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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW

Vol. 1.—No. 20.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1875.

{ SUBSCRIPTION
\$2 per annum.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

GAULT BROS & CO.,

Cor. St. Helen & Recollet Sts.

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IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY
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Canadian Tweeds,

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ST. PAUL STREET.

Importers and Exporters of

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OF

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And Jobbers in

BUFFALO ROBES,

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PROPRIETORS OF THE

Montreal Felt Hat Works.

—O:—

Special inducements offered to the trade in our
manufacture of Fur Goods and Wool Hats.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

ROBERTSONS,

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WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

CORNER OF

Lemoine and St. Helen Sts.

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IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS,

381 & 383

ST. PAUL STREET,

Rear of the French Cathedral,

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Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

FALL 1875.

—OO—

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FRENCH & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,

478 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF

METALS & HARDWARE,

OFFER FOR SALE

Pig Iron, Summerlee and Eglington
Ramsay Fire Bricks.
Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron.
Galvanized Sheets, "Gospel Oak" and
"Lysaght."
Steel Cast Spring and Sleigh Shoe.
Out Nails and Spikes.
Tin and Canada Plates.
Ingot Tin and Copper.
Linseed Oil, Raw and Boiled.
Walker Parker's dry and mixed Leads.
Window Glass, "Joust's" Star brand.
Wood's Refined Borax.
Anvils and Vices.
Anchors and Chains.

With a complete assortment of British, Ger-
man, American and Canadian Shelf Hard-
ware.

Office and Wareroom, - - St. Peter St
Heavy Goods Store, - - - Colborne St,

MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$12,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID-UP, 11,957,000
 RESERVE FUND, 5,000,000

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London,	Port Hope,	Cornwall,
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Brantford,	Goderich,	Fergus,
Moncton, N.B.	Chatham, N.B.	

Agents in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal, 27 Lombard Street. London Committee—Robert Gillespie, Esq., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., Brigg Hugh Pease, Esq., Sir John Ross, Bart., K.C.M.G.

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Agents in the United States.—New York, Richard Bull and C. F. Smithers, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, cor La Salle and Madison Streets. Bankers in United States.—New York, the Bank of New York, N. B. A.; the Merchants' National Bank, Boston, The Merchants' National Bank, Buffalo, The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, San Francisco, the Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's Nfld., The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office—124 Bishopgate St. within.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Gillespie,	Frederick Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn,	A. H. Philpotts,
Samuel Hoare,	J. Murray Robertson,
W. Burnley Hume,	John James Cater.

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 Secretary—R. W. BRADFORD.

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NEW YORK.—Agents—H. A. Tuzo and D. B. Davidson.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Agents—Archibald McKinlay and H. W. Glenn.

Branches and Agencies in Dominion of Canada.

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Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital - - - \$9,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL

Board of Directors.

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Agents in New York.—Walter Watson and W. J. de B. Ingram, 62 Wall Street.

Bank in New York.—The National Bank of the Republic.

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CAPITAL, . . . \$1,000,000.

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 Thomas Tiffin, W. Rodden.
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New York Correspondents.—The Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

London, England.—The Alliance Bank, (Limited).

Collections solicited.
 Sterling Exchange, Currency, and Gold Drafts bought and sold.

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Branches.

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Capital \$2,000,000.

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 Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

City & District Savings Bank.

Head Office, 176 St. James Street,

Open Daily from 10 to 3. Capital, \$2,000,000

President, HENRY JUDAH.
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 No. 10, St. Joseph Street. H. Y. BARBEAU.
 Point St. Charles, Corner Wellington and St. Etienne Streets, WM. DALY.

The Branches will be open daily from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 8 p.m.

INTEREST ALLOWED FOR DEPOSITS

Collections made. American Greenbacks bought. Exchange on New York and London at Current rates.

The Chartered Banks.

MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000.

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F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Cashier.

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E. V. Stratly, do. *Loudon*—Jos. Jeffery, do. *Mea-*
ford—P. Fuller, do. *Morrisburg*—G. K. Morton, do.
Owen Sound—T. J. Joy, do. *Rimouski*—Geo. Cre-
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A. D. Durnford, do. *St. Thomas*—Thos. Blakenry,
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Grasett, do. *Welland*—J. W. McGlachlan, Agent.

AGENTS.

Quebec and Ontario—Bank of Montreal Branches
and Agoncles. *New Brunswick and P. E. Island*—
Bank of New Brunswick, St John, N.B. *Nova Scotia*
—Bank of Montreal, Halifax, N.S. *Newfoundland*
—Commercial Bank, St John's.

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tional Bank. *Chicago*—First National Bank. *Cleve-*
land—Commercial National Bank. *Detroit*—Second
National Bank. *Buffalo*—Farmers & Mechanics'
National Bank. *Milwaukee*—Wisconsin Marine
and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. *Toledo*—Second Na-
tional Bank.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and
returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-
change.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

OTTAWA.

—:—:—

DIRECTORS:

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Robt. Blackburn, Esq., M.P. Allan Gilmour, Esq.
Hon. George Bryson. George Hay, Esq.
Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P.

PATRICK ROBERTSON.

Cashier.

Agency—Arnprior. Agents in Canada—Can-
adian Bank of Commerce. New York—J. G.
Harper & J. H. Goadby. London, Eng.—
Alliance Bank (Limited).

Union Bank of Lower Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 20.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND
for the current half-year of

Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½)

has this day been declared upon the Paid-up
Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the same
will be payable at its Head Office and Branches
on and after

Monday, the Third day of January, 1876.

The Shares Transfer Book will be closed from
the sixteenth to the thirty-first of December
next, both eoy's inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. MACEWEN, Cashier.

Quebec, 29th November, 1875.

The Chartered Banks.

ONTARIO BANK.

Head Office, - Bowmanville, Ont.

DIRECTORS.

HON. JOHN SIMPSON, PRESIDENT.
HON. T. N. GIBBS, M.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., Lieut.-Gov.
HON. D. A. MACDONALD, M.P.
C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq.
J. P. LOVEKIN, Esq.
WM. McMURTRY, Esq.

Agents for the Government of Ontario.

Branches.—Guelph, Lindsay, Montreal, Oshawa,
Peterboro', Ottawa, Port Perry, Port Hope, Pem-
broke, Toronto, Whitby, Mount Forest.

Foreign Agents.—London, Eng.—Bank of Mon-
real. New York—R. Bell and C. F. Smithers.
Boston—Tremont National Bank.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

Head Office, - - - Quebec.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - - - President.
WILLIAM WITFALL, Esq., Vice-President.
Sir N. F. Belleau, Knight.
Henry Fry, Esq. R. H. Smith, Esq.
T. H. Dunn, Esq. A. F. A. Knight, Esq.
JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

Branches and Agencies in Canada:

Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.
Montreal, Que. St. Catharines, Ont. Three Rivers, Que.
Therold, Ont.
C. HENRY, Inspector.

Agents in New York—Messrs. Matland, Phelps,
& Co.

Agents in London—The Union Bank of London.
Agent in Paris—Gustave Bossange.

BANK OF TORONTO,

CANADA.

Directors.

WM. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President.
JAMES G. WORTS, Esq., Toronto, Vice-President.
WM. CAWTHRA, Esq., Toronto.
A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto.
WM. CANTLEY, Esq., Oakville.
GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto.

Cashier—

Branches—Montreal, Peterboro', Cobourg, Port
Hope, Barrie, St. Catharines, Collingwood.

Foreign Agents.—London—The City Bank. New
York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Bell
& Smithers. Chicago—Messrs. Geo. C. Smith & Bro
The Bank receives money on deposit, and allow
interest according to agreement.

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

The Chartered Banks.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

DIVIDEND No. 32.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of
FOUR PER CENT.

upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Insti-
tution has been declared for the current half
year, and that the same will be payable at the
Head Office and Branches on and after

Monday, the Third Day of January.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the
15th to the 31st of DECEMBER, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

WILLIAM FARWELL, Jr.,
Cashier.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 2, 1875.

THE CANADIAN

Bank of Commerce.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.

Paid-up Capital - - - - \$6,000,000

Rest - - - - - 1,800,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.

ROBT. WILKES, Esq., M.P., Vice-President.

Noah Barnhart, Esq. Adam Hope, Esq.
F. W. Cumberland, Esq. James Michie, Esq.
William Elliot, Esq. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

*JNO. C. KEMP, Inspector.

New York—J. G. Harper, J. H. Goadby, and B. E.
Walker, Agents.

BRANCHES.

Barric,	Brantford,	Chatham,
Cayuga,	Collingwood,	Dundas,
Galt,	Goderich,	Guelph,
Hamilton,	London,	Lucan,
Montreal,	Orangeville,	Ottawa,
Peterboro',	St. Catharines	Sarnia,
Simcoe,	Strathroy,	Trenton,
Toronto,	Therold,	Woodstock.
Windsor,		

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the
East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South
America.

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made on the most favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

New York—The National Bank of the Republic.
London, England—The Bank of Scotland.

A Graphic Description

OF THE

**DOMINION OF CANADA AND ITS
PROVINCES,**

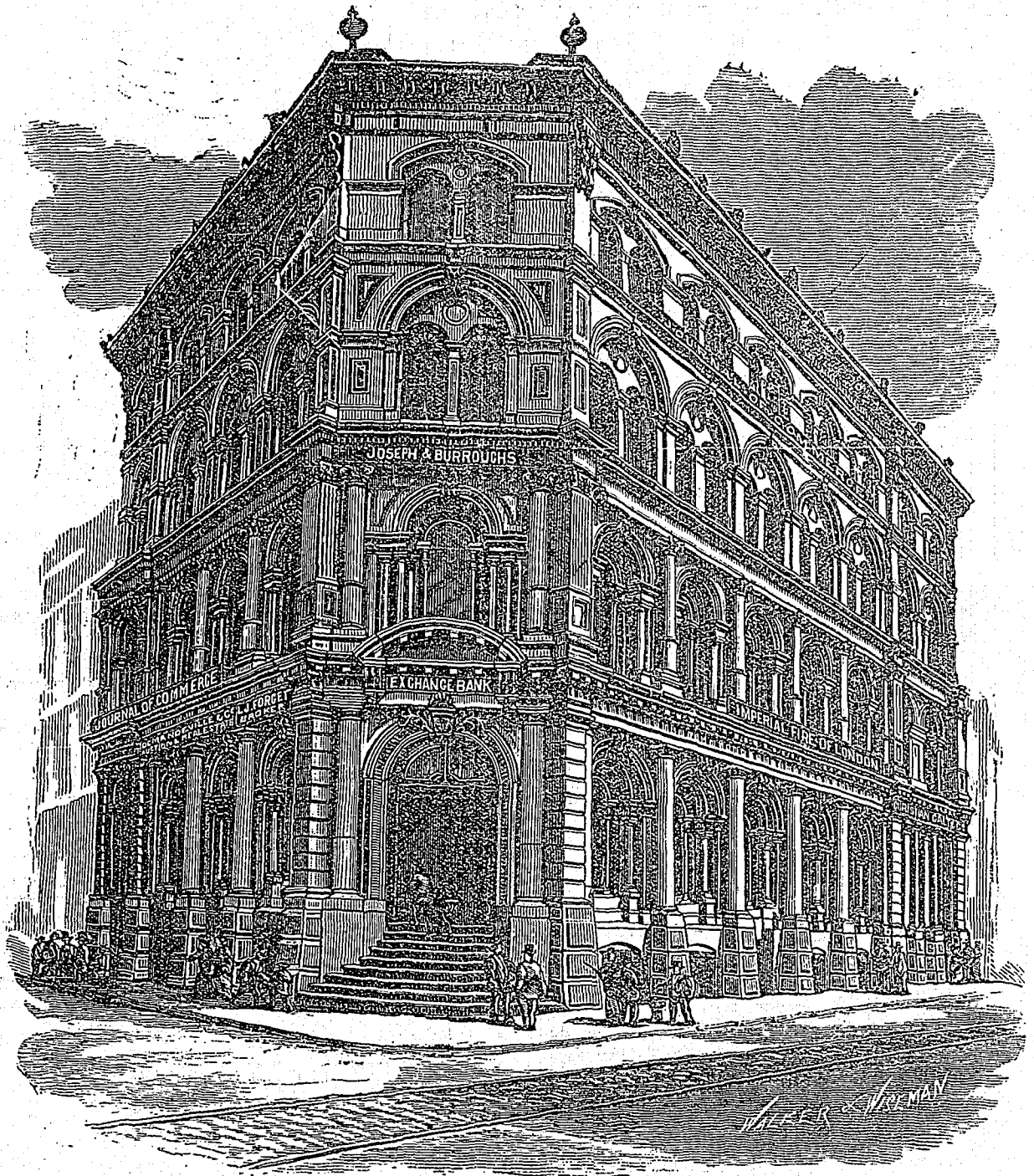
ALSO, NEWFOUNDLAND, the NORTH-
WEST TERRITORIES, ANTICOSTI
and LABRADOR, with an APPENDIX con-
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Emigrant, and a TABLE OF ROUTES.

A most useful Book to send to friends in the
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PRICE 50 CENTS.

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LOVELL PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
MONTREAL.



ENTRANCE TO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 102 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

( Take Passenger Elevator to Third Floor.)

Dividends.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of **THREE PER CENT.** upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution for the current half year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank on and after **Monday, the 3rd day of January next.**

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

R. A. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

Exchange Bank of Canada, }
Montreal, Nov. 30, 1875. }

Meetings.

THE

Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria Chambers, Wellington Street, Ottawa, on **WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1876,** for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the other business appointed to be done under the Charter and By-laws of the Company at its Annual General Meeting. The Chair will be taken at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES BLACKBURN,

OFFICE OF *Secretary.*

The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Co.,
Victoria Chambers, Wellington St.,
Ottawa, 18th December, 1875.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Robinson, Donahue & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

T E A S

AND

General Groceries,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

**COR. ST. MAURICE & ST. HENRY
STREETS,**

M O N T R E A L .

A. B. STEWART,

Accountant and Official Assignee,

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

MONTREAL.

Dividends.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of **FOUR PER CENT.**

upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the current half-year has been this day declared, and that the same will be due and payable at the Bank and its Branches and Agencies, on and after

Monday, the Third day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JACKSON RAE,
General Manager.

Montreal, 27th Nov., 1875.

