, Ont. Danking und	
FIRE LIFE GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT	made, &c., &c.	OF LIVERPOOL & LONDON-FIRE AND LIFE. Liability of Shareholders unlimited.
TING MILLY COLLEGE	C CORNEIL, Agent for Royal Canadian, Hartford,	CAPITAL
Capital Two Million Dollars-\$103.000 De-	ual Life Asso. & Accident Ins. Co's., Lindsay. Unt.	ANNUAL INCOME 5,000,000
posited with the Dominion Government.	H. P. & A. AN DREW, District Agt's for Metropolitan Plate Glass Co., Canadian Mut. Fir: Ins. Co. & Gen'l Com. Ag't, 26 delaide S. East, up-stairs, Toronto. J. McKIBBIN, Life Insurance and Real Estate	HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA-MONTREAL. Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.
HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL	lected. Money to loan and invested. Lindsay, Ont.	Life Assurances granted in all the most approved form H. L. ROUTH, W. TATLEY,
DIRECTORS: Sir Hugh Allan, President. Adolphe Roy, Vice-Pres.	DAVID JACKSON, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Agent, Durham, Ont.	Chief Agents TORONTO OFFICE - Royal Insurance Bdgs., Yonge St.
N. B. Corse. Andrew Allan. Henry Lyman. J. L. Cassidy. Robert Anderson.	J. C. NORSWORTHY, General Fire Insurance Mercial Union; and Imp rial of London, England; Tra- velers' Life & Accident, Ingersoll, Ont.	F. H. HEWARD, Agent.
EDWARD STARK, Manager Life, Guarantee and Accident Department.	GEORGE FJEWELL, Accountant & Fire, Life, Ma- rine, and Accident Insurance Agent, Office-No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ont.	PROVINCIAL Insurance Company of Canada.
JOHN HUTCHISON, Manager of Fire Department.	F. B. BEDDOME, Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Ins. Agent and Adjuster, Albion Buildings, London,	FOR FIRB AND MARINE INSURANCE.
ARCH'D McGOUN, Secretary-Treasurer.	Ont. None but the most reliable Companies represented.	HEAD OFFICE TORONTO STREET TORONTO ONT
Fire risks taken at equitable rates based upon their re spective merits. All claims promptly and liberal	Money to Loan and invest. Collections made Stratford.	PRESIDFNT: The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D. C. L., Q.C., M.P.
Settled TORONTO BNANCH-No. 52 Adelaide St. East, Toront	JAMES TROUT, Agent for Royal Canadian, Fire and Marine; Isolated Risk and Confederation Life Ins.	VICE-PRESIDENT:
A. T. McCORD JR. & CO., General Agen	TAMES DEAN, General Insurance Agency for	OTHER DIRECTORS: D. McKay, Esq., Toronto. C. J. MacDonell, Esq., To- ronto. K. C. MacDonell, Esq., To- Merchants' B'k, Toronto
THE LONDON Life Insurance Company	J. E. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent & Stock Broker. Agent for the Guardian Ass. Co., Agricultural Mut, Ass. Co., Waterloo Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 24 Adelaide St.	R. McMaster, Esq., of A. John Smith, I oronto. R. McMaster & Bro., To- ronto. Jr. Brouse, Prescett.
OF LONDON, ONT. Licensed by the Ontario Legislature, deposits with the	JAMES H. PECK, Agent for Lancashire, Ætna, and Andes Fire Insu ance Companies, also Se and Treas,	
Government \$25,000. Issues Life endowment and Accident Policies, all of t most desirable forms.	chants, Agent for the Liv. and Lon, and Globe	Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all description
Joseph Jeffery. Esq., President.	and Marine Ins. Co's, Ottawa	tion of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable
WM. MARDON, Manager & Secreta	THOS. MILLER, Official Assignce, Accountant Insurance—Fire and Life—and Real Estate Agent Debts Collected. Money to Loan and Invested Stratford, Ont.	ARTHOR HARVET, Manager.
