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MONETARY IMES TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-



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The Chartered Banks,	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL.		
ESTABLISHED IN 1818. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$12,000,000	DDITICIT NODTH INTERACT	MERCHANT'S BANK
CAPITAL PAID-UP, II,988,700	Incontonated by Devel of	
Head Office, Montreal.		Capital \$9,000,000
	PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.	Head Office, Montreal.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. GEORGE STEPHEN, Eso. President. G. W. CAMPB#LL, Eso., M.D. Vice-President. Hon. Thos. Ryan. Hon. Donald A. Smith. Pater Pedinath Reg. Sin A T. Goth K. C. M. C.	London Office-3 Clements Lane, LombardSt. E.C.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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and; The London & Westminster Bank: The Union Bank of London, Liverpool, The Bank of	Teronto, Renfrew Halifax, N S. Teronto, Montreal, Victoria, B.C.	Ingersoll. St. John's, Que. St. Thomas., St. Hyscinthe. Stratford. Sorel.
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Boston, The Merchants National Bank. Buffalo, The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank. San Fran- cisco, The Bank of British Columbia.	LONDON BANEBRSThe Bank of England; Messrs.	Agents in Great Britain.—London, Merchants Bank Canada, 32 Lombard Street. London Committee—Sir William L.W. Baynes Bart Hugh Edmosters Most
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Build of How Dealand, India, Ontila, Japan, Australia	of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London	Bank, The Bank of Scotland.
-Oriental Bank Corporation. (Issue Cir ula, Notes and Letters of Credit for Travel- lers, available in all parts of the world.)	of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colo- nial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnaia.	Agents in New YorkW.J. Iugram and James Goldie, 62 Wall Street. Banks in New YorkThe National Bank of the Re-
The Canadian		public.
	CONSOLIDATED BANK	
BANK OF COMMERCE.	CAPITAL, \$4,000,000.	BANK OF TORONTO,
Head Office, Toronto.	Head Office, Montreal, Que.	CANADA.
Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000	DIRECTORS.	Paid up Capital\$2,000,000 Reserve Fund
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Barrie, Hamilton, Simcoe, Brantford, London, Stratford, Cayuga, Lucan, Stratfory,	BRANCHES -Chaboilles Severe Menterel - 1 - 1	BRANCHES:
Chatnam, Montreal, Thoroid, Collingwood, Orangeville, Toronto,	Ber in, Belleville, Chatham, Clinton, Galt, Hamilton, Norwich, Newmarket, New Hamburg, Seaforth, St. Catharing Shashcoka Wandowski St.	MONTREAL
Dandas, Ottawa, Trentos, Galt, Paisley, Walkerton, Goderich, Peterboro', Windsor,	Catharines, Sherbrooke, Woodstock, Wingham, Toronto, and Yonge Street, Toronto.	COBOURGJOS. HENDERSON, " PORT HOPBW. R WADSWORTH, "
Guelph, St. Catharines, Woodstock.	Great Britain-Alliance Bank (Limited) London M	BARRE
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East	(Ireland) and Branches. Ulster Banking Company, Bel-	Foreign Agents-London-The City Bank. New York
Collections made on the most formatil	United States - Smithers & Watson, New York. National Park Bank, New York, Bank of the Benublic North	-The National Bank of Commerce; Messre. Smithers & Watson.
BANEPPE	TUIL AUGEL FERDORY & CO. BOSTON Remains and	Drafts on New York in Gold and Currency bought and sold. The Bank receives money on deposit, and allows
New York-The American Exchange National Bank		Interest according to agreement. Interest allowed on current cash accounts.
London England Bank of Scotland.		Letters of credit issued available in Great Britain, the West Indies, China and Japan.

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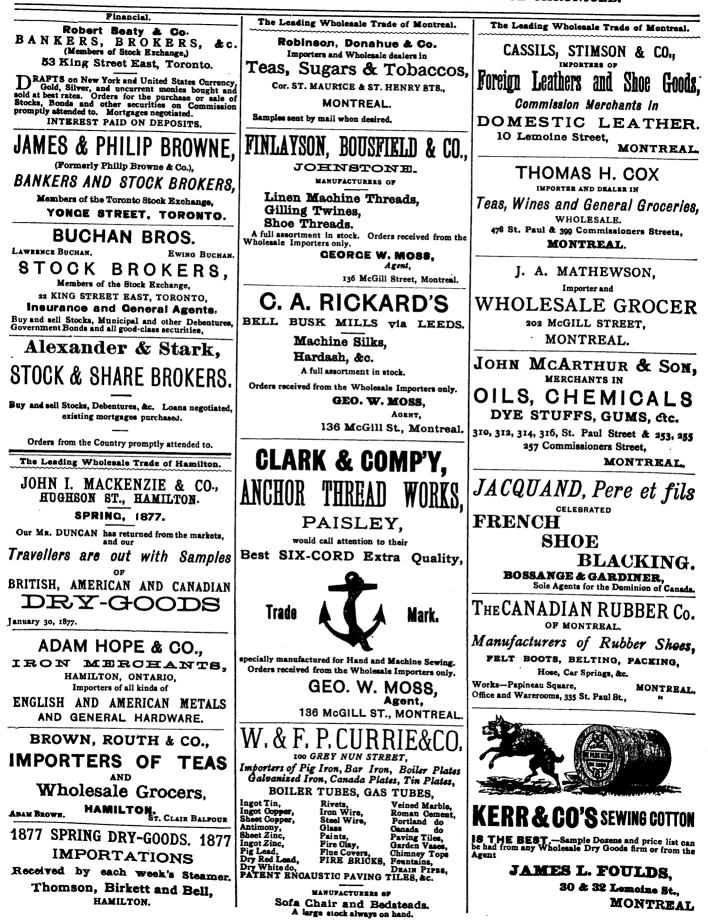
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The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, &c..

MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES & WOODEN WARE

of every description.

91 to 97 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL.

56 & 58 Front Street West,

TORONTO.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. Wholesale Only.

FOR BUILDERS' HARDWARE. GENERAL HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Electro-plated Goods, Small Wares and Stationery, Earthenware, China, Glassware, SEE SAMPLES AT

THOMSON AND BURNS 18 & 20 Front St. West, Toronto. The Toronto Tweed Co.

SPRING.

We are now showing the

1877.

Largest and most Varied Stock IN THE DOMINION. Buyers visiting the market would do well to call and examine our goods. Orders by letter promptly attended to by one of the firm. Samples forwarded at once on application. Hird, Fyfe, Ross & Co. 14 Front St. East.

THE suspension is reported of D. H. Lincoln, President of the Board of Trade of Chicago.

THE Tobacco factory of W. C. MacDonald in Montreal employs eleven hundred hands. The total area of its several floors is five and three eighths acres.

THE Quebec Harbour Commissioners protest, in the shipping interest of that City, against the acceptance of any of the tenders for Works projected in the St. Charles River. The main reason is their excessive cost, and the fact that their income is not sufficient to meet interest. Mr. Henry Fry has resigned from the Commission.

It is said that Messrs. Clark and Messrs. Coats, the great thread manufacturers in Scotland, expend each from £3,000 to £5,000 annually in lithographic cards and calendars. These are good specimens of art too, being produced by the best bouses in Paris and London. We have lately seen a tasteful calendar issued by Messrs. E. James & Sons, of Plymouth, makers of black lead and ball blue. It represents a pair of setters upon a highland moor, and is a handsome enough chromo for a dining room.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued against Wm. Murray, of St. Brigide, who at one time was in a prosperous way of business. While fortune smiled on him, he invested his surplue funds and a good deal more in unproductive real estate, but alas ! his dreams have turned out quite contrary. Last fall he was granted an extension of twelve months, but this was only postponing the evil day. His estate does not show badly, but to realize it will necessarily have to be sacrificed.

MR. THOS. MARKS, of Prince Arthur's Landing, who made a nine days' journey with dogsleighs to reach Duluth, reports business at the MCMURRAY & FULLER. Manufacturers and Wholesale dealers in WOODENWARE. &c.. WASHBOARDS, CLOTHES PINS MATCHES, TUBS. BRUSHES CORDAGE, BROOMS, TWINES. ₽c. årc. 8-0 31 FRONT STREET EAST. Exclusive Agents for the C. C. & Manufacturing Co's Woodenware, Brooms, &c.

Landing brisk, and an early opening of navigation expected. There is scarcely any ice in Lake Superior, while in Thunder Bay it nas entirely disappeared.

A HANDSOME young hair dresser in Charlottetown, Mr. Charles Otto Winkler, refreshes his customers' heads with stimulants in one part of the building, and their stomachs in another. The first department is a cash one, but the other appears to be "run" on credit, as the proprietor now advertises the names of persons in Truro, Halifax, &c., who owe him from \$1.00 to \$4.00 for "liquors, &c."

IT will be remembered that Mr. Benjamin Killam, the assignee of the large Yarmouth firm of Young, Kinney & Corning, disappeared some months ago, having in his possession a large sum. It is now stated that his sureties recently have handed to Mr. Rowley, who is winding up the estate, a cheque for seventeen thousand dollars, to cover the amount found missing under Mr. K.'s administration.

ALDERMAN Jos. Brunet, of Montreal, a contractor and brick maker, has assigned, with liabilities estimated at about \$150,000. For some time past he found it no easy task to so finance as to make both ends meet, and received assistance in various shapes from his friends. He is a heavy owner of real estate, purchased a few years ago at fancy prices entirely on speculation. He was like many others in those days who felt themselves wealthy from the handsome fortunes to be realized from their property.

ONE of the old merchants of Montreal, Mr. Henry Thomas, died last week. The deceased gentleman was long the head of the firm of Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co. Dry Goods merchants, he had been a director of the Bank of Montreal, and was at the time of his death President of the Montreal City Gas Co.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Thomas Walls & Sons. To Merchant Tailors :

GENTLEMEN,-Our Woollen and Tailors' Trimmings Department is now complete. We can show you a large, varied and choice selection of beautiful goods, in the newest designs, in Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Buitings and Worsted Coatings. In this latter line we can offer you special value. Our stock of Broads and Narrows, in West of England Goods in black, blues, Ox-fords and Cambridge, is well assorted. In this depart-ment you can obtain all you require for your business. Ib our Staple Department we can offer Dry Goods Merchants some good lots very low, in English and American Prints, Cottons, Shirtings, Towellings, &c. In our Shawl and Sik Departments we have some good large lots, well worth the attention of Jobbers and Wholesale Buyers. Terms Liberal to Good Men. GENTLEMEN,-Our Woollen and Tailors' Trimmings

Terms Liberal to Good Men

Macnab, Marsh & Coen,

WHOLESALR

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

5 Front Street East.

TORONTO.

MR. G. H. DOBSON, of Sydney, the active agent for Cape Breton coal interests, has contracted to deliver three thousand tons of coal, for the Ottawa gas works, equal to English, at \$5.75 per ton. This gentleman stated yesterday, in his evidence before the coal committee, that Canada's annual consumption of coal was 1,500,000 tons.

THE case of Mr. George Harding, the well known plumber of this city, who has been forced to make a settlement with his creditors at sixty cents in the dollar, presents some features which go to explain his embarrassment. For example, he had in 1871 contracted for the plumbing work of the Central Prison, but the commencement of that building was delayed till 1873, and in the interval the price of lead pipe had nearly trebled. The result of this was that he lost \$5,000 by the eontract.

THE Starr Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of Acme Skates, held its annual meeting of shareholders on the 28th ult. in Halitax. The profits for last year were sufficient to pay off the deficiency of 1875 on old stock, and a dividend of 10 per cent. on preferred stock ; in addition to which it was resolved to declare two per cent. dividend to the holders of old capital stock. This result was regarded a satisfactory one, considering that the year had been an unfavourable one for the sale of skates.

THERE is, in the weekly lists of business changes, a larger proportion than usual of people going out of business, and of dissolutions of partnership. Among the former are announced the names of Alex. Graham, Shoes, Aurora; Alex, Watson, harness, Mooretown; J. & I. Black, hardware, Newmarket; W. F. Gallagher & Co., Portland; Andrew Lackey, G. S., South Monaghan; Wm. Smellie, grocer, Yorkville. These are stated to have sold out, which, how-

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1877.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.	The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.	The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.		
WM. B. HAMILTON, (Late CHILDS & HAMILTON),	SESSIONS COOPER & SMITH, MANUPACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND HOLESALE DEALERS IN	G. B. SMITH & HENDERSON,		
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS	Boots and Shoes,	WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,		
BOOTS & SHOES,	36,38 & 40 FRONT STREET WEST,	TORONTO,		
15 & 17 FRONT STREET EAST,	Toronto, Ontario.	Are now opening goods every day that have been re- ordered by Cable in the following lines Woollens, Tailors' Trimmings, Hosiery and		
TORONTO, ONT.	JAS. COOPER. J. C. SMITH.			
Established A.D. 1840. Feed the land and it will feed you.	Old Valencia Raisins	Gloves, Ladies and Gents Furnishings, BLACK AND COLOURED LUSTRES.		
Lamb's super-phosphate of Lime, \$30 per ton Fine Bone Dust 30 '' hinch '' - 25 '' hinch '' - 20 ''	OLD VALENCIA RAISINS.	They will open to-morrow another lot of those Cheap American Ducks		
The first Bone Mill in Canada was erected by PETER R. LAMB, for which he was awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition 1852.		And new styles in Prints.		
Send for a Circular SI USUAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.	3,000 boxes prime.	CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,		
PETER R. LAMB & CO., TORONTO, ONT.		TEA IMPORTERS,		
ever, implies that there must have been a buyer; and as the cases are but rare in which people		GENERAL MERCHANTS		

is are but rare in which people JAO DHIFFDO & CO already in business buy the stocks of those who retire, we cannot look upon it that the number of traders is lessened by these changes. E. B. Borland, drugs, Fenelon Falls, has, however, gone out of business; Richard Lake, of Picton, hotel keeper, left, and A. M. Darley, grocer, of Bowmanville has "cleared out." Joseph Dandy, hotel, Oshawa, is about to be; and R. Court, confectioner, Stratford, has been sold out. Assignments have been made by D. & W, Collins, of Kincardine, general dealers; McKiever & Hogan, of Peterboro, grocers; John Martin, of Teeswater, saw miller, J. E. Johnston, of Toronto, coal dealer, who is to be tried for obtaining money falsely; Louis Raymond, of Beauharnois, baker; Neil Rankin, of Charlottetown, and Richard Hunt, of Summerside, commission merchants.