THE

Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND No. 17.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of **FOUR PER CENT.**

upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, the Third day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

W. R. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, Nov. 24, 1875.

JOHN FAIR,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

AND

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Commissioner for taking Affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, **MONTREAL.**

151 St. James Street.

Brokers.

OSWALD BROS.,

STOCK BROKERS,

Members of Montreal Stock Exchange,

55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

Bond Brothers,

STOCK BROKERS.

ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.—(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Orders received for the purchase and sale, for investment or on margin, of Stocks, Bonds and Debentures, in Canada and the United States.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Messrs. SHEPHERD & GRIEVESON, London, Eng.
Messrs. DRAKE BROS., New York.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

100 GREY NUN ST., Montreal

IMPORTERS OF

Pig Iron, Galvanised Iron,
Bar Iron, Canada Plates,
Boiler Plates, Tin Plates,
BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES.

Ingot Tin,	Paints,
Ingot Copper,	Fire Clay,
Sheet Copper,	Flue Covers,
Antimony,	Fire Bricks,
Sheet Zinc,	Veined Marble,
Ingot Zinc,	Roman Cement,
Pig Lead,	Portland Cement,
Rivets,	Canada Cement,
Iron Wire,	Paving Tiles,
Steel Wire,	Garden Vases,
Glass,	Chimney Tops,
Dry Red Lead,	Fountains,
Dry White Lead,	DRAIN PIPES,
Patent Encaustic Paving Tiles, &c.	

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF MONTREAL.

A Dividend of **SIX PER CENT.**, for the past ten months, has this day been declared, and the same will be payable at the Company's Office, 164 St. James Street, on and after 3rd proximo.

By order of the Board.

B. MACAULAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, Dec. 24, 1875.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

BROKERS,

North British & Mercantile Insurance Building

MONTREAL,

Members of the Stock Exchange.

CORRESPONDENTS.—The Bank of Montreal, London; Messrs. Morton, Ross & Co., London; The Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee; Messrs. Cammann & Co., New-York.

P. D. BROWNE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

124 ST. JAMES STREET,

"Opposite the New Post Office,"

MONTREAL.

Greenbacks, Drafts and Exchange; United States Bonds, Gold, Silver, and all uncurrent Money, bought and sold. Collections made on all parts of the U. S. and the Dominion. Iowa farm Mortgages, bearing 10 per cent. per annum, for sale.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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MONTREAL.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

QUEBEC.

BEATTIE & BROSTER

IMPORTERS

OF

TEAS,

GENERAL GROCERIES,

WINES and SPIRITS,

152 MCGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

JODOIN & CO.,

IRON

FOUNDERS;

STOVES,

MACHINERIES, &c.

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313 St. Paul Street.

MONTREAL.

FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Que.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.,Late Moore, Sempé & Hatchette, successors to
Fitzpatrick & Moore,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL

Wholesale Grocers,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

College Buildings, College Street,

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GRIFFIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
PLUMBERS' TOOLS,Manufacturers' Agents and Contractors,
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11 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

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HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,
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FISH, SHEPHERD & CO.,

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IMPORTERS OF

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.

—Agents for the Celebrated—

“Dragon and Bear Brands”

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BLACK LUSTRES.

All numbers constantly in stock.

ROBERTSON & LIGHTBOUND

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W. W. GILBERT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Pumps

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

588 Craig Street,

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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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East & West India Produce,

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H. A. NELSON & SONS,

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Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WOODEN

AND

WILLOW WARE,

91 to 97 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL,

56 to 58 FRONT STREET,

TORONTO.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE.

23 ST. HELEN & 17 RECOLLET STS.,

MONTREAL.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots and Shoes,

596, 598, 600, 602 & 604 Craig St., Montreal.

A large and well assorted stock constantly
on hand, specially adapted to the wants of the
country trade.

Wm. BARBOUR & SONS,

IRISH FLAX THREAD,

LISBURN.

Linen Machine Thread.

Wax Machine Thread.

Shoe Thread.

Saddlers' Thread.

Gilling Twine.

Hemp Twine, &c.

H. L. SMYTH,

AGENT FOR THE DOMINION,

52 St. Henry Street,

MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

MACDONALD, MOODIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

GLOVES, MITTS, AND MOCCASINS,

BUFFALO ROBES,

The Best Value in the Country.

ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAM PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MACDONALD, MOODIE & CO.,
35 & 37 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL

ROBERT DUNN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

479 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

The attention of the trade is invited to about 250 Packages Sundry JOB Goods purchased during the recent depression in business, and which will be sold LOW in lots to clear.

FRED. BIRKS,

1 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,
AGENT FOR



All numbers. TRADE MARK. Six Cord.

This Sewing Cotton is superior to any other make in the market, as it is recommended by all the principal Sewing Machine Agents throughout the Dominion as the BEST for Hand and Machine Sewing. As there are other makes and qualities of Clark's Cotton, be sure and ask for

CLARK'S ELEPHANT SPOOL COTTON,
Agent for A. WARD & CO, Leek.

Manufacturers of Machine Silk,
Hardsash, Twists, &c

A full assorted stock of above always on hand. Orders received from Importing Houses in the trade, only. Price Lists furnished on application,

STEPHEN, DAVIDSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES, &c.

Nos. 496 and 498 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.

No. 474 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

T. H. SCHNEIDER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

476 St. Paul & 397 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL.

KERR'S

"NE PLUS ULTRA"

Six Cord Sewing Cotton,

FOR MACHINE OR HAND USE.

Nothing Better could be desired.

Orders received from Importing Firms in the trade only.
A full assortment always on hand.
Orders solicited by

JAMES L. FOULDS,

30 & 32 Lemoine Street,

Sole Agent for Canada. MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. R. ROSS & CO.

GENERAL AND

Commission Merchants,

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL.

ROSS & CO. - - - QUEBEC

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits, Sugars,
Grocery Staples.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

FISH AND OILS,

Coal, Iron, Tin, Salt, &c.

Merchandise Summary.

The Brooke cheese factory pays this year a dividend of twenty per cent. to its shareholders.

We are glad to notice the advent of a new industry in our midst. We refer to the North America Packing Co., who propose to do a general Canning and Meat-preserving business. Premises have been rented for a term of years, and one of the promoters is at present in Europe, where he has been successful in making a contract with the French Government for canned beef, which is likely to afford them a twelve months' job. We wish the new enterprise all success.

There seems to be an impression, even among some insurance men, that the proposed life insurance tax is three per cent, instead of being the one-hundredth part of three per cent. on the amount of the policy, or three cents for every hundred dollars, payable by affixing a stamp thereto. This is nothing, however, to an article on the subject of Canadian Insurance taxation which appeared in a late number of the *Insurance Times* of New York. Somebody should send a copy to Alderman Stephens.

There are seventy-four hands employed in the Elora Carpet Factory; \$400 paid per week in wages; 1,200 yards of carpet manufactured weekly; average amount paid for wool, dyes, oils, fuel, etc., per week about \$550. The factory has turned out quite a success financially, and will be a great benefit to the village.

Mr. Outhbert, of Cobourg, the well-known builder, intends next week to lay the keel of a first-class yacht to be taken to the Centennial at Philadelphia next year. The following will be her dimensions: length of keel, 95 feet; over all, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draught of water, 6 feet. She will be schooner rigged, of about 140 tons measurement, and will cost about \$15,000.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,

Offer for sale as AGENTS of the Maker,
E. S. BUCKLEY, Philadelphia,

Plate Iron for Boilers,
Tanks, Bridges, Cars, Ships & Boats,
Girders, Flues and Pipes,

And for all purposes for which plate iron is used, from
1/2 inch to 1 inch thick, and of all widths up to 66
inches. Estimates promptly sent on receipt of speci-
fications.

Office and Warehouse,

16 St. John Street, Montreal.

GEORGE BRUSH,

24 to 34 King and Queen Streets, Montreal,

EAGLE FOUNDRY,

MAKER OF

Marine, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines,
Donkey Engines and Pumps, Boilers and Boiler
Works, Mill and Mining Machinery, Shafting, Gear,
ing and Pulleys, Improved Hand and Power Hoists,

Sole maker in the Dominion of

Blake's Patent Stone and Ore Breaker,
with Patented Improvements.

AGENT FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC OF
WATERS' PERFECT ENGINE GOVERNOR.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS,

517, 519, 521 & 523 ST. PAUL St., MONTREAL,

WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS,**BUFFALO ROBES,**

&c., &c., &c.

Large Stock of everything in our line.

Prices Low. Terms Liberal.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

OGILVY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS

CORNER OF

St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,

MONTREAL.

SHRINKAGE OF GRAIN.—It is said that corn loses one-fifth by drying, and wheat one-fourteenth. From this the estimate is made that it is more profitable for the farmer to sell unshelled corn in the fall at 75 cents than at \$1 a bushel in the following summer, and that wheat at \$1 25 in December is equal to \$1 50 in the succeeding June. In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost—together with the shrinkage, there is little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than 33 per cent.

The foregoing paragraph which we clip from a Western American exchange, bears out very forcibly some statements made in an article entitled "A word in season" which appeared in our issue of October 15. In that article we referred to the hurtful practice of farmers holding back their grain during the winter in anticipation of better prices, as a fruitful source of the renewals and extensions so generally asked for by country traders, and we would suggest to all storekeepers in the rural districts, that they should get the above paragraph, and any others of a like nature they may run across, printed in a bold faced type and conspicuously hung up in their stores, so that the sturdy independent yeomen who deal across their counters may "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the same.

The Midland Railway will apply at the next session of the Legislature of Ontario for an Act to recall and cancel the present outstanding second mortgage bonds of the Company, and to issue in lieu thereof new bonds for an increased amount; for legalizing all by-laws made by towns and municipalities in aid of the said Railway, and for other purposes.

Mr. H. Neilson, superintendent of the Dominion Telegraph Company, is making an extended tour, through the Maritime Provinces for the purpose of advancing the preparations for the eastern extension of this line next spring and its connection with the Atlantic Cable. All Canadians will hail the completion of this enterprise which will place us in more direct communication with the sister Provinces and cement more firmly the bonds which unite our mutual interests.

The promptitude with which some official Assignees get themselves appointed for winding-up estates under the new Act, was aptly illustrated a few days ago in this city at the meeting of creditors of the Pariseau business for that purpose. It wanted just a minute of the time advertised for the meeting when the fourth visitor arrived and was astounded at being informed that the appointment had just been made. The gentleman remonstrated against such unseemly haste in the absence of other creditors, and—but we shall refer to this matter more at length in our next issue.—Time is money, and it might be interesting meantime to know what is the value of our minute. People in this line have to move around lively nowadays to get their share of what is going—gone.

Assignments in Ontario last week are as follows:—McFate & Co., manufacturers, Amherstburg; Bowmanville Furniture Company, Bowmanville; Edwin Parrott, tinsmith, Collingwood; Thomas McCaffrey, grocer, Guelph; James A. Gouin & Co., hotel, Ottawa; John Markle, hotel, Owen Sound; A. E. McGowan,

tins, Port Perry; Daniel McGowan, grocer, Toronto.

Writs of Attachment vs. H. M. Campbell, general store, Athol; Wm. Angus, blacksmith, Billings Bridge; J. A. Beaver, grocer and liquors, Caledonia; James Doyle & Co., distillers, Goderich; Yates & Garson, contractors, Hamilton.

Assignments in Quebec:—François Gólinas, trader, St. Thomas de Pierreville; Joseph Emond, hotel, Pointe aux Trembles; J. Bte. Depatie, lumber, Hochelaga; J. H. Marceau & Co., dry goods, Montreal; J. E. Leblanc, dry goods, Montreal; Narcisse Dion, sen., flour, &c., Quebec; Joseph H. Prudhomme, grocer, Montreal; Wafer & Co., cabinetmakers, Montreal.

Writs of Attachment vs. Joseph Desormeau, contractor, Côte St. Antoine; Hall & Co., lumber, Montreal.

The exports from Ottawa to the United States during the present year was \$965,962.62, against \$101,816.17 in 1872; \$2,102,693.76 in 1873; and \$1,431,379.33 in 1874. During the present year only 83,115,847 feet of lumber, valued at \$932,760.14 was exported, as compared with 105,654,501 feet, of the value of \$1,332,867.98 last year; and 157,289,602 feet valued at \$2,037,478.29 in 1872. It will thus be seen that the Ottawa lumber trade has fallen off \$1,113,722.36 during the past two years.

Much abused grasshoppers! Nebraska and Kansas have so much corn that they are obliged to use it as fuel to get rid of it. The famine is a timber famine. Won't our wood destroyers take warning in time?

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Chambly Shovel Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lowman's Celebrated Cast Steel Socket
Shovels, Spades, &c.,

All in one piece without rivets or straps.

*Warranted the best in the world.***MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST.,
MONTREAL.**CANADA PAPER CO.,**
(LIMITED)LATE
ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OFNews, Book and Coloured Printing
Papers.ENVELOPE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
Manilla, Brown, Grey and Straw Wrapping Papers,
Roofing Felt and Match Paper, Strawboard and
Paper Bags, Cards and Card Board.

Blank Books.

IMPORTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF FINEWRITING AND JOBBER PAPERS, ENAMEL-
LED PAPERS, ENVELOPES.

Mills at Windsor, Sherbrooke and Portneuf.

374, 376, 378 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.

The *Inter-Ocean* man is getting worse and worse. He says: "England seems to have set all Europe scratching its crowned heads with her 'blarsted' ditch for power. However anything is better than Egypt's Suez idle policy." He must have read se-nile ideas.

"Santa Claus" or something must have got into the heads of our city contemporaries during the Christmas holidays. One published an obituary of the worthy vice-president of the City Bank, who had the pleasure of reading it himself aloud at a meeting next day; another had an article in which New Zealand was alluded to as a South African colony; and a third drew attention to the portrait of a gentleman in its columns for which its readers searched in vain.

At the annual meeting of the Jacques Cartier Bank this week, Hon. J. Beaudry, chairman, the

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,

Importers of and Dealers in

White Lead and Colors,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

VARNISHES, OILS,

WINDOW GLASS,

STAR, DIAMOND STAR

AND

Double Diamond Star Brands.English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.
ROLLED, ROUGH AND POLISHED
PLATE GLASS.COLORED, PLAIN AND
STAINED ENAMELLED
SHEET GLASS.

PAINTERS AND ARTISTS MATERIALS.

CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,

NAVAL STORES, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

310, 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street,

AND

253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street,
MONTREAL.**A. & A. MAHLER,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,**WOOLENS, &c.,**

LONDON, PARIS AND BRADFORD.

Sole Agent for the Dominion,

H. A. WHITE,

217 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

LUSTRES, ITALIANS, AND COBOURGS,
SPECIALTIES.

directors' report was submitted, showing that since the opening of its doors, on the 11th Sept. last, the circulation of notes had been reduced \$192,716, leaving now in circulation only \$22,504. There was then due local banks \$1,527,518, of which \$613,508 had been paid; and to the general public \$773,678, of which \$240,868 had been paid off. On the preferential stock \$125,700 had already been submitted. It appears by the Bank statement that the Bank owes the Provincial Government of Quebec \$797,396.

Explanation was asked by Mr. Wood regarding the \$715,000 overdrawn accounts. The President said these were so done before he came on the Board. A discussion ensued, and an effort was made to bring the names of the obligees before the meeting, on the motion of

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FAIRBANKS'**STANDARD****SCALES,**HIGHEST PRIZES AT PARIS, VIENNA
AND MONTREAL.*The most accurate.**The most durable.**The most convenient.**In every respect worthy of the most im-
plicit confidence.***FAIRBANKS & CO.,**

403 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE SELL all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Dry Goods at exactly the same prices as Manufacturers' Agents sell them to the Wholesale Trade. Giving all Trade Discounts to our Customers. All the profit we ask is the 3 per cent, which we make by paying prompt cash.

3/4 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF COAT'S PRICE LIST.

7/8 PER CENT. OFF CLARK'S PRICE LIST.

7/8 PER CENT. OFF HOCHBLAGA, CORNWALL AND DUNDAS COTTONS.

HORROCK'S B 32 inch WHITE COTTON reduced to 1 1/2c.

NOTE.—We will sell any article of Dry Goods to the Trade (outside of Montreal), at a Lower Price than the same can be purchased from any Wholesale Firm in Canada. Our new system of doing business enables us to do so.

S. CARSLY,

393 & 395 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Send for samples of our BLACK or COLORED SILKS all at 50 advance on sterling cost.

Mr. Clarke; the President, however, could not feel justified in doing so.

Mr. Papineau made a question and Mr. Globensky moved a resolution, which, after a long discussion, sustained by his own sense of wrong, was withdrawn in recognition of the sense of the meeting.

The President, replying to Mr. Wood, said that the permission to certain parties to overdraw nearly \$750,000 was without the knowledge of the directors.

The ballot for directors resulted in the election of the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Hon. L. Archaubeault, C. S. Rodier, jun., J. Bte. Beaudry, J. L. Cassidy, J. N. Galarneau, Naz. Villeneuve, A. C. Truteau, C. A. M. Globensky.

1875 Fall Trade. 1875

J. & R. O'NEILL,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

Dry Goods Merchants,

MONTREAL,

Bog to advise their travellers are now out with samples of their Fall Importations of General Dry Goods, all of which are now open

Full lines of Dress Goods,
Full lines of Winceys,
Full lines of Staple Goods,
Full lines of Small Wares and
Luberdashery.

An Inspection Invited Terms Liberal.

The Journal of Commerce

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

DELAYS IN TRANSHIPMENT.

High freights in winter are not the only complaints the merchants of Montreal have to bring against the Grand Trunk Railway. Every day we hear shippers complaining of the delay in the transshipment of goods for western merchants, where these happened to be off the line of the Grand Trunk. More particularly is this the case with respect to goods shipped for points on the roads running north and west of Toronto, although it is not unusual to hear complaints as to goods on the main line also. Cars are often shunted on to side tracks and left for any length of time that may suit the convenience of the Company. It requires no argument to prove that this state of things is productive of great injury to the trade of this city, as well as to the business of the country merchant, who is thus obliged to make his purchase nearer home, where he cannot buy to the same advantage. Cases are not uncommon where the country merchant, not getting his goods within reasonable time, has refused to take them altogether. It were much better for the Grand Trunk Railway Company to attend more closely to its local business and not exclusively to devote its attention to competition with American through lines, where it is certain to find itself defeated in the end. What a pity it is that the directors of this company in England will not be convinced of the necessity for a local directorate for the management of its affairs in this country.

It has been suggested, as a remedy for the state of things referred to, that the merchants of Montreal appoint somebody to remain at the different points of transshipment to look after their interests, and to urge, when necessary, the immediate forwarding of goods unreasonably detained. We must keep pace with the progress of the times, and, as the Grand Trunk will not help us, we must help ourselves; at all events let us hold our own, and remember that "a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling."

REVIEW OF THE QUEBEC TIMBER TRADE.

The statement of timber, deals, &c., at the port of Quebec, together with the usual comparative exhibits, issued annually by Messrs. J. Bell Forsyth & Co., has been published for 1875, and is as comprehensive as usual. We extract and condense from it for the benefit of our readers:

The timber trade of Canada forms no exception to the usual depression in every branch of commerce during the past season; not only have our exports of timber to Great Britain fallen considerably under the average of past years, but the shipments of sawn lumber to the United States, which had attained to such magnitude in 1871 and 1872, have in a great measure ceased, owing to the stagnation in business which has existed there for the past two years. This Sawn Lumber is specially manufactured for the requirements of the United States. As a proof of the falling off in the exports of Timber to the Home Markets, we may here remark that in 1865 27,610,960 feet of Square and Waney of all kinds were shipped from the Port of Quebec; in 1870 21,445,880 feet, and in 1875 14,933,120 feet, showing a great decrease in the space of ten years. Nor has the Export of Deals increased during the same period as largely as might be supposed, for we find the quantity to have been 5,870,580 Quebec Standard Hundred in 1865, 6,381,441 in 1870, and 6,334,182 in 1875. Looking back again for twenty years, we find the largest shipment of Timber to have been in 1863, when it was 32,392,400 feet, and the minimum in 1875, when it only amounted (as before stated) to 14,933,120 feet. During the same number of years Deals (Pine and Spruce) reached their highest in 1874, the Export being 7,831,155, Quebec Standard, and their lowest in 1856, when the statements show it to have been 3,242,963.

These figures will go far to prove that the export of Square Timber is on the

decline, and we believe that the scarcity as well as high price of really good wood and the enhanced cost of production are among the chief causes of this decrease in the consumption of our Canadian Woods, which cannot compete with Pitch Pine and Baltic Timber as heretofore in Great Britain. The manufacturers of all kinds of Timber find it an impossibility to produce the same class of wood as they were able to do some years ago, the trees are more scattered, the new Limits which furnish most of the choice Timber more expensive to work, and in some cases almost inaccessible.

It is too soon to estimate the quantity of Timber likely to come to market next season, though we have no fear of an overproduction, for the low and unsatisfactory prices of Hard-woods, Waney Board and even choice White Pine during the past year, as well as the action of many of the Banks in curtailing their usual advances on Timber, must bring about a great reduction in the supply.

We annex a statement of arrivals and tonnage, which shows a considerable deficiency compared with the seasons of 1873 and 1874 in sailing Ships as well as in ocean Steamers.

The heavy production of 1872 and 1873, and the large stocks wintering since then, have had a depressing effect on White Pine, and Waney Board, and sales were effected with difficulty during the spring and summer months, but an improvement has taken place, and the stock wintering is reduced to a moderate figure. The supply of Square has been moderate, and the stock is under the average of the past ten years.

The spring opened with a dull market, the demand being chiefly for good and superior wood, very few rafts changing hands, as timber was procurable in shipping order at about the same prices as producers demanded in the Raftmeasured off. Prices became something easier in the beginning of September, and continued so up to the close of the season, most of the White Pine having been sold, and a very small proportion of the stock wintering on manufacturers' account. The local demand has been considerable, absorbing a larger quantity than usual of Cull and inferior timber. The quantity of Square as well as Waney to arrive via the St. Lawrence will fall far short of past years. It is estimated that something over the average supply may be manufactured on the Ottawa, but so much depends on the height of water during the spring and summer months, that no calculation can be made of the supply from that quarter until the "drives" on its

different tributaries are completed. We hear also that the production of common and inferior wood is on the increase, this is to be regretted, as we much fear there will be some difficulty in disposing of it, should it all reach market.

Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875... 2,245,515 Square.	10,099,000	3,716,030 Square.
"... 1,611,093 Waney.		2,681,361 Waney.
1874... 7,393,517 Square.	13,513,920	3,211,490 Square.
"... 1,829,261 Waney.		4,053,272 Waney.

The average export of White Pine from 1855 to 1865 was 17,683,154, and from 1865 to 1875 13,878,988.

Contrary to expectation, the supply of Red Pine has been large and the stock wintering is excessive. This wood has been sold at such ruinously low prices, that we have reason to believe the production will be on an extremely limited scale. A large proportion of the present stock is composed of small and inferior wood, some of it being quite unsuitable for shipment.

Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875..... 1,721,977.....	1,519,240.....	3,186,820
1874..... 3,692,869.....	1,413,280.....	3,404,124

Oak has been dull of sale all season, and the prices dropped during the summer months to a point below the cost of production. The stock wintering is heavy; the season so far, however, has been against the manufacture and hauling out of Oak, especially in the State of Ohio where a considerable portion of the new timber is being made. It is estimated that the supply for next year will be greatly reduced, under even the most favorable circumstances.

Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875..... 2,873,607.....	2,208,049.....	3,307,354
1874..... 4,505,676.....	3,433,280.....	2,994,788

The supply of Elm has been extremely limited, being about one-third of the quantity which came to market in 1874, the export very light, and the stock wintering almost as heavy as last year. The prices obtained for this article have been most unremunerative to the producers, and there is no encouragement whatever to manufacture a further supply for next year's market.

Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875.... 878,636	619,800	1,717,200
1874.... 2,533,038	1,171,280	1,777,935

The supply of Ash has been moderate, and the stock, which shows a slight decrease compared with that of 1874, consists in a great measure of small inferior wood remaining over from last year, and quite unfit for shipment. Good timber of 14 inches and up is scarce.

Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875.... 322,339	248,080	793,644
1874.... 1,012,984	365,560	849,808

The stock of Birch although reduced is

still above the average, and we only look for a moderate supply this next season. The export has been light.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875...	151,547	238,360	217,085
1874...	850,954	749,760	300,483

The supply of Tamarac has greatly fallen off, also the demand, except for local purposes, and the decline in ship-building has caused a marked difference in the present consumption when compared with past years. The stock wintering is small.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875.... 196,142	600	263,561	
1874.... 324,638	1,960	222,297	

Notwithstanding a short supply, Pipe Staves have been difficult of sale all season, closing rather firmer towards the autumn. Shipments have been on a small scale, and the quantity on hand larger than was anticipated.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875.... 1,610	881	1,743	
1874.... 1,869	1,600	1,658	

Puncheon Staves, which were unsaleable during the spring and summer months, recovered this autumn, when some extensive purchases were made which stiffened the market, and few now remain in first hands.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875.... 800	1,488	4,607	
1874.... 1,293	1,549	5,586	

There is a discrepancy in the supply of Pine Deals, export and stock, which can only be accounted for by the fact that some of the returns of deals exported or in stock do not pass through the Supervisor of Cullers Office. The stock wintering is unusually heavy, and is largely composed of odd sizes and third quality deals; the quantity of first and second quality, regular sizes, being exceedingly small.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875.... 5,730,126	4,618,944	4,673,918	
1874.... 6,262,510	5,170,441	3,138,618	

Although the export of Spruce Deals has been about the average of the past five years, it has fallen far short of last year's shipment, and the stock wintering is heavy. There has been a difficulty in disposing of these Deals all the season, though prices are not materially reduced.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1875.... 2,212,845	1,715,238	1,543,640	
1874.... 2,738,291	2,660,714	1,081,880	

Freights opened at 30s. timber, and 76s. 3d. deals to London; 30s. timber and 77s. 6d. deals to Liverpool; 27s. to the Clyde; closing at 40s. and 95s. to London; 38s. and 95s. to Liverpool, and 35s. to Clyde.

The stock of lumber in the Port of Que-

bec, including merchantable and culls, on the 1st of December, 1875, from returns received from the several coves, was:

White Pine, square.....	8,716,030
Do do, waney.....	2,684,364
Red Pine.....	3,186,820
Oak.....	3,307,354
Elm.....	1,717,200
Ash.....	703,640
Birch.....	217,085
Basswood.....	34,397
Tamarac, square.....	43,691
Do, flat.....	219,870
Black Walnut.....	37,102
White Wood and Balm of Gilead.....	123,458
Butternut.....	3,431
Maple.....	48,803
Hickory.....	88,275
Spruce.....	16,220
Hemlock.....	295,118
Cherry.....	43,711
Staves.....	6,419
Pine deals, standard, 1st, 2nd and 3rd quality.....	3,777,103
Pine deals, standard, 4th, and culls.....	896,815
Spruce deals, standard (mer.).....	1,294,036
Spruce deals, standard (cull).....	249,604
Pine and Spruce plank (1, 1½, 1½ and 2 in.).....	48,234,233
Hardwood plank.....	327,012
Ash Oars, pairs.....	584
Red Pine Lathwood (cords).....	4
Hemlock Lathwood (cords).....	619
White Pine masts.....	230
Red and White Pine spars.....	1,462
Spruce spars.....	790

The following is a comparative statement of the aggregate supply, export and stock of Timber and Lumber in feet, including Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Tamarac, square and waney, White Pine and Red Pine, to the 1st December, for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, respectively, with averages for the same period, and five years preceding.

Supply from returns of Supervisor and others for years ending 1st December:

1871.....	27,034,670
1872.....	19,652,689
1873.....	22,975,526
1874.....	22,112,970
1875.....	17,032,991

The average of five years' supply is, for:

1866 to 1870.....	22,092,395
1871 to 1875.....	21,741,765

The export, from customs' returns for the years ending 1st December were:

1871.....	21,009,600
1872.....	22,140,320
1873.....	16,701,560
1874.....	20,649,040
1875.....	14,933,120

The average export for five years was, for

1866 to 1870.....	21,551,112
1871 to 1875.....	19,086,728

The total stock on the 1st December including merchantable and culls, was:

1871.....	20,854,775
1872.....	17,065,397
1873.....	21,581,553
1874.....	21,808,197
1875.....	20,796,054

The average stock of the five years was:

1866 to 1870.....	17,197,372
1871 to 1875.....	20,459,221

The supply of Pine and Spruce deals for the years ending the 1st December from the returns of the Supervisor and others, was as follows:

1871.....	5,474,000
1872.....	6,399,078
1873.....	6,211,167
1874.....	9,000,801
1875.....	7,942,971

And the average of five years' supply of deals was:

1866 to 1870.....	5,080,416
1871 to 1875.....	7,017,602

The export of Pine and Spruce deals for the years ending 1st December, from the customs' returns for those years, were:

1871.....	5,052,074
1872.....	7,020,472
1873.....	6,217,587
1874.....	7,831,155
1875.....	6,334,182

And the average of five years' export was:

1866 to 1870.....	5,530,285
1871 to 1875.....	6,491,093

The total stock of deals, including merchantable and culls, on the 1st December was:

1871.....	3,162,876
1872.....	1,836,218
1873.....	3,121,114
1874.....	4,220,498
1875.....	6,217,558

and the average of five years' stock was, for

1866 to 1870.....	2,226,462
1871 to 1875.....	3,713,252

The supply, export and stock of Staves and Lathwood, although considerable in themselves, are not included in this list.

Parties in England are notified that timber sold in the raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls; if sold in

shipping order, the expense of shipping only is added.

The following are the arrivals and tonnage at the Port of Quebec for the years:

<i>Sailing Vessels from Sea.</i>			
1871.....	917 Vessels	665,430	Tons.
1872.....	1,004 " "	712,484	" "
1873.....	905 " "	630,691	" "
1874.....	1,017 " "	726,407	" "
1875.....	786 " "	543,182	" "

<i>Ocean Steamships.</i>			
1871.....	98 Steamships.	131,530	Tons.
1872.....	150 " "	188,366	" "
1873.....	153 " "	196,903	" "
1874.....	159 " "	216,406	" "
1875.....	117 " "	171,649	" "

<i>Lower Provinces.</i>			
1871.....	267 Vessels.	46,630	Tons.
1872.....	369 " "	72,449	" "
1873.....	309 " "	61,353	" "
1874.....	190 " "	42,622	" "
1875.....	296 " "	50,865	" "

Comparative statement of Sailing Vessels cleared at the Port of Quebec for Sea, (Lumber laden,) in 1873, 1874 and 1875, from the opening to close of navigation:

1873.....	719 Vessels.	529,112	Tons.
1874.....	854 " "	636,672	" "
1875.....	612 " "	487,789	" "

77 Vessels and 41,323 Tons less this year than in 1873.

212 Vessels and 148,883 Tons less this year than in 1874.

BUSINESS AND PROSPECTS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.*

As the year is drawing to a close, perhaps a partial review of the state of trade in the Maritime Provinces during 1875, a few words concerning the present state of commercial inactivity, and the prospects for 1876, may not be unacceptable. During the past season the people of New Brunswick have not been exempt from the general stringency in money matters and consequent depression in commercial circles, arising from over-production and other well-known causes.

The merchants of this Province, notwithstanding the great temptation offered some of the smaller traders in the change of the Insolvent Act, have held on bravely, and by judicious management, shorter credits in new accounts, pursuing a lenient policy towards their debtors where such course appeared to them well merited, carrying light stocks, etc., have found themselves in this latter part of a hard commercial year, in a much easier position than could have been expected. Liabilities, foreign especially, have been very much lessened, and money is more easily obtainable at the banks. From present appearances we should infer that, while people undoubtedly shall be obliged

* Fr. in the pen of a valued contributor in St. John, N. B., who is in a position to know and judge impartially of what he writes.

to exercise strict economy throughout a dull and thus doubly long winter, many of the traders who have borne of late the reputation of possessing any financial soundness will pass through the ordeal without any serious difficulty. The prospects for 1876 are certainly growing brighter, but, in order to render them more generally effective, greater caution should be exercised in expressing opinions by those from whom advice is expected and eagerly looked for.

In the lumber trade an annual shipment from the Port of St. John of 150,000,000 feet of deals is considered a fair average of, say, 10 years. Last year's shipment of 220,000,000 feet was probably the largest ever made from this place. To-day there is on hand in St. John and vicinity a sufficient quantity, cut and uncut, to supply the demand for the ensuing year. On the Miramichi large quantities are piled, awaiting more favorable prices prior to shipment. The demand for deals is improving slowly but surely, and better prices than present quotations will soon be offered. We do not look to the American or Baltic trade to affect the demand from this port, and, providing producers can be prevented from glutting the market, an improvement by next spring must take place.

The severest loss this community has met with for many years has been the collapse of E. D. Jewett & Co. and their dependencies. This firm, from the fact of its extended ramifications, has brought about by its insolvency a vast deal of want-of-confidence in this Province. The assets were nominally placed at about \$1,500,000, while its liabilities have now footed up in the neighborhood of \$1,700,000. They have offered 20 per cent. cash, and 10 per cent. on time, but objection has been raised to the security offered for the time payment. It is now understood, however, that E. D. Sutton's notes, endorsed by H. E. Wetmore, of Providence, R.I. and E. G. Dunn, of St. John, are accepted for \$170,000, payable in instalments in two and three years. In this connection it may be mentioned that considerable expression of feeling has been given vent by parties in this and the sister Province of Nova Scotia concerning the action of a certain bank doing business in New Brunswick, which figures very highly in the list of creditors of this estate. The policy of such a bank, maintained chiefly by prominent business men of St. John, allowing itself to advance to a single firm, having such widespread connexions and assets equally widespread, an amount equal to one-quarter of its nominal capi-

tal is severely commented upon, and had this loss affected its solvency in a degree comparative to that of a Russian bank we read of, there certainly would be more and less-guarded hints thrown out, of a possible interest held by its chief officer in the success of this firm. The stock of this bank, which at one period, not long since, reached an extremely fancy figure in public sales, has very perceptibly fallen, until it has now reached a quotation more in accordance with its real value. These circumstances should place more prominently before the eyes of the directors of this institution the necessity for a more thorough watchfulness upon their part as a body, for the interests of the bank, and leave less responsibility resting upon the shoulders of any one individual.

Another moneyed institution may be spoken of at the present time in the same connection without irrelevancy. This is a bank which certainly cannot be said to have acted either wisely or too well. Some three years ago it lost heavily by a defalcation involving the loss of a corresponding amount of confidence. For some little time subsequent to this loss, a conservative policy was adopted and pursued by the management, till gradually confidence was becoming restored, and its stock beginning to become a favorite investment, but unfortunately a more extended business was coveted, and a branch office which was opened in St. John could not resist the temptation to take a risk in the account of the heavy insolvent firm before mentioned, thereby incurring a loss, although fortunately of but little magnitude. This step certainly appears to have been made in the wrong direction, and we trust may prove a timely warning to the management, to the end that their operations may be so guided as to restore full confidence in their stock as a desirable investment ere indulging in any similar doubtful speculation. The loss in this instance has been less a pecuniary one than one of prestige.

Referring to Nova Scotia we allude more particularly to those parts affected in a greater degree by the late and, unfortunately, present stringency, namely, the western counties and the capital, Halifax. The industries of this Province cannot be spoken of in a general way as those in the Province of New Brunswick, being widely scattered, and but in a slight degree dependent upon Halifax influence.

Yarmouth appears to be holding its own, notwithstanding the heavy interests there held in shipping, which at present is not very remunerative. In Digby and Annapolis counties business is dull throughout. Weymouth in the former

county wears a temporarily cheerful aspect, owing to the vigorous prosecution in this vicinity of the work in connection with the building of the Western Counties Railway.

Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg are interested in lumber and to a small extent in shipping, both of which are dull. All of these counties, more particularly Queens, have been and are still affected by the failure of the Acadia Bank, which is now in liquidation and making calls upon shareholders for amounts equal to twice the amount of stock held. They are consequently more backward and less desirable for trade than any others in Nova Scotia with exception of Cape Breton.

Kings, Hants, Cumberland and Halifax are upon an equal footing at present, and do not appear to feel the effects of the stringency more than was to be expected, and are only awaiting the advent of prosperous times to resume their previous conservative business habits.

The city of Halifax, in sympathy with other cities, has had its recent troubles, which happily have taken a turn for the better. Business is safe but extremely quiet. The failures in this conservative old city equal in number but not in magnitude those of several cities of the same size throughout Canada and United States, and merchants have exercised the same wise judgment in the curtailing of their importations and consequent foreign liabilities.

Pictou, Colchester and Antigonish, being more especially the agricultural counties of this province (with the exception of some mining in Pictou), do not feel the depression as much as other sections, and business in these districts is more likely to experience an earlier improvement than in those not so purely agricultural and fertile.

Business in Cape Breton is extremely dull, and much care should be exercised by the trade in placing goods in this market.

So far the province of Prince Edward Island has suffered least of any, but the stringency is now beginning to be felt, owing more particularly to the ambition manifested by several of the larger traders to excel one another with regard to the volume of business respectively transacted, thus causing a larger quantity of goods to be imported and larger and more expensive warehouses to be built than the business done on the Island would appear to warrant. This is largely an agricultural and stock raising district, so that owing to good prices obtainable for farm products, a more uniform source of revenue

than her sister Provinces facing the sea can boast of, is the result. Many of the people of this independent little place have a mode of doing business peculiar to themselves. They apparently do not give themselves much trouble whether or not their promises to pay lie over past due for a few days, fancying that a remittance within a short time after maturity will make ample amends for negligence. Probably before the spring opens a perceptible tightening of the financial strings may be their experience also, and inconvenience and extensions become unfortunately the order of the day.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND ITS RIVALS.

During the last five years the Grand Trunk Railway has been seriously undermining the trade of New York by its cheaper rate of freights to Boston, and the consequence has been that the business men of New York have been seriously considering what action to take in their own defence. Their consultations have resulted in a reduction of the freights on the Central, Erie and Pennsylvania railroads, and in future the Grand Trunk will have to fight for its through freights. We have not heard whether the Great Western has gone into the alliance, but it is evident she must either do it or hand over her connection with the New York Central to the Canada Southern. The result of the union is already a foregone conclusion. The Grand Trunk will quietly relinquish the greater part of its through traffic, as it cannot hope to fight the combination that has been formed against it. We think the consequences will be beneficial. Hitherto the line has been torn up by the carriage of through freight at unremunerative rates, often to the neglect of the paying local traffic. Now this will cease. The local traffic on the Grand Trunk is enormous, and, by proper attention, could be further increased. That attention will now be given to it, and both the country and the line will profit by it. — *London Evening Herald.*

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

There are in Great Britain alone more than thirty patents for the preservation of various articles of food by the processes of desiccation or drying, refrigeration or the application of cold, the use of chemical antiseptics, and the application of heat, &c.

The simple process of drying, or rather partially drying, fish and certain meats, with or without the use of smoke or chemical antiseptics, enables us to utilise a large quantity of food which would otherwise be wasted. Charqui, or South American dried beef, is an example of fairly successful preservation. Before eating it requires to be well soaked in water, and then to be cut small and cooked by prolonged boiling, but, though largely used in South America, it is not popular in this country. Hamburg beef and many other forms of semi-desiccated meat are palatable enough, if not very nutritious.

Some years ago "powdered" beef, hailing from Queensland, was favourably reported on by the Food Committee of the Society of Arts,

who expressed an opinion that it was likely to become a very valuable article of commerce. This opinion, it need scarcely be said, has not been verified, and "powdered" beef is still practically unknown to the British public. The truth is, animal matter preserved by desiccation loses its flavour, and becomes tough and indigestible, the fat becomes rancid, and in damp weather the meat absorbs moisture and turns mouldy and sour. The above difficulties in connection with desiccation are to some extent obviated by mixing absorbent substances with fatty food, as in "pemican," where sugar and spice are mixed with dry powdered meat. A large quantity of this preparation was manufactured for the Arctic-Expedition which recently left our shores.

Meat biscuits are made on the same principle of farinaceous meal absorbing meat essences.

Dr. Hassell has applied a method by which meat may be preserved for a lengthened period in a dry state. He thoroughly dries lean meat by gentle heat, and then grinds it into coarse powder, which may be used for soup or biscuit making. The late Dr. Edward Smith, an authority on many points of dietetics, says this powder has the nutritive qualities of lean meat though the aromas have vanished under the influence of heat; but he adds that for "separate use" the cost of preparation would prevent its use in the market. He further states that the drying of meat by artificial means may be more quickly effected over burning coals.

The process of desiccation is far better adapted to the preservation of vegetable substances than it is to that of meat; indeed, as applied to the former, it has achieved a very considerable success. In November, 1850, Masson obtained his patent for drying and forcibly compressing vegetables, so that they were reduced to one-seventh their original bulk, a cubic yard containing rations for 16,000 men. The French, with M. Chollet at their head, have been very successful in this line of preservation, but many English houses now produce them in the form of "chips," or of compressed cakes. From America, also, dried vegetables are being imported at 1s. 6d. per pound, half an ounce being sufficient to add to a pint of soup. The process of drying eliminates little else but the water which forms so large a part of the constituents of all vegetables, and takes from them little, if any, of their flavour. Vegetables dried in their natural form, according to Mr. Buchanan's patent, are also most excellent. Compressed vegetables, combined with dried meat, were largely used by the French and English armies in the Crimea; and, still more recently, London supplied large quantities of the best compressed vegetables to the troops in the Asiatic expedition. Soup squares or tablets, which, though not strictly speaking, "desiccated" articles of preserved food, may fairly claim notice here. Most of them are compressed, but some are in the form of flour or grains, being composed of various substances, combined with powdered meat, or meat extracts. The houses for these productions in London now offer an almost endless variety of soup squares, such as carrot, pea, chestnut, mulligatawny, &c.; also large cubes called "gargantuan," after the name of the mythical giant celebrated by Rabelais, one of which dissolved in three pints of water makes

a most delicious pot-pourri of four pounds weight of nutritious food. This firm has also recently produced the squares of "army food," weighing one quarter of a pound each, cased in waterproof but edible covering, and making an almost impromptu quart of excellent soup—meat and drink combined. Another prepared soup—pea soup in packets—worthy of commendation. Its flavour is all that can be desired and its nutritive value undeniable, being prepared with the pea flour which is produced by a patented operation unequalled in its result.

The preservation of meat by refrigeration or the application of cold is very effective, but it can hardly be called a scientific process, nor can meat temporarily preserved by it be strictly preserved meat.

Space would be wanting to enumerate the different expedients adopted to ensure success in this direction, nor would there be any purpose gained in so doing, the object of all being the same, viz., to ensure a sufficiently low degree of temperature for the preservation of the meat during the voyage, and to produce this result at such a cost as would repay the importers.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for November, says the *London Times*, were issued to-day, and in some respects show a rather better state of affairs than those of October did. This change does not amount, however, to any indication that the current of trade has altered, but may be taken to mean rather that the weather of November has been more favourable to shipping than the month before. There is still an increase of imports, coupled with a decrease of exports, and the increased importation is, as before, due to an increased inflow of articles of consumption. Thus we find that the increase in the import value of wheat has been 63 per cent. on the same month last year, and that the importation of all other kinds of corn has increased more or less, except oats and peas. Tea, and unrefined sugar have also been imported more largely, the value of the former having increased 36 per cent. and the latter about 6 per cent. on the comparison of months. The total imports for November show an increase of 9.7 per cent., their value being £31,110,726 against £28,347,793 for November, 1874, and of this increase of less than £3,000,000 more than £2,000,000 is due to the increase in the values of the bacon, coffee, wheat, barley, Indian corn, and tea imported. The principal manufacturing staples still show as before a falling off, which in the case of raw cotton reaches about 11 per cent. in quantity and 16 in value. Wool has increased 2 per cent. in quantity and fallen off 4½ in value. Silk has decreased 14.7 in quantity and over 13 per cent. in value. In the case of wool the decrease in value on last month is to be contrasted with an increase on the 11 months. Hemp has decreased against an increase in jute and in flax. This side of the trade account may be summed up by saying that but for the heavy food imports there would have been little or no increase in the total, and that most staples are not in more, while many are in considerably less, demand.

On the export side matters look considerably better than they did last month. The total

falling off is now only 2 per cent. against 15.7 per cent. in October, and this, considering the depressed prices still in many cases ruling, may be taken almost as an increase. In fact, the larger articles of export show in most cases a rise both in quantity and value, coal and coke and iron and steel being the only prominent exceptions. The first has increased nearly 11 per cent. in quantity, but has fallen off about 1½ in value on the month of November, 1874, while iron and steel have fallen away 8½ per cent. in quantity, and 21 in value. Cotton yarn has also fallen off in quantity over 4 per cent., and in value nearly 10, but cotton piece goods have increased in both quantity and value, so have copper and machinery, and notably linen and jute yarns. There is a considerable increase in the exports of refined sugar to be set against a decreased import of that article. Woollen and worsted cloths show the large increase of 25½ per cent. in quantity on the month, and of about 11½ in value; worsted stuffs, on the other hand, have fallen off in both about 12 per cent. Judging by these figures one might say that in many trades the worst would seem to have been reached, but without taking into account special circumstances that may have acted upon the course of trade in any particular month it is impossible to say so with certainty. Many of these circumstances are not known, and, therefore, cannot be generalized upon. Taking the general aspect of the eleven months' figures, however, one may say that the result of the year's trade will be that the value of the imports will come out at about last year's figures, while that of the exports will show a very distinct decrease. As the import figures have been kept up to a very considerable extent by increased food imports, it would seem to follow that whatever the future may reveal, this year will mark a distinct temporary decline in the reproductive business of the country.

BUILDING UP A NATION.

If we look to the position of France at this time in the estimate of the world we shall see that she has, by a complete harmony of industrial interests among her people, judiciously encouraged the growth and development of all the sources of employment and wealth within her borders thereby obtaining a most enviable position for skill and prosperity. With this view she has made it to the interest of her people to produce all the necessities as well as luxuries for her own requirement, while at the same time the manufacture of cunning workmanship, for other nations, has been encouraged. The result is that the genius of her people has been stimulated to the utmost, and while she is safe in the investment of her capital in manufactures, there is no want of confidence, trust or fear of disaster. If her profits are small in her competition with other nations it is all profit with no drawbacks, as she exports only manufactured goods. She exports \$300,000,000 annually more than she imports.

As it is with the individual, the nation must remain poor so long as it pays out more than it earns, and if the good sense of the people cannot be awakened by peaceable education, then it must be done through poverty and disgraceful dependence. It is high time that the country came to comprehend that the business of the

government is to further its prosperity, strength and greatness. The encouragement of the production of sugar in France has made that nation independent of the world in this direction, while she has sugar to export and it is cheaper to her people.

France has a thousand lesser industries carefully nourished and bringing her people mines of wealth; she exports \$300,000,000 more each year than she imports. The United States pays her \$100,000,000 annually for her cunning work. She has manufactures of linen, damask, laces, silk, velvets, satins, carpets, tapestries, porcelain, gloves, watches, precious stones, guns, jewellery, and many other little articles of bijoutry of which the people of this country have no conception, and yet are just as ingenious and enterprising, and need the employment which such manufacturing would give were the country to see to it that they were encouraged in establishing them, and in a measure protected from foreign competition. Nor would this result be in any way unfavorable or unjust to others. The immigration to this country would be composed of skilled workmen to a greater extent, who would come here to establish themselves in business and thus furnish markets and population to the country.

FIRE RECORD.

St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 23.—A barn belonging to Wm. Thompson, and occupied by Judge Lawder, was destroyed by fire. The barn of Mr. Girvin, adjoining, was also burned down; the loss is not heavy in either case. Supposed to have been started by some tramp or stranger who got inside.

Shamrock, Ont., Dec. 24.—A hotel owned by Mrs. Hudson was destroyed by fire, together with an extensive range of stabling and out-buildings; also most of the household contents and \$200 in money. Loss over \$4,000; insurance \$800.

New Carlisle, Que., Dec. 24.—A house owned by R. H. Kempfer, and occupied by G. Hamilton, was destroyed by fire.

St. Helen's Island, Que., Dec. 24.—The Barracks at St. Helen's Island were totally destroyed by fire. The west end was occupied by Lieut. Col. Bacon, and the eastern end by Captain Devine, most of their furniture destroyed. Cause of fire unknown; no insurance.

Lancaster, Ont., Dec. 25.—The barns of D. McPherson were struck by lightning. They, with the buildings attached, together with all the hay, grain and farming implements, were destroyed by fire. Loss over \$2,000; no insurance.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 25.—The engine house was burned to the ground. The steam fire engine, with all the hose, and the new engine house was also destroyed. Cause of fire unknown; the loss to the city will be about \$25,000.

Cobourg, Ont., Dec. 26.—Two wooden buildings owned by N. Horton, and occupied by J. Jackson, were destroyed by fire. The buildings were insured in the Lancashire Insurance Company for \$400. Mr. Jackson's loss is about \$500; insurance \$200.

Markham, Ont., Dec. 26.—The barns of T. Robson and five large buildings were totally destroyed by fire, together with 13 head of cattle, 8 hogs, 2 horses, a thrashing machine, and a number of other farming implements; also nearly all of last fall's harvest of grain. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 27. A house owned by Jas. Mitchell, and occupied by Wm. Russell, was destroyed by fire. Insured for \$800.

Montreal, Dec. 28.—A house occupied by J. Mercier was damaged by fire. Cause unknown; fully covered by insurance.

Westport, Ont., Dec. 28.—The shop of Wm. Dier destroyed by fire. Loss \$3,000; insurance \$1,000.

Beachburg, Ont., Dec. 29.—The dwelling of J. Burnet was destroyed by fire, together with the adjacent out-buildings and all last year's grain, also three horses belonging to a neighbor; none of the household contents were saved. There is a small insurance on the dwelling-house in the Victoria Mutual of Hamilton.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 29.—The mill at Eilershouse paper mills was destroyed by fire. Cause unknown.

Pembroke, Ont., Dec. 29.—The stables and sheds of Messrs. A. & P. White were destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of hay, grain, waggons, tools, &c. Loss about \$8,000; nearly covered by insurance.

Otterville, Ont., Dec. 29.—A feed store owned by T. Hillier was destroyed by fire, also a dwelling-house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Palmer. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary; partly covered by insurance.

The Travelers insures against general accidents—not accidents of travel only, but the thousand and one casualties to which men are exposed in their lawful pursuits. It issues policies for the year or month, which are written without delay by any authorized agent. It insures men of all occupations and professions, between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five, at premiums which are graduated by the occupation and exposure. The rates are low, varying from \$5 to \$10 a year for each \$1,000 insured, (for occupations not classed as hazardous) covering both fatal and non-fatal disabling injuries.

The Travellers invites attention to the very large number of losses actually paid, (21,500) to the large amount disbursed in cash benefits to its policy holders, (over \$2,000,000,) averaging *seven hundred dollars a day* for every working day since the company began business, and especially to the small cost in proportion to the possible benefits.

The head office for the Dominion is in Montreal under the management of Messrs. Foster, Wells & Shackell.

Commercial.

MONTREAL GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Dec, 30th, 1875.

There is nothing of note to remark since our last review. Nearly everybody is busy taking stock, and little can be promised until the spring trade begins. The mild and rainy weather so unusual here at this season, has had a depressing effect upon the holiday trade. Remittances from country storekeepers continue to come in fairly, as well as sorting-up letter orders. Money continues easy with but little demand. Western branches of leading banks seem to be gorged with deposits made by farmers, who seem to think it advisable to make their creditors wait a little, while they realize some interest on the principal which they owe to the country merchant.

The stock market is quiet. Montreal Telegraph has declined in consequence of the injunction on the Directors not to pay a five per cent. dividend. In the meantime, acting under legal advice, they have decided to pay a four and a half per cent. interim dividend, and taken steps at once to have the injunction removed. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to four per cent to day. Sterling Exchange is quite weak, having declined to 4.84. There is no demand and rates are nominal at 108½ to 109 for round amounts.

ASHES.—The quantity of Pots inspected has been very small, and sales do not exceed 50 or 60 brls firsts at \$1.75 to \$1.85; a few seconds brought \$3.80 to \$3.90, and two brls thirds \$2.90. Pearls—22 brls first sort sold at \$4.95; nothing doing in seconds.

Market closes very quiet, but we look for a large business the first week in January, as a great many ashes have been held over for the new brand. The receipts to date have been 14,990 brls Pots, 2486 brls Pearls, the deliveries, 13,314 brls Pots, 2474 brls Pearls, and the stock in store is 2067 brls Pots, 1005 brls Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business doing is very light; travellers are now about starting with spring samples but few orders are as yet being received from them. No change in prices. We quote:—Men's kip boots, \$2.75 to \$3 do; French calf \$3 to \$3.75; do bull congress, \$2 to 2.50; do split brogans, \$1.10 to 1.25; ditto kip brogans, \$1.30 to \$1.50; boys' stoga boots, \$1.25 to \$1.90; ditto bull and pebbled congress, \$1.40 to \$1.50; women's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.30 to \$1.75; ditto prunella balmorals, 75c. to \$1.75; ditto congress, 75c. to \$1.75; misses buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.25; ditto prunella balmorals and congress, 70c. to \$1.25; children's ditto ditto, 50c. to 75c.; turned cacks, 25c. to 50c.

CATTLE.—The St. Gabriel market on Monday presented a very unusual appearance, as there were only 3 head of cattle on the market which had been left over from last week, there were no buyers, and of course no sales. During the sixteen days preceding Christmas there were 113 car loads of cattle, sheep and hogs brought to the markets here against 123 carloads in same period last year, but as a good many of them were American hogs, brought to pork-packing establishments in the city and vicinity which was not the case this year, there were actually more cattle bought this year than last. Prices this year have been lower than last, and some of the drovers complain of small profits and in some cases of losses. At the Viger Market on Tuesday about forty head of cattle offered, all being of very inferior quality. A few milch cows were offered but no sales were effected. Some fifty sheep were offered and a few were sold at from \$4 to \$5 each. No hogs were on the market. In the absence of sales we quote old prices:—First class, \$5.00 to \$5.25, per 100 live weight; do good, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do medium, \$3.50 to \$4.00; inferior, \$3.00 to \$3.25 do. Sheep—Good quality, \$5.00 to \$6.00 each. Lamb—Good, \$2.00 to \$3.00; extra do, \$4 each. Sheep and Lambs from \$3.50 to \$5 each. Milch cows are worth \$40 and \$70 each for good; middling \$20 to \$30. Working oxen by the yoke, \$90 to \$120. Hogs \$6.25 to 6.50 per 100 lbs. live weight, and \$7.50 to 8.00 dead weight.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business in this line, as is usual during the holiday season, is entirely at a standstill, and indeed we need not look for any improvement for a month to come.—We quote: Soda Ash at \$1.90 to 2.25; Sal Soda, \$1.50 to 1.75, according to quantity; Soda Bicarb \$4 to 4.25; Caustic Soda, 3½c to 3½c.; Alum, 2 to 2½. Extract Logwood continues scarce and firm at 12c. to 12½c. for bulk, and for packages in proportion. Bleaching Powder 2½ to 2¾.

DRY GOODS.—The same quietness usual at this season of the year pervades the wholesale dry goods, with the exception of a few little orders. Money continues to come in somewhat freely and a change for the better is anticipated as the season advances, and the Spring trade begins.

FISH.—Business during the week has been quite nominal but holders are firm. The scarcity of Green Fish in the States is likely to cause an advance in prices here. The receipts of Labrador Herrings have been about as large as last in round figures 45,000 brls and the stock in the market here to-day does not exceed 4000 brls of which a considerable portion will be shipped to the States. Our quotations this week are purely nominal. Labrador Herrings

from \$4.75 to \$5.00. Dry Cod, cwt. \$5.50; bbl. No. 1, \$5.50; Draft Codfish in Hhds., No. 1, \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.75. Green Cod, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Mackerel, No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$7.50. Salmon steady. No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$14; No. 3, \$13. White Fish quiet, \$4.50 for round lots; Trout \$4.25 do.

FLOUR.—The holiday season has brought a fair demand for white wheat flour from the city dealers, and this grade is now in light stock of ordinary brands. In spring wheat flour there has been but little done during the week. Prices of all grades are without change.

FURS AND SKINS.—The market for raw Furs is very quiet and prices remain without any change. The catch of all kinds this season has not been at all as large as previous seasons; nevertheless, prices have not advanced, and would have been lower had there been many skins offering. Late news from England and the Continent reports the weather as being cold which has caused a brisk demand for all kinds of goods. The effect will be that the large number of skins in the hands of dealers will be considerably reduced, thereby preventing any further loss to holders. We quote: Beaver, \$2.00 to 2.25; Prime Black Bear, \$6 to \$12.00, according to size; Fisher, \$5.00 to \$7.50; Silver Fox, \$25 to \$60; Cross Fox, \$2.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Lynx, \$1.50 to \$2.25; dark Labrador Martin, \$7 to \$8; pale Martin, \$1.50 to \$2.00; prime fresh dark Mink, \$3.00 to \$4.00; fine dark Otter, \$8 to \$10; Fall Muskrat, 12c. to 17c.; Winter do., 18 to 22c.; Spring do., 25c.; Raccoon, 25c. to 60c.; Skunk, 20c. to 36c.

GRAIN.—There is nothing whatever doing in grain outside of the farmer's market. Meantime, in the absence of transactions, we suspend quotations.

GROCERIES.—The wholesale trade continues light, but probably not far behind the usual amount for the season. Teas are in more active demand, and it is now probable a noted improvement may be expected. Prices are, however, without any special change. Markets in U.S. firm, and advance reported in England. Sugars, with light demand, are at former prices. Molasses and Syrups also unchanged.

IN RICE, Chemicals and Spices little to report. Business quiet and prices are about as before. Spices, Nutmeg and Cloves firm. Pepper inactive.

HARDWARE. Stock-taking is the order of the day, no business doing or next to none this week. No change in prices. We quote as follows:—*Pig Iron*, Eglinton & Clyde, per ton of 2240 lbs., Cambree, \$21.50 to 22.00; Summerlee & Calder, \$23 to 23.50; Langloan & Gartsherie, \$23 to 23.50; American, \$26 to 28; Hematite, \$30 to 31. *Bar*, per 100 lbs.—Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.30 to 2.40; best do., \$1.55 to 2.65; Swedes & Norway, \$5 to 5.50; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.50 to 7. *Canada Plates*, per Box—Swansen, \$4.60 to 4.70, or Penn., \$4.60 to 4.70; Arrow, \$4.75 to 5.00; Hatton, \$4.25 to \$1.50. *Tin Plates*, per box—Charcoal 10., 8.25 to 8.50; ditto IX, \$10.25 to 10.50; ditto DC, \$7.25 to 7.50; Coke 10., \$7.00 to 7.25; 14 x 20, 25c. extra. *Tinned Sheets*—Charcoal best No. 25, 14c. *Galvanized Sheets*—best brands No. 28, 9c. to 9½c. *Hoops and Bams* per 100 lbs., \$3 to 3.25. *Sheets*, best brands, \$3.50 to 3.75. *Boiler Plates*, ordinary brands, \$3.25 to 3.50; *Russian Sheet Iron* per lb. 16c. to 17c.; *Cut Nails 2d Lead*, \$4.75; ditto, 2½d to 4d; *shingle* \$3.95; ditto, 5d to 10d, \$3.45, ditto 12d and larger \$3.15; 100 keg lots, 5 per cent. discount. *Cut nails*, patent Chisel-pointed 25c. extra. *Pressed Spikes*, \$4.25 to 5; *Shot*, Canadian \$7 to 7.25. *Lead*—per 100 lbs. Pig, \$6.50; do sheets, \$6.50; do Bar, \$6.50. *Steel*, cast—per lb. 13c to 14c. *Spring* per 100 lbs., \$5.00 to 5.60; *Sleigh Shoe*, \$3.75 to 4.00 *Tire ditto*, \$4.25 to 4.50. *Ingot Tin*, 24c. to 25c.; *Ingot Copper*, 23c. to 24c. *Horse Shoes* per 100 lbs., 5 to 6.25. *Proved Coil Chain* in \$6.00 to 6.50; *Anchor*, 7c. to 8c.; *Anvils*, 10 to 12c. *Iron Wire*, per bbl., \$2.50 to 2.60; *Window Glass*, 25 up to united inches, \$2.20 to

2.30; up to 40 inches, \$2.40 to \$2.50; up to 50 inches, \$2.80 to 2.90.

HIDES, per 100 lbs. Green, Inspected No. 1 \$7.00; Do. No. 2, \$6.00; Do. No. 3, \$4.00; Cured and inspected, 1c. more.

LEATHER.—There is very little to note this week; the demand is light for all sorts of stock, and prices are not altered. We quote:—*Spanish Sole*, 1st quality heavy wgs., per lb., 24cets. to 25cets. *Spanish Sole*, 1st quality, mid. wts., lb., 24cets. to 25cets.; Ditto No. 2, 21c to 22c.; *Buffalo Sole* No. 1, 20c. to 21c.; *Buffalo Sole* No. 2, 18c. to 19c.; *Slaughter*, heavy, 24c. to 26cets.; *Slaughter* light, 25cets. to 28cets. *Harness*, best, 25cets. to 27c.; *Harness* No. 2, 23cets. to 23cets.; *Upper heavy*, 30cets. to 32c.; *Upper light*, 32c. to 35c.; *Kip Skins*, French, 90c. to \$1.05; *English*, 65c. to 75c.; *Hemlock Calf* 30 to 40 lbs., 60c. to 75c.; *Hemlock light*, 50c. to 60c.; *French Calf*, \$1.15 to 1.30; *Splits*, large, per lb. 24c. to 28c.; *Splits* small, 18c. to 22c.; *Canadian Leather Board*, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; *Emmelled Cow*, per ft. 17c. to 18½c.; *Patent*, 17c. to 19½c.; *Polished Grain*, 15c. to 16c.; *Pebble Grain*, 13c. to 15c.; *Buff*, 12c. to 14c.; *Russets*, light, 25c. to 35c.; *Russets*, heavy, 20c. to 30c.; *Calfskins*, green, 10c.; *Calfskins*, cured, 10c. to 12c.; *Sheepskins*, 20c. to 25c.

LIQUORS.—Continues unchanged, and there is no change to note in prices. We quote:—*Brandy* Hennessy's & Martell's N.V. \$2.60 to 2.75; and up to \$6 a gallon, for old vintages, according to age, increasing from lowest quotations at the rate of 15cets. to 20cets. a year. *Old*, Dupuy & Co., 2.20 to 2.30; *Pinet*, Castillon & Co., 2.20 to \$2.30; *Vine Growers' Co.*, 2.20 to 2.30; *Unlary*, Bellemy & Co., 2.20 to 2.30; *Jules Robin's*, 2.20 to 2.30; *J. Denis*, H. Mounie & Co., 2.20 to 2.30. *In cases*, per doz., 6.00 to 16.00; *Hennessey Brandy*, cases \$9.12½ to 9.25; *Jamaica Rum*, 16 o. p. per gallon \$2.25 to 2.40; *Hollands Gin*, 1.57½ to \$1.65; *Green Gin*, 3.80 to 4.00. *Red Gin*, 7.75 to 7.80; *Alcohol*, 50 o. p., 57c. per Im. gal.; 65 o. p., 62½c. per Imp. gal.; *Rye Whiskey*, 34c. per Im. gal. in bond; *Eng. Ale*, per doz., 2.50 to 2.70; *Eng Porter*, 2.50 to 2.70; *Dublin Porter*, quarts, 2.50 to 2.70; *pints*, 1.67½ to 1.75; *Montreal East India* quarts, 1.15 to 1.24; *Montreal East India* pints, 70c. to 75c.

LUMBER.—No change in business or prices since our last review. We quote prices at Quebec: *Pine deals*, 1st quality, \$90, per Quebec standard; 2nd do, \$86.00 do; 3rd do, \$82. *Spruce deals*, 1st quality, \$32 do; 2nd do, \$24 do; 3d do, \$16 do, with little demand. Prices at Montreal: *Shipping culls*, \$8 00 per m feet; *Spruce Sidings*, \$8 do. *Pine*—Common boards and scantling, \$10 to \$16 per m.; *Clear lumber*, \$30 to \$45; *First quality lumber*, \$30 to \$35; *Third-class*, three inch deals, \$30 to \$36 per m, surface measure; *Cull deals*, \$18 to \$24 do.; do, dressed, \$35 to \$40 do.; 2 by 1 inch furrings, \$4 per 100 pieces; *Laths*, \$1.30 to 1.50 per m; *Spruce lumber*, \$10 to \$12 per m feet; *Spruce deals*, \$24 per m feet, surface measure; *Hemlock lumber*, \$9 to \$11 per m feet; long pine lumber, for building purposes, \$18 to \$31, according to length and size; long hemlock lumber is \$3 less per m feet than pine. *Dressed lumber*—1 inch boards, \$18 to \$20 per m feet; do, 1½ inch roofing, \$20 do.; do, 1½ inch flooring, \$20 to \$24 do.; do, 1½ inch flooring, \$20 to \$30 do.; do, 2 inch flooring, \$28 to \$31 do.

OILS.—The demand is light and confined to filling small orders for Machinery Oils. One firm is said to have bought up all S.P. there is in the market at 62½c., and run up the price to 70c.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is slightly easier but without demand, and other Naval Stores are without change.

Paints.—Quiet and no change in price.

Provisions.—*Butter*—The market continues firm and active with no change in value. Stocks are very light both here and in the country, and the prospects are that we shall have higher prices at the turn of the year. We quote *Fancy*, 22c. to 23c., the inside price being paid freely. *Townships*, 21c. to 22c.; *Western*, 16c.

to 18c. *Cheese*—Continues dull and neglected, no sales are reported, but some of the stocks held here by shippers since the close of Navigation are being shipped by them to the English markets. Prices are nominally unchanged. *Early made*, 6c. to 8c.; *fine Fall made*, 10c. to 10½c. *Eggs*—Are very scarce and the demand is far in excess of the supply. Prices have again advanced, and market closes firm. *Fresh Eggs* 25c.; *Lime* or *Pickled Eggs*, 24c. with an upward tendency. *Pork* is in but small demand and prices are weaker. *Mess Pork*, \$21.75 to \$21.50; *Thin Mess* do. \$21 to \$21.25. *Prime Mess* do. nominal; *Extra Prime Pork*, \$14.50 to \$15.00; *Prime* do. nominal. *Beef*—The demand is only a moderate one at following quotations: *Prime Mess Tierces*, \$23.00 to \$24.00. *Do. Brls*, \$14.50 to 15.50; *Mess Beef* \$17 to 18. *Dressed Hogs* are in fair demand but the market closes weak at \$7.50. *Yellow*.—There has been an improved demand and several large lots have been moved. Prices at present show no change; *rendered*, 7c. to 8c.; *unrendered* 5c. to 5½c. *Hops* sell freely at 10c. but holders generally are firm and decline to sell under 11c. to 12c. *Lard* is coming in freely; stocks are increasing and prices show a disposition to decline. *Tierces* 12½c. to 13½c. *Pails*, 14c. *Tub Lard*, 13½c. *Poultry* is coming in much more freely now that the active demand is over and jobbing sales only are being made at quotations:—*Turkeys* 8c. to 9c. per lb. *Geese*, 6c. to 7c. do. *Chickens*, 6c. to 8c. do. *Ducks*, 9c. to 10c. do. *Partridges* 50c. a brace. **SEEDS.**—Nothing doing. Prices remain unchanged and nominal.—*Timothy* \$2.50 per bush; *Red Clover*, 11c. per lb.; *Flax* \$1.40 per bush; *Canary* 16c. per lb. *White Beans*—No transactions. Prices nominal at \$1.20 per bush. **WOOL.**—No change in business or prices since our last review. *Fleece* remains 30c. to 35c.; *Pulled Wool*, Super, 30c. to 35c.; *Pulled Medium*, 28c. to 32c.; *Pulled No. 1*, 26c. to 28c.; *Black*, 26c. to 32c.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE via DOMINION LINE.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—Market inactive, but prices steady. Flour unchanged; Spring Extra outside sold at equal to \$4.10 here. Wheat nothing doing; Oats scarce and wanted at 33c. Barley little offering and no sales reported; buyers at 60c. for No. 3 and 70c. for No. 2 f.o.c.; Peas worth 72c. to 74c. Hogs quiet and weak, lots offering at \$6.90 on the street. Fall wheat sold at \$6.00 to 1.01; *Treatwell*, 98c. to 99c.; *Spring*, 95c.; *Peas*, 71c. to 72c. and 400 bushels of inferior barley at 60c. to 70c.; Hogs easy, at \$6 75 to 7.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Mail S. Sarmatian from Portland arrived out on 28th instant.

The Allan's Ship Strathearn, from New York 13th, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th current, —14 days passage.

The Dominion Steamship Company S. Quebec, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston 24th current.

The Mail S. Scandianavian, from Liverpool 16th, arrived at Portland yesterday, bringing 15 cabin and 24 steerage passengers. Mail distributed at Post office this morning.

Per SS. Scandianavian.

(From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, from the 6th to 9th Dec.)

Arrived from Quebec.—Queen of England, Plymouth, Dec. 5. St. Francis, Cursen, Oporto, Nov. 24. Thiers, Santos, Oporto, Nov. 27. Neptune, Norberg, Queenstown, Dec. 6. Betty, Unverstein, Glasgow, Dec. 4. British Lion, Clyde, Dec. 7. Colonial Empire, Leslie, Liverpool, Dec. 6. Marchioness of

Queensberry, —, Granton, Nov. 20; Henrys, Menzies, Clyde, Dec. 9. Arrived from Montreal. —Brimiga, —, Dublin, Dec. 5. Ellic D, Garvin, Montevideo, Nov. 4. Arrived from Caspel.—Cornucopia, LeBoutillier, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 1.

RECORD OF WRECKS.—The number of wrecks reported during the past week ending Dec. 11, is 50, making for the present year 1,732.—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*

Exports per SS. Moravian, from Portland to Liverpool, December 25, 1875.

A. G. McBean.....	2,000 bush.	Wheat.
A. McBean.....	2,000 "	"
W. H. Perin.....	3,200 "	"
F. Popham, Jr.....	400 "	"
A. G. McBean.....	3,154 "	Peas.
D. Butters & Co.....	2,757 "	"
J. M. Bucknall & Co.....	1,500 "	"
A. Girard.....	1,195 "	"
R. W. Lawder.....	400 "	"
W. H. Perin.....	1,200 "	"
J. H. Grange.....	800 "	"
Cavanaugh & Armitage.....	1,200 "	"
J. M. Bucknall & Co.....	6,278 "	Oats.
A. Hodgson & Son.....	100 brls.	Flour.
Thomas Mackay & Co.....	1,000 bags	Oatmeal.
Currie & Thompson.....	2,900 "	"
Small Shipments.....	3,140 brls.	Butter.
Do.....	1,952 boxes	Cheese.
Do.....	206 brls.	Pork.
J. Morrell & Co.....	500 tuns.	Lard.
Thomas Kent.....	446 "	"
Do.....	20 brls.	Beef.
Canadian Meat & P. Co.....	1,599 boxes	Beef.
Small Shipments.....	173 brls.	Tallow—
Do.....	1,320 cases	Bacon.

THE TRANSPORT BY SEA OF GUNPOWDER.—Shippers, so long as they continue to put such unlimited trust in Providence, should wet their powder. Otherwise, accidents, like that which has in all probability befallen the unfortunate *Strathmore*, will be of frequent occurrence. The *Strathmore* left London with ninety souls on board and several tons of gunpowder, packed with various goods of a highly inflammable description. After getting out to sea she was neither spoken nor heard of, and has, most likely, been blown into matchwood. From a statement issued by a colonial Underwriters' Association, we learn that the custom is to stow gunpowder in ocean-going ships, passenger or other, among the ordinary cargo; in one case the Association mentions some 200 barrels were only separated from a passenger's cabin by a three-quarter-inch bulkhead. The case of the *Altair*, however, which arrived at New Zealand last August, "out-Herods Herod." Four hundred kegs of powder were placed in this vessel's hold with a general cargo, which comprised, among other inflammable matters, oil, paint, spirits and lucifer matches. Among these there was a quantity of iron, by the dislodgment of which during the severe weather the ship encountered, or in some other way, eight kegs and three cases of powder were smashed, and their contents scattered throughout the whole of the inflammable cargo. Surely such a diabolical system only requires to be brought before Parliament to ensure its instant suppression; for no case, we should think, could be more calculated to call forth the sympathies of the Houses than this.

RECORD OF WRECKS.—The number of wrecks reported during the week ending 17th instant was 69, making for the present year 1554.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.—Until the end of May of the present year the average number of vessels on the stocks in the Clyde yards was 120, being reduced at the end of May to 113, in July to 98, August 88, October 79, while at present the work on hand does not reach 70 vessels. While a fair show of activity continues in a few of the yards, the prospects of the trade generally throughout this district are somewhat gloomy.

RAISING OF THE "OBERON."—On Thursday last week the *Oberon*, which has for several weeks been lying off Haslar Hospital, was raised. The air bag which was sent over from Russia was placed between decks, and assisted in raising the vessel, the lifting power being 60 tons. Though extremely valuable for the purpose for which the bag has been designed the raising of the *Vanguard* by such means is regarded as hopeless. Probably a hundred of such bags would be required for the purpose, and the difficulty in filling them with air, and attaching them to so heavy a vessel, lying in such a depth of water, is considered surmountable. The *Oberon* has been docked, and she will be prepared for further torpedo experiments.

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal from 1st Jan. to 30 December in each year.

	1874.	1875.
Ashes.....	16,431	17,500
Bacon.....	5,309	29
Barley.....	79,004	125,072
Butter.....	93,678	142,554
Cheese.....	371,925	541,346
Flour.....	1,082,027	1,011,381
Indian Corn.....	2,561,387	1,722,230
Lard.....	27,935	350
Oats.....	195,574	173,916
Peas.....	963,601	945,523
Pork.....	22,829	21,888
Wheat.....	7,785,506	7,954,763

REMARKS.

Ashes.—Increase compared with last year, 1,069 brls. Receipts for the week, 59 brls. Pot, 22 brls. Pearl.—Bacon.—Decrease in receipts, 5,280 boxes. Receipts for the week—Barley.—Increase in receipts, 46,068 bush. Receipts for the week, 3,600 bush. Butter.—Increase in receipts, 42,876 tubs. Receipts for the week, 2,368 tubs. Cheese.—Increase in receipts, 169,421 boxes. Receipts for the week, 21 boxes. Flour.—Decrease in receipts, 70,646 brls. Receipts for the week, 8,550 brls. Indian Corn.—Decrease in receipts, 839,157 bush. Receipts for the week, bush. Lard.—Decrease in receipts, 27,585 brls. Receipts for the week. Oats.—Decrease in receipts, 21,658 bush. Receipts for the week, 2,800 bush. Peas.—Decrease in receipts, 18,078 bush. Receipts for the week, bush. Pork.—Decrease in receipts, 941 brls. Receipts for the week, 50 brls. Wheat.—Increase in receipts, 169,257 bush. Receipts for the week, 15,400 bush.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports, at the Port of Montreal to Great Britain, 1 Jan. to 30 Dec.

	1874.	1875.
Ashes.....	16,155	15,039
Bacon.....	32,218	15,966
Barley.....	1,511	1304
Butter.....	102,572	162,266
Cheese.....	386,181	534,388
Corn.....	2,619,631	1,686,285
Flour.....	541,176	426,326
Lard.....	48,680	24,085
Oats.....	168,467	204,347
Peas.....	1,879,738	1,726,844
Pork.....	11,421	7,442
Wheat.....	7,595,876	7,302,611

REMARKS.

Ashes.—Decrease compared with last year 1116 brls. Exports for the week, brls. Pot, brls. Pearl. Bacon.—Decrease, 16,252 bxs. Exports for the week, 1,320 boxes. Barley.—Decrease, 207 bush. Exports, bush. Butter.—Increase in exports, 59,694 tubs. Exports for the week, 2,140 tubs. Cheese.—Increase in exports, 148,207 boxes. Exports for the week, 1,952 boxes. Corn.—Decrease in exports, 933,346 bush. Exports for the week. Flour.—Decrease in exports, 114,850 brls. Exports for the week, 100 brls. Lard.—Decrease, 24,595 brls. Exports, 1923 brls. Oats.—Increase in exports, 55,880 bush. Exports for the week 6,278. Peas.

—Decrease in exports, 152,894 bush. Exports for the week, 12,206 bush. Pork.—Decrease in exports, 3,079 brls. Exports for the week, 206 brls. Wheat.—Decrease in exports, 293,265 bushels. Exports for the week, 7,600 bush.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Port Hope, Dec. 18, 1875.

Statement of Traffic receipts for week.

From 7th to 14th Dec., 1875, in comparison with same period last year.

Passengers.....	\$111,735
Freight.....	1280.45
Mails and Express.....	240.08

Total.....\$2634.28

Same week last year.....3584.89

Decrease.....\$950.61

Total Traffic to date.....\$276835.86

do. year previous.....295781.32

Decrease.....\$18945.46

F. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

Port Hope, Dec. 24, 1875.

Statement of Traffic receipts for week.

From 14th to 21st Dec., 1875, in comparison with same period last year.

Passengers.....	\$1156.34
Freight.....	1543.98
Mails and Express.....	240.08

Total.....\$2940.00

Same week last year.....2889.14

Increase.....\$51.16

Total Traffic to date.....\$279776.16

do. year previous.....298670.48

Decrease.....\$18904.32

F. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

NIAGARA DISTRICT

Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

ST. CATHERINES, ONT.,

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HASTINGS

Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

Guarantee Capital, \$100,000.00.

President—MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P.

Secretary.—JAMES H. PECK, Esq.

A. DE LAET, Manager

for both Companies, for the Province of Quebec.

Offices.—BARRON'S BLOCK, MONTREAL, Chambers 5 and 6, entrance 49 St. John Street.

These Companies beg to solicit attention to their circulars recently issued, by which it will be seen that their system is the cheapest and the most rational of all.

Reliable Agents wanted in every unoccupied point in the Province of Quebec.

OSWALD BROS.

Table of Weekly Average Prices of Stocks during the Year 1875.

BANKS.	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.				JULY.				
	6.	13.	20.	27.	3.	10.	17.	24.	31.	7.	14.	21.	28.	5.	12.	19.	26.	2.	9.	16.	23.	30.	7.	14.	21.	28.			
1. Montreal.....	157	153	151	157	153	155	151	155	157	153	150	153	150	152	154	156	154	154	154	153	151	151	157	158	156	158	157		
2. Ontario.....	112	113	113	113	113	110	109	110	107	111	111	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	
3. City.....	106	106	106	107	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	
4. Peoples.....	111	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	
5. Montreal.....	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	
6. Toronto.....	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	
7. Jacques Cartier.....	116	116	117	117	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	
8. Merchants.....	118	119	120	121	119	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	
9. Eastern Townships.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	
10. Quebec.....	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	
11. Royal Canadian.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	
12. Dominion.....	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	
13. Commerce.....	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	
14. Metropolitan.....	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	
15. Maritime.....	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
16. Montreal.....	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	
17. Exchange.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	
MISCELLANEOUS.																													
19. Montreal Telegraph.....	188	187	179	177	188	179	183	183	179	179	177	177	173	176	171	175	173	174	175	173	169	167	162	158	156	153	151		
20. Dominion.....	108	109	107	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108		
21. R. & O. Nav. Co.....	143	143	145	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143		
22. City Pass. Ry. Co.....	185	185	181	183	185	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180		
23. City Gas Co.....	135	135	136	136	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135		
24. Montreal Corporation.....	93	93	90	90	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94		
25. Bondholders.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104		

Lowest point touched during year. Highest point touched during year.

Lowest point touched during year. Highest point touched during year.

—MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, DEC. 30th, 1873.

Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.
		\$ c. \$ c.			\$ c. \$ c.			\$ c. \$ c.
Boots and Shoes:			MOLASSES, (Tes. & Brl.)			Iron (at six months):		
Men's Calf Boots.....		3 00 3 75	Barbadoes..... per gal.		0 42 0 46	Pig — Gartsheerie.....		
" Kip Boots.....		2 75 3 00	Cuba..... "		0 00 0 00	No. 1.....		23 00 23 50
" " Stogas Boots, No. 1		2 50	Muscovado..... "		0 00 0 28	Eglinton, No. 1.....		21 50 22 00
" " Stogas Boots, No. 2		2 25	Sugar House..... "		0 20 0 28	" Summerlee.....		23 00 23 50
" Knee Boots.....		3 00 3 75	Fruit.			Other brands, No. 1.....		
" Con. gutt. & Bal.....		2 00 2 50	Loose Muscadel... per box.		2 65 2 75	Bar—Scotch, pr 100 lbs.		2 20 2 40
Boys' Kip Boots.....		1 90 2 00	Layers in boxes (new)		2 25 2 35	Refined.....		2 65 2 65
" " Gauffers & Bal.....		1 25 1 90	(Crop 1874)		1 50 2 00	Swedes.....		5 00 5 50
Woman's bls. & gts. pg.....		1 30 1 75	Sultanas..... per lb.		12 1 13	Hops—Coopers.....		3 00 3 25
" " M.S.....		0 90 1 10	Seedless.....		—	Canada Plates.....		4 25 4 50
Women's Boots.....		1 00 1 25	Valencia (new crop) ..		8	Haton.....		4 75 5 00
Misses' Bals.....			Currants.....		6 7 8 1/2	Arrow.....		4 60 4 70
" " Batts.....			Plums.....		6 14	Swansea.....		4 60 4 70
Childe's Bals.....		0 50 0 75	Almonds, shelled, in			Penau.....		2 60 2 60
" " Batts.....		0 60 0 70	in boxes.....		20	No. 6, per bundle.....		2 50 2 90
" Turned Cacks.....		0 25 0 50	il. S. Almonds.....		6 1/2	" " 12.....		3 20 3 40
Drugs.			S. S. Almonds.....		12 1/2	" " 16.....		3 60 3 80
Aloes Capo.....		0 12 0 13	Walnuts.....		6 1 8	Tin Plate (4 mths):		
Alum.....		0 21 0 24	Filberts.....		9	1 C Coke.....		7 00 7 25
Borax.....		0 15 0 17	Brazil, new.....		10 1/2	1 C Charcoal.....		8 25 8 50
Castor Oil.....		0 11 0 12 1/2	Spices.			1X.....		10 25 10 50
Caustic Soda.....		0 3 0 3 1/2	Cassia..... per lb.		18	1XX.....		12 25 12 50
Cream Tartar.....		0 29 0 32	Mace.....		1 25 1 50	Hides, per 100 lbs.		
Epsom Salts.....		0 21 0 24	Cloves.....		48	Gr'n Hide, Inspe'd No. 1		7 00 0 00
Extract Logwood.....		0 12 0 13 1/2	Nutmegs.....		55 1 50	" " No. 2		6 00 0 00
Madder.....		0 35 1 00	Jamaica Ginger.....		25	" " No. 3		4 00 0 00
Opium.....		6 50 7 00	Blended.....		25	Cured and Inspected.....		
Oxalic Acid.....		0 18 0 20	Jamaica Ginger.....		21 1/2	1 cent more		
Potass Iodide.....		3 25 3 50	Unbleached.....		15	Leather, (at 6 mths):		
Quinine.....		2 25 2 30	Africa.....		15 1/2	In lots of less than 50		
Soda Ash.....		1 90 2 25	Allspice.....		9 1/2	sides, 10 p.c. higher		
Soda Bicarb.....		4 00 4 25	Pepper.....		12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st q'ty		
Sal Soda.....		1 50 1 75	Mustard, Colman's		18 1/2	heavy wghts., per lb		
Tartarie Acid.....		0 45 0 50	& Keen's, 4 lb. Jars		24	Spanish Sole, 1st		
Bleaching Powder.....		0 02 0 03	1 lb. " "		24	quality, mkt. wts., lb		
Groceries.			Rice.			Do. No. 2.....		
TEA, (Half-Chests and			Arracan..... per 100 lb.		3 75 3 95	Buffalo Sole No. 1.....		
Caddies.)			Bangouet.....		3 75 3 95	Do. do. 2.....		
Japan, com. to med. per lb.		0 23 0 40	Sago..... per lb.		0 06 1 00 1/2	Slaughter, heavy.....		
" med. to good.....		0 37 1 02	Tapioca, Pearl.....		84 0 09	Do. light.....		
" fine to finest		0 48 0 58	" Flakco.....		6 1 0 7 1/2	Harness, best.....		
Japan Nugasaki.....		0 30 0 40	Sundries.			" No. 2.....		
Y. Hylon, common		0 25 0 40	Bath Bricks..... per doz.		34 3 7 1/2	Upper heavy.....		
to good.....		0 50 0 75	Taylor's Chocolate.....		25	" light.....		
" fine to finest.....		0 37 1 02	Epps' Cocoa.....		35	Kip Skins, French.....		
Gunp'd, fair to med.....		0 55 0 70	Schiepp's Coconut.....		34	English.....		
" fine to finest.....		0 35 0 40	1 lb. and iss'ted.....			Hemlock Calf 30 to		
Imperial, med.....		0 55 0 65	Schiepp's Coconut.....		35	40 lbs.,.....		
" fine to finest.....		0 55 0 65	1 lb. and iss'ted.....			Do. light.....		
Twaukay, com. to		0 24 0 28	Gelatine, Cox's..... per doz.			Do. Extra Primo.....		
good.....		0 26 0 30	Large.....		2 10	Do. Extra Prime.....		
" fine to finest.....		0 55 0 70	Medium.....		1 60	Lard.....		
Oolong.....		0 28 0 32 1/2	Small.....		1 10	Eggs, Fresh.....		
Congou common.....		0 40 0 45	Maccaroni, Cana-			Lime.....		
" medium.....		0 50 0 70	dian.....		8	Tallow rendered.....		
" fine to finest.....		0 30 0 32 1/2	Maccaroni, Italian		11 1/2	Beef, prime mess, T'rees		
Souchoing common.....		0 40 0 45	Vermicelli, Cana-		8	" Brls.....		
" medium.....		0 55 0 75	dian.....		8	" mess.....		
" fine to		0 55 0 75	Vermicelli, Italian		11 1/2	Hops.....		
chofoco.....			Liquorice.....		14	Liverpool, coarse.....		
COFFEES, green.			Sugar Candy.....		12 1/2 14 1/2	do 2nd.....		
Mocha..... per lb.		0 33 0 36	Jaw Salt, 2 doz. in		1 40	Factory Filled.....		
Java, old Govt.....		0 31 0 33	case..... per doz.		1 40	Wines, Liquors, etc.		
Muscado.....		0 28 0 33 1/2	Castile Soap.....		0 61 0 7 1/2	Ale: English, dozen, qts.		
Laguayra.....		0 27 0 30	Hardware.			2 50 2 70		
Jamaica.....		0 00 0 25	Tin (four months):			1 70 1 85		
Rio.....		0 30 0 32 1/2	Block, per lb.....		0 24 0 25	Brandy: Hennessy's		
Ceylon.....		0 10 1 11	Grain.....		0 27 0 28	" J. Hennessy		
Chiory.....		0 10 1 11	Copper.....		0 28 0 28	" 2		
SUGAR, (Tes. & Brl.)			Pig.....		0 27 0 28	" J. Robin & Co. gallon.		
Porto Rico..... per lb.		0 07 1 0 7 1/2	Sheet.....			Hennessy's cases, N. V.		
Cuba.....		0 06 1 0 7 1/2	Cut Nails.....			Martell's.....		
Barbadoes.....		0 08 0 08 1/2	3 inch to 6 inch.....		3 15 5p off	J. Robin & Co. cases		
Demerara.....		0 07 0 08	2 1/2 inch to 3 1/2 inch.....		3 45	J. Robin & Co.....		
Sec. Refine.....		0 07 0 08	Shingle.....		3 95 100 ks	Pinets per gal.....		
Canada ref. 60 days.....		0 07 0 08	Lath.....		4 75	" cases.....		
Dry Crushed.....		0 09 1 0 09 1/2	Pat. Chisel Pointed.....		25 cis. extra	Champagne.		
Ground.....		0 08 1 0 08 1/2	Best, No. 2.....		0 8 0 8 1/2	Quarts, 1st quality.....		
Extra Gro.....		0 09 1 0 09 1/2	" 26.....		0 8 0 8 1/2	Pints,.....		
C. A.....		0 08 1 0 08 1/2	" 28.....		0 9 0 9 1/2	Quarts, 2d quality.....		
Gro. A.....		0 08 1 0 08 1/2	Horse Nails.....		0 15 20p off	Pints,.....		
Granulated.....		0 08 1 0 08 1/2				Gin:		
SYRUPS.						Per gallon.....		
Amber 60 days..... per gal.		0 64 0 67				Green cases.....		
Golden.....		0 48 0 46				Red cases.....		
Standard.....		0 00 0 00				Houtmans Gin.....		

⚠️ Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

STATEMENT OF ITS AFFAIRS NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$6,000,000



CAPITAL PAID UP IN GOLD, \$565,000

ASSETS.

U.S. Bonds and other Securities and Cash in hands of U.S. Trustees.....	\$ 464,207 53
Montreal Harbor Bonds on deposit with the Dominion Government.....	57,500 00
Montreal Warehousing Company's Bonds.....	28,434 14
Bank Stocks.....	318,246 25
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	63,649 55
City of Quebec Consolidated Fund.....	2,300 00
Bills Receivable for Marine Premiums.....	52,162 06
Agents' Balances in due course of Transmission, and uncollected Premiums, including October business, reported and not due.....	214,634 99
Sundry Accounts due the Company for Salvages, Re-Insurances, etc., etc.....	23,248 43
Cash on hand and on Deposit.....	146,209 60

GROSS ACTUAL ASSETS, balance of Subscribed capital not included..... **\$1,370,583 61**

LIABILITIES.

All outstanding claims, including all unadjusted losses in Canada and the United States.....	\$171,690 32
Net Assets	\$1,198,893 26
Amount of reserved funds required for reinsurance of all outstanding risks in Canada and United States, Nov. 1, 1875, Fire and Marine.....	\$514,035 00

Board of Directors.

J. F. SINGENNES, Vice-President "La Banque du Peuple." JOHN OSTELL, Director "The New City Gas Company." ANDREW WILSON, Director "The New City Gas" and "City Passenger Railway" Companies. M. C. MULLARKY, President "Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada," Vice-President "Quebec Rubber Co." and President "St. Pierre Land Co." J. ROSAIRE THIBAudeau, Director "La Banque Nationale." General Manager..... ALFRED PERRY. Sub-Manager..... D. L. KIRBY.	W. F. KAY, Director "Merchants' Bank of Canada." ANDREW ROBERTSON, Vice-President "Montreal Board of Trade," and Vice-President "Dominion Board of Trade." DUNCAN McINTYRE, of Messrs. McIntyre, French & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants. HUGH MACKAY, Esq., of Messrs. Joseph Mackay & Brother, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants. Secretary and Treasurer..... ARTHUR GAGNON. Marine Manager..... C. G. FORTIER.
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U. S. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The following assets are deposited in the U.S. for the special protection of its U.S. risks—viz:
STATEMENT OF SEPT. 30th, 1875.

U.S. Bonds 5's and 6's registered, deposited as follows:—	
With Superintendent State of New York.....	\$229,823 37
Superintendent State of Ohio.....	113,046 25
U.S. Trustees in New York.....	60,656 25
<hr/>	
Total U.S. Bonds deposited as above.....	403,526 87
N.Y. Central and Hudson River R.R. First Mortgage Bonds registered.....	30,912 06
N.Y. and Harlem R.R. First Mortgage Bonds registered.....	19,711 38
<hr/>	
The above deposited with Trustees.....	50,623 44
Balance of Trustees' current account with R. Bell and C. F. Smithers, N.Y.....	10,058 22
Premiums in due course of transmission on 30th September, 1875.....	117,448 39
<hr/>	
TOTAL ASSETS IN THE U.S.	\$581,655 92

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due, same date.....	33,378 31
Net Assets in United States	\$548,277 61

Amount of Premiums on unexpired risks in U.S. Sept. 30th, 1873, \$554,420 83; reinsurance at 50 per cent of do., \$277,210 41.

Trustees of Funds and Securities in the United States.

RICHARD BELL. | EUGENE KELLY | JOHN D. WOOD.

All premiums received in the United States over losses and expenses are invested by the Trustees located in New York, and held by them for the protection of the Policy Holders in the United States.

NEW YORK DIRECTORS.

RICHARD BELL, Banker, Chairman. DANIEL TORRANCE, President Ohio and Miss. R. DAVID DOWS, Merchant. EUGENE KELLY, Banker. JOHN D. WOOD, Merchant.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, COUNSEL, CAROCCQUE, AND MACFARLAND.

New York Managers:— JOS. B. ST. JOHN, Wm. J. HUGHES.

Office:—No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Boston Directors.

GEORGE RIPLEY. EZRA FARNSWORTH. D. N. SKILLINGS. HARVEY D. PARKER. CHARLES WHITNEY. Wm. CLAFLIN. JOHN CUMMINGS.

C. F. SISE, Manager..... 24 Congress Street, BOSTON.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Montreal, November 1, 1875.

ALFRED PERRY, General Manager,

ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Insurance.

THE Accident Insurance Co.

OF CANADA.

The only Canadian Company solely devoted to Insurance against Accidents, and giving definite Bonus to the Policy holders.

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

ACCIDENT INSURANCE alone, and can therefore transact the business upon the most favourable terms, and a secure basis.

President:—SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

EDWARD RAWLINGS, MONTREAL.

SURETYSHIP.

THE CANADA

GUARANTEE COMPANY

MAKES THE

Granting of Bonds of Suretyship

ITS SPECIAL BUSINESS.

There is now NO EXCUSE for any employee to continue to hold his friends under such serious liabilities, as he can at once relieve them and be

SURETY FOR HIMSELF

by the payment of a trifling annual sum to his Company.

HEAD OFFICE:—MONTREAL.

President:—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT.

Manager:

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

Reported by OSWALD BROS., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.

Table with columns: NAME, Share, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices Dec. 30th. Includes sections for BANKS, MISCELLANEOUS, and SECURITIES.

Table of securities including Canadian Government Debentures, Dominion Bonds, and Toronto Corporation bonds.

Table of insurance companies divided into BRITISH and AMERICAN sections, listing company names, shares, and amounts.

Insurance.

North British & Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, - - £2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures almost every description of property at the lowest rate of premium corresponding to the nature of the risk.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

BONUS YEAR, 1876.

The next division of profits for the five years since 1870, will be made on the closing of the books on the 1st December, 1875. All policies on the Participating Scale, opened before that date will share in the Division.

At last Division the Bonus declared was at the rate of £1 5s. per cent. per annum on all sums assured, and the previously vested Bonuses. On policies of old standing, this was in many cases equal to £1 19s. per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

Ninety per cent. of the whole Profits is divided among the assured on the participating scale, which is as large a share of Profits as is allowed by any office.

Profits are ascertained every five years. Agents in all the cities and principal towns in the Dominion.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

Managing Directors and General Agents,
72 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Montreal.

Wm: EWING, Inspector.

Insurance.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

- FIRE, LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT.

Capital Two Million Dollars—\$103,000
Deposited with the Dominion
Government.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL,
No. St. JAMES STREET.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Hugh Allan, President. | John Pratt, Vice-Pres
Adolphe Roy. | Henry Lyman.
Andrew Allan. | N. B. Corse.
J. L. Cassidy.

EDWARD STARKE,

Manager Life, Guarantee and Accident Department.

JOHN HUTCHINSON,

Manager of Fire Department.

ARCH'D MCGOWN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fire risks taken at equitable rates based upon
the irrespectiveness of merits. All claims promptly and
liberally settled.

ONTARIO BRANCH—No. 52 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

Insurance.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000.

Province of Quebec Branch,

104 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Directors:

SIR FRANCOIS HINCKS, C.B., K.O.M.G.
A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq.
EDWARD MURPHY, Esq.
CHARLES S. RODIER, Jr., Esq.
ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq.

Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm
Property taken at current rates.

THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec.

CANADA

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - - - \$1,000,000.

Head Office: 186 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

OFFICERS:

President.—COL. A. C. DELOTRINIERE HARWOOD, D.A.G.
Vice-President.—WILLIAM ANGUS.

Managing Director.—EDWARD H. GOFF.
Inspector.—JAMES H. SMITH.

DIRECTORS:

Col. A. C. d'L. HARWOOD, D.A.G., Yverdon.
A. DESJARDINS, M.P., (Proprietor *Le Nouveau Monde*), Montreal.
Wm. ANGUS, (President Canadian Paper Company), Montreal.
Hon. M. H. COCHRANE, (Senator), Compton.
EDWARD H. GOFF, (Managing Director), Montreal.
J. M. BROWNING, (President Council of Agriculture), Montreal.
Col. A. A. STEVENSON, Montreal.
J. B. FOULOR, M.P., Riviere Du Loup.

THOMAS LOGAN, Sherbrooke.
T. H. MAHONY, Quebec.
L. H. BLAIS, Montmagny.
R. MULHOLLAND, Cobourg, Ont.
JOHN FISHER, Coburg.
R. AGUR, (Banker), Ingersoll, Ont.
L. MOLLEUR, M.P.P., (President St. John's Bank), St. Johns, Q.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

It is confined by its Charter to insure nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Residences.

It insures Live Stock against death by lightning, either in the Building or on the premises of the Assured.

It refuses Mills, Shops, Tanneries, Stores, Hotels, and other hazardous property, and makes a specialty of Farm Property and Dwellings. It is not subject to heavy losses, and affords a certain Guarantee to those it insures.

It is a purely Canadian Institution, its business is confined to the Dominion, and is under the management of men who have devoted many years to this peculiar branch of Insurance, and understand thoroughly the requirements of the Farmers as a class.

It has a larger subscribed and paid-up Capital than any other Company in Canada confining its business to the same class of risks. It has \$50,000 together with \$100,000 transferred from the Agricultural Ins. Co. of Watertown, upon the re-insurance of the Canadian risks of said Co., making in all \$150,000 deposited with the Government at Ottawa, giving its Policy holders the best security of any Insurance Company in the Dominion.

The sweeping fires which have devastated our large cities within a few years past, destroying millions upon millions of dollars of property, and ruining hundreds of Insurance Companies, rendering worthless thousands of policies upon the homes of our people, are convincing proofs of the wisdom of our original plan of separating Private Dwellings and Farm Property from business hazards.

This Company insures against loss and damage by Lightning as well as Fire. It is the only Canadian Insurance Company obliging itself by its Charter and Policies to pay for such losses.

Farmers and others will consult their own interests by insuring in this Company. For further information, please call on our Agents, or Address the Managing Directors.

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FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

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