PHCENIX Fire Insurance Company, of London.	KERR & ANDERSON, Official Assignces and Accountants. Money to loan on Real Estate, Mortagages bought. Office, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto.	- FOR
BSTABLISHED IN 1782. A GENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 18 Unlimited liability of all the Stockholders, a	nd pames through the whole of the Ottawa valley, Ottawa.	-
arge Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., General Agents for Canada,	C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agen and London. St. John, N.B. 22	Mutual Fire Insurance Company have opened a Water- Works Branch for the exclusive purpose of insuring pro-
310, St. Paul Street, Montre JAMES DAVISON, Manager.	al. ROBERT MARSHALL, Fire and Marine Insur ance Agent, Broker, Notary Public, &c., St. John New Brunswick, Canada.	", cities having similar facilities for extinguishing fire.
Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society,	S. E. GREGORY, Agent for Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Montreal Assurance Co., and General Commen- cial Agent, Hamilton.	r- vexatious clauses of the old Mutual Insurance law have been entirely removed. No lien or real estate no lie
Established 1840. Head Office for the Dominion of Canada: City Bank Chambers,	OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent and Gommissio Merchant, Telegraph Building, (basement) No.25 S Peter street, Quebec.	even, is necessary, but a simple "undertaking" to para
III DANK CHAMOUTS, 101 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREA DIRECTORS: The Hon. John Hamilton. Duncan MacDonald, I	Canada Office Adelaide street Toronto	fe heretoiorefelt by them.
Robert Simms, Esq. FREDERICK STANCLIFFE, Resident Secret	J D. PRINGLE, Agent for North British and Me	r above class, on receiving the "under taking" of the in e; sured for four times the usual annual rate, and wi collect thereupon a first nawment of an under taking with
JOHN LOW, (Member of the Stock Exchange)	G. W. GIRDLESTONE, Fire, Life, Marine, Acc dent and Stock Insurance Agent, Windsor Ontari Very best Corapanies represented.	 assess thereon at the rate of 20 per cent per annuoully and on the periods of six, eighteen, and thirty months respectively from the date of each policy, and for no larger sur unless required to pay extra losses occurring within the set of the period.
STOCK & SHARE BROKE	THER MCCALLIN Americante Land	said Branch.
14 HOSPITAL ST., Montreal.	R. & H. O'HARA, Agents for Western, Hartfor Quebec, Hand-in Hand, and Isolated Risk Fire In Cos., Travelers' and Can. Life Ins. Cos. Bowmanville, Or	

THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

Insurance.	Insurance.	1 t aanna a
THE GORE DISTRICT	JANUARY 1, 1876.	Insurance,
Mutual Fire Insurance Company	Connecticut Mutual	BRITON
INCORPORATED JUNE 18, 1836, Undertakes the Insurance of all descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire.		Life Association,
Its operations are, and invariably have been, restricted to the Province of Ontario. By never permitting its lines of insurance in any lo- cality to exceed a safe limit—by a determination not to compete "for risks at constantly diminishing rates," and by a steady adherence to a sound tarifi, it has been en-	JAS. GOODWIN, President. JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary. JOHN M. TAYLOR, Assistant Sec. Thirtieth Annual Statement.	Capital Half a Million Sterling. PAID UP \$50,000 Stg. Deposited with Dominion Government for the Special
abled TO MEET ITS ENGAGEMENTS as they have matured; while the cost of insuring with it	Net assets, January 1, 1875	Security of Canadian Assurers \$50,000 TO BE INCREASED TO \$100,000.
has ranged from sizteen to twenty cents in the dollar less than what it would have cost in a proprietary com- pany. And similar results may hereafter with confidence be anticipated: for the Company continues to receive that careful attention and cautious management which have characterized its transactions for so many years.	DISBURSED IN 1875. TO POLICY-HOLDERS: For claims by death and ma- tured endowments	CANADA BRANCH, . MONTREAL. JAS, B. M. CHIPMAN, Chief Offices: 429 Strand, London. Manager
THOS. M · SIMONS, Secretary-Treasurer. Galt, Aug. 29, 1876.	holders	Toronto Office-17 Wellington St. W., Second Flat, Federal Bank Buildings. GEORGE J. MACQUIRE,
The Mercantile	BARENSES: Commission to Agents Rest and a second	Local Agent & Inspector of Agencies.