WE give below a verbatim copy of a circular lately received by a Hamilton house from a New York dealer, whose cordial and original epistolary style is almost enough to provoke an order from a good natured customer.

New York, March 30th, 1877. GENTS .- In the presence of missing your patronizing hand for some considerable time, I write, in the spirit of anxiety, to remind you that I have strong hopes that I am not out of your kind recollection, reciprocal treatment to you for a continuance of your past kindness. Truly yours.

When you are in want please order or write for prices.

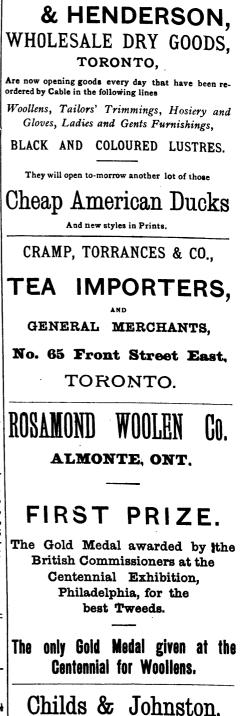
OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Of the new wells reported March 20th, the Vanalstine & Baker yields 'between 40 and 50 brls.; the James Lawson well is said to be 30 brls. Mr. Calahan's is a fair well, and the last PETROLIA, April 3, 1877.

reliable information of Mr. Englehart's large well places it between 150 and 200 brls. per A Mr. Crocker, who was enterprising dav. enough to develope in Oil Springs, has not been successful so far, but is still determined to drill. Developing appears to be quite the rage now both at Petrolia and Oil Springs; the cost of putting down being only about one quarter what it used to be. The time occupied formerly was between one and three months; it now takes between four and ten days, and a well 480 feet deep has been drilled in three and a half The shipments from 20th March to 28th days. are as follows :- Crude, 5,860 brls.; distillate, 900 brls.; refined, 50 brls. Markets, April 1, Petrolia, Ont. : Crude, \$1.25 per brl.; refined, 12c (wine); New York refined, 17c (wine); London, Eng., 1s. (Imp. gal.) Business gener-ally flat, but a good trade is opening in shipping tar to the United States.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL. 4 o'clock, April -, 1877. Total Transact'ns in Week. Point Week ighest Buyers. Sellers. STOCKS. E g 163 101 91 Montreal..... 1591 80 84 166 160 170 101 92 91 109 1722 355 735 1182 Ontario Consolidated 100 91 Peoples Molsons 107 168 341 73 117 431 71 Toronto Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants 34 72 34 **\$**2 1530 73 Merchants Commerce Metropolitan Maritime 50 72 91 15 76 108 Union Montreal Tel. 105 108 108 2722 Dominion Telegraph 148 85 1483 85 147 125 528 147 85 90 75 90 108 1001 109 109 1043 105



Manufacturers and Importers of

BOOTS & SHOES, **B1** Yonge Street, **ITORONTO.**

Wyld & Darling Bros.

Our WORSTED COATINGS

And all other Popular Lines of Imported Woollens Are pronounced by Independent Buyers to be UN-SURPASSED in any Market for Variety of Design.

> Excellence in Value and General Adaptability -**REQUIREMENTS OF**

"THE TRADE."

Wyld & Darling Bros., TORONTO.

Тне MONETARY TIMES. AND 1RADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY APRIL, 6 1877

INCIDENTAL PROTECTION.

"You are well aware," says Mr. Mills in a letter addressed to Sir Alexander Galt, "that financial reform in England for half a century was simply a war upon a system of incidental Protection." "You know that Huskisson, Villiers, Poulett Thompson. Cobden, Peel, Gladstone, Lowe, and other financial reformers, for a period of nearly fifty years, made war upon this very system, which you, to a limited extent, would introduce into Canada." Whatever side any one may be disposed to take in this controversy, it is essential that there should be no mistake about the facts. Mr. Mills' assertion that, for a period of nearly half a century, the financial reformers of England fought against a system of incidental, not open and avowed, protection, is inaccurate and misleading. Before this question can be profitably discussed, it is necessary to re-establish the facts.

The central fact is that, as late as 1840. a few years before the abolition of the Corn Laws, the average amount of customs duties in the United Kingdom was £ 22,000,000, of which no less than £20,000,000 was raised on raw material and food. The Corn Laws, against which the greatest force of opposition was brought, embodied the most distinct form of direct protection. When the price of wheat rose to a certain fixed figure, they became prohibitory, and the ports were closed against foreign wheat.

the produce of the colonies, and it has happened that wheat shipped from Canada, when the latest advices showed the ports to be open, arrived in England when they were closed, and had to be sent back. In 1840. no less than 941 per cent. of the customs revenue was raised on seventeen articles; and the balance was made up by a duty on more than 1.100 articles.

Raw material and food form two of the chief elements of manufacturing industry. Without raw material there can be no manufactures; without food, the workmen cannot be supported. The wonder is not that England removed the duties on these articles when she did, but that she allowed them to remain so long. In the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, as a result of short harvests, she paid £ 10,000,000 stg. for foreign wheat, increased in price by the addition of the duty. The gold in the Bank of England ran down from f 10,126,000 in April. 1838, to £2,552,000 in October, 1830. Trade was under an intolerable load of depression; wages were low; employment irregular, provisions dear. The prevailing poverty increased crime 20 per cent. Russia and Sweden had enacted retaliatory tariffs. and the United States threatened to follow their example. In 1841, the deficiency in the revenue reached £2,101,370. This state of things gave unusual emphasis to the fact, which came on the public like a discovery, that £20,000,000 out of the f 22.000.000 of customs revenue was raised on raw material and food. The free trade carried into effect in England assumed the shape of freeing raw material and provisions from the heavy duties to which they had been subject, for the avowed benefit of the landed interest.

The first name mentioned by Mr. Mills. among the financial reformers of England is Mr. Huskisson. But it is no more true that he warred against incidental protection, as now understood in this country, than that Cobden and the Anti-Corn-Law League did so. In 1825, Huskisson's tariff changes, affected the silk, linen, woollen, glass and some other industries. But how did he deal with them? In a way to encourage or depress the silk manufacturers? The silk industry had been subjected to arrangements which were intended to favour it and stimulate its growth; and whether they had that effect or not at the time, Huskisson's action had a fostering effect. He found the duty on thrown silk, three times as great as that on raw silk; and he increased the proportions to one to fortytwo. On both kinds, he reduced the duties; but on the raw material he left only a penny | tween raw and manufactured silk to the exa lb., while on thrown silk he left three tent of over four thousand per cent.? It is At one time, the prohibition extended to shillings and six pence. The effect was to plain that he had another object, and that

give an immense impetus to English silk manufactures. The difference in the two rates of duty decreased the importation of thrown silk to a mere fraction-about a seventieth part-of what it had formerly been, the raw material having taken its place. The exports of manufactured silk doubled in the next decade. This national benefit, it must be remembered, arose from the difference between the duties on the raw and the thrown silk.

Mr. Huskisson dealt with flax, in a similar way. On dressed flax he found the duty £ 10 14s. 6d. per cwt., and on undressed five pence per lb.-rates equal to ad valorem duties of 40 and 180 per cent, respectively -and he reduced both to the nominal rate of four pence per cwt. Three years later, a further reduction was made to a penny per cwt. Linen manufacture received a great development and a large increase in the fexportation of linen took place; the value having risen from $f_{2,500,000}$ in 1834 to £4,500,000 in 1844. Mr. Huskisson, finding the duty on wool, in 1825, six pence per lb. reduced it to a penny.

In all these cases, the object was to remove heavy duties from the raw material; and in all, the result was a development of the particular manufacture in which raw silk, flax and wool were employed. In thirty years after Huskisson's tariff changes. the total value of British exports of textile fabrics of silk, wool, flax and cotton was over £57,000,000 stg., or four sevenths of the value of the whole. This result was brought about by freeing the raw material : and the same policy was afterwards continued by freeing bread from customs duty. The financial reformers to whom Mr. Mills refers, beginning with Huskisson, directed their effort against the monopoly enjoyed by the landed interest, for whose benefit the great bulk of the import duties had been placed on raw material and food. Huskisson, whatever his object, certainly arranged the silk duties in such a way as to operate as an incidental protection to British silk manufacturers. He ensured them the raw material at a duty of 1d. per lb., but he took care to place 3/6 per lb. on thrown Why this difference of forty-two silk. against one, if not to discriminate in favour of the manufacturer? There can be no other explanation of the fact; and we submit that this is not equal free trade, but a fostering incidental protection. If, as Mr. Mills asserts, the whole aim of Huskisson was "to impose no tax upon the people except that which finds its way into the public treasury," why did he discriminate be-

object was incidentally to favour the British manufacturer. Instead of fighting against incidental protection, he gave a special sanction to the principle by engrafting it upon his reformed tariff.

A PROSPECTIVE FINANCE MINIS-TER'S OPINION.

It is not always that a Finance Minister out of office thinks it discreet to trammel his possible future official action by a detailed statement of his views on the manner in which he thinks the taxes should be raised. Sir Alexander Galt, having no misgivings on this point, has very frankly taken the public into his confidence. While he would limit the taxation to the necessary amount of revenue, he contends that in adjusting the scale of duties, "the general principle should be held in view, that the rate of duty should have a certain relation to the outlay of labour and capital upon raw material of which any article is composed; in other words, that " Pig iron should not pay as high a rate as a penknife." At the same time, he is careful to say that taxes should "certainly not be imposed for the purpose of fostering particular interests to the detriment of the public at large." He thinks differences in the rate of duty may range from the free list upwards to absolute prohibition ; and he distinctly favors retaliatory duties against the United States.

That feature of this policy which would so adjust the revenue tariff as to foster Canadian manufactures-for this is what Sir A. T. Galt means-is but an echo of the prevalent opinion on the subject. In repudiating protection, for its own sake and without regard to the necessities of the revenue, he prevents a possible misunderstanding in the future. By this declaration he virtually repudiates the views expressed by Sir J. Macdonald and those who voted for his resolution on the tariff changes. Thus there are three different views now held on the subject of tariff legislation: That expressed by the free trade policy of Mr. Cartwright and his colleagues ; protection, advocated by a section of the Opposition, and incidental protection. Between the advocates of the two latter schemes of policy, some compromise may be brought about. There is at least this in common between them, that they are both in opposition to the rigid application of the principles of Free Trade. But that is about all. The advocates of incidental protection are free traders in principle; they only ask a modification of the theory in practice; a modification not greatly different from that which free traders in England make.

ration which pledges him to advocate retaliatory duties against the United States, brings him much nearer to protectionists than perhaps he would be willing to admit. In fact, the wall of partition is a mere bit of gossamer, and it is difficult to see how it can be upheld in the shock of opinion. If Sir Alexander Galt should ever be in a position to propose retaliatory duties against the United States, the Protectionists would be compelled to support him. Retaliatory or countervailing duties are not possible without making them discriminating; and it would be necessary to obtain special authority from the Imperial Government to do what the Royal instructions now forbid. The merits of such a policy would have to be judged entirely by the probability of its proving successful or otherwise. Everyone must admit that it would be quite right to pursue that line of policy which would best serve the interests of the country, whatever it might be.

Sir Alexander Galt's programme of today may not be his programme some years hence. On the subject of retaliatory duties he admits he has changed; and he argues that a policy suited to one condition of things is not suited to another. But it is well to know what are the present opinions of a leading statesman, who is temporarily out of Parliament, on the great financial questions of the day.

TAXING BANK CAPITAL.

It has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Gallatin National Bank of New York city, that its surplus and its cash reserves are properly included in the property of the bank for taxing purposes. In other words, as the Financial Chronicle states it, the Supreme Court has decided that the tax laws of the State of New York "impose a tax upon the surplus and the cash reserves of national banks; and that there is nothing invalid or unconstitutional in laws imposing such a tax." This judgment confirms those rendered by the New York Supreme Court, and afterwards by the Court of Appeals, and must therefore be held to settle the present law upon the question. It is very strongly urged by commercial men in New York, that the law which imposes upon the banks this taxation shall be amended without delay. The banks there are reducing their capital, in some cases one half, and actually return subscribers their money, to escape the operation of this law.

It will be remembered that in 1873 a similar question arose in this city. A munici-

when it was attempted to be collected a number of appeals against the measure were made, and Judge Duggan upheld the tax. The Ontario Legislature, however, in 1874, amended the assessment law so as to exempt bank stocks from assessment for municipal or any other local rates or taxes. Public opinion repudiated upon many good grounds, which it is not necessary to repeat here, the attempt made to raise money in such a way. We are not surprised that the business men of New York are impatient of an impost that has so many objectionable features as a tax upon bank stocks.

ENGLISH COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

The decision of the Court of Appeal, given at Osgoode Hall Saturday week, in the case of Smiles v. Belford, has gone against the Canada publishers. The substance of the judgment is that the Dominion Parliament has no greater powers over the subject of copyright than those which the Legislature of Canada possessed prior to the epoch of Confederation. We doubt if this is the view entertained, up to the date of this judgment, by the Canadian Parliament; but, as there is no probability of a further appeal, this decision must be held to settle the law. An English copyright runs in Canada; and the Legislature of the Dominion is practically powerless in the matter. The temper of the literary class in England has proved to be singularly unyielding in sustaining the barren privileges of English authors in Canada. If these authors had any practical end to gain by this unyielding tenacity, we could understand its motive, but in point of fact they have none. The only effect is to cause works which would otherwise be reprinted in Canada, and on which their authors could be secured a royalty, to be reproduced in the United States and sent into the Dominion, the authors obtaining a royalty of ten per cent. through the customhouse, if they take the necessary steps to obtain it. One Canadian publisher has set up a printing establishment for reproducing in a legal way English copyright works, just on the edge of the international boundaty line, a few feet within American terri. tory, and another, the defendants, get such works printed at Buffalo and Detroit,

We think the English authors stand in their own light and may discover some day that they have made a mistake. It may not always be endured that stubbornness on their part should be allowed to drive an important branch of business across the frontier into a foreign state. Hitherto the grounds on which their right to copyright That part of Sir Alexander Galt's decla- pal tax was levied upon all bank stocks; in Canada stands, have not been critically

examined, because of a natural unwillingness to enter needlessly on the subject, as long as any avenue of accommodation appeared to be open. It may be otherwise when it is clearly seen that all chances of a mutual understanding are at an end. It might be argued with much force that English copyrights and English patents have this in common, that each seeks to secure to the proprietor an exclusive right in his property, for a term of years. But an English patent does not run in Canada ; and it is at least a pertinent question, what are the grounds on which the English author asks exclusive rights in Canada, which the law denies to the English inventor? That question it would not be easy to answer.

