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NONETARY IMES TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. X-NO. 30. SUBSCRIPTION Ss a Year. TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1877. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. CLOSING OUT 1877. 1876. Autumn. 1876. SPECIAL R. McMASTER Α SEASONABLE LINES GORDON, MACKAY & CO. & BROTHER. Special Lines in FLANNELS. Dry Goods Importers, Special Lines in SHIRTINGS. Respectfully announce that their Special Lines in WINCIES. FALL IMPORTATIONS OF AND DEALERS IN Special Lines in DRESS GOODS. Special Lines in FELT SKIRTS. CANADIAN Staple and Fancy Urv Goods, Special Lines in FANCY WOVE GOODS. Special Lines in OVERCOATINGS, &c. AND are now complete in every department, and they invite an inspection of the stock by their sustomers and the trade in general. American Manufactures. JOHN MACDONALD & CO... No. 12 FRONT STREET WEST. 21 and 23 Wellington street, } Toronto. TORONTO. N. B.--A full stock of CANADIAN MANUFAC-TURES, including the production of the celebrated LYBSTER MILLS. 38 Fountain street, Manchester, England. OFFICES-34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E.C. Toronto, Jan. 17, 1877. Toronto, Jan. 1877. Toronto, 1st November, 1876. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton. NEW FRUIT! NEW FRUIT! Samson, THOS. C. KERR and Co., Kennedy, Hf. Boxes Prime off Stock Valencia HAMILTON, Raisins, Orop 1875 are now showing ČΖ Gemmel Do d٥ do 1876 EXCELLENT VALUE AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS IN THEIR Or. Boxes Sultana 1876 do ANNOUNCE STAPLE. TWEED, Boxes Layer do 1876 LARGE SHIPMENTS Do London Layer do 1876 DRESS GOODS, Do Fanoy do do do 1876 AND Do Double Crown DeLesa do 1876 SMALLWARESDEPARTM'TS Do Finest 1876 do do Spring Prints Barrels Prime NEW Ourrants, 1876 Stock throughout kept? Do. do do 1875 **Cases Eleme Figs in Boxes**, 1876 Well Assorted by constant Fresh Arrivals. ON THE WAY. do Baskets. 1876 Do At lower prices than PRINTS HAVE EVER BEFORE Bags Soft Shell Almonds, 1875 been offered in this market. NEW PATTERNS IN THE Do. Brazil Nuts, 1875 CELEBRATED ELORA CARPETS. Do. Filberts, 1875 SMITH & KEIGHLEY. 44 SCOTT AND 19 COLBORNE STS. In the Boot and Shoe Departm't No. 9 Front Street East, Toronto. TORONTO. will be found a SPLENDID VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES Toronto, Nov. 28, 1876. Torente Jan. 17 1897.

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks,		
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ESTABLISHED IN 1818.	RRITICH NODTH AMEDICA	MERCHANT'S BANK		
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$12,000,000	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	OF CANADA.		
CAPITAL PAID-UP, 11,979,600		Capital \$9,000,000		
RESERVE FUND, 5,500,000		Head Office, Montreal.		
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M.P., Sir John Rose, Bart., K C. M.G. Bankers in Great Britain.—London, The Bank of Eng- land; The London & Westminster Bank: The	The field of the f	Ingersoll. Tilsonburg, St. Thomas. St. John's, Que. Stratford. St. Hyscinthe.		
land; The London & Westminster Bank: The Union Bank of London, Liverpool, The Bank of	Stanley, B.C. Ageuts in the United States.	P-rlin. Sorel. Owen Sound. Renfrew.		
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The Canadian	OONIGOLIDATED DANK			
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	OF CANADA.	BANK OF TORONTO,		
Head Office, Toronto.	CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. Head Office, Montreal. Que.	CANADA.		
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Interest knowed on deposite. BANKERS.	Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo. First National Bank, Os-	Smithers. The Bank receives money on derosit, and allows		

New York-The National Bank of Commerce. London England Bank or Scotland.

Letters of Credit granted on England, Ireland, and Scotland, and China, Japan and West Indies. Interest allowed on current cash accounts. Letters of credit issued available in Great Britain, the West Indies, China and Japan.

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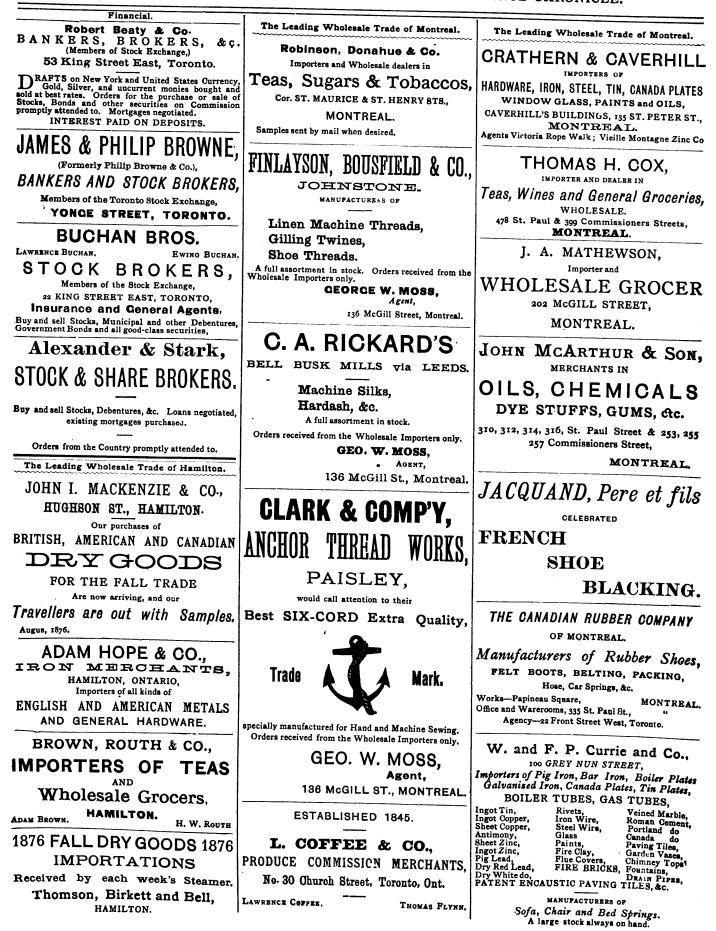
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THE firm of Thos. Patton & Bro., long doing business as clothiers on McGill Street, Montreal, and who were in financial trouble in 1875, have made an assignment, their present trouble being caused mainly by their lending their name to a wholesale dry goods house recently failed. Their liabilities are estimated at about \$40,000; assets not yet known, but the stock it is believed will foot up \$15,000 or \$20,000.

THE popular tobacco and cigar firm of Cohen & Lopez, Montreal, find themselves in financial straits through the failure of some smaller houses in this line, by whom they are sufferers. They now approach their creditors with an offer of composition of 50 cents in the \$, which has been accepted. They owe about \$12,000.

THE firm of Smith, Cochrane & Co., Montreal, long known as a leading house in the manufacture of boots and shoes, has changed its name and style to that of Cochrane, Cassils & Co., the partners remaining as before.

A CHANGE is announced in the firm of J. C. Merritt & Co., London, boot and shoe manufacturers; Mr. G. H. Merritt having been admitted a partner.

A. B. GLASS and E. Joy, the officials in Molsons Bank, Montreal, accused of embezzlement, have been committed for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench. Joy is admitted to bail in \$8,000, but Glass has been sent to gaol meantime.

THE imports at Montreal for December, 1876, were \$1,063,279, against \$910,836 for the corresponding month in 1875, an increase of \$152,-443. A considerable increase in fancy goods, cottons, silks and velvets and woollens is shown and a large falling off in teas and sugars is noticeable.

GEO. MABTINEAU, dry goods merchant, Ottawa, has made an assignment. He is a brother of the late ex-mayor of the same name,

and removed to Ottawa from Montreal some four years ago. He had already failed since coming to that place, and is now a second time in the Bankrupt Court.

A DEMAND of assignment was on Wednesday last made upon Messrs. Bryan, Ewart & Murray, wholesale grocers of this city, and they have gone into insolvency. Beginning some years ago with a very respectable capital, their prospects were thought good, and at first we understand they made money. For two years past, however, their business has been unprofitable; and they had besides made outside ventures which did them more harm than good. We do not learn what position the capital of the late Mr. Ewart occupies with respect to the estate, but we were not prepared to hear it stated that the assets were insufficient to meet even the direct liabilities; such a state of affairs being enormously at variance with their own statement of their position only last year.

THE Yonge street shoe firm of F. Clark & Son who in November of last year stopped payment and tried to effect a compromise, made an assignment last week. The store has been known for many years as the " Penitentiary shoe store." The firm professed, in February, 1875, to have a capital of \$9,000, and to owe less than \$5,000. That, if it were true, should have enabled any firm to float along for even a longer period than twenty-three months.

THE failure of Mr. James Macpherson, of St. John's, Que., will likely take our eastern friends somewhat by surprise, as although Mr. Macpherson was a sufferer by the late fire, he was believed to be fully insured, and has since been erecting a large new block. Nor has he of late been doing a business to require extended credit, yet he has suspended with liabilities of near

such a sum speaks of a heavy amount of accommodation afloat. Some five years ago Mr. Mcpherson was insolvent with liabilities of about \$160,000, which he settled by paying 25 cents in the dollar.

A COUPLE of letters have been sent us, written by a country merchant, which are curious in their way. The writer, who was pressingly asked for payment of a small open account, three months overdue, says, in apology, "The case is this, I have sold out my stock in business, and am just now busy taking stock, and until I know the result and receive the cash for it, and my accounts are made out, it will not be possible for me to know how I really do stand. I hope I will come out all right, but until I know the truth, i. e., the state of affairs, I do not think it would be right either to sign notes or accept drafts." In another letter, dated 5th January, 1876, (the first was dated December 31, 1877), this merchant says, " It will be quite impossible for me to meet your draft drawn on me as you say; I earnestly beg you will withdraw it for I would hate to protest my own draft, as in my business here of notary I would have to do." This gentleman is apparently in a fog with respect to his right to sell out his stock while yet ignorant of the state of affairs. With accounts overdue, and in ignorance of his own financial position, we should think he had some need to be apprehensive about the near future.

WE have heard it said that a perfect stranger with \$500 in his pocket, can in a few months by a little policy and "cheek" obtain ten times that amount of credit in Canada. We wish we could deny the statement. For instance I. R. Winters of Belleville and H. Wolf, two American adventurers, commenced business last \$150,000. Surely there is something wrong; spring under the title of "Cheap John" and

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- The Quebec Fire Insurance Company proposes to establish a United States department.

The

only Gold Medal given at the

Centennial for Woollens.

pay the other 66% c of the compromised debt

before any more goods were sent from the same

source.

-M. Vaultier, the London shipper of Normandy butter, has now machinery fitted capable of packing 2000 cases of butter weekly.

Wyld & Darling Bros. 1877. SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Are being daily received and passed into stock. MR. WYLD'S early visit to the European Markets erabled him to contract for the bulk of our »pring stock at the low rates prevailing last season, and we begin

THIS SEASON'S BUSINESS

under the most favorable auspices. We offer excellent value in FRESH NEW ATTRACTIVE GOODS in the Special lines we deal in viz.:--

Canadian & Imported Woollens. Clothiers Trimmings. Gentlemens' Furnishings.

Wyld & Darling Bros., TORONTO.

Тне MONETARY TIMES, AND IRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY JAN. 19, 1877

THE RECORD OF FAILURES.