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.	Commission to Agents \$328,740 55 Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed on salary	Liverpool and London and Globe
Incorporated by Act of Ontario Legislature.	salary Medical Examiners' fees 19,700 00 Printing, Stationery, Adver- tising, Pos'ge, Exch'ge &c 113,505 88	Insusance Company. Capital\$10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE	\$741,382 08 Taxes,	Funds Invested in Canada
J. W. Walden, M.D., Waterloo. John Shuh, Waterloo. J. B. Hughes, Waterloo.	Balance Net Assets, December 31, SCHEDULE OF ASSETS \$41,462,065 53	CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Cyrus Bowers, Berlin. Henry F. J. Jackson, Berlin. Robert Melvin, Guelph. William Robinson, Galt.	Loans upon stocks and bonds	Hon. HENRY STARNES, Chairman. THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman. ALEX. HINCKS, Esq. SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.
Officers: - J. E. Bowman, M. P. President; J. W. Walden, M. D. Vice-President; P. H. Sims, Secretary. Insurances granted on all descriptions of property	Cost of City Bonds	THEODORE HART, Esq. G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.
against loss or damage by fire, at current rates. Agencies will be opened at the principal towns in Ont.	Cost of Bank Stock 435,000 00 Cost of Railroad Stock 80,205 00 Cost of Railroad Stock 26,000 00	Medical Referee- DUNCAN C. MACALLUM, Esq., M.D. Standing Counsel-FRED. GRIFFIN, Esq., Q.C.
The Manufacturers & Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.	Cash in Bank, at interest I,070.803 79 Cash in Company's office 6,684 78 Balance due from agents, secured 79,180 45 Bills receivable 4,876 40	MERCANTILE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST CURRENT BATES.
<u> </u>	ADD: Interest accrued and due \$1,617,060 07	Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms.
D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq.—PRESIDENT. J. T. MIDDLETON. Esq.—VICE-PRESIDENT. ALPHEUS BEAMER, Man. Dir. & Adjuster.	Rents accrued	LIVE POLICIES are issued at rates as low as are consis- tent with the security offered. Liberal Surrender values. Claims payable one month after proof of death.
H. T. CRAWFORD, SecTreas. Head Office—Hamilton.	Net prems. in course of col'n. 6,050 28 Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums 34,265 93 2,032,585 39	G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for the Dominion, Montreal
A Directorate composed of prominent manufacturers and merchants and a complete copy of the application and Diagram returned with the policy.	Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1875 LIABILITIES: Amount required to re-in- sure all outstanding poli-	THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW—INSURANCE CHRONICLE
PRINGLE & SCOTT, Agents, Office, Colborne St, cor. Leader Lane.	cics, net assuming 4 per cent. interest	DEVOTED TO
CANADIAN MUTUAL	All other Habilities 798,142 00 \$39,489,799 00 Surplus, December 31, 1875 Increase of assets during 1875 \$4,004,851 92	Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Railways Mining, Public Companies, Invest- ments, and Joint Stock En- terprise.
Insu r ance Company.	Ratio of expense of management to re- ceipts in 1875	ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.	VICTORIA MUTUAL	SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
AVAILABLE ASSETS, 31ST DEC., 1875, \$262,763.	FIRE INSURARCE COMPANY OF CANADA Hamilton Branch Within range of Hydrants in Hamilton.	CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS\$a a year. BRITISH "100. stg. a year AMERICAN "\$3 U.S. cy. Canadian Postage pre-paid on Foreign Subscriptions.
Lowest rates on all classes of property. Three year policies issued on the popular mutual sys-	Water-Works Branch: Within range of Hydrants in any locality having efficient water-works.	Book and Job Printing.
tem JOHN BARRY, B. E. CHARLTON, President. Vice-President	General Branch : Farm and other non-hasardous property only. One branch not liable for debts or obligations of the	Having extended our premises and fitted up a Job Department, we are in a position to fill all orders intrusted to us with neatness and punctu lity.
E. HILTON, Secretary	others. GEO. H. MILLS, President. W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.	Office-No. 64 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario
H. P. & A. ANDRBW, Agents for Toronto, 26 Adelaide Street East, up stairs.	HEAD OFFICE	EDW. TROUT, Business Manager.

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