The whole history of Imperial legislation on the dependencies of the empire points in one direction. It is a series of conces sions by the metropolitan power to the growing necessity of local self-government. If the copyright question were of sufficient importance to justify its being fought out on this ground, there could be only one result. Whenever it becomes apparent, beyond question, that all hopes of agreement are at on end, the old weapons are very likely to be resorted to.

THE MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We have a tabulated statement of the yield of the mines of Nova Scotia, from which we glean the following returns. For the past year the yield of the mines may be summed up a_s follows:

1873. 1874. 1875. 1876.	1
Coal, tons, 1,051,467 872,720 781,165 700.646	;
Gold, ounces, 11,852 9,141 11,108 12,030	
Iron ore, tons, 3,485 2,469 4,467 15,274	
Manganese, tons, 131 7 16	
Copper, " 45	:
Lead, " (
Gypsum, "120,693 104,140 95,159 80,920	
Freestone, " 2,820 8,820 5,778 5,005	
Limestone, " 448 4.860 1.004	
Moulding sand, tons 130 300 100 227	
Barytes, " 208 175	.

By this table it will be seen that the product of coal continues to fall off year by year, as also does that of gypsum, each showing a deficit in 1876 as compared with 1873, of 33 per cent. Gold has somewhat increased ; 12,000 ounces, valued in round figures at \$240,000, was taken from the quartz. Iron, too, shows a very considerable increase in 1876 over 1873. Lead in paying quantities was only discovered last year, and the nine tons exported were merely taken out to test the value of the discovery. Copper mining, also, is yet in its infancy, while the export of manganese has almost ceased. The value of gypsum exported was \$83,000, and of freestone \$36,000. A good deal of prospecting is being carried on all over Nova Scotia proper and Cape Breton. The value of the mining areas of Nova Scotia alone amounts to a fabulous sum.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION .- The annual meeting of this company was held in Hamilton this week. The report shows that during the year 389 policies have been issued insuring the sum of \$408,196. The total amount at risk is now \$1,550,100. We understand that owing to a recent change in the management some of the directors have given a great deal of personal attention to the affairs of the company. This we are glad to hear, and hope that before the end of the present year they will secure a valuation of the company's policies. Without this, and a complete statement of the assets and liabilities it is impossible to make an estimate of its condition. A complete statement published yearly, although not required by the company's charter, is generally exacted in all such cases as a condition of public confidence. The directors report appears in another part of this paper.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.-The annual meeting of the general court of directors was recently held in London, when the following results of the business for the year 1876 were reported, viz.: Net fire premiums, £858,064; fire losses, £482,438. The new life policies issued were 1,050 in number, insuring £1,039,655, and securing an ad dition to the annual premium income of $\pounds_{36,727}$. In the annuity department seventy-two bonds had been granted, for which the company received £42,789. The board agreed to recommend that the dividend for the past year should be 35s. per share or 28 per cent. on the paidup capital, along with a bonus of 6 per cent., or 78. 6d. per share, making together £2. 28. 6d. per share. Of this 178. 6d. per share was paid in October last as an interim dividend, leaving

CAPE BRETON.-As a specimen of the undeveloped resources of this portion of the Dominion we notice the result of the explorations of a Professor Nichols, who has spent two months prospecting for a company. In one section unusually rich deposits of iron ore were found, so situated on mountain slopes as to be readily mined by self-draining tunnels. Not far from this several extensive seams of coal were discovered, one of them seven feet thick, the other fourteen feet; and in the same vicinity a bed of cement stone was found which on being ground and tested, proved to yield a good article of cement. In the same locality salt springs ca pable of producing 500 bushels of salt daily, are known to exist. What with discoveries of copper ore, marble, manganese, and rock oil, this section of Nova Scotia is remarkably rich, and only wants capital and enterprise to develop what Providence has supplied in boundless profusion.

-A conference was held some weeks since in Paris, of representatives from Great Britain, France and Holland, to consider the question of bounties upon the manufacture and export of sugar. The result of it has been that France agrees to abandon the bounties, which, although

designed in the interest of some fifty manufacturers, were in reality received almost entirely by seven or eight large houses, all in Paris. This action will have the effect of stimulating the manufacture in Britain, whence refined sugar was exported in 1875, to the amount of 48,613 tons, in 1876, 59,445, and for the first two months of the present year they were equal to those months in 1875. The exports of refined sugar from New York last year amounted to twenty-two and a half million pounds. Upon this the makers received a drawback, which not only counterbalances the duty paid on the raw material, but yields them and us a decided advantage, at the expense, however, of the United States consumers who have to pay the full price occasioned by the heavy duty on the raw material. The amount of American refined sugar exported to Canada last year reached 15,757,000 lbs. as compared with 7,208,000 lbs. in 1875. If the duty on the raw material were lowered, there is no reason why sugar refining should not be profitable in Canada.

-Lake and river ports are beginning to give signs of activity about the wharves and harbors, in the refitting of vessels and steamers. Navigation promises to open early. Detroit river is open, so far as can be seen from its mouth, and Lake Erie is free from ice. Lake Superior is nearly clear : the ice in the river Richelieu has begun to break up, which is deemed a sign that the St. Lawrence will soon be free. The lights are lit in Port Hope harbor, and the Norseman was billed to leave yesterday for Charlotte. Toronto bay is clear; Pictou harbor, N.S., is open, and the railway ferry running. Prospects do not look bright for floating stock. Lake freights continue low, and recent advices from New York indicate that the truce patched up between the great trunk lines seems to be at an end, and the advance in rates agreed upon in the winter is a thing of the past. This of course means more cutting of freight and death to the languid hopes of the ship-owners.

-It is a fact deserving of remark when a life insurance company, twenty years established, can assert with truth that it has never contested a claim. This assertion is made by the Canada Life Assurance Company. We cannot refer this circumstance to any looseness of view on the part of the company, or any desire to be lenient towards claims which equitable consideration might exclude. We are forced therefore to account for it by assuming that the company's standard of assured lives must be a high one, and that it is carefully adhered to.

-Mr. Blake's bill to amend the insolvent act was passed Wednesday evening. Considerable opposition was made to the fifty cent clause, which some speakers interpreted as everything that was unjust and oppressive to traders. Such we think is not the opinion of the Commercial body, who are satisfied that this and most of the other amendments made are in the right direction.

-The Credit Valley Railway by-law, by which this city becomes bound to give a bonus of \$250,000 to that road upon its completion, was passed on Tuesday last by a majority of 283 out of a total vote of 3757. The contest was a warm and, towards the close, a very bitter one. Letters, challenges, counter-challenges, personal appeals, appeared in every daily paper. The streets flamed with placards, first in "warning" blue, then in the opposing scatlet of "Truth," and finally in deadly crimson. The public meetings held to discuss the question were scenes of interruption and uproar, and bets were made on narrow majorities. Now that all this is happily over, let us hope that some good result will flow from the sum which the promoters of the road worked so strenuously to get, and declare to be of such tremendous importance to the undertaking.

-The report of the directors of the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company shows that in the year ending 31st December, 1876, the premium income in the fire department was £178,020 19s. Id., and the losses paid and estimated, £113,188 is. 11d. The new business transacted in the life department was in advance of what was done in the year preceding. 424 proposals were received for £191,281; of these 108 were declined, or not completed. The policies issued were 316 for £143,631, giving in new premiums £4,174 8s. 4d. The total fund in hand at the end of the year was £289,003 18s. 6d

-Some of the papers have published what professed to be advance sheets of the Insurance Superintendent's report for 1876, respecting Life business in Canada. These, however, were incomplete in consequence of the absence of returns from some companies, and therefore unsatisfactory. So soon as the complete returns are obtainable we shall lay them before our readers.

-A bill, introduced by the member from Perth, providing greater convenience to railway passengers, has been read a second time. The bill contains some features that are properly objected to by railway companies. Some of these will no doubt be amended in committee. when the travelling fraternity will be glad to see the bill become law. One of the principal provisions of the bill is to the effect that a ticket issued at the regular fare shall be good until used, thus allowing the passenger the privilege of remaining over night at any station on his journey without being liable to forfeit his ticket. On American railways passengers have long enjoyed this privilege, and we can see no reason why travellers should not have the same privilege on Canadian railways.

THE INSOLVENCY QUESTION.

A correspondent, complains that our sympathies are generally against the insolvent, although, as he himself admits, we "are in many cases correct." "The insolvent," he thinks, ", if his failure is a square one, is in no very en-

viable position ; after giving up everything for the benefit of his creditors he is kept out of his certificate for twelve months." Instancing the firm in which he was a partner he states that the surplus shown at the time of its failure, eight years ago, was \$7,000 over liabilities of \$21,000, but, as it was impossible to realize in time to pay notes maturing, &c., it was deemed best to assign, the firm being confident of paying ninety per cent. Men were, he states, placed in charge by the assignee, stock sacrificed against my remonstrance, book debts neglected, and the estate so mismanaged" as to yield creditors but 33 cents in the dollar so far. "I write this," he continues, "simply to show you that had fifty cents dividend been required by law I should not have had any discharge yet, as it is not policy in an insolvent to openly quarrel with the official assignee, who can make it pretty rough for the insolvent, who is, in the eyes of the law and everybody else, a dead That is, unless he has put money into man. his pocket ; if he has not money he is called a fool; if he has swindled creditors he is smart only."

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BANKS.

Annual reports of the three Charlottetown local Banks have just come to hand, and give the following figures :

Linhilities

Liadiliti	es.	j
Bank P. E. I.	Merchants.	Union.
Paid up capital \$120,000	\$146,000	\$155,408
Reserve, &c 33,773	42,507	49,049
Rebate and divi-		
dends 2,333	186	37,116
	100	3/,110
B66	0 -00	
\$156,106	\$188,993	\$241,573
Notes in circula-		
tion 119,840	237,098	177,912
Deposits bearing	0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-///3
interest 310,293	171,844	0.66-0
Current accounts 86,638		246,673
Due other banks 14,587	124,078	205,855
Due other banks 14,587	•••••	6,940
		·
Total liabilities\$687,464	\$721,715	\$878,956
Assets.		
Specie and legal		
tender\$ 50,449	\$ 51,398	\$ 86,350
Notes and cheques		,550
on other banks 3,503		
Due from other	10,997	10,243
banks 103,786	172,732	121,741
Loans, &c 472,505	482,903	629,905
Real estate 55,221	3,685	
55,241	3,005	30,717
Total 950 c		
Total\$687,464	\$721,715	\$878,956
Net earnings for		
1965 - 0. C 00	•	
1865-7 \$26,088	\$25,570	\$34,079
Rate of dividends 10 p.c.	IO p.c.	
and amount 12,000	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Added to Rest. 14,000	15,000	14,600 20,000

-The need of firmness and courage on the part of officers of Fire and Life insurance companies in resisting improper and illegal claims is urged in a recent article by the New York Spectator, from which we take the following apposite remarks .

The danger to fire insurance companies, at this time, from the prevailing pecuniary distress is apparent, but there are many who either cannot see, or affect blindness to the fact that life insurance companies also are in great danger from similar causes; and the fact is indisputable. The number of men who have in prosperous times spurchased life insurance from the best of motives, and with the purest intentions, and who have not the courage to face and fight

the misfortunes of these stringent times, when their death will result in pecuniary advantage to their families, is much larger than is apprehended by those who have given only superficial study to human character and the inevitable effect of business troubles. The number of those who, having hitherto obtained life policies are now willing to escape from the burdens of life and the fancied disgrace of poverty by suicide which will render their dependents secure from pecuniary want, is large and constantly increasing. And life insurance campa-nies cannot be too watchful to avoid becoming the victims of such fraud.

Fire underwriters are accustomed to take into account in connection with every risk proposed, the element of moral hazard; but only a few life underwriters ever give one thought to this ele-ment of risk; and it is quite as important an element in life insurance as in fire insurance. An officer of a life insurance company who has met with the just reward for his sagacity and skill in managing the affairs of a large company, was asked in 1869 to assist a solicitor in getting an application for a policy on the life of James Fisk, jr., and he declined with the remark, "I am afraid some of his numerous complications will sometime expose him to assassination." Here was a regard for moral hazard which few officers would have manifested at thatt ime.

Meetings,

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The annual meeting of the policyholders of this company was held on Tuesday, the 3rd of April, at the home offices, Hamilton.

Among those present were Messrs. James Turner, Alex. Harvey, D. B. Chisholm, James Watson, Donald McInnes, Alex. McInnes, A. Watson, Donald McInnes, Alex. McInnes, A. Turner, W. R. Macdonald, J. C. McKeand, A. McKeand, William Powis, R. A. Kennedy, W. H. Gillard, A. Copp, J. M. Williams, M. P. P., J. M. Buchan, C. S. Chittenden, A. Woolver-tou, M. D., F. Snider, Jr., Hamilton; John Turner, G. M. Rae, J. Forster, Toronto; S. Peters, A. E. Pavey, London: Rev. John Les-royd, Brampton; Wellington Boulter, Demor-estville: Alexander Sutherland. Barrie.

estville; Alexander Sutherland, Barrie.

The manager, Mr. D. Burke, read the following

Report.

Your Board of Directors herewith submit their annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

The past year having been one of great financial depression, your Board of Directors deemed it prudent not to make any extra effort to obtain new business, but endeavoured to reduce the expenses of management; and although such reduction may not be apparent in the pres-ent report, they trust, by following closely the policy of economy now inaugurated, to show a marked reduction in the annual statement for next year, at which time the period for the declaration of profits will have arrived. The new business of the past year has not been so large as that of some previous years, 389 policies insuring \$408,196.06 having been issued; 39 applications representing \$43,000 of insurance were rejected as unsuitable risks.

