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NONETARY IMES TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. X-NO 50. SUBSCRIPTION TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1877. 183 a Year. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. Closing out 1877. 1877. | SPRING. | 1877. Special Lots A R. McMASTER GORDON, MACKAY & CO. & BROTHER, Are in daily receipt of their AT Foreign Imports, Dry Goods Importers, Special Prices which are in AND DEALERS IN Usual Comprehensive Scale. CANADIAN and expect to be Stock-taking. Fully Assorted in various Departments AND American Manufactures, JOHN MACDONALD & CO., TUESDAY, MARCH 6. 21 and 23 Wellington street, } Toronto. 30 and 32 Front street, No. 18 FRONT STREET WEST. Their CANADIAN DEPARTMENTS will be found TORONTO. unusually attractive. 38 Fountain street. Manchester, England. Full lines of the LYBSTER MILLS GOODS. OFFICES-34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, B.C. BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION. Toronto, June 6, 1877. Toronto, February 28, 1877. Toronto, Jan. 1877. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton. TEAS | TEAS | TEAS ALWAYS WELL ASSORTED. THOS.C. KERR and CO., HAMILTON. Haberdasherv & Fresh New Crop Teas just arriving Trimmings. az followa Assortment complete in every department. Cheap and choice lines in GENTS FURNISHINGS. Young Hysons, low, med., fine, choice A large stock of additions to the above lines received by ev ry Steamer. Gunpowders. FANOY DRESS GOODS. do., do., do. do. Imperials, do., do.. Prompt and careful attention to all orders the day they are received. ALPAOHAS, Black & Colored, do. do., Japans, do., PRINTS, English & American. Congos and Pekoes, low, medium, Samson, DRESS LINENS. fine, choice. PARASOLS, NEOK TIES, Kennedy. SAMPLES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION Hosiery-English, German and American, To Cash and prompt paying customers Gloves, Laces, Dress Trimmings, &c. (}emmel only. Coatings, Tweeds. Doeskins. SMITH & KEIGHLEY. 44 SCOTT AND 19 COLBORNE STS. TAILORS TRIMMINGS of all description. TORONTO No. 9 Front Street East, Toronto. **GENTS FURNISHINGS.** THOS. C. KERR & CO. Toronto, Feb. 23 1877. Toronto, June 6, 1877.

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	
BANK OF MONTREAL, BSTABLISHED IN 1818. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, CAPITAL PAID-UP, - RESERVE FUND, 5,500,000	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA	MERCHANT'S BANK of canada.	
Head Office, Montreal.	PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.	NOTICE	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. BEORGE STEPHEN, Esq. President G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq. M.D. Vice-President Ion. Thos. Ryan. Hon. Donald A. Smith. Leter Redpath, Esq. Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.	London Office-3 Clements Lane, LombardSt. E.C.	IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT	
. W. Ritchie, Esq., Q.C. Edward Mackay, Esq. Gilbert Scott, Esq. R. B. Angus, Gen. Man. W. J. Buchanan, Man A. MacRuBer, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada. Jontreal. Brockville. Stratford	John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall.	The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders,	
uebec, Belleville, Sarnia, oronto Cobourg, Newcastle, N.B. amilton, Guelph, Picton, t. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Perth, ttawa, St. Marys, Simcoe,	Secretary-R. W. BRADFORD, HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal, R. R. GRINDLEY-General Manager.	will be held in the	
ondon, Port Hope Cornwall, ingston, Peterboro, Lindsay, rantford, Goderich, Pergus. ioncton N.B. Chethem N.B. Cohema	WM. GRINDLEY-Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada.	BANKING HOUSE,	
Agents in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal, Birchin Lane, Lombard Street. London Com- ittee—Robert Gillespie, Esq., Sir John Rose, Bart., .C. M. G. Bankers in Great Britain.—London, The Bank of Eng- nd: The London & Weatminster Bank. The			
Bankers in Great Britain.—London, The Bank of Eng- nd; The London & Westminster Bank: The Inon Bank of London. Liverpool, The Bank of verpool. Scotland, The British Linen Company and anches. Agents in the United States.—New York, C. F. Smithers d Walter Watson, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of ontreal, 154 Madison Street.	New YorgD. A. McTavish and G.M. Morris-Agts	On MONDAY, the SECOND day of JULY next.	
Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Bank of w York, N.B.A.; the Merchants National Bank. ston, The Merchants National Bank. Buffalo, The rmers and Mechanics National Bank. San Fran.	Agents. LONDON BANKERS The Bank of Rogland, Marrie	The Chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon, pre- cisely.	
co, The Bank of British Columbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's Nfdi., le Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia, le Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand, The nk of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia Driental Bank Corporation. Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travel- s, available in all parts of the world.)		By order of the Board. GEORGE HAQUE, General Manager. Montreal, May 30, 1877.	
The Canadian	CONSOLIDATED BANK of canada.	THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.	
DIVIDEND NO. 20.	Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE P. C.	DIVIDEND NO. 42.	
Notice is hereby given that a	upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half-year (making	Notice is hereby given that a dividend of	
IVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT In the Capital Stock of this Institution has been de- ed for the current half-year, and that the same will bayable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after	with the previous half-year's Dividend) SIX AND ONE- HALF PER CENT (64 per cent) for the current year, and the same will be payable on and after	FOUR PER CENT for the current Half-year, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT per annum upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will	
esday the 3rd day of July next.	Friday, the First day of June next. THE TRANSFER BOOKS	be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, First June next.	
be Transfer Books will be closed from the set of		LI WWY, LUIST JUILT HEXT.	

days inclusive.



of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, Montreal,

On Wednesday, the Sixth day of June next, at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

J. B. RENNY, General Manager.

Montreal, April 19, 1877.

to the Thirty-first day of May, both days inclusive.

at the

Banking House of the Institution, ож

Wednesday, the 20th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, Cashier. (Signed) Bank of Toronto, Toronto, April 25th, 1877:

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th of will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both June to the 2nd of July, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House in Toronto,

On TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY next.

The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

> W. N. ANDERSON. General Manager.

Toronto, May 23, 1877.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeeth

THE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of Stockholders for the Election of Directors will be held



THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



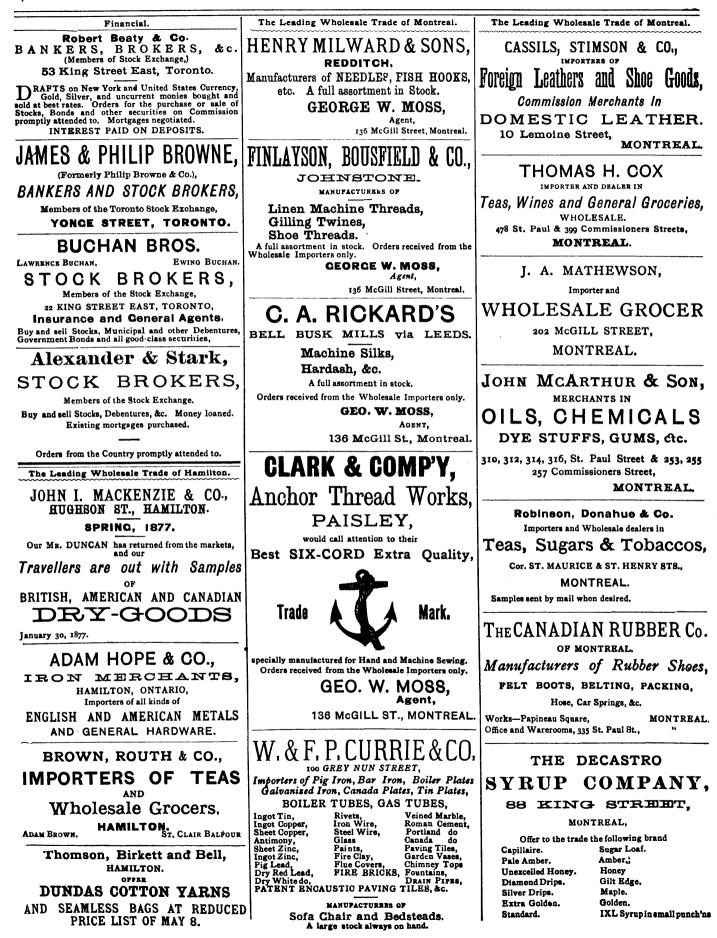
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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW—INSURANCE CHRONICLE



THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW—INSURANCE CHRONICLE. 1407							
Financial.	Financial	Financial.					
CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY	BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION	SMITHERS& DONALD					
PAID-UP CAPITAL , • \$1,750,000 TOTAL ASSETS , • • 4,883,474	DIVIDEND NO. 16. Notice is hereby given that a dividend, at the rate of nine per cent per annum, has been declared for the half	BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 3 Broad Street,					
A large amount of additional Capital has been received for investment on REAL ESTATE in the Province of Ontario, on favourable terms.	year ending the 30th June inst., and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Association 34 King St. East, on and after Tuesday, 3rd day of July, 1877. The Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the	NEW YORK.					
MORTGAGES PURCHASED. Applications may be made to the Company's Apprais- ers, or at the Head Office, Masonic Hall, Toronto, where	By orcer of the bo.rd.	STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. HENRY C. SCOTT					
all further information may be obtained. J. HERBERT MASON, Manager.	ISAAC C. GILMOR, Secretary & Treas. Toronto, June 1, 1877.	STOCK AND SHARE BROKER					
THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Co.	HURON AND ERIE LOAN & SAVINGS COM'PY LONDON, ONT.	(Member of the Stock Exchange) Agent Quebec Fire Assurance Co., 113 Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.					
TORONTO.	PAID UP CAPITAL \$963,461	STINSON'S BANK,					
ESTABLISHED IN 1859. CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP	RESERVE FUND 2' 4,000 TOTAL ASSETS 1,895,819	HAMILTON, ONT. Established 1847 Allows four and five per cent interest on deposits. Deals in New York and Sterling Exchange, United States Stocks and Bonds. Drafts issued on New York Chicago and London. Investments and scales of the					
RESERVE FUND, \$165,000. President, - HON. WM. McMASTER. Secretary-Treas CHARLES ROBERTSON Inspector, - ROBERT ARMSTRONG.	Money advanced on improved farm property on favor- able terms of repayment. Mortgages purchased.	criptions of Securities effected. Bankers in New York-Agents of the Merchants Bank of Canada.					
Money advanced on easy terms for long periods, re- payable at borrower's option. Deposits received on Interest.	Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum. OFFICE-442 Richmond Street, London, Ont.	Bankers in London-National Bank of Scotland. H. L HIME & CO.,					
WESTERN CANADA	L. GIBSON, Manager.	Stock Brokers and Estate Agents.					
LOAN & SAVING COMPANY. Offices: No. 70 Church St. Toronto.	Dominion Savings & Investment Soc,	20 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO. Buy and sell on commission, Stocks, Debentures, Mort-					
CAPITAL - \$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND - 280,500	LONDON, ONT. INCORPORATED	N.BLoans negociated on Mortgage. Orders from the country promptly attended to.					
TOTAL ASSETS 2,600,000 President—Honorable Geo. W. Allan, Senator. Vice-President—Geo. Gooderham, Esq. Walter S. Lee, Manager.	Capital \$1,000.000 Subscribed 800,000 Paid-up 400,000 Reserve Fund 70,000 Savings Bank Deposits 300,000	MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, BROKERS, North British and Mercantile Insurance Buildings, MONTREAL.					
Money received on Depost and interest allowed there- on. Money Loaned on the security of improved city or farm property. THE ONTARIO	Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms. Money received on deposit subject to call at 5 per cent, on notice at 6 per cent. Draws Sterling exchange on London in sums to suit.	Members of the Stock Exchange, CORRESPONDENTS The Bank of Montreal, London; Messra. Morton, Rose & Co., London; The Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee; Messra. Cammann & Co., New York.					
SAVINGS &INVESTMENT SOCIETY	D. MACFIE, President. F. B. LEYS, Manager.	HOPE & TEMPLE,					
Subscribed Capital, \$1,000,000 Paid up, 672,500	THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.	STOCK BROKERS,					
Reserve Fund, 135,000 Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Muni- cipal and School Section Debentures purchased.	Hon. ADAM HOPEPresident.	MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE, 18 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.					
SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Interest allowed on Deposits, at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent per annum.	W. E. SANFORDVice-President. Capital authorized to date	Stocks bought and sold for Cash or on Margin. Jas. S. Macdonald & Co.,					
WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager. Office - Cor. Richmond & Carling Sts., London, Ontario.	Paid up capital 930,002 Reserve and Contingent Fund 680,749 Total assets 65,000 MONEY ADVANCED on the security of Real Estate	BANKERS AND BROKERS, MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE					
LONDON AND CANADIAN	on favourable terms of repayment. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT and interest allowed thereon at 5 and 6 per cent, per annum.	Halifar, N. S. Transact a General Banking Business Exchange chased. Drafts on London, New York, Boston, and Montreal					
Loan & Agency Co.	OfficeKing Street, Hamilton, Ont. H. D. CAMERON, Treas.	Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, and all negotiabl					
PRESIDENT-HON. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.	J. D. CRAWFORD & Co.	Collections made on all accessible points					
VICE-PRESIDENTS: C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., C.E A. T. FULTON, Esq.	Of the Montreal Stock Exchange, Stock and Share Brokers	Campbell & Cassels, c. j. campbell,] 56 & 58 King Street Bast, [W. G. CASSELS TORONTO,					
Money lent on security of Improved Farms, and pro- ductive City and Town Property. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. J. G. MACDONALD	COBNER HOSPITAL ST. AND EXCHANGE COURT,	BANKERS AND BROKERS, Sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock					
J. G. MACDONALD Manager. 44 King Street West, Toronto.	MONTREAL. J. D. CRAWFORD. GBO. W. HAMILTON.	Bought and Sold.					
TORONTO SAVINGS BANK		ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.					
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, FROM TWENTY Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent Loans on Stock and Bond collaterals.	Stock Shares Debentures, etc., etc., bought and sold on commission, for cash or to carry on margin.	Director Dom, Sub, & Invest, Soc.y.					
HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, President. Bank of Deposit—Canadian Bank of Commerce. JAMES MASON, Manager	Commercial paper negotiated, Mortgages and Loans effected, P.S.—References given by permission to several of the leading Banks of Canada in Montreal, when required,	Discounts, Commercial Paper, Draws, Exchange on London, and all principal cities in the Dominion and the United States. All kinds of American securities and U.S currency exchanged. No interest allowed on deposire					



THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLF.