The annual circular of Dun, Wiman & Co., giving the number and amount of failures during the year, is always an interesting document, but was never more so than now. It makes revelations for which few would be prepared—bad as the times may have been. It shows that our trading condition is worse by far than that of our neighbours. Take the following figures for example :--

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In 1875 the proportion of failures in the United States was one to every 83 traders. In Canada it was one to every 28. In 187 the United States had one for every 69; Canada had one for every 32. Thus, in 1875, we had three times as many failures-proportionately-as the United States; and in 1876, more than twice as many. These statements are, no doubt, reliable. They have been compiled with care by those whose business it is to gather such information. There is no possible suspicion of political or national bias in them. Bad as the picture looks, we are afraid it has to be accepted as true. And, it so, we have reason for hanging down our heads in shame. All this is discreditable to us as a community. It reveals something radically wrong in Canada, when a comparison with our neighbours, across the line, brings out such results. To compare Canada with the old country, as is sometimes done, is unreasonable and unfair.

States is perfectly common sense and businesslike. And one would suppose that the comparison ought to be in our favour. Our currency is on a good basis. We have had no prodigious war expenditure to cause an extraordinary inflation, accompanied by as severe a reaction. We have had inflation, it is true, but of a very mild type compared with that caused by war and depreciated currency. The reaction from these two, and especially the process of coming down to a gold value, might have been expected to produce universal bankruptcy. Yet, in spite of all this, their affairs are not nearly as bad as ours. What then is the cause of the difference? We have no hesitation in at once putting our hands on the great blot of our trading system; viz., unreasonable CREDIT,—and stating that to be the cause. Our credit is far too much, it is too long, and it is given to those who ought not to have it. The credit system of the United States is on a far sounder basis than ours. Traders are neither trusted so much nor so long. During the prevalence of war, when the value of the current dollar was subject to such violent fluctuations, it was absolutely necessary to shorten credit to the narrowest limits. For no one could tell what change might take place in the value of the dollar even in a month. Credit, therefore, was almost abolished for a time, and everything conducted nearly on a cash basis. Since the war terminated credit has been gradually lengthening, but it is far, indeed, from approaching the terms customary with us. Here, we believe, lies the reason why the States are passing through this process of contraction so easily. Credit there is still short. And the reason why we are feeling so severely a reaction from a comparatively mild inflation is that credit here is unreasonably long. The force of our argument is strengthened when we reflect that our great staple agricultural interest has been tolerably prosperous. If we had suffered from bad harvests, such as those of 1857 and 1858, it is difficult to imagine what our condition might have been.

But, now, the practical question is, what are we going to do? It is to no purpose that we hang our heads in shame, unless we raise them again with a firm determination to reform. Reform we must, or we may make up our minds that we shall make no more money. Our apparent profits run through the seive of bad debts as fast as they are made. We are putting our money into 'a bag with holes.'

The initiation of reform is with the wholesale trade, but retail traders must take their part in it; it mainly, however, rests with and it is they who sometimes offer credit to everybody who will take it, and, as it is they who feel the burden of losses, upon them lies the onus of bringing about an improvement.

Feeling our way to such improvement, ought not merchants in future to discriminate more on the ground of character. Some men are utterly unworthy of credit at all; they have proved themselves tricky and unscrupulous. They have failed before and plainly with the purpose of making money by it; others have clearly proved their incapacity to manage business; they have neither knowledge, tact nor experience. If honest, they are foolish. If they could buy and sell for cash they might have a chance to do well, but they neither know how to take credit nor to give it. As a rule the farmers and farmers' sons who so often make a miserable failure in trade belong to this class. We are convinced that discrimination ought to be thoroughly exercised against men that have failed once. It is a very common thing to think that after a man has failed and got a settlement, he is safe for a time at any rate and may be trusted; experience shows the contrary. If a man has failed once, there is a strong temptation to fail again, whenever the ordinary troubles of business come upon him. We should like to see statistics of the numbers of those who have failed once, twice, or more, prepared by Dun Wiman & Co., in America as they are by an eminent London firm carrying on the same business in England. The result, we fancy, would show the soundness of our opinion.

After character, comes capital. That no man ought to commence business without it, is a sound rule of commercial business; and that the amount of credit granted to a man ought to be proportioned to his capital is just as essential. It is here where we think the second step of reform should be taken. After ruling out entirely numbers of men who are neither honest nor capable, there are numbers left who are both. But some have either little capital or none. The last should be ruled out also, and as to the rest the little capital can only safely take a small line of credit. But as capital grows, credit may grow too-and in time, credit may be granted freely, liberally, and largely; that is-when capital has been accumulated and honesty and capacity demonstrated. But to put young or poor traders on the same level is to pave the way for precisely what we have lately experienced. This has been done, to a very foolish extent; and it is time there was a change. There is a crying demand for it But to compare Canada with the United the former. It is they who give the credit; does no good to the young and weak, it only

paves the way for their ruin. The third great step would be to shorten the time of credit to all parties. The delusive and dangerous system of dating forward is simply disgraceful, and ought to be abandoned. Six months should be changed to four. Renewals should be dealt with promptly and firmly and stopped at the very outset. They should be treated as the first step to failure as they usually prove, and measures taken promptly will generally cure the evil, whereas, if it is suffered to grow, it almost invariably ends in bankruptcy. We think, too, that the operations of travellers ought to be more carefully watched than they have been. We have perused with interest, as bearing upon these matters, the semi-annual trade circular of a leading wholesale house in this city, the whole of which, as published in last week's Mail, is well worth reading and pondering.

EXEMPTIONS.

Pursuing this subject, and taking it up from the point where we left off in our last issue, we reach the claim for exemption of property belonging to the two Governments -Dominion and Provincial. We do not know on what ground a claim for exemption can be based, unless on this-that an inferior authority ought not to have taxing power over a superior. The Dominion Government may plead that the gity owes its very existence to the privilege and protection it enjoys as a part of the Canadian Dominion, and that to tax the originating and protecting power would be an absurdity. The Provincial Government, in the same way, may plead that the power to tax at all is derived from itself, and that it would be most unreasonable were the power which is the origin of taxation, to be itself subject to a tax. The city does not tax its own buildings and property: why then should it tax the buildings and property of the power which enables it to hold them ?

In answer to the last, it is sufficient to say that it would be an absurdity for the city to tax its own huildings; for it would only be taking money out of one pocket to put it into the other. But, with regard to the property of the Government, the issue is entirely different. The revenue of the Government is absolutely distinct from that of the city, and the expenses of the Government are paid out of this revenue to whoever has a lawful claim upon them. And, in answer to the plea that the inferior power ought not to tax the superior, it is sufficient to say that such a plea, if fairly and thoroughly carried out, would justify pets of a Dry Goods merchant, without category we place, of course, both secular nied that the wealth of both countries would

both Governments in taking the services and property of individuals without paying for them. If the Government can take the streets, drainage and police of a municipality without compensation, why should it not take the books of a bookseller, the carpaying for them? The plea of protection for property is as available in the one case as the other. The bookseller carries on his trade under the protection of the Government — it is under such guardianship that every merchant and manfacturer does business; why then should they not be called upon to supply their goods without charge ? taking the protection and the prestige of supplying the Government as an equivalent for the cost of the supplies. It is difficult to see why there should not be exemption in this case, if there is to be in the other. And it might fairly be contended, that if such were the law, things would adjust themselves to they basis. Private individuals would lose nothing. They would charge more to the rest of their customers, inasmuch as they had to supply the administration for nothing. Precisely, this is the effect of Government exemption. The burden of taxation falls all the more heavily on private individuals.

It is no answer to these arguments to say that if one city is found desirous of taxing government buildings, there are others that would be glad to find a place for them without taxation. Doubtless there are. But the question is not what certain municipalities, under certain circumstances, might do, whether wisely or unwisely; we are endeavouring to ascertain what is just; that is, for all municipalities and for the Government itself, which is the centre of authority, and should, therefore, set an example of justice to all concerned with it.

We take next the case of schools, universities and colleges. Many of these are the property of the city itself, and are maintained out of city revenues. To tax them would be absurd. But all the rest have separate revenues. Some of them have large properties and rich endowments. They share all the benefit of city expenditure, and no possible reason can be urged why they should not pay their share of it. The plea that they ought to be exempt because they are a benefit to the city would be a reason for exempting every factory, hotel, warehouse and bank, for all these are a benefit to the city also. They all attract population, increase business, and promote the material welfare of the people. But out of their profits or revenue they pay taxes; and colleges and universities should pay taxes out of their revenues too. In this

and ecclesiastical buildings for educational purposes.

Literary and scientific institutes stand on precisely the same footing. The question of hospitals, orphan asylums and charitable institutions is a more difficult one; and there are general considerations to be taken into account. In the first place, the city itself bears part of the burden of their support, and that by universal consent. Their very revenue is partly derived from the city: and to exempt from taxation is only to add somewhat indirectly, to that contribution which is given directly by means of a grant. It would, however, undoubtedly be better to strike off the exemption and to let grants in aid be discussed on their merits and increased if necessary. This is the more desirable inasmuch as some of these institutions are of an ecclesiastical character. To exempt them from taxation is simply to exact a contribution from all citizens for their support, and that in the most objectionable form. Exemption means a contribution of an unknown quantity. It would be better, more reasonable, and fairer on every ground if such grants were fully discussed and made on their merits from time to time. If good reason were shown for a grant, the citizens would then know at any rate how much was granted. As to the exemption of the incomes and portions of the property of the officials of the Government and clergymen. it amounts to nothing less than for the citizens to be compelled to pay a portion of their salaries. This is so manifestly unjust that when plainly stated it cannot be defended for a moment. The whole question is complicated, and suggests amongst other things, whether the municipal law for cities should not be of a different character to that of rural districts.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The commercial relations existing between the United States and Canada are about as unsatisfactory as they well can be; and it is not surprising that many leading American journals-not to speak of prominent commercial men-are constantly urging the renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty or some similar measure.

Ever since the abortive attempt made to improve our fiscal relations in 1874, the press and people of Canada have paid but little heed to utterances made in the United States on the subject. This arises from two causes: First, the people of the Dominion have not felt the loss of Reciprocity as they expected they would. It is not de-

be promoted by freer commercial intercourse; on the contrary, it is generally believed it would. But it is equally true that Canada never was so prosperous as since the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated, and that by searching for and obtaining new markets-more especially in Great Britain -feelings of self-reliance and other collateral advantages of the most valuable nature have been produced.

The second reason why little attention has been given of late to American utterances in favour of Reciprocity is, that no immediate results are expected to flow therefrom. Many influential men and journals are no doubt sincerely desirous to see our commercial relations placed on a better basis, and that an intelligent and increasing minority in the United States favour more freedom of Trade, is not doubted. But it is to be feared the majority favour the Chinese policy of exclusion, and with not a whit more sense or reason than the Celestials have for seeking to prevent contact with "outside barbarians."

There is reason for believing that the agitation of the question has gained ground in the United States during the past twelve months. Frequent references have been made by boards of trade in favour of Reciprocity either in one shape or another, and several leading organs of public opinion are very outspoken on the subject. The Boston Journal of Commerce, whose remarks have called forth this article, is indignant at the continuance of the Chinese Wall, and calls upon Canadians to agitate the matter on their side, as we will on ours, and success can be reasonably expected! So speak also many of the wisest and best American journals; and it is to be hoped they will continue to agitate against the absurd barriers which Congress has placed in the way of our International commerce, until they are battered down and removed.

But so far as Canada is concerned very few obstructions have been placed in the way of commerce since Reciprocity terminated, and in no case has this been done except in self-defence. A strong desire exists in some quarters of the Dominion to meet obstruction with obstruction, and a direct policy of Retaliation finds some advocates; but the Government has heretofore resisted this as not in the interests of Canada, and the adoption of freer commercial intercourse between the two countries would not require any material changes ST. JOHN, N.B., AND ITS DEAL TRADE. from the general principles upon which our present tariff is based.

It is the United States, therefore, which is responsible for what has been not inaptly called the Chinese Wall, and it is for Con

ascertained who he is-to take the first steps to remove it. We have, besides, already made one move, and its ill success seems to have convinced all sensible and self-respecting Canadians that our neighbours must next take the initiative. Until they are ready to do so, we can easily afford to wait. Our country continues steadily to grow in prosperity, and every day makes us less dependent on their markets. Our cattle, sheep, horses, and even poultry, are now being regularly shipped to Great Britain, and so profitable have some of the ventures been, that it is doubtful if, even with Reciprocity, this portion of our trade will ever again be so largely absorbed by the New England markets, as it was ten or twelve years ago.

We might enlarge on this and similar evidences of the commercial disenthralment of Canada, but it is not necessary to do so. No one acquainted with our actual position and prospects will deny that the independent commercial position of the Dominion on this continent is now an assured fact; and that whilst we are always ready—in accordance with our well established and liberal fiscal policy---to agree to any just and reasonable proposals to establish Reciprocity on any other form of freer commercial intercourse with the United States, still we are quite as able as our neighbours, to advance and prosper under the existing order of things.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY.-The exhibit of this Company is a highly favourable one, considering the keen competition there is in this branch of business and the character of the times. The report and the speech of the President both reveal a caution and prudence in the style of management which cannot but bear fruit in the future prosperity of the company. Of the wisdom of the policy of discontinuing to receive deposits there can be no question, and we trust the example will be followed by other institutions of the same kind. Deposits are for banks, not for mortgage companies. The stockholders have given a very wide discretion to the Board in the matter of issuing new stock, but we have no doubt it will be used to the advantage of the company.

The past year seems to have been a fairly prosperous one for the city of St. John, New Brunswick, if we may judge by the tone of the local press. The Dry Goods, Grocery, Iron, Shoe, and even the Flour trade, gress and the new President-if it be ever are described as having somewhat revived.

Even the shipping - which constitutes so important a part of the industry of the Province-will show a small margin when the year's transactions are finally footed up. Vessels built when prices were high, have probably made little, and in some cases, nothing; but those more recently built, and at lower prices, have cleared from five to ten per cent. during 1876, which may be described as moderately profitable, and, considering the results of the year to shipping generally, is most gratifying.

The most important branch of the trade of St. John is, probably, the shipment of Deals, and it is to this, chiefly, we desire to call attention. Nearly all the cargoes shipped are sent to Great Britain or the continent of Europe, but occasionally small quantities find a market in Africa, South America, and the West Indies. The shipments of Timber are small. It is chiefly Pine and Birch, and in 1876 did not much exceed 15,000 feet. Deals are, therefore, the great staple of St. John, and the quantities shipped from that port to the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe during the past two years, were as follows :---

PORTS.	D. +1.3-1875.	DEALS 1876
Bristol Channel	24,449,847	15,921,513
Continent	3,045,420	8,367,613
Ireland	39,106,260	59,011,535
Liverpool	96,861,274	87,626,907
London	2,304,544	12,024,512
Scotland	5,491,622	4,799,157
Barrow	1,167,914	
Hull	651,734	1,460,804
Wales	226,777	434,575
Sundry Ports	2,767,374	2,359,278
-	176,072,796	192,005,894

The Deal trade of 1876, as these statistics indicate, was considerably larger than during the preceding year, the increase being close upon twenty millions. At the beginning of the season, the outlook for the Deal trade was not very bright, and some gloomy forebodings were indulged in as to the result of the year's transactions; but these fears have been dissipated, for the shipments, as we have seen, were larger than in 1875, and fair profits are admitted to have been made. Ten years ago, the Deal trade at St. John was divided among a considerable number of firms and individuals. The tendency of late years has been towards concentration, and we find that the business is now chiefly in the hands of a few large and wealthy operators. Prominent among these is Mr. A. Gibson, but he is closely followed by Guy, Stewart & Co. and other enterprising firms, and we. therefore, annex a full statement of all the shippers to Great Britain or the continent during the past two years. with the relative quantities sent off by each :---

SHIPPERS. A. Gibson Guy, Stewart & Co Carvill, McKean & Co H. W. Wilson. W. M. McKay McLauchlan & Wilson.	53,414,633 17,595,036 14,467,983 10,253,909 2,204,230	94,444,807 29,448,087 32,160,225 12,805,015 9,422,301
McLauchlan & Wilson. Sundry Shippers		3,162,411 10,563,044

The prospects of the Deal trade for the current year are described as very promising. The operations in the lumbering districts are being conducted on an unusually large scale, which indicates that the shippers are satisfied with the past season's business, and expect a still better trade during 1877. It is confidently predicted that more Deals will be shipped from St. John before the 31st December next than during any previous year in the history of the port; and that is saying a good deal, for in 1874 no less than 220,000,000 feet were handled and despatched.

In St. John there were some very disastrous failures in 1875, but we are gratified to find that city has escaped pretty easily during the year just closed. In 1875, there were 177 failures, last year only 78; during the former the liabilities were \$3,653,000, during the latter, only \$740,000 ! This last is, all things considered, a satisfactory record, and indicates that in St. John, as in the rest of the Dominion, gradual progress is being made towards a sounder and more prosperous condition of business.

SINCLAIR VS. CANADIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSU RANCE COMPANY.-In this case a policy was issued on the 1st June, 1875, on an application of the same date, covering a house of the applicant and its contents. During the currency of the policy the premises were destroyed by fire; the company refusing payment, this action was commenced to recover the amount of the insurance. The company denied their liability to pay on the ground that Sinclair in his application had been guilty of a false statement as to his title. Further that he had concealed an incumbrance that existed on the property, whereby it was argued, the policy had been avoided. The case came on for trial at the last Fall assizes for the County of Wellington, before Mr. Justice Galt, without a jury. The plaintiff proved the policy, and a total loss of the property insured. The defendants proved the application for an insurance. Among other questions and answers in this application were the following :--- " 12. Does the property to be insured belong exclusively to you ?-Yes. If encumbered state to what amount. (No answer.)" It was also proved that as a matter of fact there was an encumbrance for one hundred dollars on the property at the time the application was made. The application for insurance was readily filled in by the company's agent, and he was informed at the time of the existence of this encumbrance, Sinclair, however, adding that he meant to pay it off. The agent deeming the encumbrance so trifling, or for some other reason, omitted to fill in any answer to the query about encumbrances. On these facts a non-suit was entered by the learned Judge, with leave to the plaintiff to move in term. The case was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench during its last sitting, when it was contended on behalf of the company that statement, as the property could not be said to ous in its origin."

belong exclusively to the plaintiff while it was subject to encumbrance; and further, that the omission to give any answer to that part of the question relating to encumbrances, constituted a concealment by the applicant sufficient to void the policy. The Court, after hearing argument and reserving judgment, lately gave their decision in favour of the plaintiff. As to the answer to the twelfth query, the Court said that the question required an answer as to whether the property belonged to the applicant solely, or whether he held it jointly with others; and that for the purposes of such a question a person might be said to own property " exclusively," notwithstanding the fact that it was subject to encumbrance; further observing that the words used had no technical meaning in law, and must be construed according to their ordinary acceptation. As to the omission to answer the latter part of the question, it was held that the time to make such an objection was before issuing the policy, and that the company having issued the policy on an application containing no answer to this question, must be taken to have waived their right to have it answered. The Court further intimated its belief that such a representation or concealment would require to be fraudulent, as well as false, before it would have the effect of rendering the policy void. This, however, it was observed, need not be decided in the case under consideration, as in the opinion of the Court there was no misrepresentation or concealment made out.

-We are favored with a letter from an intelligent correspondent, who refers with approval to our comments in the issue of the 29th ultimo on "Lochbowie's" letter, especially the paragraph where we say :

• When this time comes there will be more care exercised in the preservation of property from fire, as no one will have any interest in being merely indemnified for loss. Simple indemnity will make no one richer or poorer; whilst the term insurance is often either illusory or positively mischievous, interpreted as holding out a prospect of profit to the party who, depending upon it, either sets fire to his property deliberately, or, finding it on fire, is satisfied to let it burn, being led astray by the idea that a profit may be realized out of the indemnity contract.'

Our correspondent continues : "An instance in our village lately is practical; proof of the correctness of your deductions. A harness maker insures his general stock for \$500, giving the usual premium note. Four months afterward, at two in the morning, the shop is burned, and professedly not one article of its contents is saved. Six other business places are burned at the same time, involving heavy losses. On inquiry being made it is ascertained that this harness maker's sworn statement of loss is nearly \$600, about double his real loss. Since the fire some of the goods declared burned are mysteriously turning up. The insurance company's inspector descried what he termed "a whale." and I understand will refuse payment, and very the answer to the twelfth question was a false properly, for the fire appears to be very suspici-

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-The twelfth annual meeting of the American Dairymen's Association was held at Ingersoll on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. In his address upon the dairy at the Centennial, Professor Arnold stated that the display of Canadian butter did not generally show that care in manufacture which was essential to the production of a good article. Canada's average, however, was higher than that of the United States. The percentage of perfection was : of Connecticut, 50 p.c.; Ohio, 60; Wisconsin, 76; New York, 79.05; Pennsylvania, 83.22; of the whole United States, 76.82; and of Canada, 87.36. The speaker admitted that Canadians had beaten Americans fairly and squarely in cheese. The chairman, Mr. Chadwick, stated in his address that the cheese factory system did not begin in Canada till 1867. In 1873 there were \$3,000,000 worth of cheese exported; in 1874, \$4,000,000; in 1875, \$5,000,000. Of butter there was exported in 1875 two and a half million dollars worth, and the value of our dairy products in that year was calculated at ten millions of dollars.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE .--- In his exhaustive address before the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, which assembled at Ottawa on Wednesday last, the President, Andrew Robertson, Esq., of Montreal, opened up some pregnant questions. Among these are, the present long terms on which goods are sold; our excessive importations; the number of people in business; and the too great facilities afforded to get credit; trade relations with the United States, etc. The paragraph of his address upon the first of these subjects is especially worthy of remark, and we hope to reproduce or comment upon it hereafter. An interesting paper was read by Mr. Henry Fry, of Quebec, upon the distinctions made by recent enactments in British ports between Canadian and British vessels, and it was resolved to memorialize our Minister to urge the removal of these. A motion carried on division to request the Governor General in disallow the recent Quebec Act extending the trading powers of Les Sœurs de la Providence. A motion declaring the stamp duty vexatious. and requesting its abolishment whenever a change was made in the Customs tariff, was carried by a majority of votes. Recommendations of the revision of the extradition treaty with the United States so as to include fraudulent debtors, were made by the Toronto and Hamilton Boards, and were heartily endorsed by the American delegates from Boston, Portland, Buffalo and Detroit.

-At a meeting of the shareholders of the Banque Ville Marie, held in Montreal on the 15th inst., the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors: Charles Lacaille, Esq., President; P. P. Martin, Esq., Vice-President: L. Chaput, A. Dubord, E. H. Trudel, C. F. Vinet, G. H. Dumesnil, Directors; P. A. Fauteux, Cashier.

BANK OF YARMOUTH.—The statement of this bank for the past year has just been issued. Its capital is \$367,960, and its earnings for the year \$44,812, out of which has been paid nine per cent. dividend, and an addition made of \$10,000 to the Rest, which now reaches \$83,000. This must be considered a satisfactory exhibit, considering the year through which we have passed, though we question the wisdom of dividing as much as nine per cent. when the Rest is barely as much as the law requires.

PICTOU BANK.—This young and growing institution earned \$117,110 last year, on its paid capital of \$200,000, besides which there was a sum of \$6,779, a balance of profit carried over from the former year. Of this sum \$8,000 was placed to Rest account, and \$12,000 allotted to paying two dividends of three per cent. each. It was a praiseworthy resolve of the Directors to prefer creating a reserve fund to paying a greater dividend.

-Ex-Alderman Turner, in a letter addressed to the daily press, has a word to say for the City Council of 1876, which, like many other things and persons which have rendered service but have been superseded, has been plentifully criticised and censured. The writer refers to the condition of affairs when that Council took office, viz.: a deficit of \$133,000 was left by their predecessors ; the demand of the citizens was urgent for improvement of the streets, on which accordingly \$260,000 were expended; then \$162,000 were spent on sundry permanent improvements; new school building, \$80,000, and other items, making the total \$604,000, for whicn amount debentures are being negociated. Mr. Turner contends, and we think with reason, that some credit is due to the late Council in that, while obliged to finance on credit to meet expenses of a million and a half, they maintained the credit of the city; closed the year with practically nothing due the banks, but \$250,000 to the credit of sinking fund; without a deficit, and having made an arrangement for the sale of city bonds at higher rates than were ever before obtained.

-The Provisional Directors of a new loan company, the London and Ontario Investment Co., assembled at the office of Gooderham & Worts on the 16th instant, and decided to open the stock books for subscription; stock was subscribed to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. The Act of Incorporation requires that before business can be commenced \$1,000,000 be subscribed and twenty per cent. paid in. Of this the Directors decided to have ten per cent. called in fifteen days and ten per cent. in thirty days after the \$1,000,000 subscribed. The Provisional Directors are: Hon. F. Smith, President; J. G. Worts, Vice President; Wm. Ramsay, of W. Ramsay & Co.; A. B. Lee, of Rice Lewis & Son; A. Fisher, Ontario Bank, Toronto; D. Fisher, Ontario

W. H. Beatty, Toronto. Central offices have been secured, and a manager selected in the person of Mr. A. M. Cosby, late manager of the Bank of Toronto at Port Hope.

THE CANADIAN ACCOUNTANT. By S. G. Beatty, Daily Ontario office, Belleville.

This is a volume of 300 pages, whose aim is to show the business man or the student how business should be done, how books should be kept, how banking accounts should be managed; and so far as we have been able to examine its contents, they are suggestive and valuable in this direction. A novel feature is a specimen set of municipal books, with direction to officers having such duties, how they should systematize the monetary affairs of townsships or towns. To such officers the book is well worth its price. Indeed it will be a handy volume of reference to men in various lines of business.

-The Annual meeting of the Hochelaga Bank was held in Montreal on the 15th inst. Out of the profits of the past year, which amounted to \$53,455 9I a dividend at the rate of seven per cent premium was paid, \$5,000 added to the rest, which is now \$30,000, and the sum of \$7,765 carried forward to new account.

-Mr, Hugh McLennan, President of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association and a prominent man in the Commercial circles of that city, has been chosen a director of the Consolidated Bank.

-On Wednesday last, the President and Directors, on behalf of the stock-holders of the the Bank of Toronto, presented the retiring cashier Mr. George Hague, with an elegant service of solid silver, a clock of black marble and malachite, and a sum of \$4000 in cash. The following is the address which accompanied the presentation :-- Presented to Mr. George Hague, by the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto, through the President and Directors, as a token of their esteem, and of the regret which they feel in parting with him, after a service of twenty years in various capacities, but especially in the responsible office of cashier, which he has held for the past twelve years; and to bear testimony of their admiration of his great financial abilities, and of their appreciat-ion of his services, to which they feel is due to a large extent the prosperity of the bank, the capital stock having risen during the time of his service as cashier from \$800,000 to \$2.000,000, and the rest from \$100,000 to \$1,-000,000; and also to give them an opportunity of referring to the prominent and active part he has taken in the legislation respecting banking, and to record their opinion that to him the banks owe several of their most valuable privileges."

meetings.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING

ContarioDank, Toronto;D. Fisher, OntarioThe nineteenth annual meeting of the CanadaBank, Toronto;John Gillespie, of J. GillespieLanded Credit Company was held in the Company's Board Room on Wednesday January& Co., Toronto;W. B. Hamilton, TorontoTrendstructure// the stateToronto;W. B. Hamilton, Toronto

in the chair. There were also present Messrs. D. McGee, Secretary of the company; John Macdonald, M. P. John Dunlop, South Zorra; J. Y. Reid; James Campbell; Edward Bull, M. D. Weston; J. B. Osborne, Beamsville; J. S. Playfair; David!Cowan; Rev. Geo. Lawrence G. P. Dixon; W. Ellerby, Weston; William Alexander; John Stark; Alfred Hoskin; E. B Osler; I. H. Ince; James Scott; Peter Paterson; W. J. Baines; Thomas Lailey; Lawrence Buchan.

The notice calling the meeting having been read. The Secretary read the annual report as follows :---

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY-IGTH. ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting to the shareholders their usual annual report, the Directors have pleasure in stating that, notwithstanding the increased competition with which they have had to contend, they have during the past year done a large and profitable business, and that the affairs of the Company are in a sound and prosperous condition.

The net profits for the year after deducting the expenses of management, which amount to \$11,346 50 and including \$1,831 of brought forward from 1875 are\$67,636 56 which have been appropriated as follows :---Dividend No; 30, paid 3rd July, 1876 \$22,279 77 Dividend No 31, paid 2nd January, 1877 22'382 67 In extinction of Debenture C o m m i ssion paid in 1875\$2,360 80 In extinction of Debenture C o m m i s sion paid in 1876. 4.650 00 7,010 80 Transferred to Contingent Fund 5,000 00 Transferred to Reserve Fund ... 10,000 00 Left at credit of Profit and Loss 962 32 **-\$**67,636 56

It will be seen that, after providing for two half-yearly dividends at the usual rate of 9 per cent. per annum, employing \$7,010.80 in ex-tinguishing debenture commission paid in 1875 and 1876, which, though properly chargeable against the average number of years for which the debentures are issued, it has been thought better to write off at once in order to place the better to write out at once in order to place the accounts on a thoroughly sound basis, and transferring \$5,000 to the Contingent Fund, an addition of \$10,000 has been made to the per-mainent reserve, which now stands at \$50,000. These results, which it is hoped cannot be other these results to the shoreholders are the than satisfactory to the shareholders, are the more gratifying from having been reached from the ordinary operations of the business without the aid of any extraneous profits. In view of the undesirableness of having on deposit large sums of money withdrawable at call or on short notice, and having perfect confidence in the ability of the Company's agents in Great Britain to obtain on favourable terms, and for fixed periods, all the money that might be required, the Directors, in the early part of the year deemed it prudent in the interest of the shareholders to discontinue the Deposit Branch, which accounts for the absence from the balance sheet of the liability, which under the head of deposits has hitherto appeared in it. The books and accounts have undergone the usual careful scrutiny on the part of the Auditors, whose certificate appears herewith. The Di-

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ists of those sections and of all sections aware

of the profitable use which might be made of

money when judiciously expended, an additional

rectors have pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the various officers of the Company have discharged their respective duties.

respective duties. The following directors go out of office this year by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, viz. :--John L. Blaikie, Eeq., David Buchan, Esq., Edward Bull, Esq., M.D., John Dunlop, Esq, Thomas Lailey, Esq., J. S. Playfair, Esq. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. BLAIKIE,

President.

\$1,954,886 65

Toronto, 17th Jan., 1877.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH DECEMBER, 1876.

Assets.

Loans	\$1,716,224	32
National Bank of Scotland	53,346	
Federal Bank of Canada	41,893	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	49,264	
Property on Toronto-street	40,000	
Cash	1,118	
Interest due and accrued	47,363	
Office furniture	655	00
Debentures	5,020	50

Liabilities.

apital Stock	\$ 407.634	00
Debentures	1,198,292	58
Suspense	4,375	Ĩ4
Sinking Fund	158,130	85
Reserve Fund	50,000	00
Contingent Fund	8,301	20
Dividends unclaimed	2,497	
Dividend No. 31, payable 2nd		
January	22,383	67
Debenture interest reserved, due		•
Ist January	12,272	28
Requisitions	35	80
Profit and Loss	962	

\$1,954,886 65

D. McGBE, Secretary.

Toronto, 10th Jan.. 1877. We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Canada Landed Credit Company, and have found the above balance correct. We have also examined the securities in the Company's Strong Room, and found them in perfect order, as represented in the above statement.

W. B. Phipps, W. Hope,

Auditors.

The PRESIDENT-Gentlemen, it is very pleasing to the Directors to be able to meet the shareholders again with congratulations; and the report which has just been read warrants the Directors in congratulating you and all the shareholders upon the results that have been attained. As you will observe, the report speaks of competition. All who are acquainted with this sort of business in the country are well aware that there are many new companies doing business of the same kind; but notwithstanding you will observe that a large and profitable business has been done by the Canada Landed Company during the past year. There has been an un-usual amount of borrowing for some time, owing to the comparative failure of the crops last harvest. That accounts for the large business to some extent. But in addition to that, it is very pleasing to be assured of the fact, as a further reason for that result, that this Company is regarded with special favour by many borrowers who are acquainted with its mode of operating. In connection with the competition it may not be out of place for me to remark that there is a large field for investment in even the old sections of the country, where but little borrowing is now done by farmers. Were the agricultur-

field for investment would be opened up. Many, unfortunately, are only too well satisfied to go along in the old jog-trot way of their fathers, without making any of those improvements wh.ch a judicious expenditure of money might accomplish. They leave lands undrained which ought to be drained; they cultivate lands in a miserable hap-hazard way which if properly cultivated, would yield crops twice as large as they now do. They are content to go on with a miserable race of cattle, when by having animals well-bred they might be able to make them attain to better weight within a shorter time. They are content to shelter them in buildings that are not worthy of the name, as if animals could possibly thrive when in a great measure exposed to the rigours of winter. If they knew how to spend money judiciously in remedying these things, they would be surprised at the satisfactory results they would thus be able to accomplish. No doubt intelligence in respect to these matters will ultimately prevail, and a demand will arise for a large amount of money by our farmers in even the old and better-settled portions of the country. The figures set forth in the report are interesting. You will observe that the Debenture Commission Account, amounting to \$7,010.80, has been extinguished-that part of the profits of the year has been used in wiping that out altogether. It is perfectly right, perfectly fair that every year should only bear its own share of the expenses incurred in the obtaining of our money. That might, therefore, have stood where it was as an asset ; but taking everything into consideration it has been considered advisable by the Directors to wipe it out, because after all it is a very intangible asset-it is stated in figures and exists in nothing else, and it is putting things on a thoroughly sound basis to dispose of it alto-gether. Then you will observe that \$5,000 has been added to the Contingent Fund, making it \$8,301. It is satisfactory to have such a fund standing there ready to meet any unforeseen emergencies. The less it is touched the better; but there is this about it, that with such a fund we have never to trench upon the reserve fund. \$10,000 has been added to the reserve fund, making it now stand at \$50,000; and it is exceedingly gratifying to see that this has been done and our dividends paid, and all these results reached by the ordinary operations of the Company. There have been no extraordinary operations of any description bringing in large profits. All our profits together have accrued from the ordinary run of the business of the Company. This has been carefully and ear-nestly prosecuted; and, as I believe, the shareholders will admit, with very satisfactory results. You will likewise observe—what it is interesting to notice-that the entire expenses connected with the management of the business amounted to \$11,346, or about two-thirds of one per cent. for the whole thing. This is exceedingly gratifying and satisfactory. Many of you may observe that in the balance sheet, for the first time, we have no deposits. In the past it has oftentimes been a matter coveted by all such companies to have deposits to as large an amount as possible. We have arrived at a different conclusion. We have come to consider deposits as in some respects not desirable-that in some respects and under certain contingencies they might be a source of danger to the Company. If we had a large amount of deposits and a time of uneasiness and panic should arise in the country, then there would be many people wanting to have their deposits, and that might embarrass the Company. We have disposed of our deposits altogether, paid them all off, and now we owe

nothing but upon debentures of the Company for fixed periods of years, and know that there is no danger of a sudden call being made upon us for money in deposit. A paragraph in the report likewise takes notice of the fact that additional stock will be issued. You are aware that at the time of the last annual meeting we had a Bill before the Legislature seekingpower to increase our capital stock, and, at the same time, to increase our borrowing power. We obtained the powers that we asked from the Ontario Legislature, and now we have to ask the shareholders -a resolution will be submitted to that effectto authorise the Directors to issue the stock at such times and on such terms as shall appear to be for the interests of the shareholders. It is, we consider, right and proper that this should be done, so that entire satisfaction may be given to our friends in the Old Country who supply us with all the money we want. We have been able to get all the money that we can profitably use ; and no better security can be obtained than what we offer to the parties who invest in our debentures. And we are determined to give to those parties entire satisfaction; hence this resolution will be moved to-day with reference to the issuing of capital stock. The resolution the issuing of capital stock. The resolution speaks of authorising the Directors to issue all the capital stock; but I may take this opportunity of stating that the Directors will not think of issuing the whole of it at once. They will issue probably the half of it, and in such a way as to serve best the in-terests of the shareholders. You will observe, too that the hocks have been carefully adied too, that the books have been carefully audited. This is of very great consequence. The audit in the past has been not an audit in name, but an audit in fact, careful and thorough. This leads me to say that we have to mourn the loss of a gentleman who had held the position of one of our auditors for many years, the late Mr. Williamson, than whom a more thorough accountant, or one more thoroughly qualified to fill the position with credit to himself and with abundant satisfaction to the shareholders, it would be an exceedingly difficult thing to find. Another name will be submitted to you to-day; the name of a gentleman who did formerly audit for us and resigned, but who applied again to be appointed on the occasion of Mr. Williamson's death. Apart from the auditors, it may not be out of place for me to say that I shall venture to assert that nowhere could more carefully kept books and accounts be found-the work more methodically and more accurately done-than those of this Company; and it is of very great importance for the shareholders' interests that this should always be strictly so. We have, during the year, lost the services at our Board of a gentleman who had very long occupied a seat there. I refer to the retirement of Mr. Alexander. We exceedingly regret that he was led to take a step that was unavoidable under the circumstonces. He is, however, just as much our friend, and just as much interested in the affairs of the Company as he was at any time. It will be gratifying, I am sure, to all you gentlemen present, to the public, to the share-holders, to know that Professor Daniel Wilson has been appointed a Director in Mr. Alexander's room, and now occupies a seat at this Board. He is a gentleman in whom everyone places the most implicit confidence, and in all respects a gentleman entitled to their consider-ation. I do not know that there is anything further that I require to say in connection with moving the adoption of the report. I have great pleasure in moving, "That the report now read be received, approved, and printed for circulation among the shareholders." Before putting the motion I shall be very glad to answer, to the best of my ability, any inquiries any one may have to make.

Mr. John Macdonald-After the exhaustive remarks of the President it is quite unnecessary for me to do anything more than second the adoption of the report, which I have pleasure in doing .- It was carried.

Mr. Alexander moved, "That the Directors be authorized to issue the one million dollars additional capital stock authorized by the Legislature at such times, in such amounts, and on such terms as to them may seem best for the interests of the company." Carried. Mr. Cowan moved, "That the thanks of this

meeting be given to the Chairman and Board of Directors for their valuable services in promoting the interests of the Company, and for their prudent and safe management of its affairs." Carried.

Mr. Playfair moved, "That the shareholders tender their hearty thanks to their British agents, more especially Messrs. Hamilton, Kinnear, and Beatson, W. S., Edinburgh, for the very valuable services they have rendered in advancing the Company's interests."-Carried.

Mr. Lawrence moved, seconded by Mr. Stark, "That W. B. Phipps, Esq. and Wm. Hope, Esq., be appointed auditors for the ensuing year" Carried.

Mr. Patterson moved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, and for his constant attention to the general interests of the Company, and that the sum of \$2,ooo be granted to him for his valuable services during the past year" Carried.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. John L. Blaikie was re-elected President and Mr. John Macdonald, M. P., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 16, 1877. DEAR SIR : Permit me to notice some of your remarks in your paper of the 12th as to "the New Insurance Bill.

You say that its action is made altogether prospective ; and I would suggest that you are hardly right in that : for while it is prospective as regards foreign companies, it is retrospective as regards Canadian companies. Believing, however, as I do, that contracts for life assurances already made, under the full sanction of the law and of an official Government licence, should not be interfered with by subsequent legislation, I am glad the Bill does foreign companies justice in that respect, although I regret the invidious distinction it makes against Canadian companies.

As regards Section 7, by which you think greater protection will be allowed to policyholders in foreign companies than in home, although that may appear so in theory, I believe it will in practice be found to have quite the contrary effect. By the section referred to foreign companies will for assurances after 1878 require to place assets for their requisite Reserve in the hands of trustees in Canada, and these trustees may deal with or dispose of these assets, so long as they do not fall below the Reserve. Whenever they do fall below that, and for sixty days, the license of the company will be withdrawn. The law as to Canadian companies is to be precisely the same in all but the single difference that the assets, in place of being in trustees' hands, are to be held by the companies as they have hitherto been, and as their charters provide, precisely as in any bank or other institution ; and where, as their assets are exclusively in Canada, they are at all times accessible to the law and to any legal claim, and in that respect altogether different from the assets of foreign companies, which are of course in a foreign country and only to be reached by legal proceedings there. The trustees of for-

eign companies being without any personal liability or responsibility, and without any means of knowing whether the assets they hold are or are not below the required Reserve, are less likely to be desirable and safe custodians than the directors and officers of the Canadian companies, who are personally liable and responsible for the solvency and safety of their company, and who, unlike the trustees, have the requisite means and opportunity of at all times knowing the position of their companies, and whether or not the assets they hold are sufficient to cover the Reserve necessary for their risks.

I observe your remarks as to other points and effects of the proposed Bill, but I do not at present trouble you as to them.

I remain, Yours obediently, A. G. RAMSAY, Man. Dir. Canada Life Ass. Co.

fnsurance.

FIRE RECORD .- The record of the Toronto Fire Brigade for 1876 shows that they were called out one hundred times, representing 72 hres and 28 false alarms. The property destroyed aggregates \$165,758, which was insured for \$244,000.

Montreal, 15.—A fire occurred in the ware-house of Lewis S. Black & Thom, which however was soon got under. The damage was slight and covered by insurance.

Hamilton, 10.-A stable on Hunter St. owned by Alex. Smith was burned almost to the ground. Insured.

Belleville, 8.—A frame dwelling on Station St. destroyed by fire, tenants saved their effects. Loss on building \$300, not insured. Parkhill, 8.—The Tecumseh house was de-

stroyed by fire. Loss \$3000. Insured for \$1,500.

Fraserville 4.- The dwelling of Mr. Lackey was burned with contents, including \$400 cash. No insurance.

Campobello, N. B. 5.—A house occupied and owned by Mr. Searles was burned, including several hundred dollars in money.

Montreal, 11.- A house on Juror's Street owned by Charles Boise was damaged to extent of \$700 by fire.

Montreal, 13.—The shop of F. Jean, a fur dresser in St. Jean Baptiste Village took fire, and \$200 damage was done to the stock, but very little to the house.

Kingston, 11.— The house, property of J. Birmingham, Pittsburg township, was burued Loss \$1.500.

Quebec, 15.—The mining machinery &c. of the Gilbert & Chaudiere Gold Mining Co. east of here has been destroyed by fire.

Orono, 12th .- The dwellings of Jas. Reid, W. Fielding, and Rev. Mr. Ebbott, were destroyed by fire. Partially insured.

Lindsay, 12th .- The frame dwelling of Wm. Morrison was burned, stables and most of furniture saved. Loss, \$1,500; insured for \$1,000.

The stable of J. Caren was burned last Sunday, and a horse and other contents lost.

Hamilton, 12th .- A fire broke out in and destroyed the rear portion of Wm. Goodwin and Thos. Stephen's dwelling, 55 Gore street. The house and furniture were a good deal damaged by fire and water.

Stratford, 5th.—The carriage shop of Ardw. Thomson was burned to the ground. Loss \$750 on building, owned by D. McDonald, not insured. Mr. Thomson had a policy in the Northern for \$1,000, which covers all his loss.

Orangeville, 14.—A fire broke out in the brick millinery shop of Mrs. Carroll, but was confined to that shop, and the damage is but slight and covered by insurance.

Kingston, 17th .--- A fire broke out in Martin's Block, Princess street, and destroyed it. Rees Bros., confectioners, Foot, baker, and J. Mit-chell, fancy store, were losers, but particulars are not yet known. The loss on building is \$6,000, partly insured.

Amherstburgh, 14.—The frame dwelling of Vm. McGuire was destroyed by fire. Loss \$800; no insurance.

Washago, 15.-A dwelling, owned by Abial Marshall, and occupied by Dickson and Johnson, was consumed by fire. Loss \$400; not insured.

Toronto, 15.-Foster's grocery on the corner of Simcoe and Queen streets, took fire and the place was gutted ; loss \$400.

Montreal, 14 .- A hay loft on Napoleon St. took fire, and the gale blowing caused the roofs of one wood and three brick houses near by to ignite. Loss on the wooden house and stable \$800, to the Papineau property \$1000. John Dempsey's brick cased building 56 Dorchester St. was gutted by fire on the same day.

During 1876 there were 33 fires in Halifax, none of them large; 25 of them were extinguished by the fire department. Fires originated in 16 occupied dwellings, 3 unoccupied houses, 1 shoe store, 2 bar rooms, 1 tobacco factory, 1 office, 1 shoemaker's shop, 6 barns, 1 ash bin, I by explosion of steam boiler. 2 dwellings and 4 barns were totally destroyed, 5 dwellings were badly damaged, and the remainder were trifling fires.

St. Catharines, 12th.-The buildings, mostly wooden, of the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, took fire this morning. The main factory buildings could not be saved, but the store-rooms, office, and some dwellings, together with a \$1,000 worth of goods, were prevented from burning. The whole loss will approximate \$100,000. The Quebec Bank, which held the property for advances to Tuttle, Date & Co., had insurances as follows on buildings and machinery : National, \$5,000 ; Western, \$7,000 ; Lancashire, \$3,000 ; Citizens, \$3,000 ; total, \$18,000.

Napanee, 14.---A fire broke out in the Grange Block on roof of Richardsons Photograph gallery. It was subdued in an hour and a half Fred. Richardson is insured in Citizens for \$800 W. Hanson, goods removed, insured ; Dr. Cle-ments, dentist, fully insured; F. W. Smith, jeweller, insured for \$1000 in Scottish Imperial \$1,500 in Liverpool & Globe ; Coxall & Paisley Grocers, insured in Queen and North British for \$5000; H. R. Spencer, Tailor, loss heavy but covered by insurance \$3000 in Northern, \$2000 in Scottish Imperial, \$1000 in Queen; McRossie & Downey, Boots and Shoes, insured for \$2000 in Com. Union. Buildings damaged to amount of \$2000, insured for \$3,500 in Hand in-Hand, and \$3000 in Royal.

-Mr. George Fuller, 'a veteran theatre manager, but now living in New York city, said recently: "A fire once under headway in a theatre has never been extinguished. Fifteen minutes is the very longest time required to consume everything but the walls. I believe that I have been in every theatre in the United States, with the exception of some eight or ten, and business relations with the different managers have taken me to every stage of these various theatres. I am very certain of the cor-rectness of the statment that there is not one safe theatre in the country—not one from which a house full of people could escape in case of fire. Some immediate legislation on the construction of theatres is required, and a law should be passed that no theatre or music hall should in future be constructed unless the building should be made absolutely fire-proof. There is no necessity for one particle of wood, even of the size of a tooth-pick, entering into the construction of a theatre."

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STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

	40	'clock	, Jan.	17, 18	676.
STOCKS.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transact'ns in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Montreal Ontario Consolidated	1823	183 102	401 28 663	182 102‡	182 102
Peoples Molsons	94 53	941 931	50	94 92 110	941 931 112
Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants	175 331 891	176 341 90	173 224 40 0	1751 34 891	176 34 89
Commerce Metropolitan Maritime	120	121	936	121 48	121 ±
Exchange Hamilton Union		••••••	2	93 1	95
Montreal Tel. Dominion Telegraph Gas	119 1 158	122		121	92
City Pass. R. C. Insurance Sterling Exchange	92	941		1372 921 108	144 93 1
Gold	100	106		100	

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Jan. 15.

No new wells have been struck of any calibre, but many old ones have been resuscitated with various success. The production is about the same; the drain on the old tanked oil still convance, the data of the off that in less that con-year Canada will have to look entirely to her daily production. This will materially interfere with the export trade, and throw a large num-ber of refineries idle. The London Oil Associ-ation is still "Boss" of the position, and there appears nothing at present in the way of its carrying out its term, namely, September next, unless our legislators plan something to curtail its power. The price of refined oil is not likely to fluctuate much, the New York market being its guide.

The shipments from here, January 4th to 12th, were : Crude, 8297 brls. ; Distillate, 3450 brls. ; Refined, 452. Market prices are as follows: London, Canada, Refined 35 cents. per gallon; London, England, Refined 18½ pence per gallon; Antwerp, (Pale American), 50½ francs; Petrolia Crude, from \$2.50 to 3.00 per brl.; New York, Refined, 27 cents per gallon. Business brisk here in all branches, and a number of new wells are going down.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE.—The abrual meeting of this association was held on the 11th inst. The committee of man-agment submitted a lengthy report, from which we make some extracts. Whilst remarking that the quantity of wheat handled in 1876 was less than last year in common with 1870 was less than last year in common with other ports, yet the general trade in grain was much greater than in the two preceding years The receipts of all kinds of grain in 1876 amounted to 14,237,055 bushels, and the ship-ments to 13,518,097 bushels,—or an aggregate of 27,755,152 bushels, against 22,322,461 bushels in 1875, and 24,237,143 bushels in 1874. The gain in 1876 over 1875 was thus 24,34 per cent., while it was 14,51 per cent over 1874. The quantity of flour inspected in Montreal, in 1876, was 451,529 barrels, against 440,877 in 1875; 499,486 in 1874, and 651,837 in 1861. * * The shipments of Bûtter during

the past year were largely in excess of those in 1875, while the quantity of cheese exported was considerably less. * * * * The manufacture of Timber this winter promises to be larger

in a great measure prevent a heavy production flooding the market. Like nearly all business of the present day a spirit of speculation has crept into our hitherto conservative trade, fostered by an unhealthy desire on the part of many shippers and Lumbermen, to do a larger business than called for by the demand; time and loss will cure such a course.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic receipts for week from 1st to 7th January, 1877, in comparison with same period last year. Passengers, \$1,036.78; freight, \$997,65; mails and express, \$240,08; total, \$2274,51. Same week last year, 2872,35; decrease \$597.84.

-On the evening of New year's day some one set fire, says a local paper, to some frame buildings in Millbrook, one of which was a butcher shop. The buildings were shortly in ashes for the sufficient reason that no Engine or fire organization or water works exist in Millbrook notwithstanding the way in which that place was scourged by fire last year, and the mass meetings and orations since made on the need of protective measures.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16 1877.

The wholesale trade does not yet give any signs of revival, and in very few of our staple markets is there much show of firmness. So many recent failures have again caused a good deal of uneasiness in business circles, and a want of confidence exists which seems to paralyze anything like a speculative demand.

In leather the feeling for the moment, is weaker, but quotations are not sen-sibly altered. Boots and shoes for the spring trade are dearer than meets the views of buyers and as yet little business has been done. In Groceries very little has been sold beyond the supply of local wants. Flour continues to advance but in this business also the high prices have confined trade to the supply of local wants. Grain in the absence of transactions is nominal. We give this week under the respective paragraphs, the stocks of flour and the different kinds of grain in store on the morning of the 15th inst. to which we call attention.

Weather during the week has been cold the temperature varying from zero to 15 and 20° below. Farmers are looking anxiously for the January thaw as water is getting very scarce. ASHES .- Pots .- Since this day week the market has shown signs of weakness, and although our last closing quotations were obtained for a day or two after that date, it was with some difficulty that buyers were induced to pay the price. Since then prices have receded and price. Since then prices nave receasing and firsts close at \$4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.45, outside quotations being for extra tares; seconds \$3.50; thirds \$2.50. In *Pearls* there has been nothing doing; the nominal price for firsts is \$6.00, but in the present state of the market rather less would have to be accepted. The stocks at present in store are Pots 2760 brls. ; Pearls 826 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The market continues firm, and, owing to the increased value in leather, is likely to continue so; buyers are very unwilling to pay the advanced prices and are in consequence buying sparingly, but as there is no chance of manufacturers lowering prices, buyers will have to submit and an active business is

to 3.50; do. split brogans \$1.10 to 1.20; do. kip do., \$1.30 to 1.40; do. buff Con-gress, \$1.50 to 2; do. brogans and Oxford gress, \$1.50 to 2; do. brogans and Oxion ties, \$1.40 to 2.25; do. prunella Congress, \$1.20 to 1.75; women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, \$1.20 to 1.75; do. prunella Bals, \$0.75 to 1.75; do. Congress, 6oc. to \$1.75; do. do. buskins, 50 to 90c.; do kid slippers, 80c. to \$1.50; misses pebbledand buff Bals, \$1 to 1.20; do. prunella do. 70c \$1.25; do. do. Congress, 60c. to \$1.00; child's do pebbled and buff Bals, 55 to 75c.; do. enamelled do., 55c. to 65c.; do.

infants' cacks, 25c. to 50c. CATTLE—The arrivals of cattle yesterday were heavy and salesmen found rather more difficulty in making sales. First class cattle sold from \$5.00 to 5.20; second and third class from \$4.00 to 4.75 per 100 the live weight. Dressed Hogs. are plentiful, with steady demand at \$7.45 to 7.55.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Beyond small sales to meet immediate requirements there is nothing doing in this line of trade. And it is not expected that much improvement will take place for sometime. Our quotations shows no change for sometime. Our quotations shows no change of any consequence we quote. Bi Carb \$3.50 to 4.00; Sal Soda firmat \$1.40 to 1.45; Caustic Soda \$3.25 to 0.00; Soda Ash 2 to 0c; Copperas 11c; Alum 2 to 21c; Epsom Salts 2c; Salt-petre \$8.00 to 8.50; Brimstone \$2.50 to 2.75; Culture 2 co Blackhard Baradar 3 to 0. Black Sulphur \$3.50; Bleaching Powder 13 to 2; Blue Vitriol firm at 64 to 74c; Cream Tartar ground 29 to 30c; Cream Tartar Crystals 26c; Borax 14 to 16c Madder o to 12c.

DRY GOODS .- Spring Goods are arriving freely now by every steamer, but the spring trade has hardly begun yet. Travellers who are out do not appear to be doing much yet, but report prospects good for trade about the end of the month when the stocks of goods will be better assorted than they are at present. The clothing trade has been moderately active during the week.

FISH.—Stocks of Green Cod and Labrador Herrings are pretty full but there is very little demand at present and the market closes very very quiet at our quotations. Dry Cod \$5.25 to 5.50; Green Cod \$5.50 to 6.50; Labrador Herrings \$6.00; Salmon \$12, \$11 and \$10 for Nos. 1. 2. & 3 respectively Mackrerel none in the market.

FURS AND SKINS .- We have no change to make in our quotations this week ; every transaction taking place being within our range, without any indication of an advance. We quote Beaver \$1.75 to 2.00. Bear large \$8.00 to 10.00; Beaver \$1.75 to 2.00. Bear large \$8.00 to 10.00; ditto small \$4.00 to 7.00; Fisher \$6.00 to 8.00; Silver Fox \$25.00 to 60.00; Cross Fox \$2.00 to 5.00 Red Fox \$1.25 to 1.50; Lynx \$1.50 to 1.75; Martin dark Lab \$5.00 to 7.00; ditto pale \$1.25 to 1.00; Mink dark prime \$1.50 to 2.00 Otter fine dark \$6.00 to 8.00; Fall Muskrat 12 to 15c.; Raccoon 25 to 60c; Skunk 20 to 40C. 20 to 40C.

FLOUR.-The stocks of flour in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. were 52,782 barrels, against 53,004 brls. on the 1st inst., and 55,485 brls. on the 15th Jan., 1876. Receipts during the past week were 4,398 brls.; total receipts from 1st Jan. to date were 4,598 brls., showing a decrease of 4,412 brls. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1876. The present high price of flour has put a complete stop to any speculative de-mand, and business during the week has been confined to the supply of pressing local wants. The market has ruled very firm, but quite inactive; to-day the firmness continues, holders asking a further advance, but sales were few. Superior Extra \$6.90 to 7.00; Extra, \$6.50 to than last, experience of the past few years will now looked for; we continue to quote: Mens' to 6.05; Superfine, \$5.85 to 5.90; Strong Bakers guide our Lumbermen and their advancers, and kip boots, \$2.75 to 3; do. calf do., \$3.25 Flour, \$6.25 to 6.50; Fine, \$4.90 to 5.10; 0.00; Fancy \$6.30 to 6.35; Spring Extra \$6.00

4.20; Oatmeal, 5.35 to \$5.50; Cornmeal, \$2.75 to 3.00.

GRAIN. -Wheat-The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. were 83,874 bushels, against 83,874 bush. on the 1st instant, and 276,379 bushels on the 1st instant, and 276,379 bushels on the 1sth of January, 1876. Market in the absence of transactions is quite nominal. Maize stock at present in store 21,205 bushels an occasional small sale reported at 621c; Peas Stock in store 11,804 bushels, market value · 86 to 87c, sales of car loads within our range. Oats Stock in store 30,409 bushels; market nominal at 37 to 38c; Barley stock in store 13,157 bush. market is nominal at 55 to 6oc. GROCERIES.—Teas.—The tea market this

week has been very dull, and it is difficult to place even small lots at prices that will pay importers. The market is actually lower than New York, under these circumstances holders are not disposed to press sales, and beyond the supply of pressing wants of retail dealers there has been nothing doing. Coffee has been in rather better demand, and although in sympathy with New York it is firmer than last week, we cannot say it is quotably higher, we have not heard of any sales at the advanced price asked by holders. We quote Maracaibo 221 to 25c; Java 29 to 32c; very little of any other kind in this market. Sugar.-There has been a better enquiry for sugar this week but without leading to much business. Yellows have been in most demand and some sales reported at 9¹/₂ to 10c; whites are slightly firmer but not in much demand; holders are asking for American granulated II to II1; and for dry crushed II1; Raws are very quiet, we quote Cuba 82 to g1 and Barbadoes g1 to ioc Molasses are in small demand but as stocks are light, holders are firm. Barbadoes 48 to 50c; Sugarhouse 28 to 33c. *Rice.*—The market for this article is easier and fair sales have been made from \$4.121 to 4.50. Spices are in limited demand and quotations show no change since the date of our last report. Fruit .- There has been very little business doing during the week and prices remain much as last quoted, stocks of all kinds are fully equal to the demand; we quote Layer Raisins \$1.50 to 1.60; Valencias 7 quote Layer Raisins with to 100; valencias 7to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c; Sultanas 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; Currants film at 6 to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c; Figs in mats $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; ditto in boxes 8 to 12c; Prunes 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; Walnuts 5 to 8c; Filberts 8 to 9c; Almonds 14 to 15c.

HIDES AND PELTS.—The present high price of hides is interfering with business. Our market is now relatively higher than Boston, where they are asking the same price in Am. cy. as we do here in gold. Tanners in the Province of Quebec are very unwilling buy any quantity at our present prices. We still, however; quote No. I Hides \$8.00; No. 2 ditto \$7.00; No. 3 ditto \$6.00.

HARDWARE .- Since last report business has undergone no change for the better. Quotations are the same, with the exception of Cut Nails, which the manufacturers have raised ten cents per keg all round. We quote : Pig Iron .--Eglinton and Clyde \$19.50 to 20.00; American \$21.00 to 22.00 ; Summerlee and Calder \$20.75 to 21.25; Langloan and Gartsherrie \$22.00 to 22.50; Hematite \$26.00 to 27.00. Bar, per 100 Ibs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.00 to 2.05; best do., \$2.20 to 2.30, Swedes and Norway \$4.75 to 5.00; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.00 to 6.50. Canada Plates per box, Glamorgan and Budd, \$3.60 to 3.75; Garth and Penn \$3.75 to Budd, \$3.00 to 3.75; Garin and Fenn \$3.75 to 4.00; Arrow \$4.00 to 4.15; Hatton \$3.50 to 3.60 *Tin Plates* per box, good brands—Charcoal IC, \$7.00 to 7.25; ditto, IX, \$9.00 to 9.25; ditto DC, \$6 to 6.25 Coke IC, \$6.00 to 6.25; *Tinned sheets* Charcoal best No. 23, 121 to 13c.; Galvanized sheets best brands No 28, 81 to 9c per lb. Hoops and Bands \$2.60 to 2.75; Sheets best brands, \$2.90 to 3.15; Boiler Plates ordinary brands \$2.75 to 3.00; do best brands \$3.25 to 3.50; Russian

Middlings \$4.50 to 4.70; Pollards, \$4.00 to Sheet Iron 12 to 13C; Cut Nails, 2 d Lath, \$4.60; ditto, 21 d to 4; shingle \$3.80; do., 5d to 10d, \$3.30; do. 12d & larger 3.00; 100 keg lots 5 per cent. discount. Cut nails patent Chisel pointed 25c extra. Pressed Spikes \$4.00 to 42.5; Shot Canadian \$7.00 to 7.25. Lead-Pig, per 100 lbs \$5.75 to 6.25 ; do. sheets 6.co to \$6.50 ; ditto. Bar, \$6.00 to 6.50; Steel cast, 13 to 14c ; Spring \$4.25 to 4.50; Tire ditto, \$3.75 to 4.00. Ingot Tin 20 to 21c; Ingot Copper, 214 to 22c; Hore Shoes \$4.50 to 5.00; Proved Coil Chain, § in., \$5.50 to 6.00 ; Anchors 7 to 8c ; Anvils 10 to 12c. Iron wire \$2.30 to 2.40.

LEATHER.-This week's business has been small, as was to be expected from the fact that considerable purchases had been made in December in anticipation of higher prices after the New Year. Receipts have been only moderate. and prices are firm for most descriptions of stock. We quote : Hemlock Spanish sole No. I B. A. 25 to 26c; do. No. 2, 23 to 24c; No. 1 Orinoco 24 to 26c; No. 2 ditto 22 to 23c; Zanzibar Spanish sole No. 1 23 to 24c; do. No. 2 19 to 21c; Buffalo sole No. 1, 22 to 23; do. No. 2, 20 to 21c; Hemlock slaughter 25 to 26c, waxed upper light and medium 35 to 38c; do. heavy 33 to 36c; grained upper 35 to 36c; splits large 26 to 31c; do. small 16 to 22c; calfskins 27 to 36 lbs, 55 to 70c; do 18 to 26 lbs 50 to 65c; sheepskin linings 20 to 35c; harness 23 to 28c; buffed cow 14 to 17c per ft.; enamelled cow 17 to 19c; patent cow 17 to 18c; pebbled cow 14c to 17c; rough leather 24 to 27c.

LIQUORS-Are firm, but not in any speculative demand. We quote Brandy best brands at from \$2.00 to 2.80 in wood; cases \$6.00 to 10.50. Hollands \$1.60 to 1.75; Green cases \$4.00 to 4.25; Red cases \$7.50 to 7.80. Jamaica Rum \$2.20 to 2.50 in wood. Spirits 57c in bond for Imp. gal. Rye Whiskey 36c in bond per Imp. gal.

OILS .- The market for Fish Oils has been dull, with very little enquiry. Stocks of most kinds are light. We quote Cod oil 62¹/₂ to 65c; Seal oil pale 621c; ditto straw 571c; ditto steam refined 65c; Olive goc to \$1.10; Linseed raw 6oc; ditto boiled 64c; Petroleum is in good demand and commands high rates; for car lots 38 to 39c; small lots and single barrels 40 to 41C.

PROVISIONS .- Butter .- Receipts during the week 547 kegs; shipments none; at present the only demand is for lots for the local trade. Nothing doing in shipping parcels. We quote, Store packed Western 15 to 190; Dairy Western 20 to 21c; Brockville and Morrisburg 22 to 24c; Eastern Townships butter 23 to 24c. Cheese .-The business in this article is also confined to local wants at 121 to 131c. Pork .- The market is firm but quiet , mess pork \$20.50 to 21.00; thin mess \$19.00 to 20.00. Lard.—Receipts are light, sales from 12 to 12¹/₂c. Tallow 8¹/₂c for rendered in brls.

SALT .- This article is dull and neglected and quotations almost nominal, Coarse 60. to 62¹/₂; Factory filled \$1.10.

Wool.-This market remains much the same as during the previous week hardly any business done on which to base quotations. Merchants still quote, Super 28 to 30c; unassorted 26 to 28c; but as we said last week a reasonable offer from responsible parties would be accepted for a round lot.

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, Jan. 18, 1877.

The week has been a quiet one. Bank stocks are unchanged for the most part, and there have not been many transactions. Debentures continue firm; insurance and loan co. stocks steady, with a hardening tendency. Gold closed in New York yesterday at 1065. United States bonds were in strong demand in that market.

Breadstuffs show firmness. The American markets have advanced for both grain and flour, and the New York Bulletin of Monday states that offerings were comparatively limited, and holders were decidedly strong and confident in their views, generally claiming a further advance of 10 to 25c. per barrel, and showing little desire to realize at even the higher asking figures. The upward movement in wheat and firmer range of gold favored sellers. The demand was fairly active, in good part for export, and on this account running largely on winter wheat extras for the West Indies.

In other lines there is nothing especially deserving note. Hides and leather dealers here were somewhat shaken in their views of further advance a few days ago and weakened somewhat, but prices were unchanged, and the firm feeling appears to be restored. The Shoe and Leather Reporter has the following on exports:

As to the continuance of a foreign demand for our leather, we have only to say that the causes which have made higher prices here have likewise advanced the cost of leather abroad, and the difference between the quotations of American leather and those kinds of European and Continental tannages with which it comes into competition are so slight as to make it inevitable that our goods will sell there quite as readily in the future as in the past.

CATTLE .- Beeves .- The market to-day was tolerably active, six car loads were bought for city use, and six more for shipment to Montreal the prices paid averaging \$5., \$4 and \$3, for Nos. I, 2 and 3 cattle, respectively; the quality was generally good, and showed some care in feeding. Sheep are more scarce; those which offer are rather poor, the demand nevertheless is good, as many have been shipped to Buffalo, where prices are tempting; \$5.00 to 6.00 is being paid here for good. Lambs are in moderate supply, \$5.00 is paid for picked ones, and \$4.00 in droves. Hogs are selling at \$6.50 to 7.50 deadweight, the very plumpest bringing outside figures. The impression is that prices must harden, as all kinds of meat must grow scarcer.

FLOUR AND MEAL .-- Flour.-Stocks in store 8,108 bbls., against 8,840 bbls. last week, and 9,517 bbls. corresponding week last year. The market is firm and has continued so all week, with a good demand at advancing figures. From the fact that less grain as well as less four is coming forward, it is inferred that farm-ers as well as others have become seized with the desire to hold for "war" prices, a course not likely to do any good. A fair quantity of flour bas cheared have a Superior of flour has changed hands here. Superior extra has sold at \$6.60, but some holders ask \$6.70, without response so far; Extra, we quote \$6.10 to 6.20 with sales at inside figure only; Fancy \$5.80; Spring wheat extra is in active demand, and sales have been made at \$5.50 and upwards on private terms. Oatmeal .--- There is not much changing hands; car lots, we quote, \$5.00, and smaller lots \$5.25. Cornmeal.-But little in market and no transactions, except triffing lots for local use.

GRAIN.-Breadstuffs are firm, there seems to be a desire among producers as well as dealers to hold for higher figures when the East gets at war. There has been a fair amount of activity in the market at advanced prices. Wheat fall stocks in store 52.277 bush., against 43958 bush., last week and 152,497 bush., on corresponding date last year. No I we quote 1.40 but more is offering, the scarcity of this grade is quite marked, occasioned by the general failure of the crop. No 2 although held by some at 1.37 does

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not sell at over 1.35 while for No 3 1.23 is offered holders asking as high as 1.27. Spring wheat, stocks in store 162.850 bush., against 159.168 bush, last week, and 203,458 bush, corresponding date last year; the movement is slow, some sales are announced at 1.26, holders want 1.27. Oats, stocks in store 14579 bush., against 15,364 bush., last week and 5040 bush., on like date last year. This grain is scarce, and wanted at 45 c. Barley, stocks in store 403,294 bush., against 411.794 bush., last week and 97,392 bush same date last year. The stock, as may be seen has not greatly diminished, No I has sold at 80 c, No2 is dull and heavy, and has sold as low as 63c on the track, but is now held at 65 to 68c. Peas, stocks in store 44796 bush.,

market firm & price nominal at 74 to 76. HIDES AND SKINS.—The feeling for a day or two was weaker, and even to day prices are hardly so firm. There is a fair movement in the line the American demand has about even this line, the American demand has about ceased, but home tanners have been taking what is offered, the present figure paid is 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}c$ for No 1 green, and 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 2. Cured and inspected fetch our outside figures. Sheepskins are without change, all prices are being paid, and our quotations cover the market prices, but the highest rate is only paid for 1st. class, long wooled skins. There is no great number offering.

LEATHER.-Sole.-The feeling here is firm, there is not much slaughter sole in the market, and it is held at fully our quotations. Spanish appears to be weaker in Montreal, but most jobbers here are stiff in their ideas, and some sales made indicate anything but a decline. There are no large quantities changing hands, the movement is in small lots. In *Uppers* the feel-ing is decided. *Splits.*—We hear of a large sale at 281c, other lines are as quoted. Materials are steady, large lots of either could be had at less than our figures. Oil is somewhat easier, say 65 to 70c for Cod, and 50c for Straits.

PROVISIONS.—Business is rather duller than last week instead of improved, In Pork there is somewhat of a reactionary movement in Chicago, which has not yet greatly affected prices; but the market broke last week, and the downward movement is still, in the opinion of some, impending and a decided break is confidently looked for in February by some who have studied the question. Butter-Choice is quite scarce here, and by reason of this, secondary qualities are beginning to be in demand. Ordi-nary may be quoted at 16 to 20c. Choice brings 21c, and a very fine lot, which however is a rarity, would find buyers at 22c. Cheese is firmer, and in fair demand; we advance prices to II to 13c, and a half cent more for choicest. Mess Pork is easier, although there is no quotable change towards lowering. Cumberland has moved in small lots within our figures. Smoked Hams are steady at our figures; shoulders at 8 to gc; Rolls 121 to 13c. Lard-There is a good demand, and it goes into consumers' hands steadily; it is likely therefore to become scarce later in the season. Tallow is considerably weaker. There is a large quantity offering and the prices now are from 6³/₂ to 7⁴/₂c. Wool.—The market is firm, although just

now very quiet. At present the price is unchanged, and no transactions of moment; but an advance is hopefully looked for. We quote meantime as before, 25 to 30c for pulled, and a2c for fleece.

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INOTICE Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, by the London and Ontario Investment Company (limited), for an act to amend the act passed is the 30th year of Her Majesty's reign. cas, 6z, inituiled "An Act to Incorpo-rate the London and Ontario Investment Company (limited), and particularly to amend the fifth section of the said act by striking out the last clause thereof and enacting in lieu thereof that the total amount of sums to be borrowed, as mentioned in the said section, shall never exceed the amount of the capital subscribed, and upon which twenty per cent. has been paid ur, and to amend the said act by striking out the words 'not ex-ceeding eight per centum per annum,' and to authorize the asid company to make loans upon the security of stocks of banks, incorporated companes and municipal corporations, and to grant to the said company such other powers as may be granted to other similar com-panies at the said secsion;'' and to amend the said act in other respects, and for other purposes. Dated at Toronto this 30th day of November, 1876.