The amount of death claims paid was \$11,500, being slightly in decrease of the previous year. Your Board of Directors have appointed Mr. David Burke manager of the association in place of Mr. William Powls. They have also engaged Mr. H. B. Witton as inspector of agencies; and Mr. William Smith, for several years in the employ of the company, has been promoted to the position of Secretary.

Your directors think it desirable, and would suggest, that some policyholders who have no

interest in the Guarantee Fund should be associated with them on the Board; as although many of your present Board are deeply concerned in the welfare of the Association as insured members, they think it would be more satisfactory for such interests to be independently represented

According to the terms of the Act of Incor-poration the present board of directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES TURNER, President. DAVID BUSKE, Manager.

The President and Directors of the Mutual Life Association of Canada, Hamilton :

GENTLEMEN,-We beg to report the completion of our audit of the affairs of your association for the year ending 31st December, 1876. The books, vouchers, &c., have undergone a careful scrutiny, and we are pleased to be able to certify to their general neatness and thorough accuracy. The securities have also been compared with the annexed statement, and found to be correct. Every facility and assistance have been kindly rendered by the manager and members of your staff.

Yours respectfully, H. STEPHENS, J. BANCROFT. Auditors. Hamilton, 15th March, 1877.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31St, 1876.

Amount of assets Dec. 31st, 1875..\$112,636 92 REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums\$51,767 75 Balance of interest acct. 3.032 50 54,800 25

17

81

36

		\$167,437	7
DISBURSEMENT		UNT.	
Losses by death Returned premiums, can- celled and surrendered	-		
policies Physicians' fees and re-			
insurances Directors' fees	1,596		
Establishing a gencies,	790	00	
agents' salaries, travel-			
ling commission, &c	10.062	00	
Expense account	8,444	74	
Interest on guarantee		/ 4	
fund	1,260	00	
Preliminary acc't, writ-	-		
ten off Bank advances, previous	569	97	
years repaid during '76	3,628	**	
, and open a sing /o	3,020	\$50,18g	
		\$117,247	
ASSET	s.		
Municipal debentures and			
guarantee securities, par value, \$81,146.33\$	-6.0-		
Cash in banks and in hand	70,403	19	
Accrued interest	594		
	I,902		
Quarterly and half-yearly	.,901	4-	
premiums on existing			
policies falling due in			
1877	11,712 :	23	
Premiums in course of collection and trans-			
mission			
	629 3	79	
Deteliminary	UAY S	30.	
account	1,139 9	94	
Amount of assets,		-	
Decr. 31st, 1876.		•:	
INSURANCE AC		\$117,247	3
THE ALL ALL	0.0110-	· · / · · · / ,	-
In force 31st December, 1,205 policies, insuring	1876.		

1,295 policies, insuring.....\$1,550,100 56

Issued in 1876, 389 policies, insuring

JAMES TURNER, President. DAVID BURKE, Manager.

Examined and found correct.

408,196 00

H. STEPHENS, Auditors. J. BANCROFT,

In moving the adoption of the report, which was carried, the President, Mr. Turner, said that, like all other business, insurance had of late been in a depressed state. There had been severe times all over the States and Canada, and it was not to be expected that insurance companies would escape from the severity of the time. It was, therefore, necessary to practice economy-and it was being done. He was glad to see so many policyholders present, as it showed that they took an interest in the management of the company. The benefits of the Mutual Insurance are good.

The following gentlemen were elected direc-

The following gentlemen were elected unce-tors for the ensuing year :---James Turner, A. Harvey, D. McInnes, J. M. Williams, M. P. P., H. T. Ridley, M. D., James Watson, Plummer Dewar. John Turner, (Toronto), Daniel McKenzie (Sarnia). J. M. Buchan, M. A., John Harvey, D. B. Chisholm. At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Turner was re-elected President. and Alexander Turner was re-elected President, and Alexander Harvey Vice-President,

THE AMERICAN LUMBER PRODUCT.

We present herewith the most complete compilation of lumber statistics ever made, and there is but one thing to detract from its merit, which is the incomplete returns from some of the mills for 1874, which makes the reported cut of that year less than that of 1876, while the converse is true.

	RE	RECAPITULATION.	NON.	
	YEAR.	Lumber made.	Un ha c 31st December.	Logs on hand 3rst Dec.
		FEET.	FEET.	
:	1874	1874 2,095,243,923	527,266,144	272, 328, 204
	1875	2,378,422,214	664,832,789	245.062.471
	1876	1876 2,229,603,993	616,301,150	181,270,000
:	1874	713.059,040	191,252,000	289,750,000
	1875		223,255,000	234,074,000
	1876		256,980,000	198,040,000
:	1874	288,503,022	130,660,000	25,330,000
	1875	282,689,000	134:858,000	25,986,000
	1870	317,093,000	158,325,000	37,443,000
A NIVEL	1074	283,890,000	115,125,000	54,295,500
	1875	338,528,000	149,160,000	109,605,000
	1870	380,007,000	200,635,000	100,100,000
:	1874	3,380,095,985	964,303,104	641,703,794
	1875	3,705,553,214	1,172,105,789	617,527,471
-	1870	1870 3,719,308,816 1,232,241,150	1,232,241,150	522,862,000

Michigan was to be the great timber reserve of the continent, but, up the rivers, back from their banks, and on new streams, has the march continued, until one great section of the lower peninsular is nearly denuded of its pine timber, and such a terrible consumption has occurred all over the Northwest that people may well begin by the demands made upon it. The tables show that in the Northwest there has been consumed. handling of the product. But from this amount in the manufacture of lumber alone, over 3,600,

over one half of this has been cut from the forests of Michigan's lower peninsula, which, making no allowance for the shingles or square timber cut, would consume the entire supply in less than fifteen years. But we do not desire to go on record as expressing the opinion that in fifteen years the entire pine timber supply of that peninsula will be exhausted, for the tables tell a different story; they show how mills are dropping out here and there, and a forced curtailment of the product has already begun. But this does not change the unwelcome fact that in three years, more than one-fourth the estimated standing pine of the lower peninsula of Michigan has been consumed.

The tables assure us that, in three years, in lumber alone, 10,865,558,015 feet of standing timber has been consumed. This represented in the estimated wealth of its possessers \$21,-731,116 03. The question now to be answered is, "Has its conversion into currency returned to those who have been engaged in the business, after paying all expenses, that amount of money to be invested in other securities ?"

A man may have his mill in as good repair at the close of the season as at the commencement; he may have had not one dollar in the bank and have had \$5,000 of maturing paper against him, and at the close of the season have paid those obligations, contracted no debts, and with \$5,000 bank balance in his favour, be \$10,-000 poorer than at the commencement of the season! If he consumed 10 000,000 feet of stumpage, which is estimated to be worth \$20,-000, his assets have been decreased that amount, while the reduction of his indebtedness and the increase of his bank balance account for only one half that sum; consequently he has sustained a loss of \$10,000 on the year's business, and yet is easier at the close than at the beginning of the year, and we feel warranted, from the letters of prominent manufacturers in all parts of the Northwest, in asserting that this has been the average experience, or to state the conclusion more plainly that the assets of lumbermen within the territory embraced in our Review have been decreased in the past three years over \$10,000,000.

The report of one locality, which need not be named, shows that 40,000,000 feet of timber was consumed last year in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. The total value of the products at the mills was \$450,000. The value of the mill property, two years ago, was estimated by the owners at \$600,000. It is estimated to day at \$300,000, a loss by depreciation of \$300,000 or two-thirds the total value of the products of the locality for the last year, and more than all the profits made by all the manufacturers in the ten years since first the develop-ment of the lumber business began there. This same lessonof depreciation is imparted with equal force in other localities, and may be read to a greater or less extent in the experience of every locality and every individual lnmberman.

The amount on hand at the mills, as reported in our tables, is but little in excess of the amount for 1875, and the difference would be covered if the reports for that year were as complete as those for 1876. This shows that there has been a demand for all the lumber manufactured, but there is one instructive fact connected with these figures that ought not to be lost sight of. The total cut, in round numbers, was 3,600,000,ono feet, the total on hand, is 1,200,000,000 feet, or one-third the cut of last year; or one-third of the demand upon the same mills for the coming season, with the same volume of business that was secured last year. What does this mean? It simply means an average of four months reported on hand, a reduction of fully 300,000,coo, oco of pine timber during the past year, and coo should be made for lumber sold, leaving

unsold on the mill docks only one-fourth of the cut.

"What are the prospects for the infimediate future?" is an oft-repeated inquiry. Every commercial writer predicts increased activity in all branches of industry and every indication comments the houst that in considering seems to warrant the hope ; but, in considering the question of the prospects of the iumber trade, we shall base our expressions on the same volume of trade as was realized in 1876.

The total on the bank and in the streams will show a decrease of probably about ten per cent. as compared with the same total for 1876, and that per cent. of reduction would have occured in the manufacture had the anticipated stock been fully realized. It is more than probable that the total cut of the mills enumerated in these tables for 1877 will not reach over 3,200,-000,000 feet, as compared with 3,616,308,816 feet. But with the same product, and the same demand, the lumbermen are in a better condition, notwithstanding they have produced the lumber now on hand at a loss. They used stumpage to meet current obligations, and owe less to-day than three years ago; and if they hold firm, as all seemed inclined to, and sell only for cash, the business of 1877 will present a more inviting retrospect than that we have just reviewed.—Abridged from N. W. Lumberman.

FIRE RECORD.-Brighton, 20th.-The store occupied by W. Johnson, general dealer, and owned by M. Ferris, was destroyed by fire, together with stock.

Napanee, 30th .-- A fire broke out to-night in Davis & Bro's dry goods shop. The third flat was damaged by fire, and all three flats deluged with water. The ground floor contents were mostly saved by removal. Loss on stock and building more than covered by policies as under: -\$4,000 on stock in Royal; \$3,000 on stock and \$2,000 on building in Stadacona; \$3,000 on building in Imperial; \$3,000 on stock in Queen. Ottawa, 26th.—A large store house at Cyra-

ville, near here, owned and occupied by J. W. Maguire was destroyed by fire this morning.

Loss \$3,000; partly insured. Chatham, N. B., 27th.—The small steam mill of J. B. Snowball here was destroyed by fire. Valued at \$6,500; insured for \$,3000 in Stadacona.

St. John's, Que., 31st March.—The brick building on Market Square, occupied by the Franco-Canadian newspaper; by A. Bertrand, hay dealer, and L. B. Bertrand, tailor, was gutted. Loss about \$8000; partial insurance. The fire department worked well, No. I Hose Co. had a copious stream laid on in five minutes from the alarm, and the Silsby steamer did good work. The fire was confined to one building.

Berwick, N. S., 1st-A fire began in the store of John Strong which it destroyed, likewise the post office, (mails and effects saved) and Mr. Hallidays house and barn.

Seaforth, 4th .- A fire broke out in Thomas Stephen,s new hotel, which was suppressed after \$200 damage had been done by smoke and water.

Woodford, 3rd.—The Woodford hotel and stables were burned to day, furniture partly

Arnprior, 3rd .- The Review printing office took fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and was burned down with contents, also a house of Dr. Craiston occupied by G. M. Black, and the brick building the British Bank was formerly in. Insurances. *Review* building \$200 *Review* office \$2000, brick building \$1000. Hespeler, 3rd.—Widow Glick's block on

Queen St. was burned ; Loss about \$3,000 on building, insured in the Wellington Mutual for \$1,000 and in Berlin Economical for \$500. The tenants were, Philip Allendorff tinware &c., loses \$1,300, insured in Waterloo Mutual for \$800

saved, insured in Berlin Economical for \$1,000 looked for, but there is still grievous complaints Bolduc & Pabst, butchers, no insurance, stock about remittances both in the dry goods and

Copetown, March, 28th.—Squire Kitchen's dwelling was consumed to-night by fire not insured

Fredericton, N. B., 29th .- Fisher's building took fire before I o'clock this morning and was gutted. M. S. Hall, stationer, loses heavily, has \$3000 insurance in N. B. & Mercantile Davis & Dibble, druggists ; Jno. Babbitt, jeweller; Fisher & Fisher, barristers; the Y. M. C. A.; several temperance societies, and the Necktie Factory all suffer; \$2,300 in Queen, and \$2,400 in Central, insured on building; Royal Canadian has \$4,000 on sundry properties; Stadacona, Provincial, Ætna and Imperial also interested.

Port Nelson, 4th.-The grain warehouse of Hugh Cotter was burned down, and 5000 bushels grain destroyed. Warehouse insured in Victoria Mutual.

Jarvis, 4th .- Elmer & Burts carriage works took fire this morning and were destroyed, the hotel and dwellings adjoining were damaged. Total loss on buildings \$3,000; mostly covered by insurance.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, April 3rd, 1877.

The Easter holidays have interfered somewhat with business this week, but this does not altogether account for the extreme slowness of trade in almost all the wholesale markets. The weather has been bad, and up to last Friday very wet and uncomfortable for travelling, the roads are as yet unfit for use either by sleighs or wheeled vehicles, but an improved demand in all branches of business is looked for now as the opening of navigation approaches, and a number of orders are being received for shipment first open water.

The weather is now fine and spring-like, the snow is fast disappearing and everything points to an early spring. The ice bridge is still passable but is not very safe, and an early break-up of the ice is expected.

The stocks of flour in store here yesterday morning shows an increase of 4964 brls. since the 15th ult., and a decrease of 16,999 brls. on the stock held here on the 1st of April, 1876. The stocks of all kinds of grain held here will be found under the grain paragraph.

ASHES .- Pots .- A moderate business has been done in firsts since this day week and an advance has been obtained on our closing quotations of that day, market closes again to-day firm at \$4.071 to 4.20. In absence of sales and scarcity of inferiors, quotations are quite nominal. Pearls.—None coming forward and no present enquiry prices are still nominal. Stocks at present in store are Pots 3521 bris., Pearls 842 barrels.

CATTLE .- After the heavy arrivals and large sales of last week there has been comparatively little doing since yesterday week only six car loads having arrived, sales reported averaged from \$4.00 to 5.00 per 100 lbs live weight. Several very fine cattle from the Eastern Townships are still unsold although \$4.00 has been offered for them, these are likely to find their way to the English market.