TONTINE			STOC	ск А	ND B	OND	REPO	RT.		
Savings Association !		NAM	12	Shares.	Capital	Capital		Dividend		PRICES
INCORPORATED 1877.		N A 34		Sha	aubscribe			6 Months.	Toronto, June 7.	Montreal
HEAD OFFICELONDON, ONT.	British No	orth Americ	ca	(strig. £50	4,866,66		6 1,216,000			
Depositors receive from Deven te	Consolidat	ed	ommerce	\$50 	6,000,00 1,600,00	. 3,477,22		4	120 1203 89	
The funds are invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	Eastern T Exchange	ownships. Bank		50 100	1,500,00	0 1,123,99 0 1,000,00	6 300,000 55,000	4	•••••	
DIRECTORS.	Imperial Iacques Ca	artier	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,000.00 910,00 2,000,00	0 854,000 0		4	98 106±	
JOHN BROWN, EsqPresident JAMES EGAN, EsqVice-President.	Mechanics Merchants	' Bank Bank of 1	Canada	50 100	582 20 8,697,20	0 195,0 0 8, 196,88	4	4	71	
F. A. DESPARD, EsqInspector. W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., Ald D. Regan. Robt. Reid, Esq. C. S. Hammond, Esq.	Molson's l	Bank	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50	1,000,00 2,000,00 12,000,00	0 1,996,7		4	••••	
Dr. A. C. Stone. Samuel Urawford, Esq. James Magee, Esq. Philip Cook, Esq.	Maritime Nationale			100 50	1,000,00	0 627,1; 0 2,000,0	70 434,000	3 31	•••••••••••	
BANKERS JOHNSTONS BANK. Deposits can be made by Registered letter, Post Office	Ontario E	ank	•••••••	50 40 100	970,25 3,000,00 2,500,00	0 2,996,1	80 525,004	4	125 1001 101	•
order, or Bank draft. For further information apply to	Standard Toronto			50 100	626.55 2,000,00	0 507,2 0 2,000,0	00 20,00 00 1,000,00	0 3 0 6	71 751 1491	
J. F. MAllON, Cashier.	Ville Mar	ie		100	2,000,00 1,000,00 1,000,00	0 810,5	80		901 100	
MacDOUCALL BROTHERS, STOCK BROKERS,	London d Canada L	anded Cred	n & Agency Co lit Company	50 50	3,000,00 1,000,00	o 300,0 0 488,0	00 57,00 93 40,00	0 5	991 100 1331 1351 1325 134	
Members of the Stock Exchange,	Ontario S	Savings & I	ivings Company. Invest. Society Savings Company		1,750,00 1,000,00 450,0	xo 672,5	00 135,00	o 5	1771 1081 1091	
Buy and sell STOCKS and BONDS in Canada, the United States, and London.	Freehold The Han	Loan and S nilton Prov	Savings Company ident & Loan Soc	100	600,00 950,00	o 600,0 0 686,7	00 165,00 49 63,00	0 5	140 120	
Mr. H. CRUGER OAKLEY, Member of New York Stock and Gold Exchanges, having joined our firm, we	Montreal	Telegraph	igs & Loan Societ; Co Co	. 40	I,000,0 I,750,0 I,440,0	1,750,0		• 5	133	
are now prepared to execute orders for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange on the same terms as are current in New York.	Montreal Richelieu	City Pass Navigatio	enger Railway Co n Co	. 50 . 100	600,0 750,0	00 400,0 00 750,0		. 6 . 5		
69 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,	Provincia	l Building	b Company Societyociety	. 100	350,0	00		4	97 90 111 111	
MONTREAL.	Building Toronto	and Loan A Consumers	Association ' Gas Co. (old)	25	750,0 600,0	00 700, 00	73,8	21 41 21 p.c. 3 1	120 n 136	
. B. Almon. L. C. Mackintosh, (Late Bank of Nova Scotia.)			an & Savings Co.						1325 1425	
ALMON & MACKINTOSH,				URITI	· · ·				oronto.	Montreal.
BANKERS, BROKERS,	Canadiai	Do. Do.	do. 5 do. 5	₩ ct. c ₩ ct. s	ur tg., 1885 .	••••••		•••••		••••••
General Financial Agents, HALIFAX, N. S.	Dominio	Do n 6 \ ct. si							•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
All branches of Banking and Exchange Business trans- acted.	Montrea Do.	l Harbour b Corporati	onds 61 p. c on 6 19 ct	 	••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••••	••••	••••••••••	•••••
Collections made without charge. Are prepared to give every information regard to business concerns in the Maritime Provinces.	County I	Dehentures	ock on 6 🌮 ct., 20 year res	• •••••				т.	0I 101	•••••
JOHN LOW,	IN	SURA	NCE COM	PAN	IES.	1		Amer		
(Member of the Stock Exchange)	ENGLISE	(Quotat	ions on the Lond			.) When org'nize	No. of Shares.	NAME OF	Co'y. of Sh'r	l. Offerd Asked
STOCK & SHARE BROKER,	No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMP	1. 2. 5	Las Dop Sale			Agriculturs Ætna L of		
14 HOSPITAL ST.,				par SI	A Ta	1819 1810	30,000 10,000	Ætna F. of Hartford, o	Hart. 100 of Har 100	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
MONTREAL.	20,000	5	Briton M.& G. Li	fe £ IC	2 7-1		5,000	Trav'lers'I Phoenix, E	2.& Ac 101 3'klyn. 50	177 180 1624 1624
THE BROCKVILLE	50,000 5,000 20,000	20 10 5 yearly	C. Union F. L. & Edinburgh Life Guardian	100	5 20 15 4 50 7	Dal i	RAI	LWAYS	8. s	h'rs. London, May 31.
CHEMICAL & SUPER-PHOSPHATE CO. (Limited).	12,000 100,000	£4 p.sh. 20	Imperial Fire Lancashire F. &	L 20	25 14	Atlanti		awrence.		100 101 100 100
Manufacture Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Aclds, Sul- phate of Soda and Superphosphates of Lime, Dissolved	10,000 35,862 10,000	11 12 5	Life Ass'n of Sc London Ass. Co Lon. & Lancash.	ot. 40 rp. 25 L 10	87 318 125 6 1	Zi D	o. de	7 p.c. 1st M b. 6 p.c. P	fortgage ref Shares .	50 48 52
Bones, Bone Meal, and Bone Dust. Dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, &c.	391,752 20,000	15 20	Liv.Lon.& G.F.& Northern F. & L North Brit. & M	L 20	2 I. 500 4	Nev D	7 Prov. Ce o. Eq.	rtificates is F. M. Bds.	sued at 22 . I ch. 6 % c	100 74 100 101
Agents in every county in the Province. ALEX. COWAN, Manager.	40,000 6,722 200,000	28 f 41 p. s. 15	Phœnix Queen Fire & L	ife 10	2 II 7	53 D	o. Firs	Bonds, 2nd t Preferenc and Pref. St	charge e, 5 % c tock, 5 % c	100 361
Brockville, Ont.	100,000 100,000 50,000	40 12 7	Royal Insurance Scot'h.Commerc Scottish Imp.F &	ial IO	3 2103	59 D and Great	o. Thin Western	d Pref. Sto	ck,4 ₩ c.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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	0,000 2,500	5-6 mo 5	Brit. Amer. F. & Canada Life	400	\$50 I 50	22 North	Do.	,6₩c.Firs	t Pref. Bds	100 96 100 88
Powder,	1 \$.000	10	Citizens F. & L Confederation L Sun Mutual Lif	ife 100	10	Toron	Do. to and Nip	issing, Sto	st Mor Bds	100 100 74 78 100
White, Odorless, and does not discolor.	4,000	12	Isolated Risk F Montreal Assure	ire 100	f 10 9	Wellin	Do. ngton,Gre	Bon y&Bruce 7	de p.c. 1st Mor	
10c, 20c, & 40c Packages	6 500 2,500	10	Provincial F. & Quebec Fire	M 60	0 75 9 130	05 Bank		ANGE.		onto. Montreal.
Best Manufactured. Try it and be convinced.	1,085 2,000 20.000	τo	Queen City Fire Western Ass.	s 50	io	Gold I	Jraits do d	n sight		9 g g
For Sale at principal Grocery stores.	1 20000	.								÷

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A CONTRACT

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Canada	Screw	Comp'y,
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DUNDAS. ONT.

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

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

> C. THURSTON. Manager & Vice-President.

]s. WALKER & CO., Montreal, Agts. for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.

KIMBALL & BATES. GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARD-ING MERCHANTS, No 198 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Consignments solicited and advances made. Merchandise for Europe or British Provinces prompt-ly forwarded at lowest raises of freight.

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For Puddings,

BLANC MANGE, INFANTS' FOOD. &c., &c., &c.

Office-Montreal.

Works-Edwardsburg, Ont.

DICKSON & BENNING.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLUG TOBACCOS

PARIS, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Ne. 30 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

LAWRENCE COFFEE.

THOMAS FLYNN.



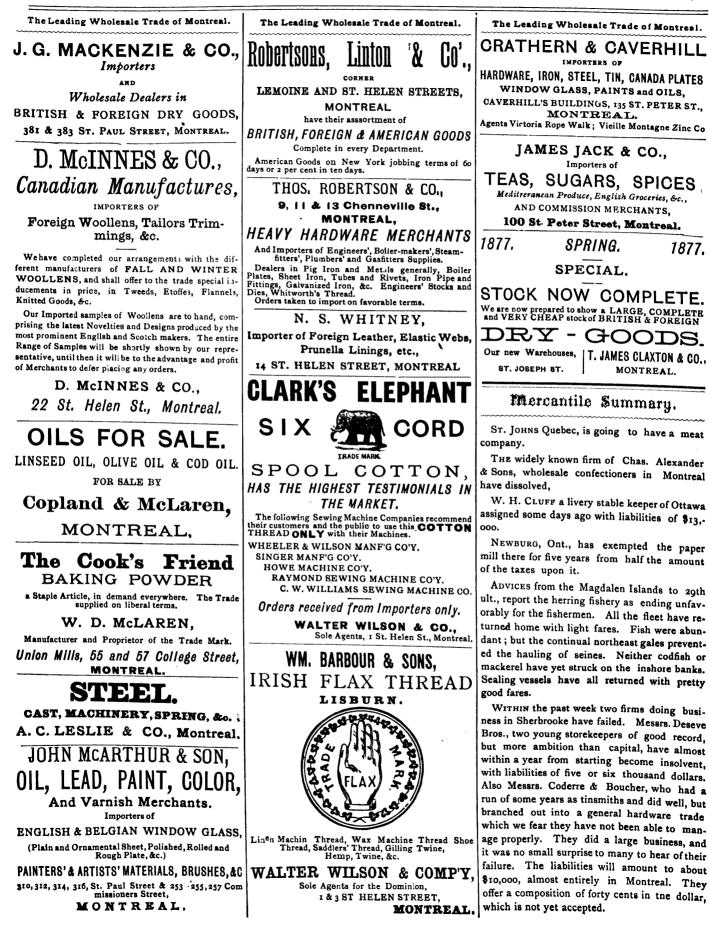
JAMES LOBB TORONTO

TORONTO	PRICES	CURRENTJUNE	7, 1877.
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Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Whoiesal Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates
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inine	5 00 0 00	Shot	0 06 0 06	Spring wheat extra	7 10 7 15 6 00 7 15
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da Bicarb, per keg rtaric Acid	4 00 4 25	No. 6, 30 bundle 9, " 16, " Powder:	2 10 2 20	Produce. Flow (per brl.): f.o.c Superior extra Extra Fancy Spring wheat, extra Superfine Oatmeal . Conmeal, small lots.	6 00 6 20
Groceries.	- +3 0 40	9, ·····. 12.	2 45 0 (0	urrain: fol	
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sh : Herrings, Lab	4 5> 5 00				
sh: Herrings,Lab scaled	0 25 0 26	FF "loose. FFF "	500 000	Barley, No. 1	0 75 0 80
ckerel, pris	2 00 2 00	Pressed Spikes (amonthe)	5 25 0 00	Peas	0 23 0 00
ckerel, brls. /hite Fish frout	2 50 2 60	Regular sizes, 100	4 50 5 50		
mon. sait water	15 50 16 00	Regular sizes, 100 Extra " Tin Plats (4 months:)	5 50 6 50	Provisions Butter, choice, # 1b ordinary Pork, mess, Bacon, long clear " Cumberland cut. " Cumberland cut. " Smoked Lard Eggs Hops Salt. etc.	0 16 0 18
y Cod, 🌮 112 lbs. wit: Raisins, Layer,'76	5 25 5 75	IC Coke	5 50 6 00	Cheese Ordinary	0 14 0 00
Ditto old	I IO I 20	IC Coke	6 50 7 00	Pork, mess	0 132 0 00
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" New do Currants, 1876 lasses: Clayed, & gall. "Golden	0 05 0 00		J /J 0 23	Hams, smoked	0 094 0 10
lasses: Clayed, & gall.	0 38 0 40	Hides & Skins, W h.:		Lard	0 11 0 12
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e	4 50 4 75			Salt, etc.	
ces:		" cured Sheepskins	0 00 0 701	Canadian	105 0 00
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nger, ground	0 25 0 25	Spanish Sole, Istquality		Ale: English, pts	1 60 1 90
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				GOODBRHAM & WORTS'	
xtra choice	0.60 0.50	Buff	0 14 17	Terms Cash.—Under 5 brls., nett.; 5 to 10 brls.,	
unpwu com. to men	0.07 0.00	Russetts, light	25 0 25	21 p.c. off; 10 brls, and	In Duty
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ock, 🎔 Ib.		Machinery 0	75 0 76 II	Wool. Fleece, Th	



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A WRIT of attachment has been served on G. E. P. Parkin, of Sherbrooke. He was until lately of the firm of Parkin & Murray, who found some little matters that they could not agree upon, and therefore dissolved. The liabilities amount to about \$15,000.

THE Jacques Cartier Bank is at present sueing its late cashier, Honore Cotte, for stock purchased by him for the Bank, but which was never placed to the Credit of that institution.

A THOUSAND pieces of square timber were last week loaded on cars at Fenelon Falls to be taken by rail to Port Hope, which, in less dry seasons might have been floated down. 5,000 more "sticks" are likely to be sent in the same way.

ONE hundred and thirty householders in Sarnia are now using water for domestic purposes from the town water works which were erected mainly for protection from fire. The revenue paid by these already reaches \$1,500, which is nearly enough to render the works self-supporting. The Port Hope people are thinking of doing likewise, although the *Times* says the water supplied is not suitable for cooking or for drinking.

A SHIPMENT of thoroughbred stock, consisting of Durham cows, Leicester and Cotswold sheep and some hogs, have been made from Whitby to Cariboo, British Columbia, where they arrived on the 16th ult. in good condition.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to introduce machinery into the Cariboo mines, where gold has hitherto been mostly mined by pick and spade. And, in accordance with an Act of last session, Government is to procure some experienced quartz miners from California, who shall reside here and conduct the quartz mining by machinery.

THE Kingston & Rideau Navigation Co., with a capital of \$12,000 has been incorporated.

The Canada Fresh Fish Company have already about sixty tons of fresh fish from the Georgian Bay. On the 4th inst., it shipped twenty-one car loads by the Northern Railway. The catch this season promises to be considerable.

THE town council of Paris at its meeting on Monday, voted to purchase for purposes of fire protection, a steam fire engine and a thousand feet of rubber hose.

News from the Niagara district is very encouraging as to the prospect to the peach crop about Grimsby; but so much cannot be said for fruit in general. The curculio has damaged the crops of plums, and in that district the yield of apples promises to be light.

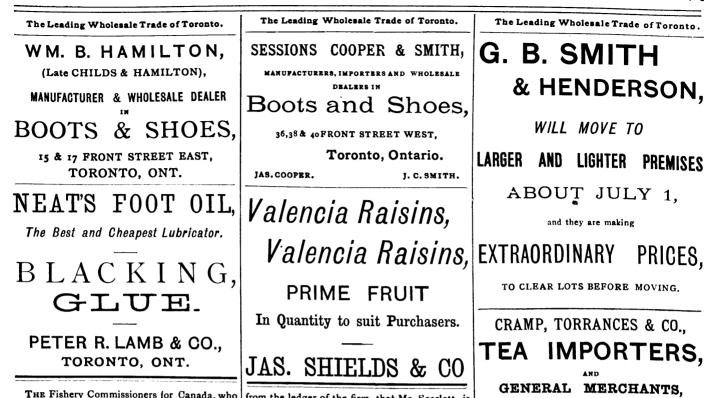
An immense school of mackerel visited Digby, N.S., on 3rd.inst. In one weir alone over two thousand fish were caught. Indeed, the number was so great that the peopte could not salt them fast enough, and they had to be used by the neighbouring farmers for manure.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway are rebuilding and enlarging their platforms, relaying sleepers and pntting down steel rails. They have also contracted with an American company for the construction of an iron truss bridge over the Gaspereau River. near Avonport. for the sum of \$12,000, which is to be proceeded with immediately.

THE dry goods men have had their turn, and some of the wholesale grocers are now going to test the advantage of a trade sale next week. We notice that a reduction of railway fare is to be made to buyers on that occasion.

THE Tottenham firm of general dealers, Messrs. Lennox & Williams, whose appearance before the Toronto Police Court we mentioned last week, have been committed for trial at the ensuing Barrie assizes, upon charges of fraud. Another storekeeper in the same county, who professed a heavy loss by robbery, has been compromised with at less than forty cents in the dollar, although some circumstances give rise to the suspicion that all was not as represented. His previous repute, however, was good, and his payments for a series of years satisfactory. This, together with the fact that nothing criminal could be *proved*, probably induced the granting of the composition as being the best that could be done.

FROM the 1st to the 6th of lune the list of commercial changes show an unusual number of dissolutions of firms, about half of which have occurred in the lower provinces. Dissatisfaction with results, or the declension of business has most likely brought these about. Two grocers and one druggist have sold out, two store-keepers are giving up business, and one shoe-dealer auctioning his stock; only a spoonful taken out of the ocean, but still a lessening of the number. Two shop keepers, one livery-man, and one saw miller have assigned. Seventeen writs of attachment have been issued, five of them against general store men. Six compromises have been granted, four of them occasioned by the Woodstock N. B. fire. A long list of names appears of those who are unhappily losers by the recent fires at different points, the insurance is in many cases very inadequate. Demands to assign have been made on several, in the lines of groceries, ware and cloths, a tailor, a liquor dealer, a shoe maker, and a grocer have taken hasty leave. The sheriff has his grasp upon the effects of one or two more. The more prominent failures are those of L.W. Wyman, of Waterville. Quebec., Deseve, Bros., Sherbrooke; Thos E. Kilroy, Windsor., R. Mc Gregor, Enterprise : I. Mallette, Upton ; all general store men. G. W Dupe, liquor dealer Halifax; Chas. Erwin. dry goods, Belleville.



THE Fishery Commissioners for Canada, who are to meet at Halifax in a few days, are : Sir A. T. Galt for Canada, Judge Ensign H. Kellogg for the United States, and Mr. Maurice Delfosse, appointed by the Emperor of Austria. The Hon. Dwight Foster for the United States, and Hon. Francis Clare Ford for Britain, late charge d'affaires at Carlsruhe, assisted by Mr. Bergue of the English Foreign Office, will advocate the claims of their respective countries before the commission. Mr.Doutre, of Montreal, and Mr. Weatherly, of Halifax, are among the gentlemen who will assist the Commission.

THE Brantford furniture manufacturing firm of Messrs Scarlett Johnson & Co. were, on 10th May served with a writ of attachment on behalf of a house in Montreal, and a meeting of their creditors was held on the 5th inst., The firm showed liabilities of about \$40,000, and nominal assets of say \$42,000. Mr. McCulloch admitted that some ten or twelve days before the issue of the writ he drew about \$1,600 from the bank of Montreal specifically to pay their workmen with, and at the same time received \$248 from a debtor, which first amount he did not use for the purpose named but divided about equally with his partner Johnston. Of his half which he himself retained, some four hundred dollars was paid to tradesmen by his wife. He also swears that he sent three \$100 bills and smaller bills, in all \$400 in a letter addressed to his son at New York, P. O., Mr. Scarlett laid information against him, and McCulloch is to be tried for fraud at the ensuing sesions. The bank of Montreal hold chattel mortgages upon the property of the firm to the extent of \$38,000; and as these were given within thirty days next preceding the date of the writ, they may be contested by the other creditors. It would appear

from the ledger of the firm, that Mr. Scarlett is the only partner who had put any capital of consequence into the business.

THE following 'amounts have been granted within the last fortnight, by way of bonus to the Hamilton and North Western Railway, upon condition that the company shall complete their line to Glencairn by the close of the present year. The village of Alliston gives \$8,000, the township of Adjala \$2 500; Essa \$2,500; Mulmur \$5,000 and Tosorontio \$10,000, in all \$28,000.

MR. Hy. PARKER, for the past three years engaged in the produce trade in Montreal, has suspended payment, owing it is said to shrinkage and heavy losses on shipments to Europe, by which he claims to have sunk upwards of \$13,-000. Mr. Parker was doing quite a large business, and had opened a branch office in Liverpool, England, to which place he had consigned heavily of butter, corn, &c.. His liabilities are not yet definitely known, but it is believed will foot up to about \$25,000, a large portion of which is secured.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

PETROLIA, June 5, 1877 The London Oil Association is still working, and their object is to keep all other refineries from doing the same by making the price of re-fined so low that small refineries cannot compete. They are now trying to form another controlling association, taking crude oil as their basis. In the developing line there is nothing new to report; there are rumours of strikes but no test as yet. Shipments continue about the same. Crude is held at \$1.25 but offers are made for large quantities at between \$1.15 and \$1.20 per brl.; refined here 10 to 11 cents, wine measure. New York market, June 5,: refined 14¹/₂c, wine measure; American oil can now be brought in at a little less than 20c per gallon, duties paid.



1413

B1 Yonge Street

TORONTO.

Home Industry.



FIRST PRIZE The Gold Medal awarded by the British Commissioners at the Centennial Exhibition,; Philadelphia, for the

best Tweeds. The only Gold Medal given at the

Centennial for Woolens. B. ROSAMOND, President and Managing Director Almonte. F. STEPHEN & CO., Selling Agents, MONTREAL.

Wyld & Darling Bros.

CRICKET FLANNELS, BLUE & BLACK SERGES, RUSSELL & QUEEN'S CORDS, COLLEGE CLOTHS, MARSEILLES VESTINGS, LACROSSE UNDERCLOTHING.

Wyld & Darling Bros., Importors, 13 Front-st. West, TORONTO.

THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY JUNE 8, 1877

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The long delayed meeting of the Fishery Commission, under the Treaty of Washington, will take place at Halifax on the 15th inst. The Americans, we may be sure, will muster in force; and Canada will be five strong. In the negotiation of the Ashburton Treaty the Americans opposed to the British negotiator, who was assisted by no one but Mr. Colly Gratton, the British Consul at Boston, ten of their best men, with Daniel Webster at their head. Under the circumstances the Americans were sure to get the best of it. To make an award under a treaty is different work from making я treaty; but the same skill would tell in both cases.

The Commissioners will have to determine the value to the Americans of the liberty granted them to fish on the coasts of British America, on the one side, and the value to Canadians of having a free market for their fish in the United States, on the other. They will then have to strike a balance, and award the difference, if anyso the treaty reads-to Canada. The facts will be very difficult to establish ; and much conflicting evidence is sure to be put in. It will be necessary to make an attempt to prove how much fish the Americans catch within three miles of our shores; and it will be necessary to attempt to show to what extent the price of fish is raised to our fishermen by their being allowed to enter their catch free in the United States. The evithe most available, on the first point; and we may expect American and Canadian fishermen to differ very much in their views on the subject. And their experience may really be different. It is sure to be alleged by the American Commissioners that our fishermen make a greater use of the in shore fishery than theirs do, because it is at their own doors; and the allegation may be difficult to rebut, especially as it will probably contain a grain of truth.

To prove the value of the free admission to the American market of our fish may be a less difficult task. Here there can be no doubt about the quantity; and the only question will be to what extent the price has, by this single cause, been enhanced. No doubt much Canadian fish found its way into the American market free before the treaty was made, it having been a common practice for American fishermen to buy from Canadian. It is possible that this practice is still continued to some extent; but it is not a matter into which the Commission can enquire. They have only to do with the regular trade carried on by Canadians in American ports.

The American negotiators will be armed at every point, and if Canadians raise their expectations too high, they will run a great risk of being disappointed. It would be utterly idle to give any conjectural figures as an approximate amount of what Canada ought to be awarded ; for the sum to be paid will depend entirely on evidence yet to be taken, and on facts that have to be ascertained. We think the Canadian Commissioners, at the head of whom is Sir Alexander Galt, will be found equal to the task they have in hand. The Americans, we shrewdly suspect, have not allowed the long delay in appointing Commissioners to be unimproved. It is true the cause of the delay was connected with the Presidential election; but we should be much surprised to find that delay, in this case, meant inaction. We may take it for granted that the case of the Americans has been thoroughly considered. The cause of the delay seems to betray a fear of the inevitable award ; for General Grant wished to avoid an award that would be damaging to the administration, in the Presidential election ; and the award could be unpopular only if it made the States debtor for a considerable sum to Canada.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The utterances of the authorities of the Bank of Montreal, upon matters of Bank policy, have always been looked for with interest by business men, occupying as it does so high a position for strength, success, and good management, and exerting therefore an important influence over other monetary institutions. Upon the questions of more especial banking interest we shall comment in a general article in our next issue, when treating of the other Bank meetings held. Meantime, we remark, that it is rather novel for the Bank of Montreal to assume any thing like an "apologetic tone" towards its shareholders—for that was the phrase used by the President in his address at the meeting of shareholders on Monday. It shows, however, what a handsome return had grown to be expected from the institution, when thirteen per cent. annual dividend was regarded as a result requiring to be excused.

After commenting upon the serious deficiency of the last harvest, the eventful character of the year to business men, and the uncertainty of our future resources of grain and timber, the President regretted the increase of importations by over a million dollars for the first four months of this year. Referring to this point, however, an important consideration was urged by Mr. Andrew Robertson, viz: that a large quantity of goods were last year held over, which was not the case this year ; the inference being that what appeared excessive imports this season were largely goods ordered, the complement of which were, a year ago, on our merchants shelves, and therefore did not require to be imported. Mr. Stephen went on to deprecate as an unhealthy sign, and as showing the market to be overstocked, the extraordinary efforts that are being used in some quarters to dispose of goods. He regarded the discounts, which had bounded from \$58,000,000 in 1870 to \$121,000,000 in 1877, as abnormal, and a heavy load for the country to carry; and, like the Toronto Bank President the other day, was almost doleful in his estimate of business affairs in general, a brighter view being taken, however, of our manufacturing interests; of the correctness of which manufacturers themselves will form their own conclusions. We deem it, however, going too far to say that we possess a fair market for all the goods of the special kinds made in this country that can be produced. It is as possible for us to overproduce as to over-import, and the one evil must be guarded against as well as the other.

Most of the speakers counselled caution and restriction in commercial transactions. Sir A. T. Galt, dwelling on the need of curtailing not only municipal but national expenditure, remarked the effort made to restrict the civic expenditure of Montreal which threatened to stifle the advance of the city. The same might be justly said of other Canadian cities.

men by their being allowed to enter their does so high a position for strength, In response to a resolution, proposed in catch free in the United States. The evidence of fishermen themselves would seem therefore an important influence over other Manager and officers of the Bank, Mr. Angus

emphasized the past year as being one of great trial to all business men, but one during which but few firms of first-class repute had to succumb. The number of shareholders had increased from 1,831 in 1875 to 2,227 in the present year; while the number of shares held by bankers and brokers had decreased from 6,675 in 1875 to 1,462 in 1877, a statement which elicited applause, as showing the lessened amount of speculation in the stock of the institution.

Mr. Allan Gilmour was chosen a director to replace Mr. T. W. Ritchie, who has accepted the position of Counsel to the Bank.

THE GRANGERS SHOWING THEIR HAND

The Grangers, if we may trust two of the spokesmen of the order, at a meeting just held at Port Hope, intend to bestow on the country the blessings not only of a commercial but also of a political revolution, or rather perhaps they would prefer to call it regeneration. "The order," one of the speakers, a Mr. Doyle, prophesied, " will yet have its own importing and exporting organizations." Mr. Doyle has found the to foster is always a thing to be deplored. Grange to be a good refuge for him. self; and it would be ungrateful in him if he did not praise the bridge he tound so useful. The Grangers have a Mutual Insurance Association, and Mr. Doyle is its prophet. But he hould be charitable. He should remember that not every manager of a stock company could get the same favour from the Grangers that he enjoys, even if they were all to renounce their heresy and declare themselves converts to the mutual principle.

In Iowa, if we are to credit the statement of a Mr. Smedley, a Granger, who hails from that State, the double revolutioncommercial and political-has already been brought about. There, he tells us, the Grangers have 40 co-operative stores, a dozen insurance companies, 50 grain elevators and four banks. They have also, it is alleged, taken complete possession of the legislature of the State; their, members comprising three-fourth of the House, and two-fifths of the Senate. There are Canadian Grangers who are desirous to emulate this state of things. Mr. Manning, the lay chaplain of the order, joined Mr. Doyle in complaining of the inadequate representation of the farmers. The "farmers," the complaint of the chaplain runs, " had been sold as sheep to the slaughter (certainly not very complimentary to them.) They had elevated the doctor and the lawyer, thus is only a cry, but its potency may not be lowering their own standing." But he the less on that account. To levy duties touched the true reason for this state of things, when he admitted that the farmers from that which lays duties on manufactur- issue refers, under the name of "Secured

were not so well educated as professional men. And it is hopeless to expect that they ever will be; they will, as a body, remain deficient in that knowledge which is power. From the nature of their calling, professional men must be well educated. What would Mr. Manning think of a proposal, to secure high education among farmers, that no one should be allowed to till the soil, unless he had undergone a severe mental training? And yet it is this kind of compulsion which obliges professional men to obtain a superior education. It does not follow that a farmer is not better represented by highly educated men than he would be by one of his own class. It is not a knowledge of farming that is required in the legislator : it is a mastery of the social and political problems of the day. If the farmer does not possess the essential knowledge required in a legislator, it is impossible that he can adequately represent any class in the Legislature. To substitute an uneducated for an educated Legislature-the terms have necessarily a relative meaning-would be the reverse of an improvement.

The class spirit which the Grangers seek A Legislature composed of a controlling majority of farmers, as that of Iowa is said to be, must be a class Legislature; and it is never safe to have any one class conspicuously predominent in the Legislature. If it be true, which we take leave to doubi. that the "eighty-nine per cent. of every Legislative body on this continent is drawn from the lawyer class," as Mr. Smedley asserts, it is undoubtedly an evil. But the substitution of one predominent class for another would not necessarily make things better; that would depend upon the respective qualifications and dispositions of the two classes. The avowed object of the Grangers in desiring to get political power is to benefit themselves. No other class has ventured to make such an avowal. The contrast does not show the Grangers to advantage.

The growth of the Grangers' Associations will have its influence on the question of protection. They demand protection for agricultural produce on the ground, falsely assumed, that our 171 per cent. tariff has protection for its object. Be this as it may, they are not likely to abandon the position they have taken; and their co-operation will be eagerly sought by the advocates of protection to Canadian manufacturers. A national policy is one thing, protection is another. The cry of protection all round on raw produce, belongs to a different policy

ed goods; and it by no means follows that both are to be treated alike. In truth apparent similarity is here real diversity. It has been the constant policy of this country to make the distinction. Our free list is always large. After it had been extended by the Reciprocity Treaty, it was not allowed to be expunged by the cancelling of that international agreement. Agriculture thrives with Free Trade in Ocean produce: a sufficient proof that it needs no protection.

We submit to these Patrons of Husbandry, as one of their aliases reads, whether they are not taking too much upon themselves. How are they going to be at once farmers and merchants and legislators ? Can they at once attend to the field, the warehouse and the Council Chamber? Are they endowed with the quality of ubiquity ? Let us say to them that the road to success does not lie over the domain of ignorance, and is not to be travelled with advantage by those who have never taken the trouble to find out its direction or to master the secret of its intricacies.

"SECURED ORDERS."

As a general rule, parties entering into a contract are bound by its terms, no matter how one sided it may be ; and it is amusing to see the length to which some vendors go in applying this principle to their own advantage. One practice that is becoming very common with dealers in sewing machines, musical instruments and other articles, is that of obtaining an agreement from the intending purchaser, that the title to the goods purchased shall not pass until they have been entirely paid for. By this means the vendor continues to be the legal owner of the goods after they have passed from his custody and until he has received the last cent of the price.

The following, from a show case firm, is a specimen of the species of contract to which we refer. After setting out the formal order for a show case, it proceeds in these words:

these words: "If Cash is not forwarded to you at the expiration of thirty days from the date of Bill, I, (we) hereby agree to accept and pay draft of amount mentioned below, and not to countermand this Order. It is agreed that the title to said Case or Cases shall not pass until the full amount is paid, but shall remain your property until that time; and in case of default in the payment as above specified, you are at liberty, without process of law, to take and remove said Case or Cases, and I, (we) hereby waive all claims for damages which I (we) might sustain by such re-stood that the foregoing embodies all the agreements made between us in any way, hereby waiving all claims of verbal agreements of any nature not em-bodied in this Order.

Net Price, \$

Signature,..... This is, no doubt, the class of contracts to which a correspondent in last week's THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

Orders." The device is not so novel as he fancies however, as it has been practised in this country for some years.

So far as the parties to such a contract are concerned, there is probably little reason for complaint, provided no fraud or improper practice is made use of to induce the buyer to commit himself to so humiliating a compact. Indeed, when trade has been developed to such an extent that it is found necessary to force wares upon purchasers, whose circumstances and ability to pay are in the last degree questionable, it seems necessary for *pushing* business men to resort to some such expedient as that to which we have alluded, if they would save themselves from constant and heavy losses. But the objectionable feature about such arrangements is the way in which they may operate to the injury of third parties. This we will attempt to explain, as it does not seem to be generally understood.

Such purchasers, though ostensibly the owners of property held by them under these contracts, are not really so; and can consequently convey no title to any one else. The general impression appears to be that one may safely buy from any person having the possession and apparent control of goods, so long as a search in the proper office discloses no chattel mortgage and no knowledge exists of any infirmity in the title of the proposed vendor. This impression is not correct. On the contrary. the general rule is that no one can convey to another any better title to goods than he himself has. The consequence is that a person buying from one ostensibly the owner and in possession of property, may find that he has acquired no right thereto. though he may have purchased bona fide for value without notice of any defect in his vendor's title. To make matters worse, no search that he could have made would have disclosed the existence of the special contract that is destined to defeat his claim. From this it will be easily seen that the manufacturer may, by this means, retain the control of his goods after he has parted with their custody as effectually as if he had taken a chattel mortgage back for their price, and all with perfect secrecy. No registration-no notice to any one-no possible means by which an innocent purchaser may ascertain the real facts.

This state of things is certainly rather alarming ; but so the law appears to stand, for not only does this result seem necessarily to follow from common law principles, but in a very recent case of Walker v. Hyman, our own Court of Appeal held that the plaintiffs-the late firm of John Taylor & Co., safe manufacturers-were entitled to recover from the defendant a safe which

the latter had purchased in good faith and for value, from a party who had acquired it from the plaintiffs under one of these special contracts, but who represented himself as the absolute owner. Well might a defendant, in such a case, consider himself hardly used, when no precaution that he could reasonably be expected to have taken could have protected him from loss. Perhaps it would be unfair to blame manufacturers for making use of such means for their protection while the law permits it, and while self interest is, as is always likely, a paramount consideration. Surely some means can be devised for controlling such arrangements, when they are so obviously liable to be used in the perpetration of frauds on innocent purchasers.

LIFE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK STATE.

We have received Part II. of the report of the New York State Superintendent of Insurance for 1876, which relates to the business of life and casualty insurance. Seventeen New York State companies, and twenty one companies of other States have done life business in his district during the year, thirty eight in all, against forty five in 1875, fifty in 1874, and fifty six in 1873. The gross assets of the thirty eight companies were four millions more than those of the previous year, amounting to \$407, 406,000; and the ratio of their increase has also been greater than that of liabilities. The changes in the value of the assets seem to be changes for the better : for example the item of deferred and uncollected premiums has diminished in amount by over three millions of dollars. The liabilities of these companies, apart from capital stock, are given at \$346,279,000, an increase of close upon four millions over the year before, and the total surplus as regards policy holders is upwards of sixty one millions. which compares favorably with the returns for 1875. The proportion of surplus to whole assets is greater in the case of outside companies than in the case of New York ones.

The lessened volume of life insurance during the year just past may be inforred from the fact that the receipts of the companies diminished 11.3 per cent. as compared with 1875. But of course a part of this decrease of income is to be attributed to lessened rents, defaults on interest, and the other concomitants of depressed trade, year, to be shown to the examining officer which decrease is apart altogether from the 1 on his annual visit. question of lessened premium income. By table VII however, we find it strikingly has developed an extraordinary and apparent that the past was comparatively melancholy state of things, the crimes of

nine of the companies return a decrease of \$67,400,000 in the amount of policies outstanding, while but nine show an increase, to the extent in all of \$9,700,000. Less new business was done than in the proceeding year, but we find also that less insurance terminated.

It may be interesting to note the modes of termination of the 111,000 policies aggregating \$285,000,000 which ended during the year. The lapses, which always form the heaviest item in this connection, and which in any time of scarcity of money must be expected to be unusually large, form 43.3 per cent., of the whole terminations. In the previous year they were over 44 per cent.

The proportion of death claims to the whole terminations was almost eight per cent., and the remaining nineteen per cent. was made up of expirations, changes in form, and over thirteen thousand policies or about eleven per cent., never taken up. The ratio of death claims to the mean amount of policies was 1.28, against 1.30, in the previous year, and the ratio varied with different companies from 67, which was the lowest, to 2.39 the highest figure, and was returned by the same company which has made this highest return for three successive years. The amount of the year's death claims in the thirty eight companies out of \$1,735,995,190 at risk, was \$22,702,-740.

Table No. IX shows that the ratio of net assets to the risks in force is 22,96; that of premium notes and loans to net assets 10.39; while there are \$118 of net assets shown for every \$100 of reserve.

A table is given, which is of interest to insurance men, of the Life Insurance Companies of New York State, thirty in number. which have ceased business between the years 1856 and 1877. In 1872 and in the following year seven companies closed, or were closed, in the next two years the Government Securities, the Merchants, and the North America ceased, and last year the Continental and Security were closed by suit. The American Popular, and the Atlantic Mutual have each been this year notified to discontinue business; the first named for the reasons that it is insolvent by nearly fifty per cent., upon examination ; that its assets as well as its liabilities were persistently mis-stated and falsely sworn to, while mortgages or other securities were in the habit of being borrowed once a

The examiner says "the investigation a poor year for life business, since twenty fraud and perjury on the part of the officers

most astonishing credulity on the part of policy holders has been displayed, they parting with their money on the strength of ridiculous fables related to them by its officers, without any attempt at investigation."

Ia the case of the Atlantic Mutual Company, there are no such shocking reasons for impeachment. The ground upon which the superintendent first reported the company insolvent is the technical one that \$162,000 deposited by the company with private bankers was not placed in a National Bank as required by law; and although this sum was reduced to \$117,000 on May 1st. that was not immediately available when sought by him to be cashed. This course, while it was probably strictly legal, nevertheless appeared harsh and hasty, and it was strongly criticised by American Insurance journals last month, Perhaps however these journals in their turn were harsh and hasty, for the report, written on the 9th. May, declares it to be "most improbable that the company stands in better shape now than on the 31st., December last," for a comparison of its figures for 1874, '75 and '76, "show an alarming decrease of income, an enormous increase of expenses, and a corresponding decrease of surplus." Besides which an illegal dividend had been paid to stockholders in January, while the capital of the company was by its own showing impaired.

From these and other unsatisfactory glimpses into the darker shades of the business across the lake, one's mind is agreeably diverted to the gratifying and convincing conclusions reached by the Superintendent as to the leading companies, such as the Mutual Life Co., of New York and the Equitable Society, which has now been four times investigated by different authorities, and each time pronounced safe and sound.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY .- The nineteenth Annual Report of this Company, a copy of which is now before us, was presented to the directors at Liverpool on the 17th ult. From it we learn that the fire premiums of the year were $f_{403,800}$, which is an increase over the year previous of $f_{33,800}$, while the percentage of losses has been reduced from 59.76 in 1875 to 56.04 during last year. The management of some companies, doing business in Canada, might profit by a lesson from the Queen, which appears to thoroughly understand that increased revenue does not always necessarily result in greater profit, that unearned premiums do not always mean a real surplus, and that in order to prepare Forty thousand dollars has been added reminds its readers that although stocks of wool

having been clearly committed, while the for large conflagrations which occur at intervals, it is necessary to increase the Reserve from year to year. This fund has had, in the case of the Queen, a substantial addition of $f_{30,000}$ last year, and now stands at $f_{160,000}$. In addition to this the unearned premiums are put down at £ 120,-000. The dividend and bonus declared was the same as last year, 15 per cent. The Life department is conservatively managed and does not appear to be pushed with much energy, but it indicates an increase in the amount of premiums over the previous year. We need not say anything in praise of the stability of this company.

> MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND .- We learn from a gentleman of mining experience, who is lately from the island. that work is being pushed very actively in the copper mines of Notre Dame bay. Mr. Ellershausen employs now 600 men at the Betts Cove mine, and expects before summer is over to have 1,000 at work. The yield continues to be satisfactory. At the Tilt Cove mine about 200 men are employed ; the ore turned out is of a high quality, and there is abundance of it. The product of both these mines goes to Swansea, at a cost, for ocean freights, of 23s. per ton. The Lamanche mine. Placentia on Bay, in the southern part of the island, continues to be a good property, and the Port-au-Port lead location of Messrs. Bennett & Mackay, on the west coast, is found to yield well. A British company has just purchased and is about to work a property on Bay of Islands, in the Port-au-Port district, containing white and pink marbles of very handsome appearance.

FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. -The directors of this Company, at its annual meeting held on Tuesday, put on record their decided conviction that a paid up capital, with proper management, affords more security to depositors and debenture holders than a subscribed capital with only 10 or 20 per cent. paid thereon. A resolution, not quite in harmony with this declaration, was adopted, authorizing the Company to increase the capital stock from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000, and on which only ten per cent. is to be paid. But this resolution being discretionary, we understand that the directors do not intend to issue such stock until an amendment to the Building Society Act shall be obtained, which will enable them to pay a dividend on subscribed stock; a practice which prevails in the case of other loan companies. The complete statements submitted show that the business of the year has continued prosperous.

to the reserve fund, which is now \$180,000; of this sum \$15,000 was realized from profits in the ordinary business and \$25,000 from issue of new stock at a premium. A carefully prepared code of by-laws has been adopted, with a view to greater efficiency in the working of the institution.

WOOL.

The season is now at hand when farmers generally bring their wool to market; and but little has been brought forward thus far in consequence of the prices not being high enough to meet the views of the holders. Yet the prices now offered are too high, taking into consideration the low prices in England for combing wool, such as we produce in Canada, and also the low price at which the combing wool raised in the United States is being sold.

The prospect for remunerative prices to those who already hold stocks, cannot be regarded as bright. And yet the prices that offered in the market of Hamilton and Toronto, compel buyers to pay, against the better judgment, figures which promise them a loss. It is a good thing for the farmers and wool growers to get all they can whether buyers lose money or not, and no one can blame them; but it is not wise in them to refuse present figures in the hope of a further advance.

The native American combing of the present day is a softer wool than ours, and for the goods now being manufactured there is more suitable than ours. Formerly our wools not being soft, but fine, long, and of a good lustre, Americans required them to enable the needed finish to be given to goods then being made. Our combing wool is at present not worth at this point over from 26 to 28c, yet some persons think it is low at that price, and for some unexplained reason that it must bring more. Doubtless there is a good deal held which was bought at a high figure, and where holders are going to place it with a chance of saving themselves the present state of both the English and American markets does not indicate. There are those who believe that the war in the East will cause an advance in wool. In this there is a great like. lihood that they will be mistaken. If a demand for army clothing did take place, such wool as is grown in Canada would not be suitable for the goods used in the countries where the war is now waging.

Wool is low in the British markets, notwithstanding the prevalence of war; and the accumulation of goods has induced the woolen as well as the cotton manufacturers there to diminish production, which must have a depressing effect on the price of raw material. In the United States, although in many of the county districts are tenacious, the feeling of buyers is one of caution, and by no means favorable to advanced prices. The Boston Journal of Commerce, of Monday last, in speaking of the danger of excitement among Western country buyers. 1418

are low, business has by no means rccovered foom its prostration, and argues that "too high prices paid for wool at present would prove disastrous." Such opinions from a quarter to which no small share of our wool export finds its way, ought to deter prudent wool buyers from seeking to uuduly stimulate the market here.

PRACTICAL RESULTS UNDER THE IN-SOLVENT ACTS.

As an illustration of the expensive working of the Insolvent Act we give the following analysis of one hundred bankrupt estates, about a third of which occurred in Ontario and the balance in the Province of Quebec. We are indebted for the facts to the courtesy of one of the most influential wholesale firms in Montreal, who were personally interested in all these failures, spread over the period from 1859 to the close of 1876. In the case of all the hundred selected, the insolvents offer was rejected and the estate wound up. The figures form an elo quent commentary on the results reached through the winding up of insolvent estates by assignees.

Dividing the roo into sections we find the following result:

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I	"	two	"	**		
I	**	four	"	**	61	
3	**	five	"	**	64	
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I	66	eight	t "	66	41	
I	**	nine	and thre	e qua	rter co	ents.
4	**		cents.	•		
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Of the twenty five insolvents whose estates had paid no dividend, four offered compositions of 50c, $31\frac{1}{2}$ c, 25c, and 20c, respectively. Of the two which paid one half cent, one offered $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Of the three which realized five cents one offered 25c. Fifty cents had previously been offered for the one estate recorded as paying $9\frac{3}{2}$ c. Of the four which yielded 10c, one offered 20c. Of the eight which paid $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, one offered 25c. Of the twenty-one which paid from 14 to 20c, four had previously offered 50c, 40c, 25c, and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, respectively. Of the sixteen which paid 20 to 30 cents four made offers ranging from 50 to $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. Of the fifteen which paid over 30 cents, only two made offers, one of 25 and one of $62\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Looking a little more closely at the figures we find, also, that of the whole 100, twenty five p. cent. paid no dividend; 15 p. c. paid 10c and under; 29 p. c. paid less than 20c; 16 p. c. less than 30c; only 3 p. c. paid over 50c, while the average dividend of the whole is under 16c. Contrasting, also the average of compositions offered by insolvents on those estates for which offers were made, with the average dividend

yielded on being wound up, we find the following result:

Average of 19 offers made by insolvents 34 5-19. 19 estates dividends realized 15 1-19. About 55 p. c. *less*, realized under the management of the assignee than the insolvent was prepared to pay. This is paying pretty dearly for the machinery of the Act, and is, after all, a pretty severe strain on the self-denial of creditors who have rejected compromise offers for the sake of example, or hoping for improved moral rather than financial results.

It is noteworthy, also, that out of the whole hundred, were the fifty cent limit of the amendments to the Insolvent Act insisted on, only about five per cent. could have obtained their discharge ; while under the Act of 1876 with its 331 clause, only about 12 p. c. should now be in a position to resume business. The difference between the insolvents' offers and the amount realized is greatly in favor of the insolvents, and the consequent reflection cast up on either the management of assignees or the over-sanguineness of insolvents-to whichever of these it may please the reader to ascribe it-hardly argues in favor of a limit being fixed at all, but rather seems to illustrate the strongest grounds on which discharges should alone be granted, viz. : that the bankrupt be able to prove to the satisfaction of the court that he can account for all his losses, and that he has handed over his entire assets without reserve to his creditors.

The true cure for such a state of things is, however, to be found, not in any Insolvent Act, but in a higher tone of morality throughout the community and a more rigid dispensing of credit. Where there is any cause at work other than sudden and unforseen misfortune, bankruptcy should be looked upon as a blot on a man's character, and a hindrance instead of, as regarded by some unscrupulous persons, a help to success. It would then cease to be our unpleasant duty to show, from time to time, such melancholy results. We trust the time has passed when the fact of a trader having just come out of insolvency with the whitewash still fresh upon him, was supposed to render him a " safe risk" for his first bill at least; and that the wisdom of extra caution, not extra rashness, in such cases, has been fully learned by painful experiencé.

-It is well to remind such people as from time to time attempt to attain certain objects by means of trades' unions, that there is a point beyond which, in their arbitrary or selfish arrangements, they cannot go without infringing upon public rights and rendering themselves amenable to the law. We observe that a decision was given on Monday last, by Judge Barrett, of the N.Y. Supreme Court, whereby the 'longshoremen society of New York harbor is compelled to reinstate two of its members who had been expelled for working at less wages than forty cents per hour, the sum required by the by-laws. The Court held that such a bylaw was against public policy and therefore invalid, —The Union Fire Insurance Company, the chief place of business of which is in Ottawa, has been fortunate in securing the services, as general manager, of Mr. T. H. Simons, who has, for many years, been secretary of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The Union will shortly be a new competitor for business, and its proprietors will not have much reason to complain if attended with the success of the Gore. We have not learned who will be appointed to the vacancy in this company. No doubt there will be plenty of applicants from whom the board may find it difficult to get a thoroughly competent manager.

-In the case of W. Brodie vs., the Ætna Life Insurance Co., which was an action to recover \$2000, the alleged amount of an insurance policy for eight years over which the plaintiff had survived. The company pleaded that the policy was only for \$1,000, a mistake having been made when the policy was issued, and that they had made a tender of the value of the policy \$832,92 which was paid into court, Mr. Brodie is a corpulent man, weighing over 300 pounds and was considered a dangerous risk by life insurance men, Judge MacKay, of the Montreal court dismissed the action with costs against the Plaintiff.

-The regular annual meeting of the Canada Shipping Company, was held in Montreal on the 30th ult., The report submitted showed a very satisfactory result in view of the depression in trade, and a dividend of four per cent was declared. The old board of directors were unanimously re-elected.

-Charles E. Levey Esq, of Quebec, who is at present in Europe, has tendered his resignation as President of the Union Bank. It is said that Mr. Levey is the holder of a thousand shares in the Bank, and that he still intends to retain an interest in its affairs.

Meetings.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at the banking house in Montreal, on Monday, June 4. Among the shareholders present were the following gentlemen : Mr. George Stephen, president; Messrs. Robert Anderson, Dr. George W. Campbell, John Molson, Hon. D. A. Smith, Gilbert Scott, Edward Mackay, Sir A. T. Galt, Henry Lyman, George Macrae, Q.C., J. H. Joseph. T.W. Ritchie, Q.C., R. J. Reekie, Thos. Caverhill, Thos. Workman, Andrew Robertson, Thos. Davidson, Andrew Wilson, Hon. Thos. Ryan, H. L. Snowdon, W. B. Cumming, C. J. Meeker, James Burnet, John Rankin, John Crawford, Robert Moat, F. S. Lyman, etc., etc.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert Scott, Mr. George Stephen, president of the bank, was requested to take the chair, and Messrs. W. B. Cumming and Thomas Davidson were appointed scruineers, with Mr. R. A. Lindsay secretary of the meeting.

The president called upon Mr. Angus, the general manager, to read the report of the directors to the shareholders.

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The directors, in presenting the 59th annual report, accompanied by the usual statement of assets and liabilities of the bank at the close of its financial year, regret that the result of the bank's operations during that period has not proved more satisfactory:

The balance of profit and loss account on 30th April,

1876, was The profits for the year end- ed on 30th April, 1877, after deducting charges of man- agement and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, are		\$ 567, 1,189,		
		01 FFF		
Out of which have been paid dividends as follows :		\$1,757,	239	1/
On 1st December, 1876, 7 p. c.	\$838.583	20		
On 1st June, 1877, 6 p. c	719.574	15		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$1,558 ,	157	8
Leaving a balance of At credit of profit and loss forward.	account	\$ 199. to be c	081 arri	8 ec

The large falling off in the net profit as compared with previous years is to be accounted for by the lower rates of interest which have prevailed here and in other countries to which the operations of the bank extend, by losses of unusual amounts which have unfortunately been sustained, and by the diminished volume of business resulting from the depressed state of commercial and monetary affairs during the period in question.

The directors, believing that the circumstances were to a large extent exceptional, considered themselves justified in using, on this occasion, a portion of the funds which they last year recommended should be retained at credit of profit and loss account for the purpose of meeting unforeseen contingencies.

A dividend of 7 per cent was declared for the first half year, but it having become apparent during the last six months that this rate could not be prudently maintained, a distribution of 6 per cent only was made for that period.

The liberal provision which has been made to meet ascertained and probable losses warrants the directors in stating that the bank enters on the current year upon a sound basis. They are also of opinion that the shareholders may reasonably entertain the hope of improved results; for although the unparalleled depression in commercial affairs still continues, there are not wanting indications that its worst effects have been experienced, and that it will ere long be succeeded by a healthy, though slow development of trade.

With reference to the general statement of affairs, its principal features, as compared with last year, are a slight increase of note circulation, an increase of \$474,000 in deposits not bearing interest, and an increase of 921,000 in deposits bearing interest. The nature of our business, however, causes these balances to fluctuate considerably. The bills of exchange, notes discounted and loans are \$30,827,510 as against 26,185,671. And in reference to the increase here indicated it may also be remarked that it will be of temporary duration, as it consists of loans on debentures and other special transactions unconnected with the ordinary commercial business of the bank.

The directors have at all times been strongly opposed to the policy of allowing interest on open commercial accounts, and in view of the extreme ease in money, and the difficulty of finding safe and remunerative means for its employment, they decided on reducing the rate allowed on interest-bearing deposits payable after notice.

It is gratifying to find that this course is result. It is true that the amount of the net being followed by other leading Canadian banks; profits earned within the year falls short of the and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity at present afforded by the abundance of capital, to abandon entirely the

disastrous competition in the matter of rates t allowed on deposits which has prevailed in this country.

Through the lamented death of the late Mr. Frederick Griffin, Q. C., who had faithfully served the bank as legal adviser for over fifty years, the office of solicitor and counsel at Montreal became vacant, and the directors con ferred the annointment upon Mr. Thomas W

ferred the appointment upon Mr. Thomas W. Ritchie, Q. C., who thereupon resigned his seat at the board.

GEORGE STEPHEN,

	President.	l
12 38	GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1877.	
39 19	LIABILITIES.	ł
	Capital stock paid up (sub- scribed, \$12,000,000) \$11.998.300 00	I
	scribed, \$12,000,000) \$11,998,300 00 Rest	
-	forward 199,081 84	1
57 85	101 (121 (121 (121 (121 (121 (121 (121 (ļ
81 84	\$5,699,081 84	
rried	Unclaimed dividends 16,534 22 Half-yearly dividend, pay-	
	able June, 1877 719,574 15	
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d for	\$18,433,490 21	1
pre-	Amount of notes of the	
1 the	bank in circulation \$3,275,508 00 Deposits not bearing inter-	
unu- been	est 4.804.093 00	
e of	Deposits bearing interest. 11,214,482 37 Balance due to other	1
te of	Balance due to other banks and institutions 897,664 63	j
the	20,191,748 00	1
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ssion	Bank of Montreel) #30,020,238 2	L
e are	Montreal, 30th April, 1877.	
m	R. B. ANGUS.	

R. B. ANGUS, General Manager.

The President said :- Gentlemen, with your permission, I will now move the adoption of the report, and in doing so it will not be necessary for me to detain you but a very few minutes. The statements in your hands, supplemented by the explanations given in the report which you have just heard read, clearly indicate the true position of the bank, and supply all the in-formation really necessary to enable you to form an intelligent and independent judgment on the position and prospects of the business of the institution. The year, whose business we are reviewing, has been an eventful one, and you will have noticed that the language of the report is somewhat more apologetic in tone than usual —that we have had to express regret at the diminution in the net profits on the year's operations-still, I think, when you take into consideration all the adverse circumstances, stated in the report, with which we have had to deal during the year, you will agree with me that a distribution equal to 13 per cent. for the year on the capital stock of the bank, with an undivided balance in hand of nearly \$200,000, is not, under the circumstances, an entirely unsatisfactory result. It is true that the amount of the net profits earned within the year falls short of the sum distributed in dividends, but it will be remembered that at the last annual meeting it

that the large balance of undivided profits then in hand was retained at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, for the very purpose of meeting such unforeseen and exceptional circumstances as we have had to deal with during the past year. As to the future, I do not wish to say anything that can in any way commit the bank to a fixed rate of dividend; it may, however, safely be said that the bank was never in a better position to undertake any sound and legitimate banking business that may offer, either in Canada or elsewhere, than it is to-day, and there is no reason to doubt but that it will fully participate in all the benefits which we hope the future has in store for the trade and commerce of the country. I may also add that the directors in fixing the dividend for the last half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, were influenced to some extent by the hope and the belief that that rate of distribution would probably be maintained. Regarding the general business of the country, the prosperity of which must al-ways be more or less the measure, as well as the basis, of the success of our banking institutions. the very serious deficiency in the harvest of last year has done much to retard the revival in business, which we have all been anxiously looking for. Much depends on the coming crops; should expectations in regard to them, and the present indications of a better market for our sawn lumber, before the close of the year, be both realized, we should, without doubt, see more activity in all branches of trade. If, on the other hand, we have another bad harvest, and our lumber has to be carried over for another year, the consequences may be serious. Meantime, until we can see a little further ahead. great caution should be used in incurring new liabilities by every one engaged in business; and here let me say, that I think it is to be regretted that the importations of the first four months of the present year should show an increase of over a million dollars over the same months of last year, chiefly in dry goods. The extraordinary efforts that are being used in some quarters to dispose of goods, are not a healthy sign, and show pretty clearly that in certain classes of goods the market is overstocked. I hope and trust that this mistake will be corrected by a corresponding reduction in the importations of the coming season. I fear there is still room for a further reduction of our commercial operations, and that, owing to the continued expenditure of large sums of money on railways and other public works, the full measure of the reaction from the period of inflation from which we have been suffering, has not yet been reached. In this opinion, I am rather strengthened by the fact that so late as 1870 the total amount of the discounts of all the banks in the Domin-ion was only \$58,500,000, and that to-day, after three years of vigorous contraction, the amount is \$121,000,000. This, you will agree with me, is a very heavy load for the present business of the country to sustain. The full significance of the fact here stated will be full significance of the fact here stated with be better appreciated by those of you who are in business, and who remember the prosperous condition of the trade of the country about 1870-1, as compared with the condition of things during the last three years. Regarding the manufacturing industry of the country, I think I may safely say that, in most of the leading branches, there is a fair amount of activity, if not prosperity, owing, I believe, in a great measure, to the skill and capacity our manufacturers have shown in adapting their production to suit the altered requirements of the country. It is now pretty well demonstrated that even under the present depressed condition of things there is a fair market for all the goods of the special kinds made in this country that can be produced. The market is, however, still subject to spasmodic raids from the other

stocks takes place over there, which has a very injurious effect on some branches of native trade. In conclusion, let me assure you that the results of the year's business, which we now submit to your judgment, whether they be approved or not, have not been achieved without serious deliberation on the part of the Board, and much anxious care on the part of the General Manager and the other executive officers of the bank. I now beg to move,-"That the report of the directors now read be adopted, and printed for distribution among the shareholders.'

Sir A. T. Galt-Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report, and in endorsing the sentiments which have been expressed by our chairman. It must be observed both from the tone of the report and from the remarks which have fallen from the chairman, that it is desirable that the greatest caution should be exercised by the mercantile community.

Mr. Thomas Workman, after moving the following resolution, "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the president, the vicepresident and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank, said : The statement submitted to us to-day, though not so promising or flourishing as those we have been in the habit of listening to, is nevertheless so favorable that every stockholder should be satisfied with the result. The fact that the stockholders of the bank have received thirteen per cent. on their investment is, I think, quite sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man; and when we consider the difficulties under which the president and directors, and particularly the general manager, must have labored during the past two years, it is evident that the result can only have been arrived at by the exercise of the greatest prudence and greatest caution, and I am satisfied that there is not another banking institution in the Dominion which can make a better exhibit.

Mr. Andrew Robertson-I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. With reference to what the chairman has said, I am afraid that he is not strictly correct. I am not prepared to say that he is incorrect, but as far as dry-goods are concerned I think bottom has been touched. and that the trade is in a fair way to improve. Last year there was a large amount of stock held over, but there has been none held over this year, and the future of the trade is more hopeful than it has been during the last eighteen months. With respect to manufactures, five or six manufacturers have failed, and it was put down to the fact that home manufactures have been overdone. I think it is well that we should keep down to the lowest point home production, as well as importations, and not produce more than we can find a market for. It is only in this country that a market can be found for most of our productions, and therefore we must come down to the price that will suit the consumer in this country. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman-On behalf of the directors, my colleagues and myself, I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your approbation. I am safe in saying that should it continue to be your pleasure to charge us with the guardianship of your preparty, we will do our best to pro-mote your interests. With regard to the re-marks made by Mr. Robertson, nothing will please me better than to find that I have taken too gloomy a view. I have to thank you for the resolution. (Applause.)

Hon. D. A. Smith moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the managers, agents and other officers of the Bank for their services during the

similar motion to this, moved by Sir Alexander Galt, at the time the former General Manager. Mr. King, was about to be succeeded by Mr Angus, I took occasion to say that I considered it was cause for great satisfaction, and should be the source of great confidence to the shareholders, to find that Mr. King, who had done so much for the Bank, was to be succeeded by the present General Manager. If I were to dwell ever so long and to speak ever so warmly of the manner in which the business of theBank has been conducted by that gentleman, it would be impossible for me to speak more impressively than the deeds speak for themselves.

Mr. Edward Mackay seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. R. B. Angus, General Manager, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have to thank you on my own account and on behalf of the executive officers of the bank, for the very gen-erous manner in which you have received our report on this occasion. It is a much less flourishing report than we should have liked to submit to you, embracing as it does a period of very great difficulty that will long be remem-bered in this country. There are few men engaged in business, whether they be importers or manufacturers, or traders of any description. who during that time have not had to witness great shrinkage in their property. It is very much to the credit of the community that so few firms in Canada of first-class reputation have had to succumb to the difficulties that have been encountered. The bank of course has had to participate to some extent in the losses incident to the time. In some respects, however, we have to congratulate ourselves upon the progress made. You will observe that notwithstanding the reduction in the rate of interest our deposits have considerably increased. This bank has not attempted to enter into competition for deposits at excessive rates of interest. We have been very conservative in that respect, I may say, and have freely allowed people who were able to obtain better rates for their money to take it elsewhere. We have not offered any competition for such deposits. though by giving an equal rate of interest we should probably have in many cases obtained the preference. We considered that it was a dangerous method of conducting business, and we trust the example that has been shown by this institution in reducing the rate and making it uniform will be followed by other banks, and that the dangers of this system will be avoided to a great extent in the future. Amongst the minor facts which I may notice on this occasion are some changes in the offices. With the view of bringing the business at Lindsay and Fergus more immediately under control, both of these places have been erected into independent agencies; the office at Simcoe which had an unremunerative business has been closed, and an office has been opened at Oshawa, where we have had some business of a profitable character. We have also during the year instituted the system of travellers' circular credits for the convenience of our customers and shareholders. We have to acknowledge, doubtless, that mistakes have been committed during the past year; I trust that in the future we shall be able to avoid a repetition of the more glaring errors. Of this you may be well assured, that the executive officers of the Bank will use every effort to increase the prosperity and to maintain the reputation of the institution which they have the honor to serve (applause). As continuing a piece of information which was given at the last meeting, I will, with your permission, state the number of shareholders we now have: The number of shareholders on 1st June, 1875, was 1.831; on 1st June, 1876, it was 2,011; and in 1877 on the 1st of this month it was 2,227. The

bankers and brokers on the 1st of June, 1875, was 6,675; on the 1st of June, 1875, 4,920; and on the 1st of June, 1877, it was 1.462. (Applause) Thus you may see that the floating sharesstock that was perhaps issued prematurely and in excess of the investing capacity of our shareholders—have now been absorbed. The total number of shares on the Montreal Register is 59,277; on the Toronto Register, 517; and on the London, England, Register, 206. It is not found to be a very great convenience to have the Register in London. It involves trouble, and this country is after all the great market for the stock when it is to be realized. The estimated number of shares held by parties residing abroad is 10,485. I have been asked for this item of information several times and have not been able to give it, but I have now made an estimate of the amount.

The Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors : G. W. Campbell, M. D., Šir A. T. Galt, Allan Gilmour, Edward Mackay, Peter Redpath, Hon. Thomas Ryan, Gilbert Scott, Hon. Donald A. Smith, George Stephen.

QUEBEC BANK.

The general annual meeting of this institution was held at its offices in Quebec, on Monday the 4th inst. A good attendance of shareholders were present Mr. James G. Ross occupied the chair, and Mr. Charles Henry, Inspector, acted as Secretary.

The Chairman read the report given below, and James Stevens, Cashier, read the statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 15th of May, 1877.

Report.

The Directors in presenting to the Share-holders the fifty-ninth Annual Report of the business of the Bank, have to submit the following statement as the result of the transactions for the year ending 15th May, 1877:

The balance carried forward to Pr Account in May, 1876,	rofit and Loss
amounted to The net profits for the year deducting charges of mana- gement and making provi- sion for bad and doubtful	\$ 15,374 14
debts amount to	227,938 13
From which must be deducted : Dividend of Decem- ber, 1876, at 3½ p.c. \$87,500 00 Dividend payable ist June, 1877, at 3½ per cent 87,500 00	\$ 243,312 27
Leaving at credit of Profit and	\$175,000 00
Loss Account	\$ 68,312 27
The Rest remains at	\$475,000 00

\$475,000 00

In submitting this report, the Directors beg leave to inform the Shareholders that they have found much difficulty in employing money safely for commercial purposes, and rather than incur great risks in dealing with the funds at their disposal, they have been satisfied with a less amount profit. As yet there is no indication of any improvement in trade, but it would be at variance with past experience to suppose that the existing depression should continue. A portion of the amount at the credit of Profit and Loss account might have been used to raise the Rest to half a million of dollars, but in the absence of any distinct evidence of general improvement in the commercial in. terests of the country and in view of European past year. Mr. Chairman, when some four average number of shares held by shareholders complications, the Directors have preferred to years ago I had the pleasure of seconding a was about 27. The number of shares held by guard against contingencies by leaving a larger

amount than usual at the credit of Profit and Loss Account. The branches and agencies of the Bank have been duly inspected, and the reports in relation to their business are satisfactory. The Directors have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficient manner in which the Cashier and other officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties. JAS. G. ROSS,

President.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE QUEBEC BANK, ON THE 15TH MAY, 1877.

Liabilities.

Lia	ibilities.				
Capital paid up		.\$2,	500,000 0	00	
Rest\$	475,000 0	00		- 1	Th
Balance Profit and					of the
Loss Account	68,312	27			of the
Dividends unclaimed	2,335	70			were
Dividends No. 110				1	cent
payable 1st June	87,500	00	_		busin
Reserved for interest	• •		-	i	port;
due	46,122	35			bills a
-			679,270	32	off, a
Notes in circulation	637,774	00	-13,-1-	-	The a
Deposits bearing in-	*37777				mostl
	2,395,187	28		l	there
Deposits not bearing	2,393,107	20		1	amou
interest	486 227	28			but fi
Balances due to	486,337	00			be re
Banks in Canada	81.162	~-			On
Balances due to	81,163	87			were
	170.067				
Foreign Agents	179,965		-0-		Ì
-		3	1,780,427	74	1
					1
		¢	5,959,698	00	
	Assets.				
					Or
Specie	121,930	75			Circu
Dom'ion Gov'n'm't	~				Due
Demand Notes	456,521	00			
Balances due from					
Banks in Canada		09			Tł
Notes of & cheques					amo
upon other Banks		60			com
Balances due from					paid
Foreign Agents	1,844	30		ļ	to \$8
		\$	191 35		
Gov't Bonds			148,433	33	STAT
Real Estate (in Prov.					
of Quebec and		_			
Ontario)	39,084	26			Circ
Bank Premises and					Due
Bank 'Furniture					Due
(in Prov. of Que-					pr
bec and Ontario)	74,979	93	114,064	19	Stoc
.			•		1
Loans to Corpora-					
tions	89,198				0.1
Loans on call	564,206	75			Casl
Bills Discounted and					Casl
current	5.101.381	бт			M
Overdue debts					Lon
(specially secured)		64			Bills
Overdue debts (not		~7			ec
specially secured)					A
estim'td loss, 'Nil'	20,833	04			A
····, •···			5,848,104	80	0
		-			1_
		8	6,959,698	06	Loa
		_	-,9,9,90		by
	• • • •				Tre
	I. Ste	VEN	SON,		1

J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

Quebec Bank,

Quebec, 4th June, 1877.

The president Mr. James G. Ross, moved t adoption of the report which was carried, after which a vote of thanks was given to the president, vice president and directors for their valuable services during the past year. Also to the cashier, inspector, the managers, agents and other officers of the bank, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

At a subsequent meeting the report of the scrutineers was read, showing that the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year. James G. Ross, Esq, William Withall, Esq., Sir N. F. Belleau, Knt., Henry Fry, Esq.. R. H. Smith, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq., William White Esq. The thanks of the meeting were given to the secretary and the scrutineers for their services, and to James G. Ross Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

e annual general meeting of shareholders e Metropolitan Bank was held at the office e bank on Monday last, when the directors called upon to ratify and confirm the react authorizing the bank to wind up its ness. We extract the following from the re-In preparing this statement, losses on amounting to \$31,042,61 have been written small portion of which may be recovered. amount of over due bills, \$10,820.12, is ly secured. Against losses on current bills e are on hand composition notes to the unt of \$9,700 and some unsettled claims, from which latter not much is expected to ealized.

	On 24th December last the	floating liabilities
74	were : Circulation Due Government Due Banks Due depositors	16,940
		\$309,173
	On the fourth of June— Circulation Due depositors	····· \$7,326 00 ···· 340 16
74	The cash now in the I amounts to \$125,057.83. T commended a liquidation divi paid-up stock to 80 per cent. to \$84,654.50,	dend reducing the This will amount
33	STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES A Metropolitan	ND ASSETS OF THE
	LIABILITIES	
19	Circulation 7,326 00 Due Depositors 340 16 Due on Bank premises 17,860 00 Stock account 801,170 00	
	Assets.	\$826.696 16
	Cash on hand Cash in Bank of	\$ 1,014 11
	Montreal	125,057 83
	London Agents. Bills discount-	264 93
80	ed: At Montreal \$96,791 25 At Coaticook 50,903 23 Over due 10,820 12	
 06	Loans secured	[158,514 60
	by mortgage Treasurry Stock. 742 at \$100 1802 at \$50	
	Bank premises	- 164,300 00
	Bank premises. Profit and loss	48,661 81 \$195,785 56
the Iter		\$826 695 16

The Hon. James Ferrier, Messrs. Robert Moat, and Henry A. Budden were appointed liquidators, to dispose of the assets and wind up the affairs of the bank. Dividends are to be paid from time to time, until all the stock is of equal value, and if the assets will not allow of the paid-up stock being reduced to the same

value as that not fully paid-up, then the liqudators shall make such call upon the unpaid stock as may be necessary to place all the shareholders on the same footing.

THE FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

The annual meeting of this Company was held at its offices on Tuesday the 5th June. The Hon. Wm. McMaster, the President, occupied the chair, and the Manager being appointed Secretary to the meeting read the following Report.

It affords the Directors pleasure to submit the eighteenth annual report with the accompany-ing statements, showing the result of the business for the twelve months ending 30th April, which they trust will be satisfactory to the shareholders.

It will be observed that, after providing for the interest of debentures and deposits, paying two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each, all the charges for negotiating debentures and cost of management, there has been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund the sum of \$25,000 from premium on new stock, and \$15,000 from the profits of the year's business, leaving a balance of \$705.59 at the credit of "Contingent Account," and bringing the Reserve Fund up to \$180,000, or thirty per cent on the paid up capital.

The deposits and debentures amount together to \$786,001.76, and constitute the entire liabilities of the Company to the public. These are ties of the company to the public. These are secured by first mortgages on real estate amounting to \$1,565,097.15, and \$24,376 other-wise invested. The Directors, therefore, have no hesitation in representing the security furnished by the Company to the holders of deben-tures and depositors as being of the most undoubted character.

The Directors avail themselves of the present opportunity to give as their decided conviction that in a new country like Canada, where the circumstances of people are frequently changing, a paid up capital under the management of local Directors selected by resident shareholders, are largely interested in the success of the Company, furnishes more reliable security to the holders of debentures and depositors than a subscribed capital on which only 10 or 20 per cent. has been paid. But in order to meet as practicable the views of their friends in Great Britain, who seem to prefer the security of a subscribed capital on which only a moderate amount has been paid, the Directors resolved, at a recent meeting, to recommend the shareholders to increase the capital stock of the Company from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, calling in only 10 per cent. on the \$400,000 new stock. A resolution to this effect will be submitted to the general meeting.

With a view to greater efficiency and safe'y in managing the Company's affairs, the Di-rectors have carefully prepared a new code of by-laws, which will be submitted for the approval of the shareholders.

Finding that the increased business of the Company requires additional office accommodation, which, in view of the large amount of securities held, as well as the constantly increasing number of books, should be of a permament character, the Directors, after mature consideration, decided to purchase the premises occupied at present by the British America Assurance Company, which they expect to occupy about the 1st August.

The usual thorough examination has been made of all the mortgages and other securities, vouchers, books, and accounts of the Company by the Auditors, whose report is hereto appended.

The annual statement of the Company's as-

sets and liabilities, attested by the oath of the President and Manager, has been transmitted to the Government as usual.

The Directors have pleasure in bearing a testimony to the zeal with which the Manager, Inspector, and other offices of the Company

continue to discharge their respective duties. All of which is respectively submitted. WM. MCMASTER,

President.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1877.

Dr.

- To Capital Stock \$600,000 00 Deposits and interest Deposits and interest 485,241 76 Sterling debentures and interest 300,760 00 " " Dividends unclaimed 125 00 " Dividends payable 1st June, '77 30,000 00
- Suspense account..... " Reserve Fund :-
- Amount 30th Aprll, '76..\$140,000
- Added from Pm. on Stock 25,000

" this year's profits 15,000

To balance to Contingent Fund ... 705 59

\$1,596,953 35

180.000 00

		55
Cr.		
By cash value of Mortgages	\$1.565.007	TE
" Municipal debentures		
" Loans on Company's stock an	d	00
interest	· 13.456	00
" Office furniture	. T 420	
" Cash in Bank		
f f on hand	• 6,014	32
" " on hand	• 26	20

\$1,596,953 35

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1877.	THE YEAR
To interest on deposits	27 378 00
" Interest on sterling debentures	-/,3/0 99
interest on sterning debentures	15,886 23
" Commission and all other	
charges in Great Britain on	
debentures	
debentures	3,303 46
" Cost of management	12,561 55
" Dividend No. 34\$26,688 20	12,301 35
D: 11 1 1	
" Dividend No. 35 30,000 00	
" Reserve Fund, by	
amlan added for	
am'ts added from	
premium on new	
stock 25,000 00	
" This year's profits 15 000 00	
This year's profits. Is one on	

15,000 00 " Contingent Fund ... 7°5 59 97,393 76

\$156,524 12

		_		
•	balance at credit of Contingent Fund, 30th April, 1876	5	162	75
"	Premium on new stock		,000	
••	Profit on forfeited shares, ex-	-		
	change, &c	3	\$,555	22
••	Interest on mortgages	123	,358	36
41	Interest on loans on stock, bank deposit, and municipal deben-	- 5	,,,,,=	J -
	tures	4	•447	76

\$156,524 12

After the report and by laws were adopted, Mr. Robert Walker moved the following resolution :

Reso'ved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to increase the capital stock of the company to one million dollars by the issue, at their discretion, of \$400,000 new stock, upon which such percentage and proportionate premium shall be paid on subscription as the directors may order, and such new stock shall be issued at a premium of 25 per cent. on its par value,

TORONTO, 31st May, 1877. To the President and Directors Freehold Loan

and Savings Company, Toronto : GENTLEMEN,-The undersigned, having examined the securities and vouchers, and audited

the books of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, Toronto, certify the annexed balance sheet to be an exact statement of the Company's affairs to 30th April, 1877. THOMAS GORDON, Auditors.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the current year, viz. : Hon. Wm. McMaster, Messrs. James Michie, A. T. Fulton, Wm. Gooderham, jr., Wm. J. McDonell, Wm. F. McMaster, and Thos. S. Stayner.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the Hon. Wm. McMaster was re-elected President 121 00 and James Michie, Esq., Vice-President. CHAS. ROBERTSON,

Manager.

Toronto, 5th June, 1877.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

4 o'clock, June 6, 1877. .

STOCES.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transact'n	Buyers.	Sellers.
Montreal	164	166	74I	165	1651
Ontario	1001	100	119	992	1001
Consolidated	•••••	·····•••	4	85	87
Peoples				878	89
Molsons		109	20	108	110
Toronto	• • • • • • • • • •			151	1531
Jacques Cartier		37	84	361	37 1
Merchants	69 3	72	486	701	711
Commerce	1203	120	69	120	121
Metropolitan	494	5°‡	2.0	30	31*
Maritime		····· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Exchange	851	85 ł	76		86
Hamilton		······			
Union Montreal Tel.				75	8o
Dontreal Iel.	1174	1184	1404	117	1171
Dominion Telegraph		91	50	91	95
City Pass.					
R. C. Insurance	79 87	80	456	78	8o
K. J. Insurance		871	75	863	87
Sterling Exchange	109	100		109	100
Gold	105	106	•••••••	1052	105
Commerce	•••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • •		
	••••••	••••••	••••••	•••••	• • • • • • • •
*Ex 20 per cent. to b	e paid s	it once	•		

FIRE RECORD.-St. John 3rd.-About 12.30 this morning a fire began in the car shed at Indiantown and spread to another shed, both being occupied by Messrs. Price & Shaw carriage makers (who lost \$7.000 by their factory burning less than a fortnight ago.) The sheds & contents and three dwelling houses were destroyed, and a and three dweining houses were destroyed, and a boarding stable and two other dwellings much damaged. The loss is placed at §30.000 with partial insurance in the Citizens, Queen, Pro-vincial, Western, Stadacona, & Lancashire Cos. The sheds belonged to the defunct street railway and were uninsured.

Montreal 3rd.—A wooden block corner Lagauchetiere and St. Dominique streets took fire at one this morning, the grocery of G.O. Defois and furriers store of Miss. Goldstein were consumed, and with great effort the other inflammable buildings were saved, a fire man, a man and a woman were injured. Loss \$3.000 covered by insurance.

Orangeville June 1st .-- A fire broke out at six this evening in a workshop in the rear of Beswick & Thomson's furniture store and spread to W. Cruickshanks waggon shop, the stables of American hotel, and sheds of Episcopal Metho-dist Church all which were destroyed. The American hotel took fire and was gutted to check the flames, the Primitive Methodist Church is much damaged, but is partly insured as were the other congregation named and Mr. J. Morrison but W. Lindsey, Mr. Cruickshank and Beswick

& Thomson are all uninsured. Total loss reaches about \$12.000.

Rodney 1st.—Mc Laren's sawmill a mile north of here was burned last night together with 200. 000 feet of lumber. Loss about \$5.000 insured for \$500 in Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual.

Ringwood 2nd.-A fire this evening destroyed the carriage shop of Abraham Lehman here. Loss about \$2.000 insurance \$800.

St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans, 2nd .- The barn of M. Thivierge was struck by lightning and consumed with its contents, Loss \$800.

Strathroy, 3rd.—Tramps are suspected of having fired a small dwelling here last night and of setting fire also to the station buildings, which happily were not much damaged before the fire was discovered.

Hamilton, 4th.—The frame residence of George Johnson, outside the city limits was consumed, taking fire it is believed from a defective flue. The loss is about \$600, with a small insurance in Canadian Mutual.

Lindsay, 6th.-A three story residence owned by S. Trudel of Chicago, occupied by A. Macaulay, was destroyed by fire, contents mostly saved loss about \$5000. Insurance on contents in L. L. & Globe for \$800; on building \$2000 in Royal Canadian and \$1000 in Hartford.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, June 5th, 1877.

The quietness usual for several weeks at this season of the year has been considerably added to by religious festivals and celebrations of one kind or another during the past week, and as a rule in most branches of the wholesale trade prices are in buyers' favor, although perhaps not quotably lower. A large trade is doing in shipment of cattle to the English market, which appears to be a paying speculation, judging from the eagerness with which shipping room for them is taken up. In groceries there is little doing, and the market is quiet if we except sugar, in which there has been some excitement consequent on the rise of price in England. Dry cod has been in fair demand, but nothing doing in other kinds of fish from want of supplies. Hardware is quiet. Leather is in moderate demand. Provisions are quiet and lower. Ashes are steady. Grain trade shows no improvement, very little buying here, cargoes being generally bought in the west for through shipment. Flour is very dull ; buyers and sellers are still apart in their views; the stock of this article is increasing very rapidly, as will be noticed from the statement of the stocks in store on the 1st inst. Weather has been warm and sultry, and although a thunder storm passed over the city on Sunday night storm passed over the city on Sunday night hardly as much rain fell as to moisten the sur-face of the ground. Rain is much needed. Ashes.—Pots—Our closing quotations of last

week have ruled pretty steady ever since, but under the influence of small receipts and a slightly better demand, prices were rather stiffer and Firsts are now \$4.12¹/₂ to 4.17¹/₂; Seconds have been moved, to some extent, at \$3.50 to 3.55; Thirds, none offering and prices nominal. Pearls—The first reported sales, for sometime. have taken place during the week at \$6.00 for firsts, but there is little demand for this sort of ashes. The stocks at present in store are : Pots 3,500 brls.; Pearls 764 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers are fairly

employed filling orders for light goods, but as the fall trade will shortly begin more activity is looked for. In the meantime prices keep steady and our list is still without any change to notice. We quote: Men's kip boots \$2.25 to 3.00; do. French calf \$3.25 to 4.00; do. buff congress \$1.75 to 2.25; do. split brogans \$1.10 to 1.25; do. buff and pebbled balmorals goc to \$1.15; do. prunella balmorals 70c to \$1.20; Boys split brogans goc \$1.00 ; do. buff and pebbled congress \$1.40 to 1.60; Womens' buff and pebbled balmorals
 1.20 to 1.75; do. prunella boots 75c to \$1.75. CATTLE.—Live stock has not been very plenti-

CATTLE.—Live stock has not been very plenti-ful and chiefly distillery fed. The demand has not been brisk and prices have not varied much since yesterday week. Bulls were selling at \$5.00 to 5.25, and Steers at \$5.37¹/₃ to 5.75 per 100 lbs. Hogs of Canadian produce sold at \$6.00; Chicago Hogs commanding \$6.50 per too lbs. live weight. Heavy shipments of cattle to Glasgow and Liverpool continue to be made.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The market is well supplied, but business this week has been quiet and prices are, if anything, easier, there being some desire shown to press sales. There has been some demand for Paris Green during the week for agricultural purposes, with sales at 27c. We make some slight changes on our list, but generally prices are not quotably changed. We quote Bi Carb \$3.25 to 3.371; Sal Soda \$1.05 to 1.15 ex store; Soda Ash \$1.75 to 2.00: Caustic Soda \$3.00 to 3.25; Alum, \$1.75 to 2.00; Copperas 1c; Blue Vitriol 61 to 7c ; Epsom Salts \$1.75 to 2.00 ; Sulphur \$3.25 to 3.50; Brimstone \$2.50 2.75; Bleaching Powder 17 to 2c; Madder, 9 to 12c; Borax, 14 to 16c; Cream Tartar Ground 28 to 30c ; do Crystals 25 to 26c ; Saltpetre \$8.50 to 9.00.

DRY GOODS .- The travellers at present on the road are sending in a few sorting up orders for smaller lots, but with this exception there is nothing of any consequence doing; business being always quiet between now and the beginning of the Fall trade. The demand for Canadian Tweeds continues brisk. In the Retail trade the fine weather has caused a decided improvement. Remittances continue to improve.

FISH.—The only kind of fish in stock is Dry Cod, for which there has been more enquiry at \$4.25 to 4.50; stocks of all other kinds in first hands are run out.

FURS .- Business for this season is now pretty well over, and the market is very quiet; any new skins now coming in would hardly command late prices, and for some we reduce the quotations this week. Beaver \$1.50 to 1.75; Black Bear \$2.50 to \$8.00 according to size; Fisher \$4.00 to 8.00; Silver Fox \$20.00 to 35.00. Cross Fox \$2.00 to 3.00 Red Fox \$1.00 to 1.25; Lynx \$1.25 to 2.00; Dark Labrador Martin \$2.00. to 3.00 Pale Martin \$1.00 to 1.25; Prime Dark Mink \$2.00 ditto second \$1.00; spring or late caught Mink 75c, Muskrat, winter, 121 to 15c; Muskrat spring 18 to 20c; Raccoon 20 to 50.; Skunk 15 to 40c.

FREIGHTS .- The demand for Tonnage this week has shown signs of improvement. Present rates for heavy grain to Liverpool and Glasgow by steamer and iron clippers is 38. 9d. to 48. Forward rates for the same being 5s. to 5s. 6d., and for orders to all the N. K. 6s.

FLOUR.-The stock in store and in the hands of millers on the morning first inst. was 95,-420 brls. against 77481 brls. on the 15th ult., and 86.526 bris. on the 1st of June, 1876. Receipts during the week 16,125 brls. Total receipts from Ist. January to date 253,637 brls., being a decrease of 12,406 brls., on the receipts for the corresponding period last year. Total shipments from 1st. January to date 106,247 brls. being a decrease of 2845 brls. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1876. Dulness continues to rule in the market and transactions are confined to small lots for the and Clyde \$18.50 to 19.00; Langloan \$19.25 to

immediate wants of the local trade, buyers and sellers are apart in their views and holders are not inclined to give way. The following were the closing quotations on 'Change to-day when the market was a little more lively, but still very little flour changed hands, the following was to-days prices :- Superior extra \$8.25to8.50; Extra superfine \$8.00 to 8.10; Fancy, \$7.75 to 7.80 : Strong baker's flour \$7.50 to 7.80; Spring extra \$7.20 to 7.35; Superfine \$6.90 to 7.00; Fine \$6.60 to 6.70; Middlings \$6.25 to 6.40; Pollards \$5.90 to6.00; Oatmeal \$6.20 to 6.35; Cornmeal \$3.00 to3.25.

GRAIN.-Wheat.-The stock in store and in the hands of millers, on the morning of the 1st inst., was 98,885 bushels, against 62,288 bushels on the 15th of May, 555,595 bushels on 1st of June, 1876. Receipts during the past week, 157,930 bushels. Total receipts from 1st of January to date 230.851 bushels being a decrease of 1,455,904 bushels in the receipts for the corresponding period of 1876. Shipments during the week were 24,558. Total shipments from 1st. January to date 146,114 bushels, being a decrease of 639,582 bushels on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1876. The shipments so far have chiefly been of Chicago, which purchased there and in the present state of the market, it is difficult to give quotations, Maize is arriving freely for direct shipment, transactions here are confined to car lots at 54c to 55. Peas have declined in price and transactions are reported at 97c to \$1.00. Oats, small sales only transpiring at 46c to 48. Barley 65c, but nothing of any consequence doing.

GROCERIES.-Teas-We have no change to GROCERIES.—1203—14 ranse no change to notice in price this week; transactions are con-fined to small quantities for country dealers; no large sales are reported. Possibly people are waiting for new season teas, which will soon be coming to hand. The only kinds saleable at present are cheap Japans and Greens. Coffee -The jobbing demand has been fair, and some moderate lots have been changing hands. Maracaibo, 221 to 25c, according to lot ; Java. 28 to 31c; Rio, 21 to 24c; Singapore, 23 to 25c. Sugar-The market continues rather sluggish, and although a decline has taken place in the English market holders here are firm in their askings, as they feel confident that even yet sugar could not be imported to sell at lower rates. Yellows, 10¹/₂ to 11c; American granulated, 112 to 12c; raw sugars are scarce and in small demand at 10 to 101c. Molasses -The only kinds in stock are Barbadoes and Trinidad, in which there is little demand, but as the stock is small holders are firm, asking 55c and 51c respectively. Syrups are not much enquired for, and to effect sales low prices would have to be accepted. Rice is plentiful and asked for at \$4.30 to 4.50 according to sample and size of lot. Spices-Pepper has been moved in fair lots at 10 to 101c; our outside price for small parcels; white pepper is unchanged; cloves, 42¹/₂c; nutmegs, 60 to 85c; ginger, Jamaica, 19 to 22C; mace, 75 to 90c. Fruit—The demand for fruit has been very light, and transactions have been very small, and there is no change whatever on the quotations given last week.

HIDES AND PELTS-Late quotations for hides are maintained but there are very little doing just now lambs skins are 5c dearer, we quote No.1 \$9.00; No. 2 ditto \$8.00; No 3 ditto \$7.00! calfskins 12c.; lambskins 35c.

HARDWARE.-Business continues pretty much in the same state as last week, and prices do not seem to have changed with the exception of tin plates which have advanced 1/-per box in Eng land which will tend to make holders here stiff at their prices but in the meantime we may quote the same as last week. We quote Pig Iron Gartsherrie \$20.00 to 20.50 Y Summerlee, \$19.00 to 19.50; Eglinton,

19.75; Coltness \$20.25 to 21.00; Hematite \$23 to 24. American \$20.00 to 21.00. Bars-Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.90 to 1.95; best do, \$2.20 to 2.25; Swedes and Norway, \$4.50 to \$2.20 to 2.25; Sweees and Norway, \$4.50 to 5.00; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.25 to 6.50. *Canada Plates*—Penn and Garth, \$3.50 to 3.75; Halton \$3.40 to 3.50; Arrow \$3.90 to 4.00. *Tin Plates*—Charcoal IC, \$6.50 to 7.25; 4.00. Tin Plates—Charcoal 1C, \$0.50 to 7.25; ditto, IX, \$8,50 to 9.25; ditto DC, \$5.50 to 6.25; Coke IC, \$5.60 to 5.75, Tinned sheets No. 26 \$12.50 to \$13.00; Boiler Plates, ordinary brands \$2.75 to 3.00; do.best brands, \$3.00 to 3.50 -Lowmoor and Bowling, \$7.50 to 8.00; Gal; vanized Iron—Best brands No. 28, \$8.50 to 9.50; Hoops and Bands, \$2.60 to 2.75; sheets, best brands, \$2.90 to 3.10; Pressed Nails, \$7.00 Cut Nails, 12d to 7in., \$3.00; ditto, 5 d to 10d, \$3.30; do., 2¹/₂d to 4d, \$3.80; 100 keg lots 5 per cent. discount and a further reduction of 5c for 1,000 keg lots. Pressed Spikes, \$4.00 to 4.75; I,000 keg 1013. Iresse opties, \$4.00 to 4.75; Steel cast, 111 to 13c; Spring steel, \$3.70 to 4.00; best ditto warranted \$6. to 6.50; Tire ditto, \$3.50 to 3.75; Ingot Tin \$18.00 to 18.25 for English Ingot Copper, \$19.00 to 19.50; Horse Shoes \$4.00 to 4.50; Proved coil Chain & inch, \$5.25 to 5.50; Anchors, \$7.00 to 8.00; Anvils, \$11 to 12; Lead Pig, \$5.50 to 6.00; Sheet do., \$6,00 to 6.50; bar do., \$6.25 to 6.75. Window Glass per 50 feet ordinary 4th quality, to 25 added inches \$1.90 to 2.10; to 40 inches \$2.20 to 2.40 to 50 inches \$2.40 to \$2.60.

