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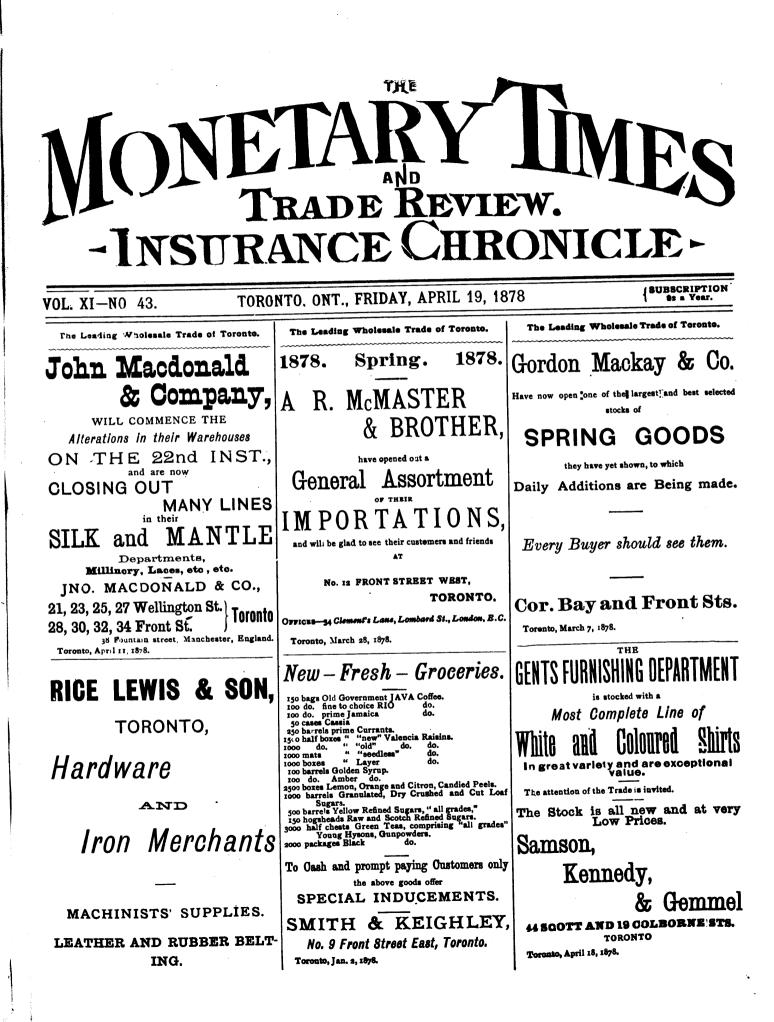
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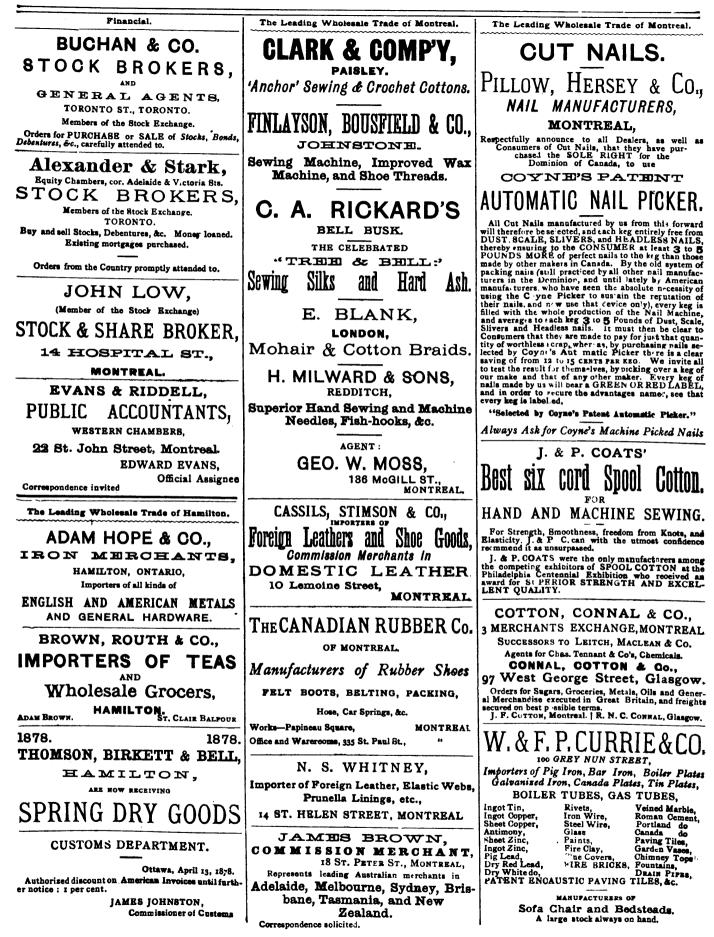
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has been registered in Lanark County during the past halt year. The Perth Expositor considers it a proof of the scarcity of money that from 30 to 50 per month, of these documents have been executed in every part of the County and by all classes of men. People having no money, the next best thing is to get security.

COMMENTING upon the many failures of American Savings Banks of late, the N. Y. Herald brings to the notice of its readers our Canadian Post office Savings Bank system, which it strongly commends.

THE St. Johns News quotes as an evidence of hard times, the fact that good mechanics in that town offer to work for 50c. a day. This shows at any rate a better spirit than that shown by laborers in this vicinity, who have refused 6oc. a day, and hold out, proud and hungry, for \$1.00. UP in Winnipeg, says the Free Press, a good many people in town are out of work at present. And the following little incident relates why the ranks of that noble army are not depleted: A man went into a boarding house yesterday where half-a-dozen fellows were working desperately hard at a game of cards. Man asked if anyone wanted a job. Nobody seemed to ache for it. Perhaps the kind didn't suit. May be the wages offered-\$2.00 a day-weren't sufficient. At any rate, the would-be employer had to leave without an able-bodied assistant.

APROPOS of the Halifax grain shipping question, and the demands made by some for governmental aid, the Chronicle of that city says, and with reason. "What more can we ask of the Goverment? When the two experimental cargoes have been shipped the question of what the Government will do to encourage the movement will be again open and can be discussed. At present the Government have granted all that Halifax has asked, and all that any reasonable man will ask. We must look now to the shippers of grain to make the movement successful."

THE cargo of the Allan steamer Scandinavian which reached Halifax last week, was distributed as follows; for Halifax, 279 tons, for St. John and provincial towns, 277 tons, for Ontario and Quebec, 583 tons. Total 1,130 tons.

A DRAINAGE canal 21 miles in length, has been cut in the sand plains of Bosanquet township by the Canada Company, to improve their lands. This extends from the river Sauble to Lake Burwell and others of a chain of small shallow lakes.

THE first marine arrival of the season at Port Dalhousie, was the N. T. Co's, propeller, City of N. Y., upward bound, which arrived there this day week, but, as the Welland canal was not open, and will not be till 3rd May, her cargo of grain was transhipped over the Welland railway, to be laden at Port Colborne into a propeller for its destination on the Upper Lake.

ONE of the pioneers of the Eastern Townships has passed away in the death of Mr. E. O. Brigham, of Brigham, Que., at the age of sixtyeight. Coming from Vermont some forty years ago, he shortly afterward built a tannery in what were then the back woods of the Township of Farnham. His sturdy industry brought

An excessive number of chattel mortgages | him success, and he built up year by year the most of the manufacturing village which bears his name. His integrity and shrewdness gave character to his enterprises, and he grew in influence as well as in means, becoming a Director of the Eastern Townships Bank, and also of the South Eastern Railway. It is related of him that, having lost heavily by a contract for furnishing cattle to our troops in 1837, and by a fire at Laprairie, he became bankrupt; but seven years afterwards paid off his old debts with interest, although they were outlawed. This was but one of many acts that will keep his memory green.

> A NAME which had become a household word among the leather trade in Canada, was that of Ellis W. Hyman, whose death took place on the 12th instant at his residence in London. Mr. Hyman came to London from Pennsylvania in 1835, and began as a tanner on his own account in 1830. The firm of Hyman & Dunnett carried on the tanning business upon an extensive scale in London and Dereham for many years. About 1866 he joined the late John McPherson ss manufacturers of boots and shoes in Hamilton and London. In 1873-4 that connection was dissolved and the London branch of the business was continued by Mr. Hyman and Mr. J. C. Merritt, and upon the recent retirement of the latter from the firm, the factory was put into the charge of Mr. C. S-Hyman. The deceased gentleman was a director of the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, a city councillor, and a member of the Water Commission, besides being connected with many industrial enterprises in London and elsewhere. Mr. Hyman was a man of great shrewdness and prudence, with many attached friends. His advice was valued by business men, and " his word was as good as his bond."

A BARBER in Cowansville, Que., Mr. Geo. Lambert, established his local credit on a firm basis by paying his bills promptly for a time. A week or two ago, however, under the pretence of going to a wedding in Montreal, he bought silks and cashmeres for his wife, cloth and other goods for himself, on credit, the whole amounting to \$500. Shortly after, he was missing at his shop, which was found, as well as his house to be minus of assets for creditors, after he had decamped. He was seen at about the same time, in St. Albans, Vt.

In response to a question as to his business. a witness replied, "I'm a retailer of wet goods." "Well! I have heard of dry goods," but "Wet goods !" exclaimed the judge. "What are they?" "Liquors, your Honor," said the witness. "Oh, yes, I see; you mix 'em with water, responded his Honor.

AT Ailsa Craig this day week, seven thousand dollars was paid out in a day by one firm, A & S Nairn of Toronto, for cord wood, the circulation of which helped the merchants of the village. During the past week over \$40.000, was paid by this fiirm for cord wood delivered on the Grand Trunk Railway, between that station and Sarnia. Besides which they have large contracts along the Great Western Railway.

ELEVEN packages of buggies were, last week. shipped from Galt to Melbourne, and a similar consignment was recently made from Goderich. By a government return we learn that while the total exports to Australia for the year ending June 30, 1877, were \$44,865, the exports for the succeeding half year ending December, were \$41,511.

THROUGH tickets for emigrants are now issued from Montreal, all rail, to Fisher's Landing, which is about 300 miles from Winnipeg, the distance being some 2,000 miles. Household goods are carried at a rate of \$1.75 per 100 lbs., car loads at \$200, and live stock at \$200 per car load per passage for one man.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Worswick Engine Company, (limited), was held last week in Guelph, to consider the condition of the company owing to its late losses by fire. Upon a statement of affairs being read, it was resolved, without dissent, that the directors should issue preferential stock to the amount of \$12,000, which should be guaranteed 8 per cent. annual interest, and should take steps to get this stock taken up.

THE exports of Brantford for March last were \$23,578, and for March 1877, \$15,000 : her imports, \$42,613, against \$43,433. The duties collected for the quarter ending March, show an increase, and an increase for the three quarters ending that month.

THE Kincardine Board of Trade met on the oth., and resolved to petition government for a dredge to remove the bar in the channel. A committee report was read on establishing a cash market for butter: Messrs. N. Robertson and C. R. Barker were appointed to get information about creameries, which should be published for the benefit of Bruce farmers. This is a step in an important direction.

THE suspension of, and subsequent attachment against Messrs. John Smith & Co., wholesale grocers of Chaboillez Square, is the latest notable incident in Montreal trade circles. For some months the firm has been showing signs of weakness, asking renewals &c. An unfavorable feature is their purchasing large lines of goods, within a few days of their stoppage. The liabilities amount to about \$75,000, about \$50,000 of which is direct.

THE Halifax grocery firm of Messrs. T. & F. Hamilton, met their creditors recently. The liabilities were found to be about \$6,000 and the assets were : stock about \$1,000, outstanding accounts about \$8,000, which were classified as follows: \$4,000 bad, \$2,500 doubtful, and \$1,500 good. After such an exhibit, creditors very properly decided to wind the firm up.

WRITS of attachment have been issued against J. W. Salterio, grocer: MacKasey & Co., dealers in ships stores, and Frank A. McLarren, boot and shoe dealer, of the same city, Halifax.

J. F. RAYMORE who has been an auctioneer and dealer in cheap jewellery in Montreal city for the past sixteen or eighteen years, has suddenly decamped, leaving a number of creditors for considerable sums, amounting in to all \$10,-000. He was a plausible, off-hand individual, and a good many are looking blue over his untimely deparcure.

IT MAY not strike every merchant as strange, but to the initiated it is at least peculiar that a firm professing to do a business at 32 Victoria Square, Montreal, which embraces in its scope groceries, produce and provisions, should attempt to buy its teas in Toronto, instead of in Montreal or New York. The firm we refer to has distributed its applications for goods among various firms here, and addressed them also to some houses long out of existence, asking for quotations, and promising in most cases an order of from \$400 to \$1000, to be drawn for at 30, 60 and 90 days. Most of the firms have declined to give credit to a concern which is so liberal in its offers of business.

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Among business changes in the Maritime Provinces we note the dissolution of the hardware firm of I. and F. Burpee & Co., St. John, N.B.; Mr. John P. Burpee retires, and Messrs. Geo. F. and Chas. E. Burpee continue under the old style. Mr. William Simpson retires from the lumber firm of Carvill, McKean & Co. T. M. King withdraws from the firm of H. H. Mc-Curdy & Co., Antigonish, N. S., and is succeeded by A. C. McMillan; the business will be carried on hereafter under the style of McCurdy, McMillan & Co.

MESSRS. Muir & Scott, outfitters, Halifax, have found it necessary to take counsel with their creditors, who granted them a liberal extension, Liabilities to be paid in full with interest.

THE LATE HON. JOHN YOUNG.

An unusual number of deaths amongst business men of greater or less prominence have taken place during the past week. Montreal mourns the loss of the Hon. John Young, whose services to Canada, and particularly to her chief city, have been great and enduring. Born in Ayrshire early in the century, Mr. Young came to Canada over fifty years ago, was first a clerk in Montreal, then a partner in Quebec with John Torrance & Co. After rendering service to the government during the rebellion of 1837-8, he returned to Montreal in 1840 and joined Mr. Harrison Stephens in business. It was about this time, while travelling through the Western States and upon the lakes, that the deceased gentleman became impressed with the importance for grain carriage of the St. Lawrence route to the seaboard; and in 1846, while connected with the Canadian Economist, and a Free Trade Association whose exponent that paper was, he took part in a controversy upon the government scheme for deeping Lake St. Peter, and advocated the improvement of the old channel instead of making a new one. In 1849, he was appointed Harbor Commissioner, and his plans for the improvement of the river were adopted, funds being obtained on the security of the Harbor Trust. It was under his chairmanship of the Trust that the navigable channel of the St. Lawrence was deepened from eleven feet to nearly twenty-two; and although his great scheme for the enlargement of Montreal harbor is not yet completed, the "twenty foot channel " from that city to tide-water is an accomplished

fact. This was a work in which, during his later years, he took a pardonable pride, and one for G. B. SMITH which he deserves to be held in grateful remembrarce by Canadians.

As long ago as 1845, Mr. Young was instrumental in urging the construction of a railway from Portland to Montreal, and joined in the purchase of a charter for a road westward thence to Kingston. These proved the germ of the Grand Trunk Railway. It was he, we believe, who advanced the funds to Mr. Thomas Keefer, C.E., to survey the site of the Victoria Bridge, and in 1851 he pressed upon the Government the subsidizing of a line of Ocean Steamers, for which purpose £19,000 per ar.num was obtained. Among his projects were the Caughnawaga Canal, to connect Montreal with Lake Champlain, and in 1871, the Royal Albert Bridge. which was to span the St. Lawrence at St. Helen's Island. The representation of Canada at the British Exhibition of 1851, and at that held in Paris in 1855, also received an impulse from his characteristic energy. He was elected to Parliament from Montreal in 1851, when he became Commissioner of Public Works in the Hincks-Morin cabinet, again in 1854, and for a third time in 1873. He was Flour Inspector in Montreal for a number of years, and was chosen last year Canadian Commissioner to the Sydney Exhibition, in returning whence, by way of the Suez Canal, he received the sun-stroke which hastened his death, for which ossification of the heart had for years been preparing the way.

-The Bank of Montreal, has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on the 1st June. The stock advanced four and a half per cent when the announcement was made, for it was supposed by many that the rate would be five.

-A cable despatch to the Globe last Saturday says it is reported that the British Government have agreed to relax the clause of the Duke of Richmond's Cattle Disease Bill, which requires Canadian cattle to be slaughtered at the port of entry. Cattle from the Dominion will be admitted on the same conditions as Irish beasts. This satisfactory result has been brought about by the prompt and effective action of the Canadian Government.



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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, APRIL 191878

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AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The recent motions in favor of imposing import duties on grain and flour, arose apparently out of the notion of giving "protection all round." But whatever the motive, the enormous majorities by which both motions were rejected would seem to put agricultural protection out of the question at present. The farmers have not asked for protection, though some of the grangers have recently been looking in that direction. Farming is not a new industry, struggling for existence, to which some degree of protection might reasonably be given in its infancy; it is profitable, and is one of the chief sources of the country's wealth. The advocates of protection for the farmer are divisible into two classes: one of which argues that dutice on grains and flour would benefit the farmer, the other that till we close the door against the free admission of American produce, the United States will have no motive to enter into any arrangement for the reciprocal exchange of produce on equal terms.

There is a certain amount of agricultural produce every year shipped from each country into the other. This arises from local circumstances, and has been called a trade of convenience. It may well happen that on the long line of frontier which separates Canada from the States, it may be convenient to import American flour for consumption, at one point, and that shipments the other way may, for the same reason, take place at other points. Any thing which restricts this trade of convenience would be a mutual disadvantage; implying the necessity of reciprocally obtaining supplies, from inconvenient distances and at a needless cost for carriage. Both Canada and the United States ordinarily of the future industries of Canada, it is produce wheat, for example, in excess of reasonable to suppose that the seat of that their own wants; and both look to Europe industry will be where the iton and the coal for a market for their surplus. In that | are found side by side, as in Nova Scotia. common market, they must, at last, stand | These elements necessarily enter into this on common ground. But there may be industry: capital, labour, raw material. reasons why Canada should consume Amer- We have not the superabundant capital, ican wheat, and why the United States which is found in England, and the conse-

should use Canadian. As a matter of fact, we believe, a good deal of American wheat is used in our lumbering districts; and it is used there because it is of a relatively low quality and price. One of the reasons why American wheat goes into consumption in the Maritime Provinces is that a cheap quality is in demand there. A duty which should compel the substitution of Canadian for American wheat in the lumbering districts and the Maritime Provinces would compel both these classes of consumers to use a dearer quality of grain than they desire to purchase. In New York, and other large cities, the superior quality of our wheat may well cause it to be in demand for consumption. By this exchange, both classes of purchasers get what they want, and no one is the worse for it. In what way is the farmer injured by this exchange? In both cases he gets the best customers, because these customers get what they want.

If the Maritime Provinces had something forced on them which they did not want, they would justly complain, and as customers of the farmer, their purchasing power would be crippled to the extent of the injury they suffered in being obliged to buy a dearer article than they require. With the farmer, it would be a question of where to sell. The surplus wheat of the country would, in any case, have to go to England. But, it is argued, that if you keep out American wheat, the Canadian farmer will get a better price for what he has to sell. 1f this be true,-and it could only be true of what he sells in Canada-if the price could be artificially raised to the fishermen of Nova Scotia, for the benefit of the farmers of Ontario, it would be both unjust and impolitic to do it; unjust, because the farmer is so much richer than the fisherman; impolitic, because such an interference with the natural laws of trade would create a great deal of dissatisfaction. And what would this boasted benefit to the farmer amount to? At present, it seems, 120,000 brls. of American flour are annually consumed in Nova Scotia, a quantity which bears a very small proportion to the whole production of Canadian wheat.

If manufactures are to be fostered, one of their firsts wants is raw material, including the food on which the operatives live. If the production of iron is to become one

quence is that the manufacturer in Nova Scotia, or in any other part of Canada, must use a dearer capital than his English rival. This is one disadvantage he has to contend with. He must train the labour, which in England is found in that perfection which a long period of time can give. This is the second disadvantage. Why add a third, in the shape of taxed bread? The English artisan, it must not be forgotten, eats untaxed bread. To tax raw materials would be a left-handed way of fostering domestic manufactures; and it is evident that this indiscriminating kind of protection is selfdestructive.

The Nova Scotia members were told that. if they voted for a duty on wheat and flour, they might get, as a compensation, a duty on coal. But here, again, another blow would be directed against manufacturers, which depend largely on steam power. The protection of an industry that needs no protection is the destruction of industries that do, in their infancy, require some nursing. The Nova Scotians are not willing that the bread of their miners and fishermen should be taxed; but they would rejoice to see a tax on coal, in their own interest. There can be no reason why Nova Scotia should not supply Ontario with coal, but that arising out of distance of transport. The coal miners of Pennsylvania are nearer to the consumer in Ontario, and it is a great advantage to get cheap coal, in a climate like ours. The reasons for using American coal will increase with the lessening of our forest supplies of fuel. For the rest, we do not see why Nova Scotia cannot mine coal as cheaply as Pennsylvania; and that Province and New Brunswick ought to be able to supply Quebec, when English coal, no longer coming as ballast, is not sold at a very low rate.

Indian corn is largely used in the manufacture of whiskey; it does not grow to advantage in Canada, except perhaps in the county of Essex, where a greater variety of crops can be grown than in any other part of the country. Corn is therefore imported from the States. The fact that it is used in preference to any other grain, for this purpose, may be taken as proof that it is the cheapest or in some way the best suited for distillation. If our distillers had to use some other grain, they would have to use a dearer raw material; the price of the product would necessarily be higher, and the chance of exporting it at a profit would be lessened. Indian corn is also fed to cattle. in Canada, to some extent; and the farmers who use it, are interested in getting it cheap. In return, we send barley, a much dearer crop, to the States. The Americans tax our barley, it is true; but is that a reason

why we should tax their corn, when we want it for distillation and to feed to cattle ?

To levy duties for political reasons-as a means of forcing the Americans into reciprocity-is another matter. The use of such a weapon is allowable, if there be a probability that its use will be successful, but in no other case. Such a policy, unless it accomplished its object, would be injurious to this country, by putting a needless restriction upon foreign commerce.

To tax raw materials, is to pursue a policy subversive of the manufacturing interest; and when it is attempted to be done, in the name, and as if for the benefit of that interest, there is an attempt, unconscious though it may be, to practice a delusion, from which no good could come.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA IN 1877.

We now give a resumé of the Canadian business of the thirteen British and the three American companies which have done business in the Dominion during the past year. It is to be remembered that the surplus or deficiency of assets given here, refers to the assets of these companies in Canada exclusively.

The American companies have not again secured the best average of premium in proportion to risk, but the Canadian and next to them the British. The average premium is about three per cent. lower than last year. We give an abstract below :

	Cash	Amount of	per \$100
	Premiums.	Policies.	at risk.
Canadian Cos		\$150 560,485	108.4
British Cos	. 1,927,207	206,713 931	0 93.
American	. 213,830	21 013,457	0'101.7

The experience of the Commercial Union

was a hard one; while taking \$40,000 in premiums more than last year, their policies aggregating \$3,000,000 less, and having \$1,000,000 less at risk at close of year, the company's losses were \$431,093, or over eight dollars for one they lost last year. The Company shows a deficiency of assets of \$9,886.

Last year, the Guardian's losses were the least upon the list, this year they reached \$442,000, and were promptly paid. Its expenses were but 19.3 per cent. A gain of 20 per cent. is evident in the cash premiums, the number of policies is increased by 326 over 1876.

With a considerable gain in amount of business, 1597 policies representing \$2,855,-000 more insurance, the Imperial nevertheless kept its expenses lower than last year;

increased by \$35,304. Its risks are \$2,000,000 on the year.

The Lancashire increased its premium receipts during the year by 28.1 per cent. writing 6,632 policies for \$12,821,000. Its expenses, which in 1876 were 22.8 per cent, were increased to 24.4 per cent. All this increase was wiped away, however, by the losses, which were heavy, having been \$462.729, or three times the premium income. The surplus is placed at \$14,541.

An increased business was done by the Liverpool, London & Globe, which wrote 6,949 policies for \$16,800,000, and received in cash premiums \$120,083, and from other Canadian sources \$59,100. The ratio of premium to risk written appears to be but \$0.773 per \$100; and of expense, 27.8 per cent. Its losses were \$529,992, which were promptly paid, and the company has a large surplus of assets.

The business of the London Assurance Corporation shows well. It has done nearly a third more business, increased its ratio of premium to risk from 75.6 per \$100 in 1876, to 82.2 last year. The expenses are relatively greater, but its freedom from risk at the great St. John fire enables it to chronicle the small losses of \$24,211, or but 32.5 per cent. of its premiums. This speaks volumes for the chief Agents, Messrs. Stephens & Foster. The Company shows a surplus of \$104,534

Next to the Royal in amount of business, ranks the North British and Mercantile. Its premium income was \$288,943, and its total income \$348,131. A satisfactory gain is shown in the ratio of premium to risk which has been increased from 86.6 in 1876 to 90.8 last year. Its losses were seven fold those of the previous year, being \$1,056.001, and its expenses were necessarily increased also.

The Northern shows an increase over 1876 of 422 policies, insuring \$324,993 more. Its ratio of premium is better than that of 1876, in the proportion of 83.4 to 75.4. Its expenses are lower, even than the last year, being but 17.4 per cent of the premiums. The total losses reached \$506,000. The surplus shown is \$68,151.

The Phœnix received for premiums \$157,844, and paid tor losses \$65,543, or 41.5 per cent, and for expenses \$35,245, or 22.3 per cent, leaving a very respectable margin for profit. Its policies were more numerous, but smaller in amount, averaging \$3,600 against \$4,000, and it shows a fair surplus over all liabilities.

The Queen did considerably more business, and obtained an average premium of under 20 per cent. Its losses were \$653,713, 1.05 per \$100, against less than 1.00 in the or more than twelve times those of 1876. previous year. Its expenses were not in-After paying these, it has a surplus of creased in the same degree as the premiums, feel more free to refer to the facts out of

which were \$44,810 more than in 1876. The losses were very heavy, \$853,000, but were all paid except \$14,000, and its surplus is reduced to \$6.246.

Of the Royal, it is still true that it has done the largest business in Canada, the policies numbering 15,972, insuring the large sum of \$38,085,591. It lost \$661,377, nearly double the previous year's amount. The premiums amounted to \$360,915 which averaged about four per cent less than those of 1876, and the expenses a trifle more. It shows a round surplus of \$73,033.

Of the British companies, the Scottish Commercial makes the best exhibit for 1877. While increasing its business from \$5,816,000, in 1876, to \$8,967,000, and its premiums from \$46,774 to \$77,932, it has lost but \$15,562 in the year under review, and its losses and expenses combined, form but 48.8 per cent. of the premium receipts. This too, in the face of an increase of some fifty per cent in expenses.

The Scottish Imperial has done a somewhat larger business, at very little greater expense. Its premiums were \$48,389 against \$45,303; losses, \$26,105 to \$33,340, and its losses and expenses formed 62 per cent. of its total receipts.

Of the United States companies in our midst, the Ætna has done the largest business, taking \$118,640 in cash, which is less than last year, and managed to average a premium of 1.02, with expenses of only 15'3 per cent. It lost \$324,874 and resisted no claims. Its surplus of assets is \$62,758.

The Hartford shows a gain of six per cent. in volume of business, but lost \$161,344 against premium receipts of \$83,332. Its average premium was \$1.11, and ratio of expenses very low, being 14'3. The amount at risk at close of year was \$7,820,000.

Of the total cash income of the Phenix. Brooklyn, amounting to \$58,990, but \$11.-858 was for fire premiums. This company takes business in but a few of our cities and larger towns. The losses incurred were \$71,001, none of them resisted ; and it had less than a million dollars at risk at close of vear.

AN IMPORTANT LAW-SUIT.

The proceedings that have resulted from the position assumed by Messrs. Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel, with reference to the failure and subsequent dealings of William Meakin, have been several times adverted to in these columns. While litigation was pending we endeavored to be as guarded as possible in our remarks. Now, we understand that the matters in dispute have been settled between the parties, so that we

which these proceedings arose and to the dividends received from his assignee. Imprinciples involved.

William Meakin, some years ago, carried on a large and apparently successful business on Yonge Street, in this city. About the beginning of 1872, much to their surprise, his creditors were called together and a statement of his affairs submitted. shewing a deficiency of about ten thousand dollars. An offer of sixty-five cents on the dollar was made, which was afterwards increased to seventy cents. This offer most of his creditors were disposed to accept, but some became suspicious and had his estate placed in compulsory liquidation. As the result of subsequent investigations, it was discovered that Meakin had concealed assets amounting to between twelve and fourteen thousand dollars, of which more than seven thousand was in cash.

The wholesale house we have named was then among Meakin's largest creditors, and from the time that this fraud was discovered, they took a determined stand against him and opposed every offer of compromise. It was mainly through their instrumentality that this would-be swindler was compelled to disgorge his suppressed assets, some of them not having been yielded up until after he had been placed under arrest on their application. Many of the creditors were willing to condone what Meakin had done; but it was found impossible to get the necessay proportion of creditors to agree to any compromise, and the estate was accordingly wound up.

Failing in all his attempts to get a settlement, this enterprising trader started a new business-the first goods being purchased in the name of one Birmingham, formerly Meakin's bookkeeper. Soon after, the style of firm changed to Meakin & Co., said to be composed of Mrs. Meakin and her father, one Stuart. The insertion of the name of the latter appears to have been merely a matter of form, as he never put any capital into the business or gave any attention to it. This firm continued for a couple of years, when it was succeeded by M. A. Meakin & Co., composed of Mrs. Meakin alone. These successive concerns were managed solely by William Meakin, and the goods were supplied by those of his former creditors who sided with him. In the manner of conducting the business there was no change except that of name.

About a year ago, Meakin applied to the Insolvency Court for his discharge. In this application he was successfully opposed by Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel, who, as of their claim, after giving credit for the throughout; and their conduct with refer- good order and condition from Belgium or

mediately on recovering judgment they instructed the Sheriff to seize the goods in the new business with the avowed object of testing the legality of such a course of dealing. The goods seized were claimed by Mrs. Meakin; and on a bond for two thousand five hundred dollars being given by two of the new creditors, the goods were a second time. released from seizure, and the Court directed an issue to be tried to determine the have been more righteous than the one legality of the wife's claim. The trial took place at the Toronto Summer Assizes of last year, before Mr. Justice Galt, who took a strong view in favor of Mrs. Meakin's title, and the jury rendered a verdict for her. Shortly after the trial it was found impossible to keep the concern running any longer and it was put into insolvency; when, on stock being taken, it was found that there was a deficiency of about eighteen thousand dollars, the assets being little more than one-fourth of the liabilities. Before Mr. Meakin could be called upon to explain the reason for this startling deficit, he had disappeared for parts unknown, and has not since been seen.

Meantime, the verdict given at the trial was being moved against before the full Court of Common Pleas. Here, after argument, that verdict was set aside, the Court overruling Mr. Justice Galt and holding that the business was really carried on by William Meakin; that the use of his wife's name was a mere blind to screen his acts and protect the business from his old creditors; that the merchants who supplied him with goods knew that he was the party who really carried on the business; and knew also why it was that he was using his wife's name.

Though threatening to appeal from this decision, the new creditors made overtures for settlement. Messrs. Samson, Kennedy & Gemael thereupon assured them that they could not enter into any compromise, as they had commenced these proceedings not to make money by them but to establish a principle; but that, as that principle had been established, and as Mr. Meakin had been finally driven out of business, if the new creditors chose to let the matter drop and pay all expenses to which they had been put in opposing his applications for discharge, and in the subsequent proceedings, they would release the sureties from all obligation under their bond without making one dollar for themselves out of the transaction. This offer was accepted and so the matter ends.

We think that the plaintiffs deserve the soon as the order was made, refusing his thanks of every honest man in business for discharge, sued him for the unpaid balance the stand they have taken in this matter

ence to the settlement is especially commendable. To forego the fruits of their victory, after being so bitterly opposed at every step; was what no one had a right to expect from them, and such an offer coming from themselves was a graceful act of consideration for the creditors who had been so confiding as to allow Meakin to swindle them

We think, also, that no judgment could given by the Court in this case. The refusal of a discharge to a fraudulent trader would be but an idle form if he were permitted at once to set up business again under another name. There could have been no bolder defiance of the law than Meakin was guilty of, and no guise could have been thinner than that to which he resorted to cover his dealings. A stronger proof could not be asked of the wisdom of a law that refuses to forgive such an audacious fraud as Meakin had attempted, than his subsequent conduct. The lesson that this case is designed to teach will not, we are persuaded, be thrown away on the business community, certainly not on those who have suffered so severely for the folly of trusting goods a second time to this fraudulent dealer.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE BUTTER TRADE.

The butter business of 1877-8 will be, or ought to be, long remembered by "the trade" as distinctly as the French people remember 1872 and the Franco-German War. Indeed, if our merchants will remember 1877 and "78 as long and as advantageously to themselves as the French remember 1872, the disaster which has attended the handling of butter in the past season may prove a blessing after all. The history of the butter business in 1877-8 is full of profit, and we record it that it may be "profitable for reproof, for correction, for instruction in"butter making. There has been a dangerous and unworthy rival in the field against us. our American friends would call it "a nigger in the fence," and our English brothers would term it "a dark horse." This rival is butterine or oleo-margarine. Of the butter (or what has been retailed as butter) consumed in Britain during the past year, we understand that 70 per cent. has been butterine, shipped from the continent of Europe and from the United States, and, we are informed, some shippers have brought the stuff into Cauada from Chicago in bond, branded the word "Canada" on the packages and re-shipped it to Britain as Canadian butter. This butterine can be landed in England in

60/- per 112 lbs. Mr. and Mrs. John Bull appear to like it, so long as they don't know that it is largely composed of the coarse fatty refuse of calves, bulls, and cows ; and the shrewd English grocers who retail it at 1/- per lb., and thereby double their money, take good care to keep mum and sell it as nice fresh butter. And when Canadian but ter is offered there at its value, say 90/- to 112/- per 112 lbs., they shake their heads and say they "have no trade for these Canadian butters." Why? Because Canadian butter gives them only a profit of about 1d. per pound and butterine pays them 6d. per pound profit; consequently they don't want to see genuine butter, or to let the consumer get a hankering after it.

Then again, the past season was a very bad one the world over for making butter; why, we cannot tell; but, without doubt, there never was so much poor butter and so little good; and this fact only developed itself after the butter was made and kept awhile. Unfortunately nearly all our heavy operators held their butter through the summer, apparently not knowing the part butterine was playing, but expecting a demand to spring up in the fall. When Autumn came, their butter did not look so well, did not taste as well, and would not sell as well as good butterine. In December the dark days came; the butter had to be shipped and sold at from 40/ to 80/, and the stampede has continued till now. Great has been the loss and ruin, and only where any really good lots have been offered has anything like cost been realized. There are two lessons to be learned by butter makers and butter dealers from all this, and these we repeat for the hundreth time :

The first is the necessity of selling our butter when it is fresh and sweet, to get it into the consumer's hands while it is in its prime. Britain is our chief customer; the Continent of Europe our chief competitor. France, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, are within 48 hours, at most, of England, and these and similar producing districts can pour in their butter in the best possible condition; Canada to compete, must send her produce in the best and tastiest condition, if she would hold a place in the English market.

Second, If we are to regain the position in the estimation of English butter dealers which we have lost in the last two years, we must make a better article, and sell it cheaper. By these means alone will the use of butterine be curtailed. The improvement in quality which we are urging is to be obtained, in our opinion. through the agency of creameries or butter factories, and through this agency

France in thirty hours, and sold at 50/- to alone will Canadian butter attain National excellence. For the information of our Canadian Dairymen, we mention the fact that in the State of Illinois there are 150 creameries going into operation this year which were not previously in existence. In Minnesota there will be 260 creameries in operation in 1878. In Iowa there are 120, and in Ohio over 200. The policy of the directors of these creameries is to sell as soon as they have a car-load ready, at the market price, whatever it may be. The states we have enumerated have certainly inaugurated a "new departure" by going into the dairy business, and are destined to be formidable rivals to Canada, and it depends very much upon the enterprise with which Canadians go into the creamery business and meet the market, whether we are to retain our prestige or lose it.

> The stock now held over in Montreal is estimated at 12,000 packages; and the demand from the lower ports or provinces will in all likelihood be nil, for the American shippers have crowded into the Maritime Provinces all the butter that they can take.

> The price of butter in April of last year ranged from 15 to 17c for ordinary, to as high as 25c for prime, in Montreal. The range in Toronto markets at the same date was 16 to 23c. The following was about the range of prices for the different qualities for the months named :

. 1	MONTREA	Mont	MONTREAL.		
Month.	PRICE.		Ship- ments-		
April, 1877May,JuneJulyJulyAugustSeptemberOctoberNovemberDecemberJanuary, 1878.FebruaryFebruaryMarchApril	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1927 4079 1969 6411 12254 16776 39905 17966 13640 21589 9731 7544		
-	To	TAL 132826	153791		

The totals of receipts and shipments indicate that there was a heavy stock on hand, in Montreal, a year ago, and indeed it was being shipped here thence for sale, and, as we have said, there is a large stock still. No regular account is now kept of receipts and shipments of butter in this city, but the new Secretary of the Board of Trade is endeavouring to remedy the lack. The only figures bearing upon the matter which we can obtain are the Custom returns, which show the Toronto exports to have been as follows during nine months, ending 31st ult. :

EXPORTS.	Quantity. lbs.	Value.	Average Price.
April, 1877 May June)	Nil.	Nil.	16 to 23c 16 ·· 21 15 ·· 18
July August September	102,189	\$15,539	$15 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
October November December	118,652	\$ 19,359	12 " 18 8 " 17 8 " 18
January February March	257,136	\$40,604	8 " 18 8 " 18 6 " 17

In conclusion, we need hardly say that the butter product of the world in 1877 was unusually poor, and the handling of the article has resulted in serious loss in Europe as well as America, and should our dairymen refuse to sell in 1878 at whatever price foreign markets will wa.rant, we predict the loss this year will fall on the makers instead of the merchants. A burnt child knows how hot the fire is, and is likely to act accordingly.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

An action brought by a shareholder of the Metropolitan Bank against the Hon. Henry Starnes and other ex-Directors of that institution, to recover \$10,000 damages for losses sustained by the plaintiff in the downfall of the bank through the alleged malfeasance of the defendants, is now before the Court in Montreal. We must withhold comment, therefore, until judgement is given. The evidence elicited at the enquete was certainly remarkable, and we give some extracts from the report of it which appeared in the Montreal journals.

The cashier's evidence states that Mr. Starnes, the President, subscribed for 1,140 shares of the original stock of the bank in 1871, and paid ten per cent. upon it in cash, but gave a demand note for four subsequent calls, giving no security therefor. In 1872 this director received other loans from the bank, amounting to \$29,603 for which he pledged certain stocks. Mr. Starnes did not settle for the call loan until the 22nd of February, 1876. At this time his loan account amounted to \$113,314.44, against which the bank held certain securities. The bank would, the directors considered, suffer a large loss, and I was instructed by the Board to transfer the sum of \$31,984.35 to the account of profit and loss, the estimated loss at that time. A statement taken from the books of the bank, shows the advances obtained by Starnes, for speculative purposes, from 14th December, 1871, until his resignation in February, 1876. The total amount of these advances was \$1,471,715.23.

Mr. Maurice Cuvillier, the Vice-President of the bank became, it appears, a subscriber for 800 shares in the capital stock thereof. He paid up the first call in cash, and the remaining four calls, amounting to \$28,564, he paid, too, by a demand note, the full amount of which was passed to his credit, and no security given, and it has never been repaid to the bank. A statement exhibits the advances made to Cuvillier for speculative purposes b tween the 12th July, 1871, and 4th October, 1875. The amount was \$191,480 29. At the close of the account

on 4th October, there was a balance to Cuvillier's debit of \$29,921.74, for which he gave a promis-sory note to the bank, made payable to his own order and endorsed by himself. It has never been paid. The only security the bank held for this note was whatever lien the Banking Act gives upon Cuvillier's shares in the bank, upon which 50 per cent. was paid up. The amount returned as loss by Mr. Cuvillier is as follows : -Loans to himself, \$52,680.87; loans to him as agent for La Marquise de Bassano, \$11,242.68; notes due by him as agent for La Marquise, \$5.362.50. Total loss, \$69,286.01.

In his evidence upon the matter, Mr. Cuvillier states that he never asked for any explanations of how the bank's profits were arrived at, or whether there were any bad or doubtful debts. " never looked into any of the bank's books while I was a director, but accepted the cashier's statements, and took the President's expla-nations that all was right." He knew from the first that Mr. Starnes was speculating, but presumed it, until 1875, to be with money ob tained from other banks. The loans made Starnes was not reported to the Board. Advances were made to Mr. Henry Hogan of \$77,200 to buy the Craig street and Notre Dame street properties, the former was on the joint account of Mr. Hogan, Mr. Starnes, and myself, although the transactions were put through in Mr. Hogan's name. The bank had no margin on these properties except what they might increase in value.

Mr. Starnes' own evidence comes next, and is not less interesting: He says that Mr. Cuvillier's stock was "reckoned as paid up to 50 per cent., a discount being granted him." This transaction was authorized by Mr. Starnes, who cannot say that the Board authorized it. Further he "desires to add that all loans that I got from the bank were on what was considered at the time of the loans first-class collaterals; the rate of interest I instructed the cashier or accountant to charge was the highest current rate, which was seldom or never below eight or ten per cent., my principal object being to make money for the bank." The nature of the loan account kept in Mr. Starnes' name for the Metropolitan Bank is thus explained by him. This account was for the purchase of the stock of the Metropolitan Bank with a view of pre venting the stock going down and being sold under the value, but as there was a loss, I was forced to assume the account. Q.-How was it that such an account came to be started ? A.-The account was commenced during my absence in December, 1871, I think by the cashier, and unfortunately continued by me afterwards.

The total advances to directors are thus stated :-

- Hon. H. Starnes received for speculative pur-
- - Total...... \$2,405,403

*It appears from the evidence that Mr. Judah did not contract these loans, and was not cognizant of them, the President using his name to carry on speculations. Although one of the original shareholders and first directors, he sold his stock, as he himself declares, in March, 1872, espressly to disqualify himself as a director. because he disapproved of the stock specu-lations of Messrs. Cuvillier and Starnes. When he re-entered the directorate of the bank, which he did in January, 1874, it was with the understanding and stipulation with the President that there should be no more stock buying or stock speculating.

CONFEDERATION LIFE Association .- It was a matter affording ground for congratulation that this Association was able, at its first quinquennium, to distribute so large a sum as \$15.184, in cash, amongst its policy holders, and at the same time provide for the bonus additions to policies. It is scarcely less pleasing to discover that in the face of a condition of mercantile affairs unfavorable to new business, a gain over last year is shown by the number of new policies, issued in 1877, which was 1,123, insuring \$1.-6165.58, making the total amount at risk on 31st December last, \$4.888.755, under 3,361 policies. The increase of assets has been from \$100.952, the first year, to \$369. 870 at the close of the sixth. Deducting from the last named sum the re-insurance fund at 4¹/₂ per cent, capital stock paid up and all other liabilities, there remains the substantial surplus of \$49.278. This result was greatly assisted by the low rates of mortality amongst the Company's risks during the year. In addition to the usual audit of the cash securities and books and to an actuarial computation of risks, a committee of directors examined and valued each separate mortgage or other instrument held as investments or as collateral for loans. These various steps, and the admirable clearness with which the affairs of the Company are set forth in the report indicate a desire to let the fullest light upon its management. The result, whether to the shareholders or to the insured, ought to be satisfying, and largely justifies the pride with which its proprietary regard this, as a successful Canadian Company. The directors were re-elected, the Hon. W. P. Howland, C. P. again chosen President, and the Hon. Wm. McMaster and Mr. Wm. Elliot, Vice presidents.

-Cheap trips to the wholesale markets are the order of the day in the lower provinces also. Excursion trips from Campbellton or stations south of it to St. John or Halifax, are advertised in New Brunswick journals, tickets being issued from the 15th to the 20th inst., good to return until the 30th, for one fare the double journey.

-Toronto is to have another cheap railway trip. Negotiations are going on between the Board of Trade and the different railways, having in view the issue of tickets from Western and Northern points and as far east as Belleville on the Grand Trunk, to Toronto, from the 29th instant, to 1st of May, good to return for one fare.

-The agency of the Standard Fire Insurance Company in Toronto has been transferred to Messrs. W. B. Campbell and A. T. Wood, who are now the joint sole agents for this city.

meetings.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Association was held at the Head Office, Temple Chambers, in this city on the 12th inst. Present-Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., President, in the chair; J. K. McDonald, Managing Di-rector; Charles Carpmael, Actuary: Lieut.-Col. D. MacPherson, and Messre. J. N. Yeomans, "Manning, R. Wilkes, W. A. Douglas, J. N. Lake, J. H. Mason, E. Hooper, W. S. Lee, C. E. Hooper, T. Sanderson, J. Beatty, Jr., Q. C., J. E. Graham, M. D., R. S. Baird, D. C. Ridout, W. Elicat J. C. Harriber, J. D. P. P. Matter Wm. Elliot, J. C. Hamilton, L.L.B., B. Morton, Rev. Dr. Green, W. Millichamp, &c.

Mr. J. K. McDonald was requested to act as Secretary.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the notice calling the meeting, and the minutes of last meeting were taken as read, when the President stated that a letter had been received from Hon. Mr. McMaster, expressing regret at not being able to be present.

The President then said that he had pleasure in presenting to the members the report for the past year, which was as follows :---

Report.

The meeting with the shareholders and pclicyholders on the occasion of the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Confederation Life Association, affords your Directors very great pleasure ; the more so, that they are able to lay before the meeting a report for the past year, which they anticipate will be tound highly satisfactory.

During the year there was made known to the policy-holders and the country the results of the first quinquennuim by the distribution of the surplus. The solid principles which under-lie every part of the business, the handsome results demonstrated by the distribution of the profits, and the liberal features which have marked its mode of doing business, have commended the Association to the public; and your Directors have good reason for the belief that at no time has the Association been more popular than now. The profits were distributed in a manner to do equal justice to all classes of policies, so that no one suffered injustice in order than more than justice might be done to one especially favoured class. The results will bear a very pleasing comparison with the profits distributed to all classes in other Companies. Besides the amount necessary to provide for the bonus additions, the large sum of \$15,184.45 was paid in cash to the policy-holders.

The severe depression in all branches of trade has tended to limit the volume of new business for the year, but it will be gratifying to observe that without any spasmodic effort the amount reported and the gain secured shows steady in. crease, and indicate that healthful progress which your Directors desire should mark the early growth of the business.

There were received during the year 1,231 applications for \$1,792,658 of insurance. Add to this three applications for \$7,000 carried from 1876, gives the following for the year :-

Applications		1,119 for 111 for 4 for	\$1,616,558 179,600 3,500
		1.094	@1 700 A59

The issue of policies was 1,123, insuring the sum of \$1,616,558. Policies in force on December 31st were 3,361 for \$4,888,755.81. The fi-nancial statements submitted herewith will hardly require explanation, as their simplicity and completeness make them easily understood. As heretofore, a complete valuation of the liabilities of the Association on December 31st has been made. The satisfaction and safety resulting from annual valuations, instead of at

intervals of several years, cannot be too highly appreciated by the policy-holders. It will also be interesting to them, and to the shareholders, to observe the handsome surplus of \$49,278.97 held by the Association at the end of the first year of the second quinquennium.

The auditors have continued to check, in a most thorough manner, each month the various transactions involving the receipt or payment of money. The actuary's report, and the re-port of a special committee of the Board appointed to examine the securities, will be found appended to this report.

Two half yearly dividends, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, have been paid to the shareholders for the past year, which, with the bonus of 2 per cent., makes the dividend equal to 10 per cent. per annum. The profits of the year again warrant the payment of a bonus of 2 per cent., which has been declared and will be paid to the shareholders on the first of May.

In addition to what has already been said, the steady progress made by the Association will be observed from the following statement of the assets at the close of each year, the paid. up capital remaining the same :-

t the	end o	of 1st	yea		\$100.952	63
66	**	2nd	• ••	••••	118,293	69
**	**	3rd	"		162.283	
**	46	4th	**		223.474	
44	**	5th	"	•• •• ••••••	289,209	
**	66	6th	"		369.870	

All branches of the business have had the close attention of your Directors. The insured lives have been selected with care, to which is doubtless owing the fact that the death rate continues low; while the investments have been made with the utmost prudence.

Under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation all the Directors retire, but all are eligible for re-election.

W. P. HOWLAND, President.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

CASH ACCOUNT-1877. DR.

A

1238

DB.	
1876.	
Dec. 31. To Cash on hand and in banks 1877	s \$ 11,793 17
Dec. 31 " for premiums	132.609 69
" " " in advan	
" " annuities	
" " interest	20,854 54
" " loans repaid	20,752 34
" from sundry sources	979 19
" profit and loss	1.125 44
" for death claims re-	8.8-
sured	560 00
	\$194,105 32
CB.	
1877.	
Dec. 81. By Expenses for year	\$ 40,394 76
re-insurance	2,717 28
surrendered policies	
death claims	19,436 73
" cash profits paid to polic holders	
	15,184 45
" one year's dividend on sto	CE
to Dec. 31, 1876 " bonus on stock to Dec. 3	4,000 00
1878	
1876 "half-year's dividend on sto	1,000 00
to June 30, 1877	0.000.00
" returned premiums on ca	2,000 00
celled policy	17 78
" half-yearly annuity paid	17 78
	300 00
INVESTMENTS.	
Dec. 31. By debentures (cost) \$ 8,514	an
" mortgages	ĩõ l
108ns on stock 1 500	ດັດ [
" loans on eight poli-	
cies	
Dilla receivable 294	
summy advances 752	
" furniture 50	
" cash in banks	- 87,130 21
" cash in banks	12,331 74
Cash on mand	80 94
	\$194,105 82

BALANCE SHEET. Liabilities.

Dec. 31, 1877. To Assurance Fund, on the Hm. Institute of Actuaries' Mortality and 44 per cent. (including bonus ad-re-insured 7,924 08

\$250.601 99 2,026 23

- To reserve on lapsed policies, liable for surrender or restoration To Annuity Funds. To losses by death, accrued, but not due 4.917 00 4,032 00 3,804 45 Total liabilities to policy-holders To amount of paid-up stock, being 10 per cent. on subscribed capital of \$500,000 To amount held to cover the cost of col-\$265.381 67 50.000 00
- lecting the premiums outstanding and deferred on Dec. 31st, 1877 To half year's dividend on stock, payable 3.210 30

To surplus	2,000 49,278	
		_

Assets.

Dec. 31st 1877 By debentures (market value, \$109,879 50) By loans on stock By Government 5 per cent. stock (par \$3,500), (cost) By loans on solver 5,250 00 \$3,500), (cost) By loans on policies 5,497 50 906 39 By sundry accounts By bills receivable..... 940 34 By bills receivable... By furniture By death claim, re-assured (not yet due) By cash on hand... By creat in banks... By premiums in course of collection (re-serve thereon included in liabilities) By quarterly and half-yearly premium on existing policies due subsequent to December 31, 1877 (reserve thereon in-cluded in liabilities)... By interest due 294 89 1.051 34 610 00 12,331 74 20.726 05 11,376 92 507 00 6.266 31

\$369,870 94 J. K. MACDONALD Managing Director.

We have examined the books of account, securities, and vouchers representing the cash account and investment account, also the securities represented in the balance sheets of assets, and hereby certify to the correctness of the same; and find the books, securities, and vouchers in a most satisfactory and clear condition.

ALFRED J. MASON, Auditors. JOHN N. LAKE. Toronto, April 3rd, 1878.

Toronto, March 18, 1878.

To the Board of Directors of the Confederation Life Association :

We, the Special Committee of your board, charged with the examination of the securities representing the investments of the Association

on the 31st, December, 1877, beg to report : That we have examined each mortgage, debenture, certificate, and Government stock, each loan on the security of stock as collateral and find the same correct, and kept safely and orderly.

And that these, in our opinion, are good and safe loans.

WM. ELLIOT, E. HOOPER, Committee. W. H. BEATTY,

Toronto, April 4, 1878. I hereby certify that having computed the 21 value of the risks of the Confederation Life Association, as stated below, upon the basis of the Institute of Actuaries Life Tables, and 74 94 interest at the rate of four and one half per cent. for any further remarks. He thought the re-

only, I find the liability thereunder as as at date of 31st Dec., 1877 :	follows—
Pr	esent Value r Reserve.
Number of Policies valued, 3,361, insurin an amount of \$4.888,755 81. Of these 29, for an amount of \$100,422, wer re-insured.	g \$258,526 07
Leaving a net liability of To this must be added unclaimed sur render values to an amount of And the present value of two annuities.	\$250,601 99
Making the total net liability CHARLES CARFMA	\$257,545 22 EL,

Actuary.

The Trustees beg to report---

00

\$369.870 94

That they hold Government stock and deposit to the amount of four thousand one hundred dollars, covering a total liability, under 114 policies, of \$3.640.37.

Trust∈es.

The report and statements which I have now read and placed in your hands are so full, and the statements of the affuirs of the Company are so simple and clear, that it will be unnecessary for me to detain you with any lengthened remarks of my own. In carrying on the work of the Company during the past year we have had to contend with a state of commercial depression which all admit to have been unparallelled in this country. We have also had to contend, not only with active competition, but in some cases with hostile attacks upon the system and management of the Company.

Our able and indefatigable manager has proved himself capable of contending with these difficulties, and of proving to the satisfaction of the public that the system adopted by this Com. pany is such as entitles it to receive their confidence and support.

Our operations for the past year, both as re-gards the amount of the former business that has been carried on and the amount of new business which has been obtained, under the circumstances, I think are highly satisfactory to all concerned, and the plan that the Board has for supervising in carrying on these operations has fully realized all the expectations which they had formed of it. It is of the utmost importance in the arrangements of a company of this kind that a careful scrutiny shall be had of the applications that are made for insurance, and I think we have a committee that acts in this matter who are possessed of special qualifications for their duty, and the result to the Company so far is one that proves the good judgment and care that they have exercised in doing their part of the business. And the Committee that has charge of the agencies of the Company, have, I think, shown equally good judgment in the performance of their duty. Our investments are each year becoming a more important branch of the Company's business. This is entrusted to the Finance Committee, of which I am Chairman, and to which I give especial attention; and I may say that, so far, not not a shilling of the money belonging to the Company has been lost, and I do not think any loss whatever can occur upon the large amount which the company has now invested. I hope that we shall have the pleasure of hearing an expression of opinion from some of our policyholders and agents, so many of whom I am happy to see present. If any further information is re-quired I shall be happy to furnish it. I beg to move the adoption of the report.

W. S. Lee, Esq., said he thought that so much information and so full a report need not call per annum, taking account of the net premiums port a most excellent one, and one that they

might be proud of. He had much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted. The following gentlemen were re-elected as

Directors. Hon. W P. Howland, C. B. Hon. Wm. Mc-Master, Sir. Francis Hincks, K. C. M. G , C. B. Hon. T. N. Gibbs, M.P. Hon. Isaac Burpee, Hon. James Macdonald, Halifax; Messrs. Robert Wilkes, B. Morton, W. H. Beatty, Edward Hooper, J. H. Mason, Wm. Elliott, James Young, M. P.; F. A. Ball; M. P. Ryan, Mont-real; S. Nordheimer, W. H. Gibbs, M. P. and J. K. Macdonald.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the Hon. W. P. Howland. C. B.; was re-elected President, and the Hon. Wm. McMaster and Mr. Wm. Elliot, Vice-Presidents.

-Our paper manufacturers have up to recently obtained their chief supplies of wood pulp from Sweden; but that country has now a competitor in Canada, The Paper Company of Montreal having lately made large shipments of the material to this country. It is stated that the Company manufactures a good quality of "news" for export at 71 cents per pouud.-British Trade Journal

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, April 16th, 1878. Business this week has not been active, but still an improvement is perceptible. Notwithstanding another failure in the wholesale grocery trade, that of Messrs. J. Smith & Co., there is a more hopeful feeling in almost all branches and it is thought likely that trade will brisken up, when all the steamers have commenced running again. The Quebec boats are expected to begin plying this week. A number of small craft have cleared with flour for the lower ports, and arrivals from sea may be expected very shortly. We give this week the stocks of flour and grain in store on the morning of the 15th instant. The stock of flour shows an increase of 4,018 brls. since the 1st inst., and an increase of 3,946 brls. on the stock held at the same date of 1877.

ASHES-Pots-The receipts of ashes continue to be more liberal and sales have been fair, at a slight advance on our last quotations. Firsts bro't \$3.87 to \$3.90 most of the week, but the market closes stronger at \$3.90 to \$3.97¹, according to tares. *Pearls*—Very few comcording to tares. ing in, only a few barrels of firsts have been reported as sold at \$5.50. The stocks at present in the Inspectors stores are Pots 3,270 brls., Pearls 416 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES-There has been only a small sorting up trade done during the past week; no change to note on late quotations.

CATTLE-There was a good demand for cattle yesterday but the supply was far beyond the requirements, and at the close of the market a large number remained unsold. Some prime Easter beef cattle brought 6c per lb., but the average range of price was from 3c to $\frac{54}{2}c$. Galves brought from $\frac{5}{5}$ to $\frac{515}{5}$ each. Hogs were in moderate supply but were not in much request, any sales reported were at 42° per lb. DRY GOODS-Business cannot be called active,

but a fair trade is being done with buyers chiefly from the eastern section of the Province, including the Ottawa district, for sorting up pur- mand is slowly improving. Low Grade Japans 3.50

poses. The imports of dry goods since 1st January to 1st April shows a falling off, of \$290,671. Remittances are improving slowly.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There has been less business reported during the past week and an absence of speculative demand, quotations in consequence show little change since this day week, but if anything an easier feeling pre-vails in the market. We quote Bi Carb Soda, \$3.10 to 3.25 per 112 lb keg, Soda Ash, 11 to 12c per lb.; Cudbear, 11 to 18c per lb.; Arrow root, 13 to 16c per lb.; Borax, 10 to 11c per lb.; Cream Tartar Crystals, 25c per lb; do Ground, 28 to 30; Caustic Soda, \$3 to 3.25 per 10, do Ground, 28 to 30; Caustic Soda, \$3 to 3.25 per 100 lbs. East India Senna, 11 to 18c per lb.; Sugar of Lead, 12 to 14c per lb.; Bleaching Powder, 14 to 18c per lb.; Madder, 8 to 9c per lb.; Alum, 14 to 2c per lb.; Copperas, 1 to 14c per lb.; Sulphur, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; Brimstone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. Epsom Salts, $\frac{9}{2}$ to 2.25 per 100 lbs., to arrive \$1,60; Sal Soda, \$1.10 to 1.20 per 100 lbs., to arrive \$1.05; Saltpetre, held at \$8.50 to \$9.00 per 112 lb. keg, with upward tendency; ; Blue Vitriol, 51 to 6c per lb. For lots to arrive these figures would be shaded.

FISH.-The demand for fish is now over and quotations are quite nominal, buyers would now having the fixing of their own prices, as holders are anxious to get clear of stocks on hand.

Furs .--- There are very few skins coming in just now. The supply of Muskrats has been unusually small, and our advanced quota tion would be readily paid for good skins, with this exception our figures are un-changed. Beaver, per 1b., \$1.00 to 1.30; Otter, Changeu. Beaver, per 10., 91.00 to 1.30; Otter,
 \$4.00 to 5.00; Fisher, \$4.00 to 6.00; Mink, dark
 prime, \$1.25 to 1.50; ditto pale, 75; Wastin, 75c
 Large black Bear, \$6 to 8; Small ditto, \$3 00;
 Red Fox, 75c to \$1; Cross Fox, \$1.50 to 2.50; Silver Fox, \$20; Spring Muskrat, 12¹/₂ to 15c; Lynx, \$1 to 1.40; Skunk, dark prime, 30 to 60c; Raccoon, 30 to 6oc.

FLOUR.-The stock in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst., was 72,381 brls., against 68,363 brls. on the 1st inst., 72,381 oris., againer 00,303 oris. on the 1 and 68,435 bris. on the 15th of April, 1877. Rereceipts from 1st January to date, 135,496 brls., being an increase of 8,869 brls. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1877. Shipments during the week 2,682 brls. Total shipments from 1st January to date 35,273 barrels, being a decrease of 5,933 barrels on the shipments for the like period of 1877. The market during the week has been unsettled, buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and although prices to day are lower than those of this day week, buyers are holding off in hopes of a still further reduction, but holders, in view of the demand at the opening of navigation, are firm. To-day the market closes steady with limited demand. Superior extra, \$6.10 to 6 20; Extra, \$5.75 to \$5.80; Fancy, \$5.35 to 5.45; Strong bakers flour, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Spring extra, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Super, \$4.60 to 4.70; Fine, \$4.20 to 4.25; Pollards, \$3.25 to 3.50; Middlings, \$3.80 to 3.90; Oat-meal \$4.45 to 4.60. GRAIN.—Wheat.—The stock in store and in

the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. was 395,896 bushels, against 396,096 bush. on the 1st inst., and 62,270 bushels on the 15th of April, 1877. There has been nothing reported as done in this grain, and prices are still nominal; *Maize.*—Stock in store, 121,-423 bushels. In absence of transactions prices are nominal. Peas .- Stocks in store, 184,664 bushels, goc asked for May delivery. Oats.— Stocks in store, 11,720 bushels. Sales for delivery in all, May at 34c.—*Timothy seed*, \$1.50 to 1.90; *Clover seed*, 71 to 72c per lb. GROCERIES.—*Teas.*—There is a decidedly

GROCERIES. — Teas. — There is a decidedly stronger feeling in the Tea market and the de-

from 221 to 30c are readily placed, but are in small supply just at the moment. For the higher grades 35 to 50c is asked. Common Young Hysons, say from 23 to 25c, have met with buyers. Blacks are rather more enquired for, especially the low priced sorts, sales at 25c to 28c. Coffee-There has not been sufficient business to make any material change in quotations, only the usual jobbing demand from the retail trade being reported within our range of quotations. We quote Maracaibo, 21 to 22c; Java, 26 to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 23 to 26c; Mocha, 32 to 34c. Sugar-This market has shown signs of weakness this week, but as stocks at present are small, prices in the meantime are not likely to depreciate, especially as the English market has an upward tendency. The ruling prices in this market have been for Scotch yellows, 71 to 81c; American granulated 9[§] to roc; diy crushed, ro[§] to ro¹. Raw sugar is nominal. *Molasses* are dull; stocks are full; prices favor buyers. We do not change quotations, but for round lots lower prices would be accepted. We quote Barbadoes, 40 to 421c; Muscovado, 35 to 40c; Trinidad, 35 to 36c; Sugar House, 28 to 30c; Porto Rico, 41c. Syrups in moderate demand at 50 to 53c for amber. Rice.—Keeps firm and is in one or two amber. Rice.— Keeps firm and is in one or two hands. We advance quotations to \$4.50 to \$4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spices are quiet, sales of job lots lately taking place within range of quotations: Black pepper, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to Ioc; Cassia, I5 to I8c; Cloves, 40 to 45c; Mace, 75 to 80c; Jamaica Ginger, 18 to 21; Pimento, 12 to I3c. Fruit.— The advance which we noticed last week in valencia raisins has been fully maintained, and as the stock is within small compass prices are not likely to fall, other kinds of currants and raisins are firm with upward tendency, but in other articles on our list there is no change in value. Layer raisins, \$1.50 to 1.60; Valencias, 51 51c; Sultanas, 61 to 8c; Currants, 5 to 62c according to quality; Turkey figs, 10 to 12c; Almonds, 11 to 15c; Walnuts, 7 to 10c, according to quality; Filberts, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; Brazil nuts, 6 to 7c. S *lt.*—Market is easy, but not much doing. We hear of sales of coarse, at 60 to 62c; Factory filled, \$100 to 1.10.

HIDES AND PELTS .--- Hides have been in limited supply and market has ruled firm at late quotations, which we repeat, No I hides \$7.00; No. 2, ditto, \$6.00; No. 3, \$5.00; Calf-skins, 8c to 10; Lambskins are still scarce at 10 to 15C.

HARDWARE .--- We cannot note any change in the state of the hardware trade for the last week. Prices remain firm, but without any quotable alteration. The amount of business being done, principally in shelf goods is quite up to last year and most of the houses have had a share to keep them busy. For present delivery, heavy goods are in small demand but the usual quantities have been ordered in expecta-tion of the usual demand. We quote Pig Iron .- Per ton, Gartsherrie, \$19.50 to 20., oo; Summerlee \$19.00 to 19.25; Langloan; \$19.00 to 20.00; Eglinton, \$18.00 to 18.50; Clyde, \$17.50 and 18.00; Hematite, \$26.00 to 27.00. Bars .- Per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.80 to 1.90; Best, ditto, \$2 00 to 2.50; Swedes and Norway, \$4.50 to 5.00; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.00 to 6.25. Canada Plates.—Per box, Glamorgan and Budd, \$3.40 to 3.60; Arrow, Penn and Garth, \$3.40 to 3.50; Hatton, \$3.20 to \$3 30, no demand for Canada Hatton, \$3.20 to \$3 30, no demand for Canada plates: Tin Plates.—Per box, Charcoal, IC; Bradley, \$6.50; to 6.75; ditto, other brands, \$5.75 to 6.00; Charcoal IX, \$7.75 to 8.00; Charcoal DC, \$4.75 to 5.00; Coke, IC, \$5.00 to 5,25; Tinned sheets, No. 26, Charcoal, Cookley K, or Bradley, II to II&C per lb.; ditto, Coke, 92 to 10C; Galvanized sheets, 72 to 8C. Hoops and Bands_Per 100 lbs, \$2.40 to 2.50. Sheets.—Best brands, \$2.50 to 2.50. Roller Plates.—Best brands, \$2.50 to Boiler Plates .- \$2.50 to 3.00; Russian

Sheet Iron, 9 to 10c.; Cut nails .-- Per 100 lbs., 12 dy to 7 in., \$3.00; ditto, 5 dy to 10 dy, \$3.30; Shingle nails, \$3.80; Lath nails, \$4.60. Lead, Pig, per 100 \$5.00 to 5.25; Sheet, \$5.25 to 5.50: Bar, \$6.50 to 7.00; Shot \$6.25 to 6.75: Steel, cast, per lb., 12 to 15c; Spring, per 100 lbs., \$3.50 to 4.00; Tire per 100 lbs. \$3.00 to 3.50.; Sleigh shoe, \$2.75 to 3.00; Ingot Tin, 18 to 20c; Ingot Copper, 19 to 20c; Horse shoes, per 100 lbs., \$3.371 to 3.50.

LEATHER.—Business continues quiet, and the demand from the trade being only very moderate, stocks are well assorted. Prices are nominally unchanged but generally in buyers favor. We quote *Hemlock Spanish sole*. No. 1; B. A., 23¹/₂ to 24c; ditto, No. 2 B. A., 20¹/₂ to 21c; Zansibar, ordinary No. 1, 20 21c; ditto, No. 2, 18 to 19c; Buffalo sole, No. 1, 20 to 21e; ditto, No. 2, 18 to 19c; Hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 24 to 26c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 32 to 38c; ditto, heavy 31 to 36c; Grained, 34 to 36c; Splits. large, 24 to 30c; ditto, small, 21 to 26c; Calfskins, 27 to

to 30c; ditto, small, 21 to 26c; Calfskins, 27 to 36 lbs., 55 to 65c; ditto, 18 to 26 lbs., 50 to 60c; Sheepskin linings, 20 to 28c; Harness, 24 to 28c Buffed cow, 14 to 15½c; Enamelled cow, 16 to 18c; Patent Cow 15 to 18c; Pebbled cow 12 to 15c; Rough 22 to 26c. OILS.—Stocks of fish oil are light, demand is limited and prices are nominal. We quote Cod oil A Newfoundland 52½c; Seal oil, pale, 55c; ditto straw, 50c; ditto steam refined, 60c; Lin-seed oil, Raws 61 to 62½c; ditto boiled, 64 to 65c. Olive oil, \$1 to \$1.10; Palm oil, 8½ per bbl. Petroleum.—The stocks here have been pretty well reduced, and the market though firm pretty well reduced, and the market though firm is not quotably higher, prices range from 16 to $17\frac{1}{2}c$ according to size of lot.

PROVISIONS.—BUTTER.—Receipts 537 pkgs; shipments 1,071 pkgs.; there has been rather more demand and prices have favored holders. We quote old butter 8 to 17c, and new choice butter 20 to 22c. Cheese-Receipts and ship-ments this week have been very small, and nothing is done beyond a few small sales to the local trade at 14 to 15c. Lard 81 to 91c. Pork -Receipts 500 brls.; shipments 86 brls.; demand is improving, and prices are a shade firmer, we quote mess pork at \$12.50 to \$13. Wool.—There is so little doing in wool that

it is guite impossible to establish quotations. We quote Canada pulled at 26 to 27c; nomi-nal. Selected customers could buy under these figures.

TORONTO MARKE'S

Toronto, April 18th, 1878.

It would be incorrect to state that there has been any marked change in any of the city wholesale markets during the past week. In manufactures, groceries, and provisions, trade has been quiet, limited to the regular orders from country dealers, and last week's quotations are generally unchanged. The hardware and lumber trade have sleightly improved. The local produce market has continued steady, without essential change in prices, until within the last two days. Speculators have not been operating, awaiting a more favorable turn of affairs in the East. The outlook, however, is affairs in the East. The outlook, nowever, is encouraging; the selling price of gold has de-clined to par. Prices for lumber have ad-vanced. A large quantity of the wheat crop is also still in hand, and with the early Spring and good roads the movement of this stock has been increased. The new fall wheat, too, looks excellent all over the country. These things all combine to give a stimulus to trade, and on the whole there appears to be a conside able improvement when contrasted with the state of affairs a year ago.

BOOTS AND SHOES. - A good sorting-up trade There has been more dehas been reported. mand for goods to be delivered immediately than was experienced for some weeks previous. This demand cannot be met at once, however, as dealers have all they can do to fill orders sent in previously, in proper season. Prices steady and unaltered. Manufacturers are wisely exercising a great deal of caution about placing goods on time.

COAL AND WOOD .- The fine weather having set in, trade has naturally been dull. Prices for the summer season will not be settled until the 1st May. Lehigh is scarce and quoted at \$6.50. Hard or soft coal is now worth \$5.50 per ton.

CATTLE. — Several large shipments of cattle to Liverpool and London have been made during the week. About 2,200 head, of all grades, have changed hands; the best of these were selected, and brought high prices. The average weight of the cattle purchased for shipment was about 1,400 lbs. each; 300 head of that grade sold at from \$5.00 to 5.25 per 100 lbs. There were also sales of 140 head at \$5.63 per 100 lbs.; 100 head, grade, at \$4.50 to 5.00; 50 head at \$4.00 to 4.50; five cars big cattle for Montreal, at \$4 to 4.50; 50 head at \$4.50 to 5.00; and several pure-bred Durhams for the Easter market, at \$6 to 8.00. Several Halifax and St. John dealers bought choice lots of cattle and sheep, at our Western market; Mr. Spencer bought, for immediate shipment to Liverpool, 80 head of cattle and 500 sheep. Prices range at \$5 to 5.50, choice for exportation; and for local market, at \$4 50 to 5.00 for first class; \$4.00 to 4.25 for second class ; and \$3.50 to 3 75 for third class. Sheep .- About 1,000 head changed hands during the week, chiefly for shipment, at 41 to 5c., live weight. First-class quoted at \$8 to 10 each; second-class, \$5 to 7; third-class \$3 to 4. Yearlings scarce and wanted; 5 to 6c. was paid for 300 head, live weight. Spring lambs, first-class worth \$4 to 5; second, \$3 to 3.50; and third \$2 to 2.50, *Calves* have been plentiful; For choice stock, good prices were paid, from \$20 to 30 each. First-class worth \$10 to 12; second, \$6 to 7, and third, \$3 to 4.

FLOUR - Stocks in store, 29,565, bbls, against 30,191 bbls, last week, and 10,476 bbls, on like date last year. No large sales have been reported during the week, and the market closes very quiet, the demand seems restricted to local pressing wants, and values remain almost en-tirely nominal. Superior extra quoted \$5.70: extra \$5 50, fancy, \$5.10, and spring extra \$4.50 to \$4.75. Bran in car lots is nominally worth \$13.00 per ton. Oatmeal is dull and unchanged.

GRAIN.-Wheat, fall.-Stocks in store 125,-498 bushels, against 124,807, bushels last week, and 81,769 bushels on like date last year. No reported sale of any kind since our last reference and prices are nominally unchanged. Wheat, Spr n .- Stocks in store 382,372 bushels against 384.773 bushels last week, and 150,401 bushels on like date last year. The market has been quiet but steady, and prices have undergone very little change since last week, being now slightly easier. Recent sales of round lots of No I were made at \$1.12 to \$1.121; and for No 2 \$1.cg is bid, and \$1.10 is asked. Buyers have receded to some extent, but sellers have remained firm and disinclined to operate, stlll awaiting result of the Eastern difficulty. the There have been no sales during the last two days, but at the close there is a good demand for No. 1, at \$1.13, and for No. 2, at \$1.09, but holders ask one cent above these prices. *i arley* -Stocks in store 141,034 bushels, against 148,-006 bush., last week and 105,430 bush.

in store 11,966 bush., against 13,902 (bush., last week, and 30,747 bush., on like date last year. Market has ruled steady, with occasional sales of American, at 35c. for cars on track. Peas .--Stocks in store 20,590 bush., against 21,795 bush., last week, and 50,652 bush., on like date last year. Market has been firm, with an improved demand; yesterday one lot of 2,000 bush. No. 2, was sold at 72c. f.o.c. Seeds .- Timothy still quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.80, and Clover at \$4. in the store.

GROCERIES .- The country trade has been reported fairly good, but "jobbing" business has been very slack during the week. Teas have been in fair demand, and there is a much better feeling in New York this week. There has been a fair business done with country dealers in medium priced Hysons, but no long lines have been sold. Prices unaltered. Coffees dull, and quotations unchanged. Fruit has been firmer, under a better demand. One lot of 200 boxes Valencia raisins was sold at 5c, but now they could not be obtained at under 51c. Currants are very scarce, and fine qualities are wanted; from $6\frac{3}{2}$ to 7c would be paid for them. Small sales of ordinary currants were made at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 64c. Fish.—Very dull; no change in price. Sugars.—Market has been steady and firm. No lots of any consequence moving; bright Scotch quoted at $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c; English refined at $7\frac{1}{4}$ to 8c, brown $9\frac{1}{6}$ to $9\frac{1}{6}$ c; dry crushed at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{9}{6}$ c, and cut loaf at 10¹/₂ to 11C. Small sales have been made within these ranges. Five hogsheads Scotch were bought at 81 to 81c. Spices, flat and unchanged. Syrups have been a shade firmer, but the few small sales reported were made at last week's quotations. Tobaccos. quiet but steady, at former quotations.

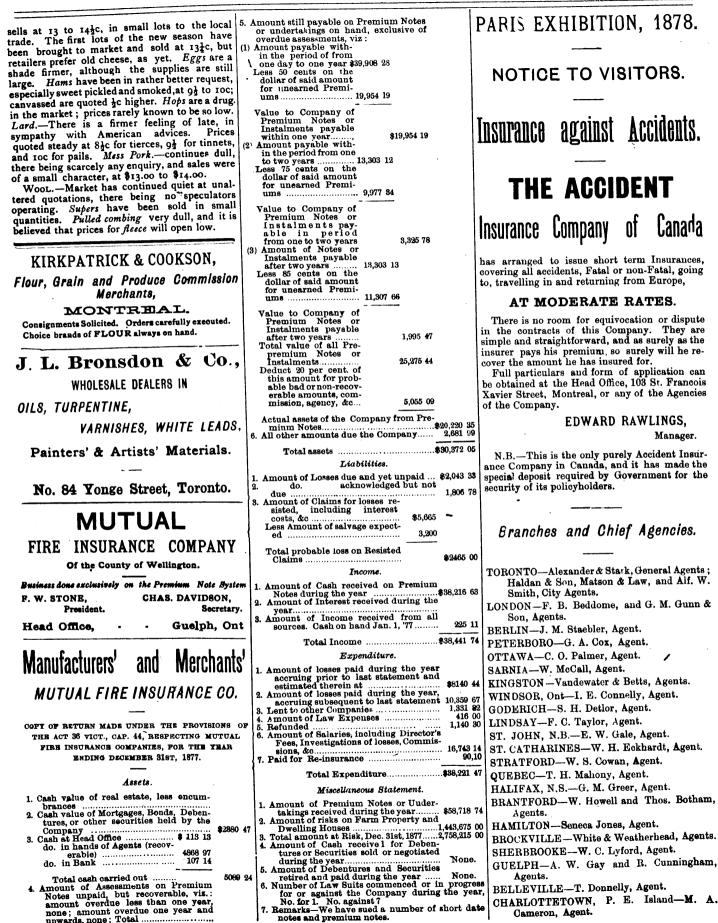
-An invoice of sugars was shipped from Glasgow on the 30th March last, via the Anchor Line and Intercolonial Railway, to a leading firm of grocers in this city, and the goods were deposited in the store on Front St. on the 16th April. A good instance, this, of rapid transit.

HARDWARE.-The demand has been reported fair for all kinds, and payments are slightly improving. Shelf hardware, which is usually in good demand at this season for building pur-poses, is tolerably active. *Tin* plate and *Cop*per have been enquired for to a considerable extent. Prices steady as quoted.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Good Hides are scarce, and wanted; but, so far, prices have remained steady. All Sheepskins offering have been taken readily, at from \$1.10 to 1.15. Calfskins are becoming more plentiful, as the demand from farmers is very light: *Tallow* continues quiet and steady at previous quotations.

LEATHER.—Trade nas been the demand being light. Harness has been most enquired after, and sales were a cour quotations. Light Slaughter but made at our quotations. Light Slaughter and light upper have also been asked for, but the heavy qualities are not wanted. Buff and Pebble were quiet and other kinds of leather have been dull, and unchanged as regards prices. We quote Cod oil at 55 to 6oc. No lines of anything have been sold.

PROVISIONS .--- A slight improvement 'in trade is reported in some quarters, but there is no quotable alteration in prices. A fair demand from country dealers has been experienced, generally, but no large lots have been moving off. Butter.-Choice dairy has continued in good demand, at from 13C. grades to 16c, but in common there has been scarcely anything doing. There were reported sales of about 80 packages on like date last year. The market has of fair store packing at 6c, and 30 more at 5c. continued extremely dull and prices can scarcely be quoted. The only reported received to a reasonable extent; Cumberland sale all week was Wednesday of a round cut now worth 7c to $7\frac{1}{2}c$, and long clear $7\frac{1}{2}$ to lot of No. 2, at 48c. [f.o.c. Oats.—Stocks 8c. Cheese.—A good demand for prime, which



notes and premium notes.

Cameron, Agent.

Total cash carried out 4. Amount of Assessments on Premium Notes unpaid, but recoverable, vis.: amount overdue less than one year, none; amount overdue one year and upwards, none; Total

DUNDAS, ONT, Are making GIMLET POINTED SCREWS, BOLTS, RIVETS,				SIZ - Log - Lo		
ac., with Improved machinery furnished by AMERICAN SOREW CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholes Rates
Quality and finish warranted equal to any made in	Boots and Shoes:	\$ c. \$ c.	Hardware-continued. Copper: Pig	\$ c. \$ c. 0 IQ 0 20	Oils-continued. Olive, common, Ψ gall.	\$. c. \$
England or United States.	Mens' Calf Boots	3 00 4 25	Sheet	0 27 0 30	" salad	1 80 20
Mer Orders solicited.	Mens' Prunella Bals	2 50 2 85	Cut Nails : 12 dy.to7in.p.kg.100 lbs.	2 80 2 90	gt., per case.	8 40 9
C. THURSTON,	" Cong. gaiters & Bal Boys' Kip boots	1 60 2 60 1 60 2 25	5 dy. to 10 dy 21 dy. to 4 dy	3 10 3 20	Seal, pale	0.65 0.4
Manager & Vice-President.	" Gaiters & Bals	155 180	2 dy	4 40 4 50	w naie, renned	0 75 0
s. WALKER & CO., Montreal,	Womens' Bals & Gat, peg "M.S.	1 30 2 00	Galvanized Iron : Best, No. 22		White Lead gapping in	1
Agts. for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.	" Batts " Prun. Cong	0 90 I 30	Beat No. 24	0 074 0 074	Oil, ¥ 25 lbs Do. No. I "2	2 30) 7
T. RAJOTTE,	" Goat Bals	0 65 2 50	** 28	0 074 0 077	" 2	1 80
•	MISSES' MAIS	0 95 I 35	Horse Nails :	C 07 0 071		
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE	" Batts Ohilds' Bals	070 100	Patent Hammered Iron (at 6 months):	0 14 0 16	Red Lead. Venetian Red, English.	0 06 0
For the County of Carleton, including the city of Ottawa.	" Batts	0 55 0 75	Pig-Gartsherrie, No. 1		Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02 0
ACCOUNTANT AND COLLECTOR.	" Turned Cackp.doz	4 50 5 50	Summerlee Eglinton No. 1	20 00 21 00 20 00 21 C0	Whiting Petroleum.	085 I
	Drugs. Aloes Cape	0 18 9 20	Eglinton No. 1	0 00 0 00	(Refined, P gallon.) Delivered at London, Ont	
Office, 64 Wellington Street,	A.um	0 02 0 03	American	10 00 20 00	NO. I. Carload. Imp.gal	0 15 0
OTTAWA.	Boraz Castor Oil		Bar \ 100 lb Refined-Amer.,	2 00 2 10	Delivered in Toronto : No. 1, car loaddo	
	Caustic Soda	0 032 0 04	Hoops-Coopers	2 50 2 60	5to 10 brlsdo	0 18 0
ESTABLISHED 1845.	Cream Tartar Epsom Salts	0 021 0 03	Boiler Plates	2 75 2 50	Benzinedo	0 19 0
	Extract Logwood, bulk	0 10 10 12 0 14 0 16	Canada Piates M.L.S Garth	3 75 4 00	Produce	
L. COFFEE & CO.,	Indigo, Madras	0 90 95	Maple Leaf	3 55 3 65	Flowr (per brl.) : f.o.c Superior extra	5 60 5
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.	Madder Opium		Lead (at 4 months): Bar 🍟 100 lbs	0 06 0 061	Extra Fancy	5 50 5
,	Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide	0 15 0 20	Pig	0 052 0 00	Spring wheat, extra	4 50 4
Ne. 30 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.	Ouinine	5 00 5 50	SheetShot	0 07 0 07	Superfine	4 10 4
LAWRENCE COPPEE. THOMAS FLYNN.	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb, per keg	3 50 3 75	"No. 6, W bundle		Oatmeal Cornmeal, small lots Grain : f.o.L	
	Tartaric Acid	0 45 0 48	"9, "	2 30 2 40 2 60 2 70	Fall Wheat No. I	0 00 0
Edward James & Sons,	Groceries. Coffees : Java, P 10	0 27 0 30	Powder:		" No. 2	1 124 1
	Singapore	023 025	Blasting Canada FF "	0 00 4 75	Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 13 1 1 00 1
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND,	Rio Mocha	021024 034035	Blasting, English	3 50 3 75	Oats No. 2	0 00 0
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated	Fish . Herrings, Lab. new.	5 00 5 25	Window Glass:	5 00 0 00	Barley, No. 1	0600 0480
DAME DIAOV IEAD	" scaled Mackerel, bris	0 25 0 27 9 00 10 00	25 inch 26 x 40 do	180 190 210 220	NO. 3	040 0
DOME BLACK LEAD,	White Fish, new Trout	0 03 0 032	41 x 50 do	2 40 2 50	Peas Provisions	0700
	Salmon, salt water	15 50 10 00 /	Pressed Spikes(4months):	2 60 2 70	Butter, choice, & Ib	0 15 0
boyar Laundry and Olaramarine Dan Dides.	Dry Cod, 🍄 112 lbs Frwit: Raisins, Layer,'77	500 525 170 190	Regular sizes, 100 Extra	4 00 5 00	Cheese	0 11 0
Every description of Washing Powders.	" Ditto, old " Sultanas	I 20 I 50 0 07 0 68	I 198 PLAIS (A MONTHS:)		Bacon, long clear	13 00 14 0 78 0
PRIZE MEDAL RICE STARCH.	" Valentias, old	0 00 0 00	IC Coke. IC Charcoal	6 98 6 80 1	" Oumberland cut	0 062 0
	"New do	0 05 0 00	IX "	8 25 8 50	Hams,	0 094 0
Sole Agent for the Dominion	Molasses: Clayed, W gall.	0 29 0 32 0 55 0 57	DC 4	5 25 5 50	Lard	0810
JAMES LOBB,		0 60 0 62	Hides & Skins, P D.: Green, No. I	0 00 0 063	Hops Salt, etc.	0 07 0
TORONTO	" Golden Rice	0 50 0 52 0 04 0 04	" No. 2	0 00 0 05	Liverpool coarse	0 90 I
The Managentile	Spices:		Caltskins, green	0 00 C II	Canadian St. Ube's	0 95 I 15 00 20
The Mercantile	Alispice Cassia, whole, \U ID	0 11 0 12	Sheep	7 70 7 50		
	Cloves	0 42 0 50	_		Wines, Liquors, Ctc Ale: English, pts	1 60 I
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.	" Jamaica, root	0 21 0 27	Leather, @ 4 months: Spanish Sole, Istquality		" ota	2 65 2
	Nutmega Pepper, black		all wgts., 1b Do. No. 2,		Brandy: Hennessy's cases Martell's	9 75 10
incorporated by Act of Ontario Legislature.	Sugars-Porto Rico, W 10	0 072 0 081	Slaughter, heavy	0 27 0 29	Martell's " OtardDupuy&Co" J. Robin & Co"	8759 8038
CAPITAL\$200.000,	Cuba Eng.& Scotch refined yel.	0 67 0 08	Do. light Harness,	0 28 0 31	Pinet Castillon & Co.	8 25 8
HEAD OFFICE	Dry Crushed Ground	0 10 0 10	Upper heavy light	0 33 0 36	B. & D	1 05 1
J. E. BOWMAN, M.P., President.	Cut Loaf	110 600	Alp skins, French	0 90 I IO	" green cases	4 25 4
J. W. WALDEN, Vice-President.	Teas: Japan common to good.	0 25 0 47	English Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	11	Booth's Old Tom	000 6
P. H. SIMS, Secretary.	fine to choicest Colored, common to fine		lbs.), per doz Do. light	0 70 0 90	Rum: Jamaica 16 o.p Demerara	2352 2002
Insurances granted on all descriptions of property gainst loss or damage by fire, at current rates.	Congou & Souchong	0 27 0 77	French Calf	I 12 I 40	Whishy : Goodbrham & Worts'	
Agencies will be opened at the principal towns in Ont	Oolong, good to fine Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 35 0 60	Splits, large, \$ 10 "amall	0 25 0 31	Terms CashUnder 5	
THE	Medium to choice	0 42 0 57 0 62 0 77	Enamelied Cow, per it	0 19 0 21	bris., nett.; 5 to 10 bris., 24 p.c. off; 10 bris. and over, 5 p.c. off.	In Du
ICOLATED DIOK	Gunpwd com. to med	0 37 0 42	Patent Pebble Grain	0 14 0 17	over, 5 p.c. off.	Bond. Pa
ISOLATED RISK		0 47 0 60	Buff Russetts, light	0 14 0 17	Alcohol, 65 o.p. \ I. gall Pure Spirita	
and Farmers' Fire Insurance Co.	Hyson	0 32 0 82	Gambier	0 0 6 1 0 07 1	" 50 " " " " 25 u.p. "	056 I 030 I
	Imperial	0 37 0 77	Sumac. Degras	0 07 0 07	FamilyProof Whisky"	035 I
CAPITAL, \$600,000.	Dark 58 & 108 "Western Leaf,	0 33 0 4I	Oils. Cod Oil	1	" Rye " "	035 I 033 I
	[good to fine	0 34 0 41	Straits Oil	0 50 0 55	"Toddy """" "Malt ""	0 33 I 0 33 I
Deposit with the Dominion Government, \$101,000.	" choice	0 60 0 65	Lard, extra	0 75 0 80	Old Rye, 5 years old	070 I
President - Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P.		0 33 0 47	" No. 2	0 70 0 75	" 7 " ····	0 90 1
Vice-President-GEORGE GREIG, Bag.	Tin (jc::-months):	1	Stocks, mach Duncan-Clark & Co's.	0 45 0 00	Wool.	
D. F. SHAW, Inspector. J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Manager G. BANKS, Asst. do.	Bloc. D		Linseed raw	o 66 o 68 ii	Fleece, Ib. Pulled Super	0 25 0 2