DRY Goods.-The unfavorable weather has rather interfered with business this week, orders which have been sent by tra-vellers are now nearly all filled and business has again become quiet for a time at least; but now as the spring weather is fairly upon us there will be a better demand in the retail trade, which will help the wholesale business considerably. Clothing is very dull, few orders coming in, but as the open-Charles Glick, groceries and shoes stock mostly ing of navigation approaches more activity is clothing lines of business.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Business is very quiet and prices as a sule are in buyers favor, ulter and proces as quite unimportant, and till but the demand is quite unimportant, and till the opening of navigation takes place very little movement beyond the supply of the jobbing demand is anticipated, stocks are by no means large of any article on our list. We quote : large of any article on our list. We lquote: Bi Carb \$3.75 firm; Sal Soda \$1.45 to 1.50; Caustic Soda \$3.50 to 3.75; Soda Ash 15to 2c.; Copperas 1 to 18c; Alum 2 to 22c; Epsom Salts 2c; Saltpetre \$8.00 scarce; Brimstone \$2.75 to 0.00; Sulphur \$3.50; Bleaching Powder 15 to 2; Blue Vitriol firm at 65 to 7c; Cream Tartar Ground 30 to 00c; Cream Tartar Crystals 26 to 0.00; Roman 12 to 14c Madder 10 to 200 26 to ooc; Borax 12 to 14c Madder 10 to 12c.

FURS AND SKINS .- There has been very little doing during the past week, dealers here complain of the difficulty of obtaining paying prices for skins, while traders are bringing in very few, and for them are holding for outside prices. Meantime we make no change on the price heathing we make no change on the price list of last week Beaver \$1.50; to 2.00 Black Bear \$2.50 to \$8.00 according to size; Fisher \$4.00 to 8.00; Silver Fox \$20.00 to 35.00. Cross Fox \$2.00 to 3.00 Red Fox \$1.00 to 1.25 Lynx \$1.25 to 2.00 Dark Labrador Martin \$2.00. to 3.00 Pale Martin \$1.00 to 1.25; Prime Dark Mink \$2.00 ditto second \$1.00; Muskrat, winter, 121; to 15c Muskrat spring 18 to 20c; Raccoon 30 to 50. Skut.k 15 to 40c.

FISH.—As usual at this season of the year the demand is small for any kind of fish. Dry cod dull at \$4.75. Green cod.-No sales of this kind of fish now taking place; Labrador herrings are nominally \$5.00 to 5.50 ; Salmon \$12, \$11 & \$10, for Nos. 1, 2 & 3, respectively.

FLOUR.—The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 2nd inst. were 64,471 bris., against 59,507 bris on the 15th ult., and 81,470 bris on the 1st of April 1876. Receipts for the past week 9951 brls. ; total receipts from 1st January to date 108,437 brls., being an increase of 11,597 bris. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1876. Business during the week has been entirely confined to the supply of local wants, and the demand, owing to the holidays has been very small, prices however are still well maintained, holders showing no disposition to break them. The market to-day was better attended and some signs of activity were exhibited, and prices advanced, market closing as follows: Superior extra \$7.15 to 7.30; Extra superfine \$6.85 to 6.90; Fancy \$6.60 to 6.70; Strong bikers flour \$6.60 to 6.05 to 0.70; Strong 0 tkers hour \$0.00 to 6.75; Spring extra \$6.35 to 6.40; Superfine \$6.05 to 6.12; Fine \$5.60 to 5.70; Middlings \$5.20 to 5.40; Pollards \$4.75 to 5.00; Upper Canada bags \$3.20 to 3.25; Oatmeal \$5.70 to 5.85; Cornmeal \$3.10.

GRAIN.-Wheat.-The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the and. inst., were 61,574 bushels; against 61,874 bushels on the 15th. ulto. and 409.744 bushels on the 1st. of April 1876. Maize, stocks in store 6,766 bushels; Peas.—Stocks in store 14,788 bushels. Oats.—Stock in store 39,475 bushels Barley 13,435 bushels. We do not give any quotations for grain, as there are no transactions on which to base them, but it is expected before this day week that some sales will have transpired for delivery first open water. GROCERIES.—This market has been very flat

all week. The holidays and bad weather will nodoubt account for it, to some extent, but merchants say that they do not look for much activity till buyers come in for goods to be shipped by the first boats. Teas.-Japans have only been in small jobbing demand at from 25 to 50c according to grade, stocks are more than equal to the demand. Hysons are occasionally asked for from 25 to 35c but Blacks are quite neglected. Coffee.-No important change in this article stocks are within small compase

but quite sufficient for present requirements, prices if anything, favor buyers but can hardly be said to be quotably lower, but concessions would most likely be made to large buyers. Java 28 to 30c; Laguayra 21 to 22c; Maracaibo 23C; Singapore 25C to 27C. Sugar.—Stocks of white sugar are large but only small sales have been reported during the week at steady prices. The market is weak, and purchases could now be made at our quotations. Scotch refined 9 to roc according to colour ; American granulated rot to rot; dry crushed ric; raw sugars are in very little demand and our late quotation of 9t to roc according to sample are in the absence of sales almost nominal. Molasses.-Stocks are small but ample for present wants; our quotations are almost nominal; Barbadoes 45 to 47c; Sugar house 27 to 32c; Centrifugal steady at 33c, these are the only kinds at present in stock. Syrups are unchanged. Rice.—Stocks are now small and want replenishing, which they will not be before the opening of navigation, there has been a better demand for the article lately and prices are firm at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Spices .- Only a small jobbing demand exists at present; Black pepper It to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, sales chiefly at inside quotations; white ditto 20c; cassia 16 to 17c; cloves $42\frac{1}{2}c$ to 45c; Nutmegs 65 to 95c; ginger, unbleached, 200; ditto, bleached, 22c; mace 80 to goc. Fruit.-Business dull and unsatisfactory, small sales taking place and prices generally are in buyers' favor, sales of any size are difficult to effect; Layer raisins \$1.45 to 1.50; Valencias 6½ to 7c; Seedless 6½c; Sultanas 8½c; Currants 6 to 64c. Figs are difficult to sell at 7 to Ioc; Filberts 81 tc 9c; Bordeaux walnuts 5 to 8c; Grenoble, ditto, 13 to 131c ; Tarragona almonds 12 to 14c.

HIDES AND PELTS .- This market has been dull and inanimate all week, prices of hides are unchanged, No. 1 Hides \$6.00; No. 2 \$5.00; No. 3 \$4.00; Lambskins are beginning to come in slowly, and are bought at from 15 to 20c; Calfskins are in demand at 12 to 121c.

HARDWARE.-Business, since our last report, has not revived much, there has been a few orders, principally for shelf goods, from country merchants, and with the filling of some back orders taken for shipment this month some houses are fairly busy, but we cannot look for much activity now till navigation opens. Prices may be put down at same as last week : Pig Iron Gartsherrie \$22.00 to 22.50; Summerlee, and Calder \$21 to 21.50 Eglinton, and Clyde \$10.50 to 20.Hematite \$26.00 to 27.00. Bars-Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2 to 2.10; best do, \$2.20 to 2.30: Swedes and Norway, \$4.75 to 5.50; Lawmoor and Bowling, \$6.00 to to 5.50; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$0.00 to 6.50. Canada Plates-Swansea and Budd, \$3.60 to 3.75; Penn and Garth, \$3.75 to 4.00; Halton \$3.40 to 3.60. Tin Plates-Charcoal IC, \$6.75 to 7.25; ditto, IX, \$8.75 to 9.25; ditto DC, \$6 to 6.50 Coke IC, \$5.75 to 6.25; Boiler Plates, ordinary brands \$3.00 to 3.25; do. best brands, 6.50 to 6.50 to 0.50 to 0.50; do. best brands, 6.50 to 6.50 to 0.50 to 0.50; do. best brands, 6.50 to 0.50 \$3.25 to 3.50; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$7.50 to 8.00; Galvanized Iron-Best brands No. 28, \$8.50 to 9.50; Hoops and Bands, \$2.90 to 2.75; sheets, best brands, \$2.90 to 3.10; Pressed Nails, \$7.00; Cut Nails, 12d to 7in., \$3.00; ditto, 5 d to 10d, \$3.30; do., 2¹/₂d to 4d, \$3.80; 100 keg lots 5 per cent. discount. Pressed Spikes, \$4.00 to 4.75; Steel cast, 12 to 13c; Spring steel, \$3.50 to 4.00; best do. warranted, \$6.00 to 6.50; Tire ditto, \$3.50 to 3.75; Ingot Tin \$20 to 21; Ingot Copper, \$21 to 22; Horse Shaes \$4.00 to 4.50; Lead Pig, \$5.50 to 6.00; sheet do., \$6,00 to 6.50; bar do., \$6.25 to 6.75.

LEATHER.—There is no change to note in quotations of this week. Business generally has been of a quiet character. The wants of the manufacturers are small at present and the country demand but trifling. Prices remain therefore in buyers favor for the most part. The continued duliness has had the effect of stimu-

fore have not accumulated as they otherwise would have done. Prices are still unremunerative to tanners, and several tanneries are either closing down or materially reducing their production. We quote: Hemlock Spanish sole No. I B. A. 24 to 244c; do. No. 2, 22 to 23c; No. I Orinoco 23 to 24c; No. 2, 22 to 23c; No. 1 Onnoco 23 to 24c; No. 2 ditto 21 to 22c; Zanzibar Spanish sole No. 1 22 to 23c; do. No. 2 19 to 20c; Buffalo sole No. 1, oo to 22; do. No. 2, 00 to 20c; Hemlock slaughter 26 to 27c, waxed upper light and medium 34 to 37c; do. heavy 33 to 36c; grained upper 35 to 37c; splits large 25 to 31c; do. small 16 to 22c; calfskins 27 to 36 lbs., 55 to 70c; do 18 to 20 lbs. 50 to 65c; sheepskin linings 26 to 35c; harness 22 to 28c; buffed cow 14 to 16c per ft.; enamelled cow 17 to 18c; patent cow 16 to 18c:

pebbled cow 14 to 16c; rough leather 23 to c.25 LIQUORS.—The market for most kinds of liquor is firm but without much demand which is expected to improve as the opening of navigation approaches. Brandy in wood \$2.20 to 3.25 according to brand, cases \$6.00 to 10.50; Gin Hollands \$1.65 to 1.75 ; Rum \$2.10 to 2.40 Spirits moderate sales at 57 per Imp. gallon in bond. Rye Whiskey 34c per imperial gallon in bond.

OILS .- In fish oils there is very little doing Cod Oil is in good supply but demands very light ; price 60 to 621 for Nfl'd and 55 to 57c1 for other kinds of Cod Oil. Seal Oil pele none in the market ; ditto straw 55 to 571c ; ditto steam refined 65 to 67⁴/₂c. The supply of seal oil it small but new will soon come to hand. Linsced Oil boiled 61¹/₂c; ditto raw 58c per gal. Olive Oil 65 to \$1.00; Petroleum demand has slightly fallen off quotations are nominally unchanged, Carloads 15 to 151c; small lots and single barrels 16 to 18c.

PROVISIONS .- Bulter.- Receipts during the weeks 871 pkgs.; shipments 459, market dull and inactive, and with a downward, tendency, only small sales taking place from 15 to 22c. Cheese.-Receipts none; shipments 459 boxes, market dull and nominal at 13¹/₂ to 15c. Lard is in fair local demand at 11 to 12c. Tallow.— Very little in market and price is nominal at 84c for rendered, and 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}c$ in the rough. Purk. -Receipts during the week, 1,294 brls.; shipments 83 brls.; there is very little doing and quotations are nominally unchanged; mess pork \$17.50; thin mess \$16.50. Hams, fresh smoked 121 to 13c.

SALT .- Market just now is almost nominal, no demand existing. Coarse 60 to 65c, some sales reported at inside figures. Factory filled

\$1.25 to 1.30. WOOL — The demand for this article is improving, but in the meantime stocks held here are very small, a number of small sales are reported within our range of quotations, which shows a slight decline since this day week; pulled white wool 27 to 28c; ditto, black, 26 to 27C.

TORONTO MARKE'S

TORONTO, April 5, 1877.

There is an improved feeling in general trade this week, and some lines are noticeably brisker. Retailers are doing a better business, which may be partly attributed to "Easter week." In the dry goods trade, sales at wholesale appear to be on the whole in advance of the aggregate up to the same date last year, but the payments are hardly so good.

In boots and shoes, groceries and hardware, there is a steady but limited trade doing. Leather is dull, provisions quiet. Hides and skins inactive, and wool dull. Already there is some speculation afloat as to the result of our

useless. The winter has been a fine one, but in some parts has been prolonged by recent snow storms that have blocked the side roads. As we elsewhere note, however, there are indications of an early opening of navigation.

BOOTS AND SHOES.-More activity prevails than was perceptible last week. A good many buyers have come in, and are buying for sorting up. Stocks in the back country are short. The storm last week was very severe in the North west, in some parts of Grey a complete blockade was the result. Prices are unaltered.

" Lynn, Massachusetts, the centre of the shoe business, is said to be employing the full complement of hands, and the manufacture at present is estimated at thirty-three per cent. greater than at the same period last year.

DRY GOODS .- There is not much life in this trade, but it is not so totally inanimate as last week. There are a few buyers in town, attracted by auction sales of stocks. The tendency of retailers to buy lightly at intervals during the year instead of heavily during spring and fall, is becoming more and more apparent, a change that our wholesale people prefer and deem to the interest of the buyer. Payments are but indifferent, One house received about fifty per cent. on their 1-4 April bills, another slightly more. Woollen goods of Canadian make are moving well from the factories, and manufacturers say that living prices can now be got, since the overstocks (which represented a loss to the makers, if not all round) have moved off. The feeling in cotton yesterday in Liver-pool was slightly firmer. Here, cottons would stiffen if there were any activity in trade. American prints are down : a whole stock was offered to day at about a cent per yard, or 17 per cent. less than three months ago. This renders them again lower, relatively to width than the English goods.