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WALKER & LABELLE, MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED	TORONTO PRICES CURRENTJAN. 18, 1877.						
BALL, BUTTON, SQUARE, / POWDER,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates	
and LIQUID	Boots and Shoes: Mens' Calf Boots	₿ C, ₿ C. 3 00/₫4 25	Hardware—continued. Copper: Pig	\$ C. \$ C. 0 21 0 22	Oils-continued. Olive, common, & gall.	\$. c. \$	
WASHING BLUES, &c.	"Kin Boots	0 20 2 25	Sheet Cut Nails :	0 28 0 30	" salad salad, in bottles.	1 90 2 30	
486 & 488 St. Paul St.,	" Stogas boots, No. I " No. 2 " Knee Boots	2 00 2 40 3 80 4 45	12 dy.to 7in.p.kg.100 lbs. 5 dy. to 10 dy	2 90 0 00	qt., per case		
P.O. Box No. 1859. MONTREAL.	" Cong. gaiters & Bal Boys' Kip boots	1 60 2 60	21 dy. to 4 dy	3 70 3 80	Seal, pale Spirits Turpentine	0 64 0 66	
ST Orders solicited from the Wholesale Druggists and	" Stoga Boots " Gaiters & Bals	140 200	2 dy. Galvanized Iron : Best, No. 22		Whale, refined Paints, &c.		
Grocers. Prices on application.	Youths' Stogas	120 160	Beat No. 24	0 08 0 09	Oil, 🍄 25 158	2 35 2 40	
Over 200 Wheels in actual use.	Womens' Bals & Gat, peg " M.S. Batts	1 50 2 CO 0 90 1 30	" 28 Horse Nails :	0 081 0 091	" 2	185 100	
BARBER'S	Misses' Bals "Batts		Guest's or Griffin's as- sorted sizes	0 00 0 00	White Lead. dry	0 07 0 08	
	Childs' Bals "Batts	0 70 0 90 0 55 0 75	E. T. or W. assd. sizes Patent Hammered do	019 020	Red Lead. Venetian Red, English.	0 024 0 00	
Improved Canadian Turbine.	" Turned Cack p.doz	4 50 4 80	Iron (at 6 months): Pig-Gartsherrie, No. 1		Whiting	0 022 0 03 0 85 I 00	
• <u> </u>	Drugs. Aloes Cape		Summeriee	22 00 23 00	Petroleum. (Refined, & gallon.) Delivered at London, Ont		
It is an established fact that this Wheel gives at least 25 PER CENT. MORE POWER for the water used	A.um	0 13 0 15	Eglinton No. 1	0 00 0 00	I NO. I SCATE	0 43 0 00	
than the Leffell, Samson, or other Turbines in use. The makers will guarantee this or no sale.	Castor Oil Caustic Soda	0 03 0 04	W. W. & Co American	0 00 22 50	No rabel	046 0 co	
Send for circulars to BARBER & HARRIS,	Cream Tartar Epsom Salts	0 02 0 03	Bar \ 100 lb Refined-Amer.,	2 25 2 35	5 brls " single brls,	0 47 0 00	
MEAFORD, ONT	Extract Logwood Indigo, Madras	0 75 85	Hoops-Coopers "Band	2 60 2 75	Benzine	0 00 0 42	
BANK OF MONTREAL.	Madder Opium	010013 760775	Canada Plates M.L.S.	3 00 4 00 4 00 4 00	Flour (per brl.): f.o.c Superior extra	6 60 6 70	
DANA OF MUNINEAL.	Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide	0 16 0 20 2 65 2 90	Arrow	3 90 4 00	LITTA	0 IO 6 20	
The Bank of Montreal is prepared to issue	Quinine Soda Ash	3 45 2 50	Lead (at 4 months): Bar ₩ 100 lbs	0 064 0 C64	Fancy	5 75 5 80 5 50 0 co	
CIRCULAR NOTES	Soda Bicarb, per keg Tartaric Acid	4 00 4 25 0 45 0 45 0 48	Sheet	0 06 0 062	Vaimeal	500 5 28	
AND	Groceries.		Iron Wire (4 months):	2 20 2 40	Grain : f.o.b.		
LETTERS OF CREDIT,	Coffees : Java, W ID Singapore	0 27 0 29 0 25 0 27	" 9, " ······	2 50 2 70 2 90 3 00	Fall Wheat, No. 1 No. 2	1 33 I 35	
FOR TRAVELLERS,	Ceylon Rio	0 00 0 00 0 21 2 3	" 16, " Powder :	3 00 3 50	Spring Wheat, No. 1	I 23 I 28 I 26 I 27	
Available in all Parts of the World.	Mocha Fish: Herrings,Lab	0 35 0 00 6 75 7 00	Blasting Canada	3 50 0 00 4 25 4 75	Oats	0 45 0 00	
	" Canso " round	0 00 0 00	FFF "	5 00 5 25 3 50 3 75	Darley, No. I	078 080	
Canada Screw Comp'y,	" scaled Mackerel, bris.	0 30 0 35 9 00 10 00	FF "loose. FFF "	500 000	Provisions	0 74 0 76	
DUNDAS, ONT,	White Fish	3 50 3 75 3 00 3 25	Pressed Spikes(4 months):	5 25 0 00 4 50 6 00	Button abains ab th	0 20 0 22	
Are making GIMLET POINTED SCREWS, BOLTS, RIVETS,	D-Cod 34 Oibe	3 00 3 25 15 50 16 00 5 50 5 75	Extra " Tin Plate (4 months:)	6 00 7 00	ordinary Cheese Pork, mess, Bacon, long clear "Cumberland cut "smoked	0 10 0 20	
&C., with improved machinery furnished by AMERICAN	Fruit: Raising Laver.'76	I 60 I 80 I 20 I 40	IC Coke	6 30 6 50 0 c0 7 25	Bacon, long clear.	0 10 0 10	
SCREW CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Quality and finish warranted equal to any made in	" Sultanas	0 10 0 10g 0 00 0 00	IX "	0 00 9 25	" smoked Hams, smoked Lard	0 10 0 11	
England or United States.	"New do	0 072 0 072		0 00 7 00	Lard	0 12 0 13	
AS Urders solicited.	" old	0 05 \$ 0 05 \$	Green, No. 1	0 07 0 07	Hops	0 19 0 22	
C. THURSTON, Manager & Vice-President,	" Golden " Ext. Golden	0 50 0 55	Cured and inspected	0 081 0 081	Tailow rendered Salt, etc.	0 002 0 07	
Js. WALKER & CO., Montreal	" Amber	0 62 0 70 4 25 4 50	" cured	0 08 C 11 0 00 0 12	Canadian	075 085	
Agts. for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.	Spices:		Sheepskins	1 25 1 00	St. Obe 8	17 50 22 00	
STARCH, STARCH	Cassia, whole, # 1b Cloves	0 42 0 50	Leather, @ 4 months: Spanish Sole, Istquality		Wines, Liquors, Ctc Ale: English, pts	1 60 1 90	
PURE WHITE, PURE BLUE,	Ginger, ground	0 80 I 20 0 25 0 35	all wgts., 1b Do. No. 2,	0 25 0 26	Brandy: Hennessy's Fgll	2 65 2 80 3 CO 3 25	
SATIN, SILVER GLOSS.	Pepper, black	0 21 0 27	Slaughter, heavy Do. light	0 27 0 29	Hennessy's cases	2 60 3 00 10 00 10 50	
SATIN, SILVER GLOSS.		0 00 0 00	Harness, Upper heavy	026028 034036	Martell's " OtardDupuy&Co "	9 00 9 50 0 00 8 50	
ESTABLISHED 1858.	Eng. & Scotch refined yel.	0 10 0 10	" light Kip skins,French	036 038	J. Robin & Co Pinet Castillon & Co.	7 10 8 00	
Edwardsburg Starch Co.	Dry Crushed Ground	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 12 \\ \end{array}$	English Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	070090	"B. & D.	1 85 1 90	
Luwur usbur y Sturch Co.	Teas: Japan common to good.	0 25 0 45	lbs.), per doz Do. light	070090 0500£0	" red "	8 00 8 25	
PREPARED CORN	" fine to choicest t. Colored, common to fine	0 60 0 65	French Calf Splits, large, 29 10	1 15 1 40	Booth's Old Tom Rum: Jamaica 16 o.p	0 CO 6 50 2 25 2 40	
For Puddings,	Congou & Souchong Oolong, good to fine	0 25 0 75 0 45 0 60	Enamelled Cow, per ft	018 020	Demerara " Whisky :	1 85 2 00	
BLANC MANGE, INFANTS' FOOD,	Oolong, good to fine Y. Hyson, com. to good. Medium to choice	040 055	Patent	020 21	GOODERHAM & WORTS' Terms Cash,-Under 5		
&c., &c., &c.	Extra choice Gunpwd com. to med	0 60 0 75 0 35 0 40	Buff Russetts, light	014 016	orls., nett.; 5 to 10 brls., 2\$ p.c. off; 10 brls. and	In Duty	
Office—Montreal. Works—Edwardsburg, Ont.	" med. to fine fine to finest.	0 45 0 58	Sumac	0 00 0 0 07	over, 5 p.c. off. Alcohol, 65 o.p. # I. gall	Bond. Paid 0 50 2 13	
	Hyson	0 30 0 80	Degras	0 07 0 08	Pure Spirits " " " 50 " " " 25 u. p. "	0 57 2 14 0 51 1 94	
ESTABLISHED 1848.	Tobacco-Manufactured:	0 43 0 46	Oils. Cod Oil	0 65 0 70	" 25 u. p. " FamilyProof Whisky"	0 27 0 99 0 32 I 08	
T NORTHEY,	Dark 55 & 105 '' Western Leaf, [good to fine		Straits Oil Lard, extra	0 50 0 55	FamilyProof Whisky" Old Bourbon"" Rye ""	0 32 1 08	
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STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. All kinds of Machinery and Mill Gearing	Solace	0 33 0 55	otocks, mach	050 055	D	0 30 I C2 0 24 0 80	
made to order.	Tin (four months):		Duncan-Clark & Co's. Linseed raw	64 0 65	Wool	092168	
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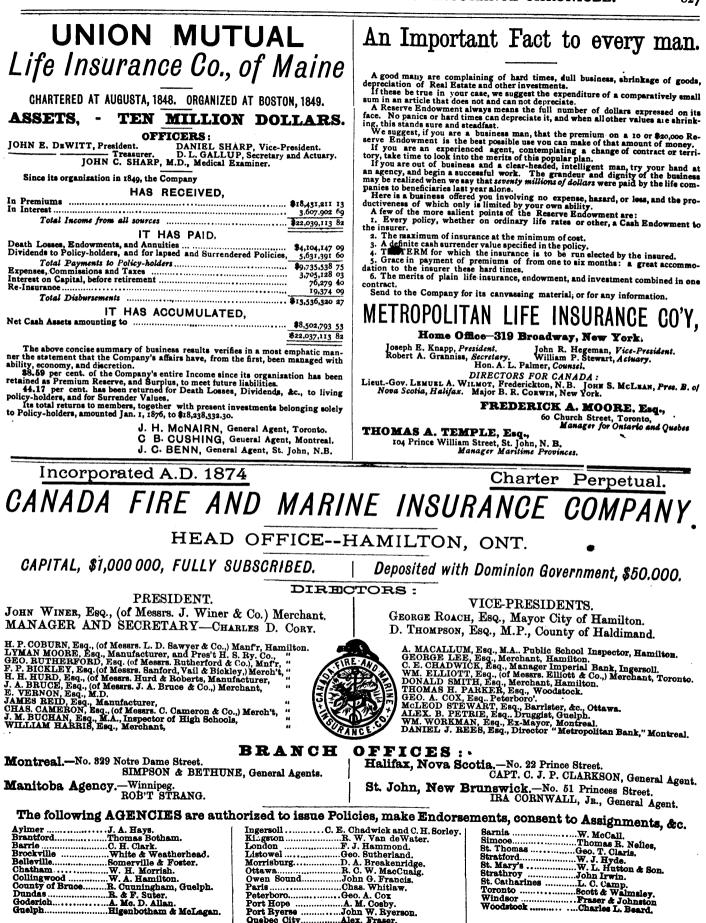
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