LEATHER-A moderate amount of business has been done during the past week though the demand is still limited to present requirements. Prices are nominally unchanged and are firm for best brands. Spanish sole sells slowly, notwithstanding the quotation is barely remunerative in the present state of the hide market; Slaughter Sole quiet and unchanged; Upper-Buyers are ready to take advantage of cheap lots offering, but the call from the trade is light as yet. Splits are saleable at former quotations, but prices are by no means firm. Harness-The receipts are very light, and any improvement in the demand would soon clear the market. There is no improvement in the demand for Measured Leather. We quote: Hemlock Spanish sole No. 1 B. A. 23 to 241c; do. No. 2, 21 to 221c; No. 1 Orinoco 221 to 23¹/₂; No. 2 ditto 21 to 22c; Zanzibar Spanish sole No. 1 21 to 22c; do. No. 2 19 to 20c; Buffalo sole No. 1, 21 to 22; do. No. 2, 19 to 20c; Hemlock slaughter 26 to 27c, waxed upper light and medium 35 to 38c; do. heavy 34 to 36c; grained upper 34 to 37c; splits large 25 to 30c; do. small 16 to 22c; calfskins 27 to 36 lbs., 55 to 70c; do 18 to 26 50 to 65c; Sheepskin Linings 20 to 30c; Harness 24 to 28c ; Buffed Cow 14 to 15c.; Enam-elled Cow 17 to 18c.; Patent Cow 16 to 18c; Pebbled Cow 13 to 15c.; Rough 22 to 25c.

OILS .-- Cod oil is dull and neglected. Steam Refined Seal is selling freely at our inside quotation and the market closes firm; other kinds of Seal oil are not in much demand. We quote Cod oil 55 to 57½c; Seal pale 55 to 57½c; ditto Straw 47½ to 50c; ditto Steam refined 55 to 57½c; Linseed oil firm and unchanged. Olive— For good Samples \$1.00 to 1.05 is asked. Petro. leum market firm; Car lots and part Cars 131 to 144c., single barrels 15 to 16c. PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Receipts during the

PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Keccipts during the week 837 kegs; Shipments 345 kegs; there is nothing doing just now for shipment, the local demand continues good but prices have had a downward tendency and sales range from 18 to 19c; Cheese.—Receipts 3,699 boxes; Shipments 5,321 boxes; very little cheese bought here for shipment market is easier at 101 to 1112c; Lard quiet at 111 to 121c; Tallow un-changed and nominal; Pork-there is no particular change to note in this branch of the trade, not a great deal doing; the receipts this week have been 140 brls; shipments, 665 brls. We quote Mess \$17.75 to 18; Thin Mess, \$17.

SALT .- No salt at present affoat, and all sales

this week have been ex-store. Sales of Coarse this week have been from 50 to 521c now held outside quotations. Fine is quoted at 95c to \$1.05, and Factory filled \$1.05 to 1.10.

WOOL .- The first of the new crop came to the city yesterday, but only in very small quan-tity; quotations will hardly be established before this day week.

TORONTO MARKETS

TORONTO, 7th June, 1877.

The stock market is quiet; there were no transactions yesterday in insurance shares ; loan companies were quiet, and quotations unaltered. In bank stocks the transactions were confined to sales of Ontario and Hamilton.

Produce dealers are doing but little business, though holders show increased anxiety to sell. In provisions there is a very limited movement ; in leather scarcely more. Groceries are more active, and the demand well diffused. There is no change in prices of hardware; ship chandlers' ware is dull of sale this season, but shelf goods and farm implements move steadily.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Trade continues moderate, sorting up orders come in fairly. The stocks of manufactured goods appear to be moderate and in good proportion to the probable demand, Houses here and elsewhere in Canada, are to-day in a position to produce larger stocks at far shorter notice than in former years. It is noticeable and somewhat paradoxical, that lines such as common staple goods are offered this month by Eastern Canadian manufacturers at prices less than they were two years ago, when leather was ic to 2c per pound cheaper. This may be taken to indicate that a disposition is again growing up towards a competitive lowering of prices not justified by the cost of material, or that younger houses are endeavoring to secure trade by means which in former years have proved an embarrassment to the general trade, and a source of loss if not ruin to those who indulged in them. The appearance of the disposition we have named, at a time when it was hoped that the disasters of 1874-5 had been partly retrieved and a healthier condition of things established. does not bode well to the trade. The houses who are offering goods so low might do well to consider whether it would not be as well for them to sell out of the trade, rather than continue a policy which must end ruinous only to those who practise it without the resources to sustain their course.

FLOUR AND MEAL.-Flour-Stocks in store June 4th, 8,886 bbls. against 8,986 bbls. last week, and 11,724 bbls. at corresponding date last year. The market is decidedly dull, and tending downwards. The feeling in the British market as evidenced by late advices is weak and unsettled. In Milwaukee and Chicago there is a downward tendency. We have no sales of moment to announce; some small parcels of extra sold at \$7.59, and an odd sale or two of spring wheat extra were made at \$6.90 to 7.00. Superfine and other grades are nom-inally as quoted. Oatmeal—The market is steady with a moderate movement at \$6.00 for lots to \$6.20 to 6.25 for small parcels. Corn.

meal unchanged at \$3.00 to 3.25. GRAIN.—Wheat.—Stocks in store; Fall 75,-514 bushels against 73,810 bushels last week, 143,560 bushels at like date last year and 139,-

and 69,290 bushels at that time in 1874. The increase in stocks of spring is accounted for by the arrival during the week of a few cargoes which were stored at Meaford and other points on Georgian Bay, and by the fact that no shipments were made from this port. The visible supply of wheat in store and in transit in America are reported in advance by the Chicago Board of Trade, was on June 2nd. 4,870,000 bushels, a decrease of 545,998 bushels from 25th. May, and rather less than half the quantity in sight on like date last year. The visible supply of corn was on same date 12,122,053, an increase of 1,387,467 bushels. Imports into United Kingdom during week ending 6th inst., Wheat 230,000 qrs., corn 225,000 qrs., flour 135,000 bbls., Beerbohm's telegram of yesterday reports the market 1/- to 2/- lower per quarter on floating cargoes. The feeling in the market is weak, and unsettled; transactions have been very light, and holders are pressing to sell at quotations.

Chicago market opened irregular on 6th inst., there were sales in the morning for July delivery ed at \$1.43, the market went up to \$1.45 before noon. A cable of 6th represents Mark Lane as easier for wheat and corn. Oats-Stocks in store June 4th, 25.-967 bush. against 31,985 bush. last week, and 11,459 on like date last year. Chicago market lower. Market here dull, and one or two sales reported at 50c on track. Barley-Stocks in store 16,246 bush. against 16,171 bush. last week, and 10,253 bush. on like date of 1876. No movement going on; highest figure to-day, 75c for No. 1, with 65c for No. 2. and 52c for No. 3. Peas-Stocks in store 46,434 bush. against 56,974 bush. last week, and 64,596 bush. at same date last year; 83c is the price offered to-day, with 84c asked. *Corn*—Stocks in store 4,123 bush., which is the precise quantity on hand last week, indicating that there is nothing doing.

GROCERIES.—Country orders are coming in very fairly, and the movement is well distributed over the staple lines. The feeling in this line of business is slightly improved over the previous month. Payments are not such as can be boasted of. *Coffees* are firm, and have not receded any, the usual quantity is selling and stocks in this market are light. Fruit .-Layer raisins are somewhat scarce and are firm at \$1.50 to 1.75. Valentias and Sultanas; we have just seen in a Front street warehouse a stock of these goods brought on this week from New York via Canal, consisting of 25,000 boxes Valentias, and 2,000 boxes Sultanas, in all 27,000 (twenty-seven thousand) boxes, the largest stock, we are pretty safe in saying in Canada, and held for an expected advance in prices. The packages are in excellent condition and the fruit said to be of good quality. Fish .-We quote Labrador herrings at \$4.50 to 5.00. Other brands nominal. Rice. - The market is a little easier, say \$4.50 to 4.75. Sugars are steady; pending the preserving season the de-mand is light, but must soon become active. Meantime prices of all grades are firmly maintained. In spices black pepper is rather easier, we reduce quotations to 11 to 12c. Teas.-There is no feature in the market, prices are unchanged. Liquors .- Brandies continues very firm, holders will concede nothing. Rum and Gin are steady.

A correspondent, writing from Havana to a New York journal, refers to the recent seizures of sugar, says :-- " The existing tariff, which fixes the duty on sugar on a sliding scale based upon colour, irrespective of other qualities, is undoubtedly unjust, and was made by poli-ticians, aided by refiners, to secure a monopoly of the trade in sugar in the hands of sugar re-143,500 bushets at inte tate last year and 159, minute, to the projective approximate the products, lots at London 13c., Toronto 190,099 bushels against 184,454 bushels last week, 277,958 on corresponding date last year most require. Hence, if sugar No. 10 Dutch 16c and 17c to 18c; respectively. finers, to the prejudice of 40,000,000 consumers.

standard, paying 21/2c per pound duty, can be produced of equal value to a refiner, with sugar No. 101 to 11 Dutch standard paying 2.812-100 duty, it is evident that the purchaser for the consuming market will buy only the lower number. The producer is compelled to make that grade which meets a ready sale.

Of tobacco, the Louisville Courier-Journal in a recent issue says : "The sales reported by the warehouses in the week just closed, and the expired portion of the current month and tobacco year were (in hogsheads) as follows:

	LEAF.		
	Week.	Month.	Year.
Totals,	1877 1,587	2,975	20,020
Totals,	1876 1,607	2,994	21,880
Totals,	1875 900	2,041	11,848
Totals,	18741,464	3,549	27,869

The receipts have fallen off somewhat, which is to be attributed principally to the fact that the farm work of the season, plowing and seeding, has been engaging the time of farmers very closely. The prospects of a large supply are generally reported excellent.

It is stated that the Canadian fish trade is finding new outlets. A trade in fresh mackerel is growing up with Great Britain. Herrings are being sent in large [quantities to Sweden and Germany. It is good to have free access for our fish to the American markets; but it is good also to have other large markets thrown open to our trade. Let us hope our fish merchants will push their goods in every direction in which profit offers.-St. John News.

HIDES AND SKINS .- A steady business is being done, although it cannot be called brisk. All the green hides that offer are being taken, but the number is not large. A good many calfskins are coming in, for which our figures are paid; there are not so many cured selling. The sheepskin season is over, but there are still a few odd skins offering, *Lambskins* and pelts are becoming plentiful; 25c and 15c are the figures paid.

PROVISIONS:-The market continues quiet and prices for the most part are weak. There is a fair limited movement in a jobbing way to the country, but we hear of no round lots changed hands. Mess Pork is again lower in the west, and can be laid down in this city at about \$15.25 to 15.50. Stocks here not large, and small sales have been made at \$17.00. Bacon is drooping, a round lot of C. C. was offered this week to a dealer at $7\frac{1}{2}c$, and not taken; the country trade continues to be supplied at $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. Very little movement on long clear which can be had by the same class at 91c. Smoked bacon and spiced roils are not in demand. Hams smoked are in fair request at 111 to 12c, with 12c for canvassed. Lard, which is somewhat easier in the west, is in tolerable supply here at 101 to 104c for tierces, and 111c to 12c for tinnets. Butter, the local trade is entirely supplied from farmers waggons at 18 to 19c for pound rolls. Shippers will pursue a cautious policy this year, as English advices quote low prices. Any stock left over in the shape of ordinary or poor, must go out at grease prices. Cheese.—The Ingersoll market on the 5th was very flat, and at London on same date there was very little done. Liverpool advices show a decline, and it is probable that the decline will be repeated weekly till prices touch a safe point. The local trade is supplied with fine at 13 to 131c. Eggs continue in fair supply at 111c. Dried Apples the movement is slow at 51 to 6c.

PETROLEUM .- There is not much movement in petroleum, stocks here are not excessive and the demand is light. Quotations are for car lots at London 13c., Toronto 14c., and for quantities of ten, five and single barrels, 15 to





1426

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Pre	Premiums paid be- fore lapse.		time	tional under Law.	Amount Due if Death occur on Last Day of Extension.					
No.	Am't.	Age when stopped.	Years	Days.	Age at Death	Amount interest to of be deducted		Due Heirs.	Insur- ance over the	
		; 	}				No.	Amount		Prem's.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	\$b81 908 1,135 1,362 1,589 1,816 2,043 2,270 2,497	33 34 35 37 38 39 40 41	2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9	212 170 133 109 67 26 328 2,6 114	36 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 50	\$10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000	3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9	\$759 &7 1,041 38 1 339 18 1,65 30 1,990 05 2,34° 74 2,477 51 2,843 77 3,205 85	8,660 82 8,660 82 8,344 64 8 009 95 7,65 26 7,522 49 7,156 23	7,525 82 6,982 64 6,12 , 95 5,843 26 5,479 49 4,886 22

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2	Fire Premium Revenue, 1875	183,000
	Fire Premium Revenue, 1876	201,000
	Losses Paid, 1876	248,000
	Government Deposit	117,000

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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE								1431
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OF CANADA. Chartered by Act of Dominion Parliament.	The	" MINIMU	м "	system of A this Compa	ssuran Inv. w	ices has jus	t beer	adopted by
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OF \$50,000.	Ву	a parti rates c	al of j		atio	n of tl	ne p arg	profits,
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DANIEL MCKENZIE—Merchant, Sarnia. HENRY T. RIDLEY, M.D.	23	13 50	33	19 20	41	25 60	51	37 60
JOHN TURNER—John Turner & Co., Toronto. JAMES WATSON—President Strathroy Knitting Co.	25 27	14 70 15 80	35	20 40	43	27 40	53	4 I 70
J. M. WILLIAMS, M.P.P.—Manufacturer. OFFIOERS.	-7 29	15 00	37	22 00	45	29 60	55	46 40
JAMES TURNER	The	above table	. an	d a full ex	nlanat	31 60	4 M:	nimum" sys-
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