FLOUR AND MEAL:-Flour.-The activity has continued during the week, and several thousand packages have changed hands. All brands except superfine have been moving briskly. Stocks in store on 2nd. were 9,405 bbls against 8,705 bbls., last week, and 21,751 bbls., on corresponding date last year. Superextra is firm at our quotations. Extra has sold freely at \$6.40 to 6.50 and the latter figure now rules. Sales of fancy have been made at \$6.25. Spring wheat extra has moved at \$6.05 to 6.10. Superfine remains steady at \$5.20 to

5.25. Oatmeal firm. Cornmeal quiet. GRAIN.—There has been a very considerable movement of barley during the week, and the quantity of No. 1 has sensibly diminished. Wheat is firm, Liverpool advices of Wednesday announce 5d. advance, and the Western mar kets are several cents higher. Wheat .- Fall stocks in store 82,516 bush. against 80,473 bush. last week, and 382,666 bush. at the like date last year. The price for No. 1 has advanced to \$1.53 to 1.55, but there is none to be had; No. 2 brings \$1.48 to 1.50. Spring stocks in store 162,2 9 bush. against 162,339 bush. last week and 561,130 bush. at similar date last year, market steady at \$1.39 to 1.40. Barley .- No. 1 firm at 70 to 76c according to elevator; No. 2 dull at 53 to 55c, stocks in store 176,208 - ush. against 197,960 bush. last week, and 162,781 bush on corresponding date last year. Oat .--Are dull and declined two cents; stocks in store 27,819 bush. against 25,415 bush. last week. The demand has fallen off, and a car of Canadian sold on Wednesday at 45c, American are nominally 37c, but unsaleable. Peas -Stocks in store 52,743 bush. against 52,360 bush. last week. Market inactive, no sales.

HARDWARE .- Payments are slow, but not very unsatisfactory. Orders are generally lating exportation to England, and stocks there- next harvest, which, however, is premature and whole a fair amount of goods are selling, and

the prospect is better than for the past few weeks. Shelf Goods are moving steadily. Cut Nails are in active demand as is usual at this season. Horse Nails the season is about over. Glass is moving pretty freely, the stocks are very light, and cannot be replenished till late in the summer. No demand for Lead or Shot. There is a steady movement of Pig Iron in small lots, the principal demand is for Eglinton, there is no Gartsherrie in market, and we think no Summerlee. There are no spring arrivals yet, but prices are likely to keep low. Tin sells steadily. Tin Plates continue low. Notwithstanding a combination attempted to be formed in Britain to keep down production, the output of Charcoal plate is so great that it can be bought to-day for less than Coke tin; this, of course. is a benefit to the consumer. Copper is Thorneycrofts steady. Boiler plates are firm.

brand in active demand. LEATHER.—This market is quiet; a fair number of small orders are being filled in all lines, not perhaps less than is usual at this season, and certainly more than last week. Purchases are made with great caution, and for actual wants only. Sellers too are careful to whom they sell. Stocks are full, and prices unaltered. Sole remains at present steady. The fluctuations in Spanish hides do not appear to have affected prices. Tanning Materials are not moving; tanners are too undecided, and too little encouraged, to attempt operations at the present price of hides. Oils are quiet for a like reason. Cod, steady, at 65 to 70c; straits, 50 to 55c.

PROVISIONS .- Holders of pork and bacon are beginning to feel more confidence, and prices exhibit some firmness. Chicago advices are to the effect that the bull interest predominates, and a combination has been formed. Besides this, the packing season is nearly over. There has not been much movement. Mess Pork is firmer, we do not change quotations. \$7.50 offered for 2,000 sides Cumberland cut bacon, May delivery, and refused. Canvassed Hams are now offering at 114c for round lots. Lard is steady and without change. 100 packages sold on Wednesday at 114c. Butter-Choice is scarce locally, and no demand exists for low grades Eastern U. S. markets are very low, and if they go any lower, the article can be im-ported and 4c duty paid. Eggs have taken a sudden jump upward, the local demand has been brisk, and they are scarcer than for years. 20c has been paid, but 18 to 19c is perhaps a safer quotation. Dried Apples are firmer, and a good many shipments have been made to Maritime ports and elsewhere. White beans are scarce and firm at \$1.70 per bush. Cheese are in very light stock, and firmly held at 16 to 17c. New will be put upon the market as soon as merchantable. Some Oxford factories have already begun operations.

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GRAY, YOUNG & SPARLING.

Eclipse Salt Works, Seaforth,

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the matter of James F. Egan & Brothers, insolvents **TENDERS**

For the purchase of the entire stock in trade belonging to the estate of the above named insolvents, will be re-ceived by the undersigned until three o'c'ock p.m. on Tuesday, 17th instant. The stock consists of

DRY-GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.,

in about the following proportions, viz : Dress Goods \$5.600.00

G 31- 1	Ψ3,000	00
Silk Staple		co
		00
34'11'		00
Millinery	2,400	00
Mantles	2,800	00
Shop Furniture	1,500	00

\$28,000 00 Tenders must be at a percentag2 on inventory prices, and must state security offered, if time is required. The stock and inventory can be inspected from 11th to 17th instant.

> R.L. GUNN Official Assignce.

Hamilton, 5th April, 1877.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto, 29th March, 1877.

TOTORIO, 25th March, 1877. Notice is hereby given that, under Order in Coun-cil of this date, THABER BERTHS in the undermen-tioned Townships and part Townships in the MUS-KOKA and PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS will be offered for sale by public action at the Department of Crown Lands, at TWELVE o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH day of JUNE next, vis.: Townships of MONTRITH, MCMUNHOL, PERRY, AB-MOUR, FRANKLIN, SHAWENAGA, BURPER, CORGEN (south part of east half unsurveyed), and FOLEY (un-located lands in east half). The area to be disposed of in the above townships as Timber Berths is upwards of 400 square miles, and for the convenience of purchasers will be di-vided into Berths, ranging from 4 to 24 square miles each.

CONDITIONS and TEEMS of SALE, with information as to Area and Lots and Concessions (except in Township of CONGEB) comprised in each Berth, will be furnished, on application personally or by letter, to the WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH of the DEPART-MENT, or to the Crown Timber Offices at OTTAWA, BELLEVILLE, and QUEBEC, and the office of T. E. Johnson, Esq., Parry Sound, on and after the 15th proximo.

T. B. PARDEE, Commissioner.



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 business 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.

PRESIDENT :						
SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.						
MANAGER'AND SECRETARY;						
EDWARD RAWLINGS.						
103 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.						
EVANS & RIDDELL, Auditors.						
Alexander & Stark, General Agents CO. YORK, TORON1O.						
W. H. Campbell, Agent for City of Toronto.						
SURETYSHIP.						
THE CANADA						
GUARANTEE COMP'Y						
Grant Bonds of Suretyship for Government, Bank, Rail- way, Municipal and all Officers, and Employes, holding						
This Company has been specially approved by the Dominion and Local Governments and is the only one which has received the Government license for the Do- minion.						
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.						
Anti- Sudialice Vuelless,						
The capital and funds are solely for the security of those who hold its bonds.						
SIR A. T. GALT, JOHN RANKIN,						

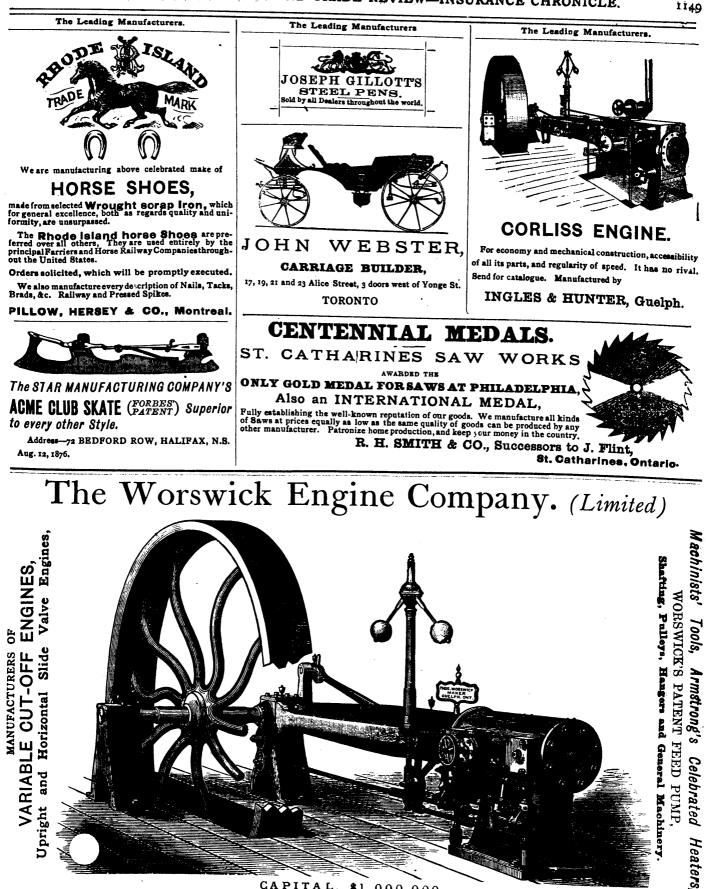
MANAGER. BVANS & RIDDELL, Auditors.

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

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

> > <u>_</u>





CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. The Worswick Variable Cut-off Engine will give one Horse Power one hour on three pounds of good soft coal. Without doubt, these Engines are the most economical on Fuel now made. Send for circular. THE WORSWICK ENGINE CO., GUELPH, ONT.