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STOCKS IN MONTREAL. 3.15 o'clock, April 17, 1878.									
STOCES.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transact'ns in Week	Buyers.	Seller8.				
Montreal Ontario Consolidated Peoples Molsons Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants Commerce Metropolitan	1603 923 794 	168 93 81 79 92 2 47 6 5 2 118	325 611	1663 934 80 774 92 1374 472 65 118	167 943 802 80 91 140 483 655 1182				
Maritime Exchange Hamilton Union Mon. Tel. Dominion Telegrash	123	123	10 411	78 60 1231 84	 123‡				
Gas City Pass R. C. Insurance Sterling Exchange Gold Riche ieu & Ont. Nav	. 148 	109 100	43	1482 91 813 1098 100 574	95 821 1091 1002				

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AGRICULTURAL

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital 1st January, 1877, \$241,062, with 40,049 Policies in force.

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This old established *Fire Mutual* licensed by the Dominion Government, still continues to do the largest and safest business in Canada. It was the first to kive FARMERS and OWNERS OF ISOLATED RES-DENCES their insurances at reasonable rates, and it has never embarked in business of a more hazardous nature. Issuing no d vidends to pay stockholders, and the expenses of working being kept at the lowest possible figures, the cost of insurance is proportionately small.

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WM. HAMILTON, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, MANUFACTURERS OF The Latest Improved Corliss Engine Saw and Grist Mill Machinerv, Upright Engines and Boilers, from four to twenty Horse Power.

THE BEST Boston Rubber Belting. FIRE AND OTHER HOSE at Lowest prices Aikenhead & Crombie AGENTS

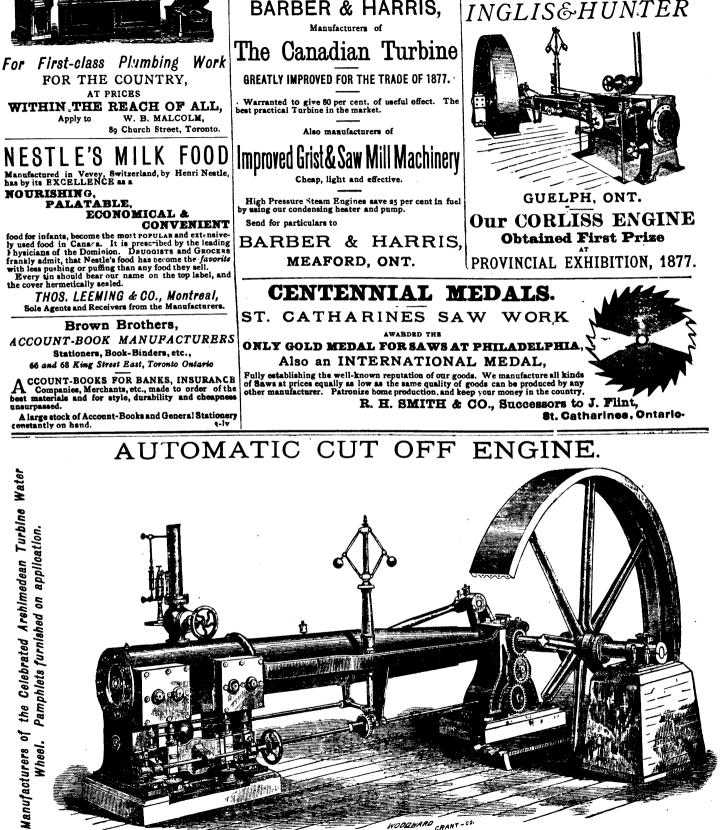
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County Debentures													
	Dominion Bondus Montreal Harbour bonds 6% p. c. Do. Corporation 6% ct. Do. 7 % ct. Stock Toronto Corporation 6 % ct., 20 years County Debentures 958 Township Debentures 958 TNSUBANCE COMPANIES.												
	IN	SURA	NCE COMI ions on the Londo				When	No. of		1	Par va	1.1	1
	GNGLIBI						org'niza	Shares.	NAME OF C	CO'Y.	of Sh'rı	. Offerd	Asked
	No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMP	Share Share	Amount paid. £	Last Sale. £	1853 1819 1810	30.000	Ætna L of Ætna F. of Hartford, o	Hart.	\$ 100 100 100	400 248 2083	500 250 210
				-			1863	5,000	Trav'lers'L	.a Ac	101	177	180
		_	Briton M.& G. Li	ife fic	I	22 6			Phoenix, B	styn.	50	162	162
	20,000 50,000	5 20	C. Union F. L. &	M 50	5	19			LWAYS				ondon,
	5,000	IO 5 yearly	Edinburgh Life Guardian	100	15 50	42 <u>4</u> 78	1			•			pril 17
	12,000	£7 yearly	Imperial Fire	100	25	148	Atlantic	and St. L	awrence			100 10	
	100,000	20 11	Lancashire F. & Life Ass'n of Sc		81	7 15-16	' Do.	do.		tg. m.	DOS.	100 10.	4 9t
	35,862	12	London Ass. Con	rp. 25	124	681	Do.	do	6 p.c. P	ef Sh	ares	4	5 52
	10,000	5	Lon. & Lancash. Liv.Lon. & G.F.		11-5	15 7-10	Grand T	runk				100	7\$
	391,752 20,000	15	Northern F. & L	100	5 00	_ 38	Do	Ea.	rtificates is F. M. Bds.	I Ch. 6	5 ₽P c	100 10	11
•	40,000	28	North Brit. & M Phœnix	er 50	61	42 <u>1</u> 306	Do.	Eq. I	Bonds, and Preference	charg	e	100 4	เ 6
	6,722 200,000	f41 p. s. 15	Queen Fire & L	ife 10	I II	68	d Do.	First Seco	nd Pref. St	5, 2, ₩ 0 CR , 5	₩ c	100 2	8
1	100,000 40 Royal Insurance 20 3 198 Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 9 c. 100 14												
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1	20,000	10	Scot. Prov. F. &	L 50	3	12 76	Do.	5 7	c. Deb. Sto	ck		8	5
	10 000 4,000	29 T-0	Standard Life		12	-13	Do.	6 00	dge 6 p.c.	a 1890			
_	4,500					p.c.	Midland	.6¥P C.I	st Pret. Bo	nas	!	100 3	28
	0,000	5-6 mo	Brit, Amer. F. &	M 850	\$50	p.c.	Norther	n fo Can.	67 c. First do. Se	Pret.	Bds.	100 S	б <u>і</u> 5
	2,500	7	Canada Life	40	0 50	185	Toronto	Do. , Grey ar	ao. Se ad Bruce, 6	p.c. S	tock	100 5	
	10,000	10	Citizens F. x L Confederation L									IOO	
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	5,000		Isolated Risk F Montreal Assura	ire IO		30 40	Welling	ton ,Grey	Bruce 71	.c. 181	Mor	6	7
8	4,000	12	Royal Canadian	10	0 15			EXCH	ANGE.	_	Tor	onto.	Iontrea
8	2,500	10	Quebec Fire "Marine				Bankon	London	,60 days ,				50 10
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	20.000	15, 12 mo	Western Ass.	#d 4	0 20	1 143) A INSTICA	B 911461				,	

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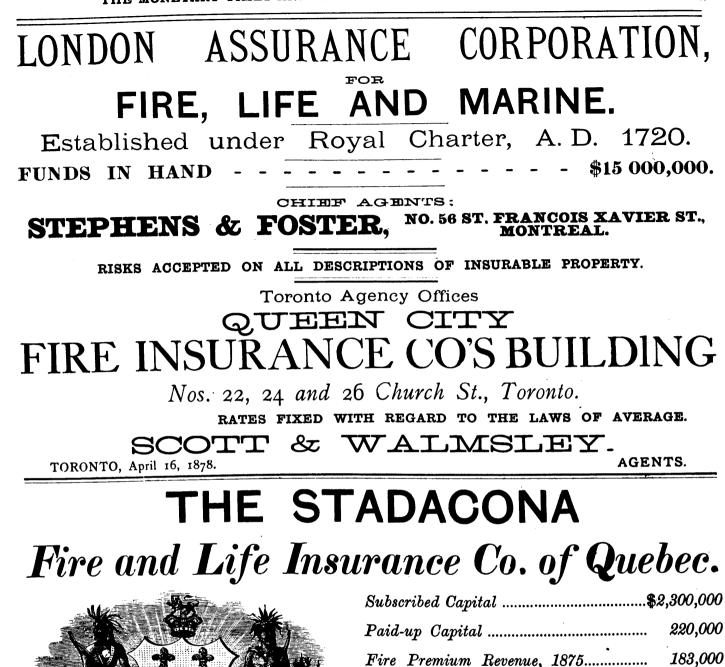
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On application to our Local Agencies, where Policies were issued, the Agent will deliver to each Policyholder, entitled thereto, an unearned Premium Certificate, and receive the surrender of his Policy.

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

GEO. J. PYKE, Gen. Manager,

Fire Premium Revenne, 1876.....

Losses Paid, 1876

1247

201,000

248,000

Quebec, 24th July, 1877.

CANCELLATION OF POLICIES AFTER THAT DATE.



UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Co., of Maine

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

DIRECTORS' OFFICE. 153 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

\$8,129,925 68.

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

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

	n Last	th occur o tension.			Amo	tional under Law.	time	paid be- pse.	miums fore la	Pre
Insur- ance over th	Due Heirs.	miums & erest to leducted.	int	Amount of Policy.	Age at Death	Days.	Years	Age when	Am't.	No.
Prem'		Amount.	No.	Foncy.	Dearch			stopped.		
	\$9,240 13		3	\$10,000	36	212	2	3 3	\$681	3
	8 958 62		4	10,000	37	170	3	34 35 36	908	4
		1,339 18	5	10,000	39	133	4	35	1,135	5
6,982	8,344 64	1,655 36	6	10,000	4 I	100	5	30	1,362	
	8,009 95	1,990 05	78	10,000	· 43	67 26	6	37 38	1,589	3
5,843	7,659 26	2,340 74		10,000	45	26	7	38	1,816	
	7,522 49	2,477 51	8	10,000	47	328	78	39	2,043	9
	7,156 23	2,843 77	9	10,000	49	236	8	40	2,270	IO
4,297	6,794 15	3,205 85	10	10,000	50	114	9	47	2,497	11

C B. CUSHING, General Agent, Montreal. J. C. BENN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

THE STANDARD Fire Insurance Comp'y

Head Office — Hamilton.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT. \$25.000.

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It confines its business exclusively to this Province, and limits its Liability on any First-Class

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BIRE & LIFE. Capital	ham, Ont.	OF LONDON, ONT. Licensed by the Ontario Legislature, deposits with the Government \$25,000. Issues Life endowment and Accident Policies, all of the
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