1150

A WAR AND



			SI	OCI	< 1	AND 1	BOND	REPO	RT.		
OCK BROKERS, Members of the Stock Exchange.	ĺ	N	ME.		Shares.	Capital		Rest.	Dividend	CLOSIN	G PRICES
and sell STOCKS and BONDS in Canada, the d States, and London.						subscribe	ed paid-up.	AC81.	last 6 Months.	Toronto, April. 6.	Montrea
H. CRUGER OAKLEY, Member of New York and Gold Exchanges, having joined our firm, we w prepared to execute orders for the Purchase and f Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange on the erms as are current in New York.	Canad Conso Du Pe	ian Bank o lidated uple	nerica f Commerce		50 50 50	4,866,66 6,000,00	0 6,000,000	1,170,000 1,900,000 232,000 200,000	4	1177 1184 915 925	
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ALMON. L. C. MACKINTOSH, (Late Bank of Nova Scotia.] ALMON & MACKINTOSH,	Merch Metroj Molsoi	ants' Bank politan n's Bank	of Canada	···· 1	50 50 00 50	2,000,00 500,00 8,697,20 1,000,00 2,000,00	0 456,570 0 8,126,096 0 675,226	75,000 I,000,000 80,000	4	74 75±	
ANKERS, BROKERS, General Financial Agents,	Mariti Nation Domin	me nale nion Bank .	••••••••••••••••••		00 100 50 50	12,000,00 1,000,00 2,000,00 970,25	0 11,979,400 0 488,870 0 2,000,000	5,500,000	7 3 3±	169	ort.)
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ections made without charge. Are prepared to rery information regard to business concerns in ritime Provinces.	Ville N Federa	Marie d Bank n & Can I	oan & Agency Co redit Company	•••	50	2,000,00 1,000,00 1,000,00 3,000,00	0 1,990,856 0 723,225 0 915,000 0 300,000	200,000 40,000 57,000	311 311 5	I72 I0I I0I I42 I45	vhere for
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14 HOSPITAL ST., Montreal.	Richeli Domin	ieu Naviga ion Telegra	tion Co aph Company	Co. 1	50 00 50 00	500,00 500,00 500,00	0 400,000 0 750,000 0		4 5 3	84 87 814	
THE BROCKVILLE AICAL & SUPER-PHOSPHATE CO.	Buildin Torent Union	ng and Loa to Consum Permanen	y Society n Association ers' Gas Co. (old), t Building Society Loan & Savings C	····	50 25 50 50 50	662,50 750,000 600,000 400,000 1,000,000	0 366,200 0 700,000 0 0 350,000	73,821 42,000	4 4 2 g p.c. 3 m 5 5	110 111 119½ 135 131½ 134 141 142	
acture Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Acids, Sul- f Soda and Superphosphates of Lime, Dissolved Bone Meal, and Bone Dust. Dealers in Nitrate t, Sulphate of Ammonia, &c. ts in every county in the Province. ALEX. COWAN, Manager.	Domin	ion 6 347 ct.	ment Debentures do. do. do. atock	7 ₩ ct.	cur.	•••••	••••••••••	••• ••••			
HUGH SLEIGH & CO., Silk Mills, Leek, England	Do. Toront County Towns	7 P ct. 1 o Corporat Debenture hip Debent	rbonds 61 p. c. tion 6 P ct Stock ion 6 P ct., 20 yea s ures	rs	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	•• 984 •• 100	988 101	
HINE SILKS of all descriptions, TAILORS' TWIST, HARDASH, &c., &c.	11	NSURA	NCE COM	PAN	IR	8	When I N		AMERICA	N.	•••••••
assertment in Stock. Orders received from ale Importers only. C. STAVERT FISHER, Agent. 17 PHŒNIX BLOCK, TORONTO.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend	NAME OF COMP	Share Dar val.	Amount paid f	E Last Sale.	1853 1 1819 30 1810 10	0,000 Agr ,500 Æti 0,000 Æti	icultural na L of Han na F. of Han	t. 100 t. 100	000 500 48 250
CHADWICK'S JPER" improved SIX-CORD extra quality	20,000 50,000 5,000	5 20 10	Briton M.& G. L C. Union F. L. & Edinburgh Life	M 50	2 5 15	181	1003 5	,000 Tra	v'lers'L.&A enix, B'kly	n. 50	1081 210 77 180 1621 1621
Spool Cotton,	20,000 12,000 100,000 10,000 35,862	5 yearly £4 p.sh. 20 11 12	Guardian Imperial Fire Lancashire F. & Life Ass'n of Sc	L 20	50 25 2 8	72 136 8	Atlantic and Do.	St. Lawr	ence	m hala Tana	Mar. 23.
					12	67	Canada Sout	nern7 p.c	. Ist Mortg	Shares	48 12 48 52 71 8
GLEY MILLS, BOLTON, Specially adapted for all Machines. a received from Wholesale Importers only.	10,000 391,752 20,000	5 15 20	London Ass. Co Lon. & Lancash. Liv.Lon. & G.F. Northern F. & L	L 20	1 2 5 00	145 145 412	Do. Grand Trun New Prov	k. v. Certific	ates issued		
GLEY MILLS, BOLTON, Specially adapted for all Machines. Sreceived from Wholesale Importers only. STAVERT FISHER, Agent, 17 PHCENIX BLOCK, TORON	10,000 391,752	5 15 20 28 f 4 p. s. 15 40	Northern F. & I North Brit. & M Phœnix Queen Fire & L Royal Insurance	L 20 100 er 50 ife 10	1 2 5 00 6 1 1 3	148 148 412 498 250 38	Grand Trun New Prov Do. Do. Do. - Do.	k Eq. F. M Eq. Bond First Pre Second P	ates issued b. Bds. 1 ch. is, 2nd char ference, 5 % ref. Stock.	at 221 6 % t IOO ge IOO 5 % c IOO	ICI IC2 GO G2 36 37 23 24
GLEY MILLS, BOLTON, Specially adapted for all Machines. received from Wholesale Importers only. STAVERT FISHER, Agent, 17 PHCENIX BLOCK, TORON	10,000 391,752 20,000 40,000 6,722 200,000 100,000	5 15 20 28 15 40 12 75 10	Liv.Lon.& G.F. North Brit. & M Phœnix Queen Fire & L Royal Inaurance Scot'h.Commerc Scottish Imp.F & Scot. Prov. F. & Standard Life	EL 20 100 er 50 20 ial 10 L 10 L 50	1 2 5 00 6 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 12	148 412 498 250 37 194 67 26/9 104 76	Grand Trun New Prov Do. Do. Do. Do. Great Weste Do. Do. Do.	k v. Certific Eq. F. M Eq. Bond First Pre Second P Third Pro rn 51 W c. D 6 per cert	ates issued L. Bds. I ch. is, 2nd char ference, 5 % ref. Stock, ef. Stock, 4 onds, due I eb. Stock.	at 222 6 2 C IOO ge IOO C IOO C. IOO C. IOO C. IOO 202 877-75 IOO	SO 92 361 371 232 242 132 14 68 71 95 97 60 65
SLEY MILLS, BOLTON, Specially adapted for all Machines. sreceived from Wholesale Importers only. STAVERT FISHER, Agent, 17 PHCENIX BLOCK, TORON LARGE Baking	10,000 391,752 20,000 40,000 6,722 200,000 100,000 100,000 20,000 20,000 4,000 0,000 2,500	5 20 28 f 44 p. s. 15 10 29 I-6 5 5-6 mo 5	Liv. Lon. & G. F. J. Northern F. & L North Brit. & M Phœnix	L 20 100 ler 50 20 ial 10 L 10 L 50 25 M \$50 400	1 2 5 00 6 1 3 1 1 3 12 12	146 413 498 250 38 104 67 26/9 104 76 13 p.c. 121 122	Grand Trun New Prov Do. Do. Do. Do. Great Weste Do. Do. Do. Internationa Midland, 6 % Northernof(k v. Certific Eq. F. M Eq. Bond Firat Pre Second P Third Pre Third Pre Third Pre C. B 5 C. D 6 per cer l Bridge 6 v. c. 1st Pr Can., 6 C	ates issued I. Bds. r ch. Is, and char ference, 5 ref. Stock, ef. Stock, 4 onds, due r b. Stock t bonds 18g p.c. Mort. First Pref.	at sai 6 % c 5 % c 5 % c 877-78 Bds Bds 100 Bds 10	\$0 \$92 364 374 234 244 133 14 66 74 95 97 60 65 89 91 10.1 103 4 45 98 100
GLEY MILLS, BOLTON, Specially adapted for all Machines. s received from Wholesale Importers only. STAVERT FISHER, Agent, 17 PHCENIX BLOCK, TORON Itario Baking Powder,	10,000 391,752 20,000 6,722 200,000 100,000 100,000 20,000 20,000 4,000 4,000 0,000 2,500 10,000 5,000 5,000	5 28 28 40 15 40 124 78 29 29 1-6 5 5-6 mo 5 10 	Liv. Lon.& G.F.Z. Northern F. & I North Brit. & M Phenix Queen Fire & L Royal Insurance Scoth Commerc Scoth Frommer Scoth Prov. F. & Standard Life Standard Life Canada Life Citizens F. & Confederation Li Sun Mutual Life Solated Risk Fi	2L 20 er 50 ife 10 20 ial 10 iL 50 50 25 M \$50 25 M \$50 100 fe 100	1 2 5 00 6 4 3 1 4 3 1 2 1 4 3 12 12 12	148 414 498 250 37 194 67 26(9) 104 76 13 9.C. 121 122	Grand Trun New Pro Do. Do. Do. Great Weste Do. Great Weste Do. Do. Internationa Midland, 6 % Northernof C. Toronto, Grr I Toronto and	k v. Certific Eq. F. M Eq. Bond Firat Pre Second P Third Pro Third Pro Third Pro C. B C. D C. D C. D C. D C. D C. D C. D C. D	ates issued f. Bds. I ch. ds, and char ference, s ref. Stock, 4 f. Stock, 4 issued by the b. Stock . First Pref. Second uce, Stock Ist Mo g. Stock	at a 22 6 % C 100 5 % C 100 5 % C 200 777-78 100 8 ds 100 Bds 100 Bds 100 Bds 100 r Bds 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ço g2 36+ 37+ 23+ 24+ 13+ 14 6+ 7+ 95 97 60 65 89 91 101 103 4+ 45
GLEY MILLS, BOLTON, specially adapted for all Machines. a received from Wholesale Importers only. STAVERT FISHER, Agent, 17 PHCENIX BLOCK, TORON Itario Baking	10,000 391,752 20,000 40,000 6,722 200,000 100,000 100,000 20,000 10,000 4,000 4,000 2,500 10,000 2,500 10,000 5,000 5,000	5 15 28 44 P. 8. 15 40 12 10 5 5 5-6 mo 5 5 5 6-12 mos. 12 8 10 15 12 12 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 15 10 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Liv. Lon.& G.F.Z. Northern F. & L North Brit. & M Pbenix Queen Fire & L Royal Insurance Scoth. Commerc Scoth. Commerc Scoth. Commerc Scoth. Commerc Star Life Canada Life Canada Life Confederation Li Sun Mutual Life	L 20 L 20 L 20 L 100 ial 10 L 10 L 50 ·· 20 ial 10 L 50 ·· 20 ial 10 L 50 ·· 20 ·· 20	1 2 5 0 6 4 1 3 12 3 12 12 3 12 12 5 0 25 10 10	143 413 498 250 33 103 103 103 103 103 104 105 26/9 104 76 13 p.c. 124 100 95	Grand Trun New Prov Do. Do. Do. Great Weste Do. Do. Internationa Midland, 6 % Northernof (Toronto, Grr I Foronto and Wellington,	k	Ates issued f. Bds. I ch. is, and char iference, 5 ref. Stock, 4 ionds, due I eb. Stock it bonds 18 p.c. Mort. ef. Bonds First Pref. Second uce, Stock Bonds Bonds Bonds Bonds Bonds 	at 222 6 % C 100 5 % C 100 9 C 100 9 C 100 9 C 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	GO GZ 36# 37# 23# 24# 23# 24# 13# 14 6# 7# 95 97 60 65 89 91 101 103 4.1 45 98 100 87 89

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Buy and sell STOCH United States, and Lon Mr. H. CRUGER C Stock and Gold Excha are now prepared to ex Sale of Stocks on the 1 same terms as are curre

69 ST. FRANC M

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BANKER

All branches of Bank acted. Collections made wi give every information the Maritime Province

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CHEMICAL & S

Manufacture Sulphuric, phate of Soda and Sup Bones, Bone Meal, and of Soda, Sulphate of An Agents in every count

Brockville, Ont.

Silk Mille MACHINE SILK

A full assertment in Wholesale Importers of

CHA " SUPER " improv

Spool

EAGLEY M

Specially add Orders received from T. STAVER



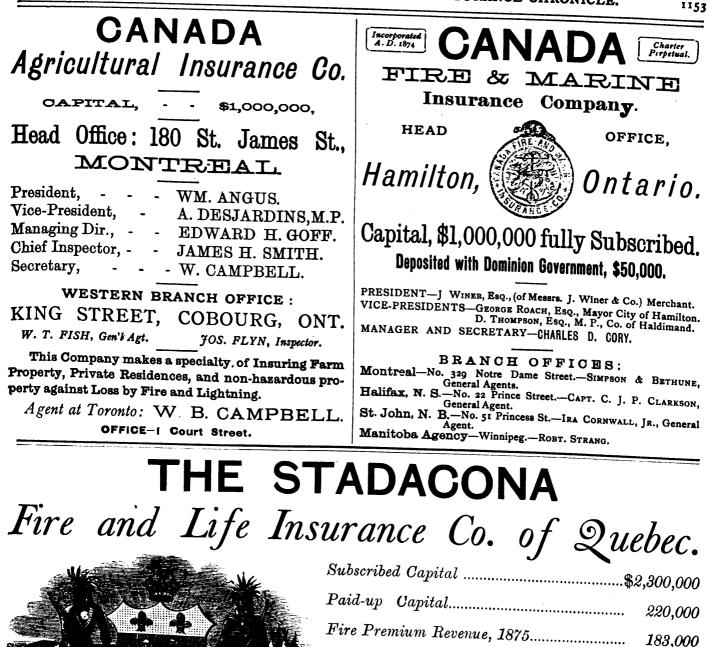
10c, 20c, & Best Manufactured. 7

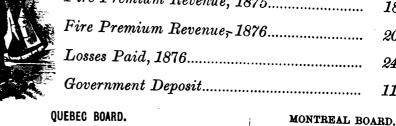
For Sale at principal Grocery stores.

Canada Screw Comp'y,	TORONTO PRICES CURRENTAPRIL 4, 1877.						
DUNDAS, ONT,							
Are making GIMLET POINTED SCREWS, BOLTS, RIVETS, kC., with improved machinery furnished by AMERICAN	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholes: Rates	
SCREW CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.	Boots and Shoes:	\$ c. \$ c.	Hardware-continued. Copper: Pig	\$ C. \$ C. 0 21 0 22	Oils-continued. Olive, common, P gall.	\$. c. \$	
Quality and finish warranted equal to any made in England or United States.	Mens' Calf Boots	\$ 30 3 25	Sheet Cut Nails :	0 28 0 30	salad	1 80 2	
Ser Orders solicited.	Mens' Prunella Bals " Cong. gaiters & Bal	2 50 2 85	12 dy.to 7in.p.kg.100 lbs.	2 90 0 00	salad, in bottles, qt., per case	3 20 3	
C. THURSTON,	Boys' Kip boots	1 60 2 25	5 dy. to 10 dy 21 dy. to 4 dy	3 70 3 80	Spirits Turpentine	0 73 0	
Manager & Vice-President.	Womens' Bals & Gat, peg	1 20 1 65	2 dy. Galvanised Iron :		Whale, refined Paints, &c.	0 75 0	
s. WALKER & CO., Montreal,		0 00 I 30	Best, No. 22 Best No. 24	0 08 0 09	White Lead genuine in		
Agts. for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.	" Prun, Cong	0 62 1 60	" 26 " 28	0 082 0 084	Oil, # 25 lbs. Do. No. I		
	" Goat Bals " Kid Gaiters	1 50 2 60	Horse Nails :	o o8 <u>1</u> o o91			
KIMBALL & BATES,	Misses' Bals "Batts	0 05 1 35	Patent Hammered	014 016	White Lead, dry Red Lead.	0 07 0 0 06 0	
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARD-	Childs' Bals	0 70 0 00	Iron (at 6 months): Pig-Gartsherrie, No. 1	00 00 00 00	Venetian Red, English. Yellow Ochre, French.		
ING MERCHANTS,	" Batts " Turned Cack p.doz	0 55 0 75	Summerlee	22 00 23 00	vv dicing	0 85 1	
No 198 STATE STREET, BOSTON.	Drugs.		Eglinton No. 1	0 00 0 00	(Refined, & gallon.)		
	Aloes Cape		W. W. & Co American	0 00 22 50	(Refined, & gallon.) Delivered at London, Ont No. 1, carload, Imp.gal		
Consignments solicited and advances made. Merchandise for Europe or British Provinces prompt-	Boraz	0 12 0 76	Bar 🌮 100 D		Denvered in 1 oronto :		
forwarded at lowest rates of freight.	Castor Oil. Caustic Soda	1000	"Band	2 60 2 75	No. 1, 10 brlsdo 5 brlsdo	0 17 0	
	Cieam Tartar Epsom Salts	0 30 0 32	Boiler Plates		Benzine	0 18 0	
STARCH, STARCH	Extract Logwood Indigo, Madras		Garth	3 00 4 00	Produce. Flour (per brl.): f.o.c		
PURE WHITE, PURE BLUE,	Madder	0 10 0 13	Arrow	4 00 4 25	SUDEFIOT extra	6 80 7	
SATIN, SILVER GLOSS.	Opium Oxalic Acid		Lead (at 4 months): Bar 🍄 100 lbs	0 061 0 061	Extra Fancy	0 00 6	
	Potass Iodide Quinine	276 2801	Shot	0 06 0 06	Superfine	5 20 5	
ESTABLISHED 1858.	Soda Bicarb. per keg	0 032 0 05	Iron Wire (4 months): No. 6, W bundle		Cornmeal, small lots	5 96 8	
Edwardshurg Starsh Co	A AFTAFIC ACId	0 45 0 48	" 0. "	2 25 2 55			
Edwardsburg Starch Co.	Groceries. Coffees : Java, 🍟 ib	0 28 0 30	" 16, "	3 50 3 70	Fall Wheat, No. 1 No. 2	1 48 1	
PREPARED CORN	Singapore Ceylon	027 029	Powder: Blasting Canada	3 50 0 00	Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 35 1 4	
For Puddinge,	Rio	0 22 0 25	FFF "	4 25 4 75	Oats	0 47 0	
BLANC MANGE, INFANTS' FOOD,	Mocha Fish: Herrings,Lab	5 5 3 6 37	Blasting, English	3 50 3 75 5 00 00	"No a	070 07	
&c., &c.	" scaled Mackerel, brls	025026 9001000	FFF "	5 25 0 00		0 71 0	
ffice-Montreal.	White Fish Trout	: 90 3 00		4 50 6 00	Provisions Butter, choice, P lb	0 20 0 2	
Works Edmondships of	Salmon, salt water	15 50 16 00	Tim Plate (4 months :)	6 00 7 00	Cheese	0 16 0	
	Dry Cod, # 112 lbs Fruit: Raisins, Layer,'76	1 55 1 65		6 30 6 50 0 00 7 25	Pork, mess, Bacon, long clear "Cumberland cut.	17 00 17	
DICKSON & BENNING,	Ditto, old "Sultanas	0 10 0 114	IX "	0 00 9 25	"Cumberland cut.	0 7 0	
	" Valentias, old " New do	0 06 0 07		0 00 7 00	Hams, smoked	0 11 0	
MANUFACTURERS OF	Currants, 1870	0 008 0 07	Hides & Skins, 🍄 B.:		Eggs		
PLUG TOBACCOS	Molasses: Clayed, P gall. "Golden "Ext. Golden	0 48 0 50	" No. 2	000 007 000 005	Hops Tallow rendered	0 20 0 2	
	" Amber	0 62 0 70	Cured and inspected Calfakins, green	0 07 0 00 0 0 08 C II	Sait, etc.	080 10	
PARIS, Ont.	Spices:	11	" cured Sheepskins	0 00 9 12	Canadian	1 05 0	
ESTABLISHED 1845.	Allspice Cassia, whole, 🎔 10		Leather, @ 4 months:	,	St. Ube's Wines, Liquors, Ctc		
	Cloves Ginger, ground Jamaica, root	0 42 0 50	Spanish Sole, Istquality		Ale: English, pts	1 60 1	
L. COFFEE & CO.,	Jamaica, root	0 21 0 27	all wgts., 10 Do. No. 2,	0 27 0 29	Brandy: Hennessy's Fgll Martell's		
RODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,	Nutmegs. Pepper, black	0 12 0 13	Do. light	0 26 0 28	Hennessy's cases	10 00 10 1	
,	Sugars—Porto Rico, 🎔 Ib Centrifugal, in boxes Cuba	0 00 0 00	Harness,	026 028	OtardDupuy&Co "	900 9	
Ne. 30 Ohuroh Street, Toronto, Ont.			Upper heavy ¹⁴ light Kip skins, French		J. Robin & Co Pinet Castillon & Co	8 00 8	
WRENCE COFFEE. THOMAS FLYNN.	Dry Crushed Ground	0 11 0 11	English Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	0 70 0 90	" B A D	185 19	
	Teas: Japan common to good.	1	lbs.), per doz	070 090	" B. & D green cases	4 25 4 5 8 00 8 2	
Idward Jamos & Cons	" fine to choicest	0 62 0 67	Do. light French Calf	050060 II5 I40	Booth's Old Tom	800 82	
dward James & Sons,	Colored, common to fine Congou & Souchong	0 27 0 77	Splits, large, P Ib	0 25 0 31	Kum: Jamaica 16 o.p	2 25 2 4	
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND,	Oolong, good to fine Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 47 0 62	Enamelied Low, per it	019 021	Whisky : GOODERHAM & WORTS'		
Sole Manufac'urers of the Celebrated	Medium to choice Extra choice	0 42 0 57	Patent	0 15 17	Terms CashUnder s		
DOME BLACK LEAD,	Gunpwd com. to med.	0 37 0 42	Buff	25 0 35	bris., nett.; 5 to 10 bris., 24 p.c. off; 10 bris. and	In Du	
	" med. to fine " fine to finest.	0 62 0 82	Gambier	0 00 0 0 07	Alcohol, 65 o.p. P I. gall	Bond. Pa e 56 2	
Royal Laundry and Ultramarine Ball Blues.	Imperial	0 32 0 82	Degras	0 07 0 08	" ₅₀ " "	0 51 1 0	
very description of Washing Powders.	Dark 58 & 108	0 37 3 0 43	Oils.	64	25 u.p. "	0 27 0 9	
RIZE MEDAL RICE STARCH.	" " Western Leaf,	• 1	Cod Oil	0 50 0 55	Old Bourbon "	03210	
	[good to fine] Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 60 0 65	Lard, extra	00 1 05	" Toddy " "	030 I 0 030 I 0	
Sole Agent for the Dominion	Solace	0 70 0 80	" No. 2. Stocks, mach	85 0 90 I	Domestic Whisky, 32 u. p	030 I C 024 08	
JAMES LOBB,	Hardware Tim (four months):	"	Duncan-Clark & Co's. (45 0 00	Old Rye, 5 years old	070 14	
TORONTO	Block, W Ib		Linseed raw	67 - 6- 1	7	e go 16	

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TORONTO BOARD.

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201,000

248,000

117,000

The exceptional heavy Losses sustained by this Company during the past year have been promptly liquidated, and notwithstanding the general business epression leading to a reduction in lines carried, the Premium Revenue for 1876 has been increased by \$18,000. The STADACONA as heretofore, will sustain its reputation for **Prompt Payments.** A share of public patronage is solicited.

GEO. J. PYKE, Gen. Manager.



INCOME, &c. DISBURSEMENTS. \$235,771 93.844 159,118 204,708 1,918,975 ACCUMULATIONS. U.S. and N.Y. State bonds (market value)..... Loans secured by pledge of bonds and mortgages(ist liens) Real estate, free of incum-brance... \$2,612,418 LIABILITIES. Death claims due subsequent 37.151 854,862 96,240 706,250 1.840.379 Prem. loans on policies in force 88.224 276,610 Surplus to policy-holders, be-ing security in addition to re-insurance reserve 365.689 force Deferred premiums, net Cash in bank and on hand ... Prems.in course of transit, net 375,629 180,735 21,002 129,784 30,026 \$2.291.384 Interest and rents accrned Ledger balances, and all other items 180,182 MANAGERS FOR CANADA: Thomas A Temple, Maritime Provinces, St. John, N.B. F. A. Moore, Provinces Ontario and Quebec, Toronto, Ont.

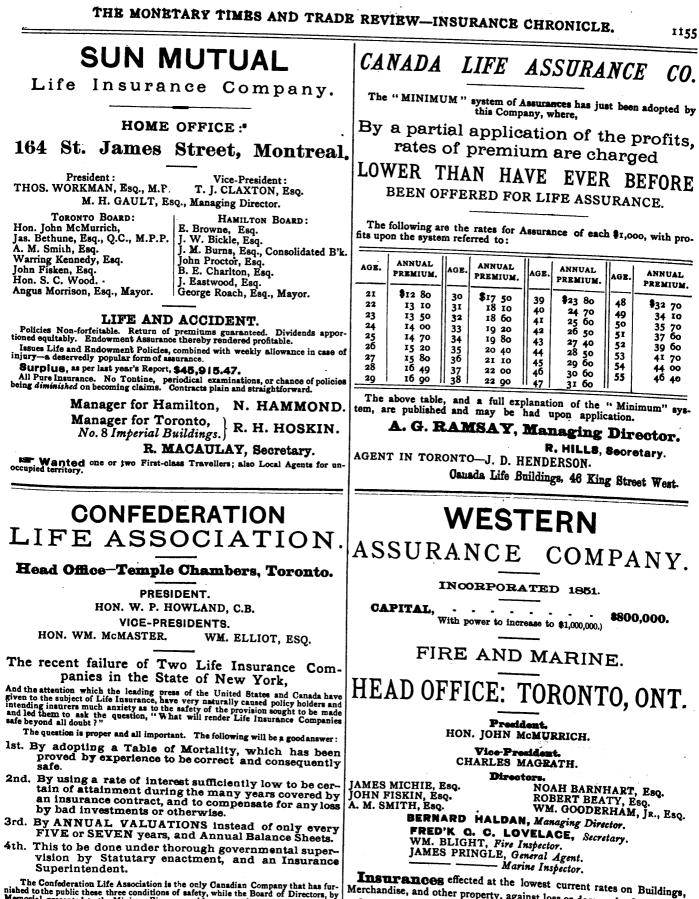
STATEMENT

DIRECTORS FOR CANADA: Hon. LEMUEL A. WILMOT, Fredericton, N. B. JOHE S. MCLEAN, Pres. Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifaz. B. R. CORWIN, New York.



29 Adelaide St., East, Toronto, Matson & Law, Masagers, Toronto District, Kent Street, Lindaay, H. A. Wallis, Esq., Agent. Court House Avenue, Brockville, A. S. Hall, Esq., Agent. 15 Piace d'Arm s, Montreal, G. H. Patterson, Esq., Agent. 14 St. Peter Street, Quebec, Messra. Kiley & Ladriere, Agents. 108 Prince William Street, St. John, New Brunswick, D. W. Coward, Esq. Chief, Agent for Nova Scetia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

F. A. BALL, Manager.



The Confederation Life Association is the only Canadian Company that has fur-nished to the public these three conditions of safety, while the Board of Directors, by Memorial presented to the Minister Finance, and by personal representation sought to bring about the fourth.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

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



Insurance.	ägents' Birectory.	
THE CITIZENS'	HARRY BLACK, Official Assignee, Accountant	Insurance.
INSURANCE COMP'Y	ham, Ont. J. NATIRASS, Fire, Life, Marine, Accident Ins First Class Co.'s only. Steamship and Railway Ticket Agent. 373 Richmond St., London.	OF LIVERPOOL & LONDON-FIRE AND LIFE.
FIRE LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT		CAPITAL
Capital Two Million Dollars-\$103,000 De- posited with the Dominion Government.	D. LORTIE, Fublic Accountant, Financial Agen and Commi sion Merchant, 51 Richelieu Block Dalhousie Street, Quebec.	ANNUAL INCOME 12,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL		rates of premium.
DIRECTORS:	J. McCRAE, Official Assignce, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Agent, Windsor, Ont. None but first- class Companies represented.	W. TATLRY
Sir Hugh Allan, President. Adolphe Roy, Vice-Pres. N. B. Corse. Andrew Allan. Henry Lyman. J. L. Cassidy. 'Robert Anderson.	S. CORNEIL, Agent for Royal Canadian, Hartford, Phenix of Brooklyn, Scottish Commercial & Mut- ual Life Asso. & Accident Ins. Co's., Lindsay. Ont.	Chief Agents' TORONTO OFFICE - Royal Insurance Bdgs., Yonge St. F. H. HEWARD
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Fire risks taken at equitable rates based upon their re- spective merits. All claims promptly and liberally settled.	J. C. NORSWORTHY, General Fire Insurance	HEAD OFFICE TORONTO STREET TORONTO ONT PRESIDENT:
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Life Insurance Company OF LONDON, ONT.	Accide t Insurance, and Real Estate Agent. Money to Loan and invest. Collections made Science	A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., To- ronto. W. H. Dunspaugh, Esq., Toronto
Licensed by the Ontario Legislature, deposits with the Government \$25,000. Issues Life endowment and Accident Policies, all of the	JAMES TROUT, Agent for Royal Canadian, Fire and Marine; isolated Risk and Confederation Life Ins. Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & S. Soc.; London and Cana- dian Loan & Agency Co., Meaford.	ManagerArthur Harvey, Esq. Geo. A. Hine, Esq
Joseph Jeffery. Esq. President.	DEAN & YOUNG, Fire, Life, Accident, Marine and Live Stock Insurance. Stock Brokers, Money Loan- ing and Real Estate Agents. London, Ontario. J. B. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent & Stock Broker. Agent for the Guardian Agent & Stock Broker.	BankersThe Canadian Bank of Commerce. Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all down
WM. MARDON, Manager & Socretary.	Ass. Co., Waterloo Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Agricultural Mut. East, Toronto.	tion of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of Insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company. ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.
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Fire Insurance Company. of London. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. A GENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804. Unlimited lisbility of ul the canada in 1804.	countants. Money to loan on Real Estate, Mort- gages bought. Office, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto. J. Agents and Adjusters, representing first-class Com- panies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.	COMMERCIAL MEN.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., General Agents for Canada	and London. St. John, N.B.	The Board of Directors of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company have opened a Water- Works Branch for the exclusive nurmound of Water-
ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager.	ROBERT MARSHALL, Fire and Marine Insur- ance Agent, Broker, Notary Public, &c., St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.	perty situated within range of the bydrants connected with the Water Works of Toronto, Hamilton and other cities having similar facilities for extinguishing fac
Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, Butebliched 1840.	S. E. GREGORY, Agent for Imperial Fire Insurance co., Montreal Assurance Co., and General Commer- cial Agent, Hamilton. OWEN MURPHY, InsuranceAgent and Commission Merchant, Telegraph Building the add Commission	By the passage of the Mutual Insurance Companies Act of last session of the Ontario Legislature, all the vezations clauses of the old Mutual Insurance law have been entirely removed. No lien or real estate, no lis- bility for any payment over and about the solitate in o lis-
Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:	Peter street, Quebec. J. D. PRINGLE, Agent for North British and Mer-	premium note can hereafter exist. No premium note, even, is necessary, but a simple "undertaking" to nece
Tor ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Disectors: The Hon. John Hamilton.	Etna, of Hartford, Inland Marine, Hamilton, Ont.	neretolore felt by them.
Robert Simms, Esq. FREDERICK STANCLIFFE, Resident Secretary.	DETER McCALLUM, Agent for the Lancashire Ins. Co.; Travelers Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; Western Ins. Co. of Toronev. S.; Autor Fire Ins. Co.;	sured for four times the usual annual rate, and will
COSTOMS DEFARIMENT.	R. & H. O'HARA, Agenta for Western, Hartford, Quebec, Hand-in Hand and Isolated Risk Fire Ina.	sates thereupon a first payment of 10 per cent, and will assess thereon at the rate of 20 per cent, and will at the periods of six, eighteen, and thirty months respect- unless required to pay extra losses occurring within the said Branch.
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Commissioner of Casterna	and other securities. A general financial business trans- acted. Insurances effected at the lowest rates, Fire and Life. Farms for Sale., Durham, Ont.	HERBERT HANCOCK, Office, 43 Colborne Street, Over the Bodogal.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to inform our friends and the Trade generally that we will SELL THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK BY AUCTION in our Warehouse, 39 Front Street West, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, when in addition to the balance of the different lines unsold, we will offer the contents of

195 PACKAGES OF

ASSORTED DRY-GOODS,

In Bond, arrived at New York and Portland,

And which will be here in time, consisting of

Woollens, Silks, Shawls,

Dress Goods, Linen Goods,

Cotton Goods,

Hosiery, Smallwares,

Haberdashery, &c, &c.,

THE WHOLE OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,

And upon the same liberal terms of credit as at previous sale, or for large amounts as may be arranged.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS.