Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

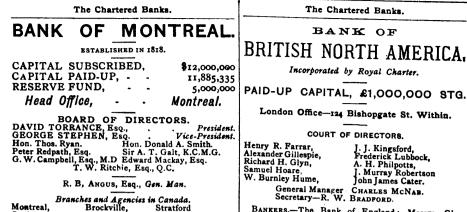
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SUBSCRIPTION \$2 a Year. TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874. VOL. VII-NO 50. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto 1874. JOHN MACDONALD and CO. SPRING 1874. A. R. MCMASTER A Magnificent Stock GORDON MACKAY and CO. and BROTHER, Are daily receiving their early OF Dry Goods Importers, Spring Imports, BATISTES AND DEALERS IN And hope to be fully assorted in the various departments by CANADIAN IN ALL THE NEW SHADES. Thursday, 5th March, AND By Express. When the contents of American Manufactures 21 and 23 WELLINGTON ST.) TORONTO. **750 PACKAGES HOME & FOREIGN GOODS** Nos. 4 AND 12 FRONT STREET WEST, 28 and 30 FRONT STREET, TORONTO. Will be offered to the trade. 3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. OFFICES-34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E.C. Toronto March 4, 18-4. Toronto, June 5, 1874. 32-lv Toronto, Jan. 1874. SAMSON, The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton. Notice of Removal. KENNEDY. THOS. C. KERR and Co., and **GEMMEL** HAMILTON. SMITH & KEIGHLEY. •Additional Shipments HAVE RECEIVED Importers of Teas At hand of Another Shipment Ashtons and other Prints. White Shirtings. OF THEIR Wholesale Grocers. White Brilliants. Beautiful Black Lustres. Cheese Cotton. Have leased for a short time those premises IN STOCK Dundas and other makes of White and Patterns will be sent, on order, to any part of No. 25 Church Street, the Dominion. Colored Yarns. (Opposite Bank of Toronto,) Dundas and other makes of Bags. SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL. Where they hope to see all their old friends and custo-ELORA CARPETS, 44 Scott and 19 Colborne St. mers as formerly. A very superior article in Colors and Quality. TORONTO A. M. SMITH. W. W. KRIGHLEY. THOS. C. KERR & Co. Toronto, May 26, 1874 Toronto, 22nd May, 1874. Hamilton, May 18, 1874

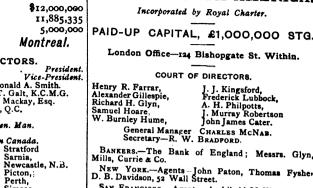


Quebec, Toronto. Belleville, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Halifax, N.S., St. Marys, Port Hope, Hamilton, St. John, N.B., Perth, Simcoe Ottawa, London, Kingston, Cornwall, Lindsay, Fergus. Peterboro Brantford, Moncton, N.B. Goderich.

Moncton, N.B.
G. W. YARKER, Inspector of Branches and Agencies. Agents in G eat Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal, J Lombard Street, Frederick Gundry, Scretary. Bankers in Great Britain.—London, The Bank of Eng-land; The Union Bank of London; Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen Company and Branches. Agents in the Umisted States.—New York, Richard Bell and C. F. Smithers, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, Wm. Richardson, Manager. Bankers in the Umisted States.—New York, The Bank of New York. Boston, The Merchants National Bank. San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspon (ents.-St. John's Nid., The Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bank Corporation.

The Canadian



Branches and Agencies in Dominion of Canada. ONTARIO.-London, Brantford, Paris, Dunnville, Ham-ton, Toronto, Napanee, Kingston, Ottawa, Arnprior, ilton Renfrew

QUBBEC.-Montreal, Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Fredricton, Moncton.

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 Indias-Colo-nial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co

BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT A

Dividend of Five per cent. FOR THE CURENT HALF-YEAR,

Being at the rate of ten per cent. per anuum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been de-clared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Thursday, the 2nd Day of July next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS

Will be closed from the

16th to the 30th day of June, Both days inclusive.

тне

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 14th day of July next,

When, in addition to other business, certain smend-ments to the by-laws will be submitted under the pro-visions of section 28 of the 34th Vic. cap. 5, relating to Banks and Banking.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon:

By order of the Board.

W.N. ANDBRSON, Cashier.

BANK OF

SAN FRANCISCO.—Agents—Archibald McKinlay, A. S. Finnie, 322 California Street.

Nova Scotia.-Halifax.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.-Victoria, Barkerville.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

Head Office. - Toronto, Canada.

DIRECTORS.

HON. ALEX. CAMPBELL, Senator, President. WM. THOMSON, Esq., (of the firm of Thomson & Burns) Vice-President.

His Honor John Crawford, Q.C., Lieut. Gov. of Ontario. Hon. John McMurrich. His Honor John Crawtord, Q.C., J. H. Dun Lieut, Gov. of Ontario. James Mc Hon. John McMurrich. David Gal William Barber, Esq., M.P.P. THOS. McCRAKEN, Cashier.

Foreign + gents. England and Scotland—London, National Bank of Scot-Ireland_Ulster Banking Company, Belfast. New York—National Park Bank, R. Bell, C. F.

This Bank is one of the financial agents for the Gov-ernment of the Province of Ontario. Interest allowed on deposits and current accounts, as

Letters of Credit issued, regotiable in Britain, China, Japan, France, Germany, and West Indies. Branches

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Montreal. Belleville Hamilton. Galt. Stratford. Clinton. Prince Arthur Landing.	. Chatham. Woodrtock. Ayr.	Newmarket. Seaforth. Norwich.

BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

DIRECTORS.

WM. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President. AMES G. WORTS, Fsq., Toronto, Vice-President, WM. CAWTHRA, Esq., Toronto. A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto. WM. FRASER, Esq., Port Hope. WM. CANTLEY, Esq., Oakville. GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto.

Cashier-GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches-Montreal, Peterboro', Cebourg, Port Hope, Barrie.

Barrie. Foreign Agents-London-The City Bank. New York Provide Agents-London-The City Bank. New York Smithers. Chicago Messrs. Geo. C. Smith & Bro. The Bank receives money on deposit, and allows nterest according to agreement. Interest allowed on current cash accounts. Letters of credit issued available in Great Britain, the West Indies, China, and Japan.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this City, on Monday, the 6th day of July next. The chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock Noon. precisely. By order of the Board. JACKSON RAE. General Manager. Montreal, 30th May, 1874.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANT'S BANK

OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT A

DIVIDEND OF

FIVE PER CENT.

Upon the paid-up Capital of this Institution for the cur-rent half year has been declared, and that the same will be due and payable at the Bank and its Branches and Agencies on and after

THURSDAY, the 2nd DAY of JULY Next.

THE TRANSFER BOOK

Will be closed from

The 15th to the 30th June,

Both days inclusive.

THE DOMINION BANK. CAPITAL, . . \$1,000,000.

Head Office-Toronto.

Agencies-Orillia, Oshawa, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen Street.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Drafts issued on New York, Gold and Current Funds. Drafts issued negotiable in Great Britain and Ireland. Drafts on Great Britain purchased. Drafts on New York, Gold and Currency, purchased.

ONTARIO BANK.

HEAD OFFICE, - BOWMANVILLE. Ont.

DIRECTORS.

- DIRECTORS. HON. JOHN SIMPSON, PRESIDENT. HON. T. 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. LUVEKIN, Esq. WM. MCMURTRY, Esq.

WM. MCMURTRY, Esq. Agents for the Government of Ostario. Branches.-Guelph, Lindsay, Montreal, Oshawa, Peter-boro', Ottawa, Port Perry, Port Hope, Pembroke, Toronto, Whitby, Mount Forest. Foreign Agents.-London, Eng.-Bank of Montreal. New York-R. Bell and C. F. Smithers. Boston-Tremont National Bank. D. FISHER, Esq., Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - \$1,000,000

HENRY STARNES, President and Mag. Director. A. F. HINCKS, Cashier.

Agents in London, Eng .-- Bank of Montreal. Agents in New York-Bell & Smithers



of Montreal. The Bank of Montreal will undertake collections or other Banking business in connection with the Province of British Columbia through the above Bank. By order of the Board. P. MACEWEN, Cashier.

Victoria, B. C., April 3, 1873.

Quebec, 28th May, 1874.

Co.

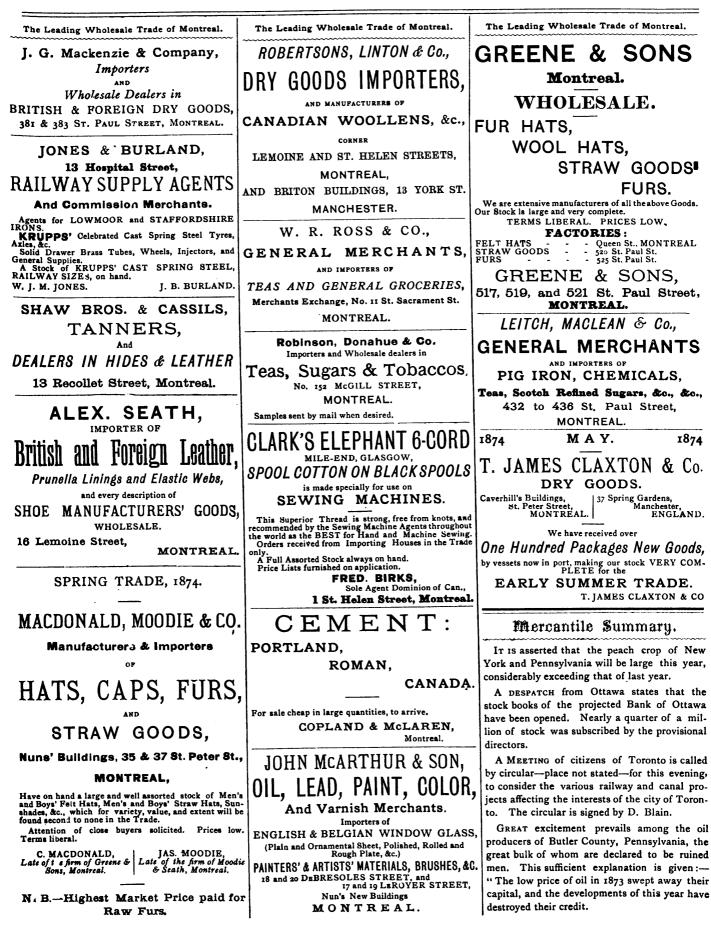


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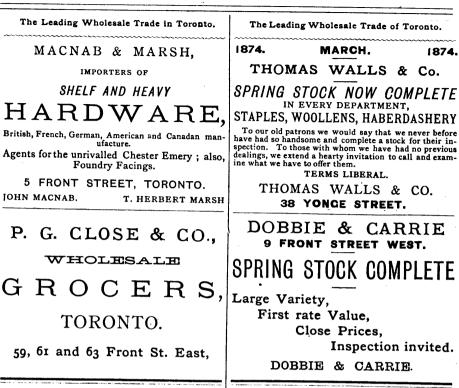
GRAY, RENNIE & Co.,

A WASHINGTON despatch of June 8th indicates that the Reciprocity Treaty will most likely have to stand over till another session of Congress; less than two weeks of the session remain and this, the author of the telegram says, will not be sufficient time to give to the consideration of so important a subject.

SHEARING the wool crop has commenced in the Central States, and there are free buyers at 40 to 42c in Michigan, and 43 to 45c (U. S. currency) in Ohio and Pennsylvania; but the bulk of the wool is held for more money, say 50c for the best clip. Canada combing sold recently in Boston in a round lot at 63c. It is thought the per centage of combing to other kinds of wool will be smaller in the west this year than usual. Nearly the whole Kentucky clip has been bought for 48c.

Among very recent assignments are Peter McVicar, millowner, Ferguson's Falls; Robert Pollock, general store, Lanark; Duncan Mc-Lean, tanner, Manilla; John Cooney, general store, Norwood ; John Neil, fancy goods, St. Catherines; W. E. Edge, general store, Arthabaska Station, P. Q.; Charron & Frere, grocers, Montreal; D. Mercure, general store, St. Zephirin, P. Q.; Jas. B. Eisenaur, Chester Basin; Wm. Crane, Lower Horton, N. S.; R. McPherson, Sherbrooke, N. S.

CANADA SOUTHERN. - A chattel mortgage executed by the Canada Southern Railway Company to Wm. Lawrence Scott, of Erie, Penn., and Kenyon Cox, of New York, has been filed in the County Clerk's office of Albany County. The instrument conveys the entire fixtures of theroad, rolling stock, land, &c., to the parties cr the second part, to secure the payment of \$9,000,000 in bonds issued for the construction of the road, and is in fact an additional security for those bonds. This is merely a filing of the mortgage under which the bonds for the construction of the road were issued.



Insurance.

FIRE RECORD .--- Ottawa, June 10.--- A fire oc-curred on Wellinghton street, by which the whole of Lesnever's block and the Premier's residence were destroyed. The building destroyed is known as the Queen's Hall block, owned by M. Lesnever, and was valued at \$25,000. Insurance \$13,000. The property adjoining it is owned by Ald. Pratt. and is damaged to the extent of \$200. It is insured for \$5,500. Philiones & Lefevbre had \$2,000 insurance on their stock in the Queen, \$2,000 in the Provincial, and \$3,000 in the Ætna. The Hon. A Mackenzie had \$1,900 in the Queen on his furniture. A good portion of it was saved. The building occupied by Mr. Mckenzie was owned by Mr. Lesvener, and was insured in the Ætna for \$2,000. Mr. Lesnever's stock was insured in Ætna for \$1,000 and Mr. Walton's in the same for \$500. The stock of the former is a complete loss; but the latter saved considerable. Mr. J. Pratt's stock was also insured, but the damage is slight. Messrs Oliver & Son's loss will be a. bout \$1,500; insurance on stock\$1,000. Mr. H. Hodges estimates his loss at \$600; no insurance. Messrs. Hardy Bros' and J. R. Craig have also sustained trifling losses. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Kinmount, April 8 .- The hotel owned and occupied by William Brunker, was destroyed by fire. Building and contents insured.

London, June 2.—A fire consumed a stable in rear Mr. J. D. Dalton's premises, corner of Richmond and John streets, and the brick cott-age adjoining, occupied by Edward Welsh was very much damaged. He is insured for \$1.300, which will more than cover his loss. Mr. Dalton's loss will be about \$200.

Ottawa, May.-A wooden building owned by Messrs. Stewart & Davis, at the Culbute Canal works, was destroyed. Loss about \$1,300; insured for \$700 in the isolated Risk.

Collingwood, May 28.-G. H. Edgecumbe's house was burnt; loss \$350; insured in the Queen for \$200.

Aylmer, Ont., June 3.-Before the cinders of the late conflagration had fairly died out an-

DOBBIE & CARRIE. of McIntyre's cabinet shop and consumed it with contents; loss \$2,000, insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe for \$1,000, and \$1,000 in the Provincial on contents. The building was owned by S. Smith and insured in the Western for \$500. Mr. W. Carter's house to the west, was next consumed ; loss \$600, no insurance. East of the cabinet warehouse, W. Rushmer's building was destroyed, worth \$1,-ooo, insnred in the Lancashiae for \$500. Mr. I. Mills' painter and Miss Style, milliner, suf-fered small losses without insurance. Mr. Ellis, barrister, loss \$300, insured in the Canada Farmers' Mutual. J. Taylor & Son's, boot and shoe store suffered loss of \$250, no insurance. Whitney's harness stock was damaged to the extent of \$1,000, insured for \$800 in the Liverpool and London and Globe. Five stores owned by Martin & Nairn were insured on building in Liverpool and London and Globe for \$1,600; loss about \$4,000. The Anglo-American hotel owned by the same parties, worth \$3,000, was insured for \$1,200 in Liverpool and London and Globe, and \$800 in the Beaver and Toronto Mutual. There were a number of other and small losses without insurance. The total loss is put at \$18,000 to \$20,000 with about half that amount of insurances.

1874.

Barrie, June 3.—A fire broke out in the plan-ing mill of Messrs. Christopher & Macy, and destroyed it in a few minuts. The old fonudry and two dwelling houses were also burned.

Seaforth, May 30.—The pork packing estab-lishment of Thos. Stevens was destroyed with contents; also two adjoining frame buildings. Two of the buildings were owned by the Royal Canadian Bank; other two were owned by J. Clowting; the former had insurance in the Liverpool & London & Globe for \$700; and Clowting had \$600 in the Niagara District Mutual; Thos Stevens on stock \$2,000 in Liverpyol & London & Globe. An inquest was held, and the result of which has not been learned here.

Norwich, June 6.-Wm. Merritt's planing mill and factory, about four miles east of here, was completely destroyed by fire; loss about \$20,000, no insurance.

Parkhill, June 4.-Messrs. Gillies and Kenny's other fire broke out. It commenced in the rear sash and door factory, together with the flooring



sum has been raised in municipal bonuses to-

wards the construction of the road, and the stock

shipped from Petrolia to Toronto direct is \$40 per car load—thus making a difference of \$10 per car load in favor of the London refiner.

MIDLAND KAILWAY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic receipts for week ending May 30th, 1874 :—Passengers, \$2,099.00; freight, \$8,-050.55; mail and express, \$262.53; total, \$10,412.98. Week ending May 30th, 1873, \$15,091.13; total traffic to date, \$106,792.90; subscribed locally amounts to \$1,200 per mile. year previous, \$103,237.63. Increase \$3,555.33.



print it below. It is a singular circumstance that. while the Boards of Trade or other commercial bodies in the cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Rochester, Oswego, and other frontier points, have expressed themselves strongly and unanimously in favor of a Treaty, and have in some cases sent petitions and delegations to Washington to advocate it, not a note is heard from our commercial organizations on the subject. This is not due to mere indifference or sluggishness, but chiefly to a very natural scepticism. The absence hitherto of any apparent intention on the part of United States politicians to deal fairly with the question whenever it has been broached has created and confirmed the opinion that no proposition would be made which Canada could accept, and hence that nothing would come of the present negotiations. For ourselves we may say that this has not been the drift of our opinion. We had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion at the outset, that if the expected fishery compensation was to

of a Treaty was not an unlikely event ; that the prospect of avoiding an awkward pecuniary obligation would certainly result in protracted and serious negotiations, if nothing more. As the matter has assumed the present ripened shape, it deserves the careful attention of every Canadian.

Briefly stated, the principal features of the draft Treaty are as follows :--

1. Abandonment on the part of Great Britain and of Canada of all claim for compensation on account of the concession to the United States by the Treaty of Washington of the privilege of the "inshore fisheries." 2. The free admission and interchange of all natural products of the United States and the British Provinces. 3. The reciprocal free admission of manufactured products of the two countries, specifically enumerated. 4. Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to be built by the Dominion. 5. Caughnawaga Canal to be built by the Dominion. 6. American and Canadian built vessels may carry cargo and passengers from any ports on the great lakes and River St. Lawrence to any other such port. 7. All canals on either side of the boundary to be open, under the same conditions, to the citizens of the two countries. 8. Lake Michigan to be open to Canadians as the St. Lawrence has been to the Americans. 10. Canadians may purchase American vessels and register them as Canadian, and Americans may purchase and register Canadian built vessels in like manner. 11. Joint Commission for propagation of fish. 12. Joint Commission for the regulation and maintenance of lighthouses. 13. Joint Commission for regulating interchange of traffic at Custom-houses on the lines. 14. The Treaty to continue in force for 21 vears.

Regarding the first clause our views are pretty well known. At a meeting of the New York Produce Exchange, Mr. Brooks made the statement, on the basis of United States official documents, that the returns of American fishermen from the Canadian fisheries in 1862 amounted to \$14,000,000. If all this business yielded only a good trade profit, its annual value would amount to a large sum. While we do not propose to dogmatize on a subject that can be fully understood only after a patient and laborious investigation, it is clear that in abandoning this claim we do not forego a merely theoretical but a most solid and substantial advantage. Taking the second clause by itself-the free interchange of the natural products of the two countriesthere can be no dispute as to the advantage of such an arrangement. But that advantage is mutual and not one-sided; and hence there is no reason why we should purchase it. Coal forms a good illustration of the convenience of this exchange. We in Ontario imported 438,395 tons in 1873 from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and New England imported from Nova Scotia 261,-257 tons. Were the duty removed from flour, wheat and fish, a similar exchange would take place in these articles. By including these raw products in the new no danger of its disturbance for a long be thrown into the scale, the arrangement | Treaty, we are making no concession, since, | period.

as a matter of home policy, we have already exempted these articles from duty; and, while all these products were at one time charged with duty when imported into the United States, a list of eighteen articles have been exempted since the revenue necessities of that country have become less pressing. It is probable that the whole list of natural products would be exempted for the same reason, after a time, without a treaty.

The list of manufactures to be included in the Treaty will necessarily be limited. Agricultural implements, boots and shoes, sewing machines, axes, and certain kinds of manufactured hardware, malt-all these, and perhaps other articles that do not occur to us at the moment might be so treated. It would be incompatible with our relations to Great Britain to make the list very comprehensive.

Why should we enter into a binding arrangement to enlarge the St. Lawrence and Welland canals at our own expense and within a limited time? There can be no doubt of the advantage of these works, and it is the policy of the Dominion to complete them; but why should we thrust them into this treaty? The Caughnawaga Canal we ought not to undertake. This is conceding too much. The United States Government could well afford to expend the money, or a portion of the money they would have been required to pay for the fisheries in this work. To say the least, it ought to be built at the joint expense of the two countries.

Joint participation in the coasting trade is very desirable, and we shall be glad to see it form part of the Treaty. The use in common of the canals of the two countries, of the River St. Lawrence, and of Lake Michigan, is desirable in the interests of both parties. The same may be said of the right to purchase and register shipping, which will be of convenience and advantage to the citizens of both countries. Then a series of Joint Commissions is proposed. These may turn out to be serviceable to the common interests of the two peoples. Certainly they will afford a good many political appointments, and keep up a continuous international fussing during the term of the Treaty.

Viewed from the commercial standpoint, the proposal to make the Treaty for twentyone years is worthy of approval. This will give greater permanence and stability to the business arrangements which will be based on the provisions of the Treaty. Once that trade fairly enters the new channels which will be found for it, there will be

POLICY.

The speech of the General Manager of this institution, at the annual meeting, as we stated last week, has attracted a good deal of attention, and as the Bank itself has acquired so very prominent a position, not in Canada only, but also in the United States, (for it has at times ruled Wall Street) it is well to consider carefully the line of policy therein sketched out.

Before doing so we will take a retrospective glance at some features of the past history of the Bank. The Bank of Montreal had little to distinguish it from the other large banks of Canada until the period when Mr. Galt transferred to it the Government account from the Bank of Upper Canada. In 1860, it was below the latter named bank, both in deposits and circulation, and, in fact, its whole banking resources did not then amount to its capital alone as it stands at present, and its "rest" was then only a little over \$500,-000. Yet although the capital was then only \$6,000,000, so depressed was the general business of the country and so numerous were the losses which had their origin in the disastrous period of 1857 that it was only with great difficulty that a dividend of 8 per cent was maintained. The general manager at that time, Mr. Davidson, had said not long before that the days of 8 per cent dividends for the Bank of Montreal were over.

With the transfer to the Bank of the account of the Government, Mr. King being then general manager, a new order of things began. The Government at the time was needy, and the Bank was enabled to make very large profits on its transactions with the Finance Minister. A danger, however, was developed in the necessities of the Government during seasons of repeated deficits, and, at a time when the English agents, Barings and Glyn, were writing letters almost insulting in their tone pressing for payment of overdue obligations, the Bank found the Government debt running up to the neighborhood of four or five millions. The situation was anything but pleasant, for the bonds of the Government could not at that time be sold in England except at a heavy discount. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Galt carried his Government currency bill, under which the Bank of Montreal relinquished its own issues, for a term of years, receiving compensation therefor, and also became the manager for the Government, of the issue and redemption of its notes, receiving compensation for this also. At this time a tide of prosperty had set in over the prominent a feature in the working of the even one per cent. per day was realized.

BANK OF MONTREAL-ITS FUTURE country generally. The finances of the Government assumed a healthy position, its wants were less, and its deposits far greater. From returns which have been since published, it is evident that the Government business became during these years a source of enormous profit to the Bank. Not only had the Government very heavy sums, amounting to many millions on deposit without interest, which the Bank could lend in New York, but the rates charged for exchange on various classes of transactions were such as are generally only exacted from very needy merchants whose accounts are doubtful.

> The Bank at this time was pursuing a policy of severe restriction in Western Canada, and many and loud were the complaints made of what was said to be the arbitrary character of its management. The relations of the Bank with other institutions had been entirely changed by its adoption of a Government currency, and not a little feeling was excited against the general manager for the manner in which he treated other banks while conducting various negociations under the new order things. Into the reasonableness or otherwise of such complaints we do not now enter. Circumstances are entirely changed, Mr. King is no longer at the head of the institution, and the Bank for a long time back, has been working in perfect harmony with other corporations.

When the charters of the banks were about to expire the policy of the Bank of Montreal apparently was to prevent them acquiring a renewal of the privilege they had long enjoyed of circulating notes. The Government had brought forward a measure on the subject which was evidently modelled on the National Bank Act of the United States, and the whole weight of the Bank of Montreal and other institutions under its influence was thrown into the scale in favor of it. The measure, however, provoked strenuous opposition in Ontario, as well as in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and, finally, on the advent to power of Sir F. Hincks, a bill was passed securing to the banks the right of circulation to the extent of their paid-up capital. At the same time the agreement by which the Bank had long enjoyed a monopoly of the Government business, was terminated by notice. The Bank was thus once more placed on the same footing as other institutions, and immediately began to issue its notes again, retaining still a large share of the Government account, but being deprived of the opportunity of making heavy charges as formerly.

The large deposits which had formed so

Government account were now gradually withdrawn, and this, it is explained, led to the calling up of that additional capital which has made the Bank one of the largest institutions in the world, and the largest on this continent by far. The difference between the former and the present state of the deposit account of the Bank may be appreciated by the statement that in March, 1871, the total deposits from all sources were \$20,450,000; while in March of this year they amount only to \$14,100,000. The calling up of nearly \$6,000,000 of additional capital has, therefore, only placed the Bank, so far as its lending power is concerned, in the same position that it enjoyed formerly; but in stating that at present the available lending power of the Bank is only \$1,500,000 more than it was a few years ago, in spite of the immense augmentation of the capital and the Rest, the General Manager, we think, must have overlooked the fact that the Bank has now a note circulation of \$4,000,000. That the available banking resources of the institution must have increased far more than \$1,500,000 is evident; for in March, 1871, the discounts and loans of the Bank (including balances at its foreign agencies) amounted to only \$25,700,000; while in March, 1874, the same items amount to \$32,500,000. It is impossible, of course, from the returns, to ascertain how much of the balances of the Bank held in New York and London were employed; but the comparison in both cases includes the same items, and shows a very much larger increase than \$1,500,000 in available resources. It is satisfactory to notice that there is an immense increase between 1871 and 1874 in the items of discounts and loans proper; that is, so far as returns show, of moneys employed in Canada. In 1871, the total was only \$15,066,-000; in 1874 it was \$26,100,000.

It is very probable that the Bank finds much less opportunity of employing funds profitably in New York than formerly. Mr. King has stated, and Mr. Angus has referred to it again, that the prosperity of the Bank has not been due to ephemeral and hazardous profits; but it is certain that for a long time the profits of the New York operations were of a very anomalous and extraordinary character. Any bank that had command of large sums in gold, and had at the same time an almost unlimited power of drawing upon England, has had opportunities during the last few years of making profits in New York such as nothing in Canada can bear a moment's comparison with. Gold could often be lent by millions at a time at rates varying from one-sixteenth to one-half per cent. per day; and on some rare occasions Now, when it is considered that one-sixteenth per day is two per cent. per month, and that a half per cent. per day amounts to the astonishing sum of fifteen per cent. per month, it may be seen at a glance what enormous profits were capable of being accumulated in a very short time by such a business as this. The operations which yielded these profits were rarely hazardous. but certainly such a business could scarcely be otherwise than "ephemeral." That such profits could last no one could possibly expect. It was well, therefore, to allow them to be added to the permanent "Rest" of the Bank. These operations were quite apart from the ordinary and regular business of the Bank in New York, which chiefly, in ordinary times, consists in buying and selling foreign exchange, and opening foreign credits for mercantile houses trading to the East and West Indies. China, Japan, &c., as well as facilitating the large operations now carried on between Chicago and Montreal; all which are on the basis of United States currency. It speaks well for the high character of the management of the Bank in New York that in spite of the many severe shocks which have passed over Wall Street of late years, including the terrible panic of last fall, no loss of any consequence has been sustained.

Mr. Angus stated for the first time in public what has been known for some time in financial circles, that the Bank of Montreal had at various times rendered aid to other banks, in order to enable these banks to meet the wants of borrowers. Hestated further that it was the desire of the Bank of Montreal to cultivate this kind of business in future, and to become, as much as possible, the banker of other banks. This is the introduction of that strict system of re-discounting, which has for a long time formed a prominent feature of banking as carried on in England.

But there is a very great difference between the two cases, and we should be sorry to see our banking institutions carried on in such a manner as to be dependent for facilities on loans obtained from another bank. It is, in fact, not safe for either side. The Bank of Montreal may, in course of time, easily find itself entangled in the business of a number of other institutionsand institutions which, by the very fact of their applying for assistance, prove themselves to be weak. The Bank has formerly had experience of the disastrous effect of being driven to carry on various manufacturing establishments, such as distilleries, saw.mills, and the like, and not less disastrous, we apprehend, would be the consequence, in bad times, of having two or

in its turn, has mercantile and manufacturing concerns depending upon it.

To local banks themselves, the habit of leaning on a large institution will inevitably be to develop a poor style of banking. Borrowers from such an institution will always be in danger of a sudden pull-up whenever it may become more convenient and profitable for the larger bank to employ its funds elsewhere; and the business of the country within the range of such influences will be exposed to fluctuations that must be an inevitable drawback to prosperity. We are glad to notice that Mr. Angus is alive to the policy of maintaining a large "Rest," and that he would like to see the proportion raised to its normal amount of fifty per cent. of the capital. Nothing can be more sound than this, and we trust that the policy may be maintained against those short-sighted stockholders who are not satisfied with sixteen per cent. '

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

A deposit of \$50,000 has been made by this company for the benefit of Canadian policyholders; and a general agency opened in this country for the transaction of a fire insurance business, with Toronto as the head office. Mr. Lawrence Buchan, banker and broker, is the secretary and attorney in Canada. We observe, also, from the Galt journals that Mr. Robt. McLean, lately Inspector of the Gore District, has been appointed to the Inspectorship of the Scottish Commercial. Last year the fire premium receipts of this company were in round numbers half a million of dollars or six times more than in 1866, and the losses paid nearly \$220,000 or 48 per cent of the net premiums. The directors are wellknown citizens of Glasgow, Scotland. We feel assured that the company is deserving of the full confidence of Canadians.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF MARINE UN-DERWRITERS.—Our readers are aware that negociations have been in progress for some time with a view to bringing about harmony of action between the Lake underwriters in Canada and in the United States. We have explained before the suicidal policy which has been pursued tor years of writing risks between the lake ports at rates which could not possibly save the companies from loss. This was the result of that unwholesome competition which sometimes takes possession of a branch of business and for the time renders it ruinous to all concerned. As in all other cases, how-

its own remedy. Nearly all the United States companies engaged in inland insurance have agreed upon and worked under a uniform tariff of rates for two years past. This season the defection of a leading New York company and the non-adhesion of Canadian companies generally, imperilled their arrangements. It was therefore determined to make an effort to secure a complete understanding with our companies and to form the joint organization named at the head of this notice. This we are glad to say has been fully completed; a constitution has been adopted and a basis of united action agreed upon. This was chiefly accomplished at the session held at the Queen's Hotel in this city the week before last. To complete the work and make final arrangements, the managers of our local companies were invited to Niagara Falls on Friday last by their American confreres. There they were entertained at an elegant dinner at the International Hotel. A general policy was adopted with reference to companies outside the union and with regard to the rates to be charged. A permanent organization was also effected. In order to show the importance to be attached to this association it need only be mentioned that some \$40,000,000 to \$50,-000,000 of capital was represented at the meetings for organization. Having had the pleasure of listening to much of their deliberations we are convinced that the intention is not to exact high rates from the shippers and shipowners of the lakes and rivers, but to regulate the business, to work under a common schedule of rates which will be stable and centain and which will vield a fair return for the hazard incurred. An uniform classification of vessels will be secured, and thus a grave abuse will be prevented. If the statement made by Capt. E. P. Dorr of Buffalo at one of the meetings be correct, and no man has a more extensive experience in the business than he, that the marine capital employed on the lakes has on the average been lost every five years, in other words that an average loss to capital of twenty per cent per annum has been suffered, it is surely time that steps were taken to bring about a more healthy state of things. The officers of the International Board are-Edward D. Holton, Milwaukee, President; A. A. Eustaphieve, Vice-President : Wm. Lovering, Buffalo, Secretary. The Executive include the foregoing and the names following :- E. B. Smith, Buffalo, Chauncy Bedell, New York, Wm. Lecony, New York, B. Haldan, Toronto, E. P. Dorr, Buffalo, W. E. Rollo, Chicago, Geo. A. Tisdale, Cleveland, F. A. three banks on its shoulders, each of which, ever, this abuse of a good thing brought Ball, Toronto, F. B. Dodge, Toledo, Alex-

1280

ander Murray, Montreal, J. J. Clark, Detroit, C. G. Fortier, Toronto.

CITY BANK.—The report given in our columns last week shows good results. The net profits for the year were \$148,175, out of which two dividends of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent respectively were paid, \$44,286 added to the reserve fund which is now \$110,000 and a balance of \$3,138 carried forward. New stock to the amount of \$300,000 has been issued at par to the shareholders making the capital \$1,500,000. We are glad, therefore, to notice that the affairs of the City Bank are, under the present management, assuming a most satisfctory shape.

QUEBEC BANK.—The report printed in another place shows the results of the transactions of the past year—the fifty-sixth of the Bank's existence. It appears that the net profits were \$284,522. Two dividends of four per cent each were paid, \$125,000 added to rest, which is now \$400,-000, and a balance of \$27,191.50 carried forward. These results must be gratifying to the shareholders.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SOCIETY.—The net profits of this prosperous society were last year \$60,812.57, out of which two 5 per cent dividends were paid and \$10,000 carried to the reserve fund, making that fund \$118,000 on a capital of \$500,000 or a little over $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The statement is in every respect a very satisfactory one.

FEDERAL BANK.—A general meeting of shareholders is called for the 30th inst. to elect directors. The Bank will open early in July in the offices for some time occupied by the British Bank in the Edinburgh Assurance buildings on Wellington street.

INCENDIARISM .- Some facts given the public by the United States National Board of Fire Underwriters regarding this crime are of interest. In twenty-one States from which answers to enquiries had been received, there were 211 arson convicts undergoing punishment in the State prisons. Of these 18 were under sentence for life, the remainder for periods ranging from one to 30 years. Since the abolition of capital punishment for this crime it has been found that convictions are much more numerous than formerly. The National Board offer a reward for the detection of this class of criminals, having raised a fund for the purpose, something like \$100,000. This cannot fail to have a repressing effect. In an interesting and thoughtful paper on this subject which recently came to our notice, the writer takes the ground that incendiarism is with some persons an ungovernable mania, and that the crime of arson should be assumed to

be conclusive proof that the criminal was possessed of that mania. He argues, therefore, that incendiaries should be deprived of their liberty in so far as to prevent the indulgence of this mania,-that a mere term of confinement is of no service whatever in reforming them, and hence that it is the duty of the State to take such criminals under constant surveillance thereafter. Incendiaries, he insists, are seldom, if ever, cured. This theory would hold good in reference to a large proportion of cases; and when we remember the heinousness of the crime, and the horror with which it is regarded life inprisonment cannot be pronounced an unreasonable punishment. The difficulty of secur ing a conviction might, too, be held to imply that the criminals whose commissions of the crime are most frequent, are caught. A pretty good case is therefore made out for effective and perpetual restraint by some method such as life imprisonment. We are of opinion that the torch is often applied out of a fiendish desire for revenge, which implies no mania beyond the gratification of a pent-up malice, and a wicked heart. Even in these cases it is doubtful if it would be a loss either to society or the incendiary if he were placed forever under such physical restraint as would secure his future good behavior in this respect.

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT .--- The Boston Fire has resulted in the effective organization of her Fire Department. Much of the discipline seen in European fire brigades has been introduced. From the chief engineer down to the lowest member, the brigade are regularly paid for their services; no volunteers are accepted. The members and officers are forbidden to have any other employment except that of firemen, or to receive pay for any other services. They are not to have any intoxicating liquors in the engine-houses, nor to smoke when about their business there; to avoid all profane or indecent language; to have no loungers about their houses, nor to lounge upon the sidewalks. They are to touch their caps with respect whenever an officer or superior visits their stations upon business or otherwise. Patrolmen are established for the engine and hose-houses, and also for the streets, who are to continue their duties until relieved at certain hours,-all things being regulated with military precision. The salaries are: Chief Engineer, \$3,000 a year; Superintendent of Fire Alarms, \$2,500; assistant engineers, \$1,600; of the twelve members who are attached to each steam engine, and who are to be on duty day and night, to be absent only at meals from house and patrol duty, the firemen have \$1,250; the assistants, \$1,100; enginemen, \$1,200; assistants, \$1,100; hosemen and laddermen, \$1,000; chemical engineman (of Babcock's fire engine), \$1,100. The pay of the men on the harbor fire boat, from the captain who has \$1,368.75, downwards is equally liberal, the deck hands having \$1,000 a year.

A NEW DANGER .- An article named celluloid consisting of gun cotton cemented into a solid mass by the action of camphor and pressure, has attracted the attention of fire insurance companies in the United States. In a New York factory, harness, buckles, harness rings and the various mountings of harness-usually of iron or India rubber-are made from this substance. The Spectator asserts that to the eye and the touch these mountings appear to be hard rubber and bone, both of which are successfully imitated. The material when tested will stand a strain which at once commends it as a valuable invention. It is light, hard, and polished, possessing the apparent strength of iron. There is absolutely nothing in the appearance of these rings and buckles to give the uninitiated a clew to their real character. Their exact composition is a secret. The innocent underwriter might handle whole stocks of them and never dream that he was in contact with anything more dangerous than iron or ivory. But touch a match to one of the polished steel or ivory surfaces. You look to see perhaps a scorched or discolored surface, or at most a slow burning. Instead of this, a sudden pyrotechnic display follows similar to that produced by an open gas-pipe. In short, by the merest contact of flame, the celluloid is converted into a vigorous incendiary, bidding defiance when fairly under way to the ordinary methods of extinguishment, furnishing its own oxygen, and thereby supporting its own combustion independent of access to or exclusion from the air.

MONEY.—There is perfect quietness in the loan market. An abundant supply of exchange is being made, and rates keep about one quarter per cent under those of New York. Gold drafts could not be sold better than one-eighth discount in Montreal on Wednesday, most of the banks being sellers with no buyers for blocks. The stock market is lifeless. Some curiosity is evinced as to the course the Bank of Toronto will adopt, the question discussed being whether they will issue more stock or make the Rest equal the capital.

-The National Life Insurance Company of Chicago has become bankrupt with 834 creditors and about \$350,000 of liabilities. It will be seen that it was not an office of much consequence.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic receipts for week ending May 21st, 1874: Passengers, \$1,309.79; freight, \$6364.97; mail and express, \$230.08; total, \$7,904.84. Week ending May 21, 1873, \$8751.90. Total traffic to date, \$96,379.98; year previous, \$88,-146.50; increase, \$8,233.48.

-The United Kingdom, with a population of about 31,500,000 consumes yearly about 23,-000,000 qrs. of wheat. The imports of late years, when there were a succession of bad harvests, have averaged 10,000,000 qrs. During the last three years, including flour, it has exceeded 11,000,000 qrs.

meetings.

QUEBEC BANK.

The fifty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held in Quebec at the

the Shareholders was held in Quebec at the Banking House, on Monday, 1st June, 1874. Present:-Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt., Colonel A. Knight, Colonel Pope, Jas. G. Ross, John C. Thomson, Henry Fry, W. H. Kennedy, W. Withall, W. White, E. W. Methot, J. G. Clap-ham, Jas. Hossack, J. W. Henry, John R. Young, T. H. Grant, John Laird, E. Giroux, A. F. A. Knight, R. H. Smith, J. W. Barrow, S. J. Shaw. Esquires. and others.

Shaw, Esquires, and others. Jas. G. Ross, Esq., was called to the chair, and F. G. Wotherspoon, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

Jas. G. Ross, Esq., President, read the report of the directors, and Jas. Stevenson, Esq., Cashier, read the statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 15th May, 1874.

The Directors have much satisfaction in presenting to the Shareholders the fifty-sixth annual report accompanied by a statement of the result of the business of the year ended 15th May last

May, last.	
The balance carried forward to Pro- fit and Loss Account in May, 1873, amounted to The Profits for the year after de- ducting charges of Management, and providing for all bad and	\$33,672.32
doubtful debts	\$284,522,33
From which has been taken Divi- dend of 4 per cent paid Decem- ber, 1873	\$318,194.65
payable 1st June, 1874 86,003.15	166,003.15
Deduct addition to the rest	\$152,191.50 125,000.00
Leaving a balance of carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account for the cur- rent year.	\$ 27,191.50
	•
The rest is now	\$400,000.00

The Shareholders having authorized the Directors to increase the Capital Stock of the Bank by the addition of Ten Thousand Shares, in two issues-of the first issue of five thousand, 4.365 shares have been subscribed for.

The Branches and Agencies of the Bank have been duly inspected, and the reports in relation to heir business and progress have been satis-factory. The Directors have also much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the efficient manner in which the Cashier and other officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties.

JAMES G. Ross, President.

Statement of the affairs of the Quebec Bank on the 15th May, 1874

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up		\$2.348.000.00
Rest\$	400,000.00	*=, J+ =, SJ0 .00
Balance, Profit and	-	
Loss Account	27,191.50	
Div. unclaimed	4,099.60	
Dividend payable 1st		
June	86,003.15	
Reserved for interest		
due	41,238.60	
		561,532.85

Notes in circulation a Deposits payable on	\$ 1,047,535.00	
Deposits payable on demand	2,601,878.62	
Deposits payable af- ter notice	983,684.84	
Balances due to Bks.	3031004.04	
in Canada Balances due to For-	63.842.58	
eign Agents	185,538.82	
-		4,882,479.86

\$7.702 102 71

		\$7,792,102 71
	SSETS.	
Specie Govern'nt. Demand	\$ 189,055 g	9
Notes Balances due from	369,636 o	ю
Bks. in Canada Balances due from	230,725 4	4
Foreign Agents Notes of and cheques	47,663 1	I
upon other Bks		6
Government Bds Real Estate (in the Provinces of Que-		\$1,116,334 40 . 148,433 33
bec and Ontario) Bank Premises and Bank Furniture (in the Provinces of	50,816 2	4
Quebec and On tario)	74,729 б	4
Loans on Call Bills discounted and	\$574,000 0	- 125,545 88 0
current Overdue Debts se-	5,749,007 9	5
cured Overdue debts not	67,058 2	0
specially secured (estimated loss Nil	11,722 9	5 - 6,401,789 10
		\$7,792,102 71
	I STO	

I. STEVENSON, Cashier. Quebec Bank, Quebec, 1st June, '74.

It was then moved and carried, "That the Report and Statement read be adopted, printed and circulated among the Shareholders.

Moved by W. White, Esq., seconded by Jno. C. Thomson, Esq., "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, for their valuable services

during the past year." Moved by Jas. Hossack, Esq., seconded by J. W. Henry, Esq., "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Cashier, the Inspector, Managers, Agents and other officers of the Bank, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties."

Moved by J. G. Clapham, Esq., seconded by John Laird, Esq., "That the ballot box be now opened and remain open till two o'clock this day, for the receipt of ballot tickets for the election of Directors, and that Colonel Pope and Samuel J. Shaw, Esq., do act as Scrutineers.'

The Chairman read the report of the Scrutineers, shewing that the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:--Jas. G. Ross, Esq., W. Withall, Esq., Sir N. F. Belleau, Knt., H. Fry, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq., R. H. Smith, Esq., A. F. A. Knight, Esq.

Moved by R. H. Smith, Esq., seconded by 561,532.85 \$2,909,622.85 James Young, Esq., "That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby given to the Secre-tary and to the Scrutineers for their services.

Moved by Capt. Carter, seconded by W. Steven-son, Esq., "That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to James G. Ross, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Jas. G. Ross, Esq., was chosen President, and Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President.

FREEHOLD LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of this Company was held in their offices on Church street, on Wed-nesday, the 3rd inst. Hon. Wm. McMaster in the chair. The Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Chas. Robertson, read the annual Report and accompanying statements, which were unanimously adopted.

REPORT.

In submitting to the shareholders a statement In submitting to the snareholders a statement of the Company's affairs, the directors are pleased to report another satisfactory year's business. The net profits for the 12 months ending 30th April amount to \$60,812 57, out of which two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each have been declared, leaving a balance of the constant of the compared to the state account which is \$10,000 to be carried to rest account, which is now \$118,000, or nearly 24 per cent. on the capital.

In view of the increasing competition for loans on real estate, the Directors have deemed it advisable to adopt the system of making advances on the most favourable terms offered by any company, and the superior class of business that can be secured in this way will, in their judgment, be more conducive to the interests of the shareholders than higher rates obtained on inferior securities.

The Auditors have carefully examined the books, accounts, securities and other assets of the Company, and their Report, with the usual

financial statement is herewith submitted. It affords the Directors pleasure to again bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which the Secretary and other officers of the Company continue to discharge their respective duties.

CHAS. ROBERTSON, WM. MCMASTER, Secretary. President.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts.

То	Balance, cash on hand, 30th	
	April, 1873\$ 25,803	74
"	Repayments on Loans 274,231	77
•••	" on Collaterals 46.041	66
**	Deposits received 316,954	20
**	Interest (~y

Sundries	"	•••••	6,962 23,883	
		\$	693,876	53

Disbursements.

\$693,876 53

By Loans on Mortages	261.214 06
" " on Collaterals	44.860.06
" Deposits returned	285.801 72
" Interest paid	1,036 15
"Sundries "	9,742 99
" Dividends"	49,970 00
" Salaries, expenses and rents, &c.	9,037 49
" Balance cash on hand and in	9,037 49
Bank, 30th April, 1874	32,112 06

Liabilities.

DR.

To Capital Stock	\$500,000	00
Deposits	419,913	18
" Interest on do	10,713	75
" Dividends unclaimed	481	
" " No. 20, (June, 1874).	25,000	
" Suspense account	100	

"	Reserve Fund, 30th April, '73.	108,000 00
"	" added in 1874	10,000 00
"	Balance to Contingent Fund	812 57

	\$1,075,021	15
Assets.		

Cr.

By Present Value of Mortgages\$		
" Loans on Collaterals	24,586	59
" Debentures	18,103	07
" Agents' Balance	79	80
" Fines on arrears	300	00
" Office Furniture Account	1,052	63
" Cash on hand and in bank, 30th	-	
April, 1874,	32,112	06

\$1,075,021 15

To the President and Directors of the Freehold Loan & Savings Company.

GENTLEMEN,-Having audited the books vouchers, securities and mortgages of your company, we hereby certify that the statement and balance sheet herewith annexed present a true account of the affairs of the company to 30th April, 1874.

SAMUEL SPRUELL, Auditors. THOMAS GORDON,

Toronto, 29th May, 1874.

The following gentlemen were nnanimously re-elected Directors for the current year, namely: -Hon. Wm. McMaster, H. S. Howland, Esq., Wm. Gooderham, Jr. Esq., James Michie, Esq., James Austin, Esq., W. J. McDonnell, Esq., A. T. Fulton, Esq.; and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. Wm. McMaster was re-elected President, and James Michie, Esq., Vice-President.

SPEECH OF MR. R. B. ANGUS.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal on the 1st June Mr. John Crawford put the following questions, according to the Gazette's report, to Mr. Angus: Will the future pol cy of the Bank be in the direction of opening up new agencies? What was the amount written off this year for bad and doubtful debts? Was the amount written off last year not in excess of actual requirements?

Mr. Angus replied—I am very glad to reply to the enquiries of Mr. Crawford and give such explanations as I am able. I am not in a position to say what may be the policy of the Bank in years to come. You are about to elect a Board to-day that will have the government of the Bank at its own discretion, and may therefore direct the opening of agencies in various parts of the country. But I may say that the Board, whose term of office is about to expire, have not considered it advisable to open more agencies throughout Canada. The Bank has, perhaps, already sufficient care on its hands in that direction, and there are many rising institutions quite capable of extending the facilities throughout the country that are required by the people. The Bank has never looked with any degree of jealousy upon the extension of other backs. In fact it has rather favoured the crea-tion of local banks, and has given facilities to local banks in various parts of the country to meet the wants of their borrowers, when they had not sufficient means of their own. The functions of this bank seem to me quite other than those of local banks throughout the country. Our proper sphere it seems to me is rather in the direction of extending the facilities for the larger commercial operations of the country, and of being the bankers of other banks. I think you will find that the progress the bank has made in years past has largely depended upon its holding available very considerable sums of money to meet the larger operations of trade, while other banks have had their own have only increased in the last few years to the

special sphere in attending to local wants. The amount which has been written off during the past year, I may state, has not been considered in excess of the requirements of the bank, and in reference to the amount written off last year, although we considered it very ample at the time, it was barely sufficient to meet the losses upon debts then considered to be doubtful. It is true there has been brought back a considerable amount of money during the past year from debts that were considered bad, but on the other hand, there have been very considerable losses upon debts that were in the same position, and the net amount required has been somewhat in excess of the amount provided. One item which you will rejoice to hear has been brought back, is the very considerable surplus of some \$15,000 from the sum appropriated to meet the possible losses in the unhappy dispute which existed between our neighbours of the City Bank, the Banque Nationale, and ourselves, which has been fortunately compromised to the satisfaction of all concerned. [Hear, hear.] Although this is the first of the annual statements submitted to the shareholders for which I have been directly responsible, I have had, as you are aware, considerable experience of the bank's affairs under direction of your late very able President. I can, therefore, with some confidence, speak of the present exhibit, and I can assure you in its preparation there has been no desire to make things appear either better or worse than they really are--it has, in fact, been most carefully produced without exaggeration, and without concealment. [Cheers.] The Directors have taken you entirely into their confidence, and have endeavoured to place every shareholder in as good a position as they are themselves for estimating the present condition and future prospects of the bank. It is quite possible the shareholders generally may not en-tertain the same favourable opinion as to the results of the year's business which has been expressed by your Directors. We cannot point to the large surplus profits which have formed a conspicuous feature in your statements for some years past; but the reason has already been given in the report. The very large amount required to meet the dividend upon the increased capital of the bank has absorbed the greater part of an immense net revenue, the largest the bank ever yielded in one year. It may have been erroneously supposed by some that the income of the bank would continue to increase in exact proportion to its capital; but gentlemen of commercial experience will recognize the vast development of business required to produce even an approximate return upon a capital which has been doubled; and it must not be forgotten that the additional carital in our case was not obtained for the express purpose of extending our business, but to supply the place of funds-of public deposits-the use of which the bank had long enjoyed at a moderate rate of in terest. During the year we have had to encounter some difficulties, and we have sustained the shock of a panic in the United States, which left us uninjured, and has served to prove to our shareholders, if that were necessary, that our business in that country, as elsewhere, is conducted in a conservative spirit and upon sound commercial principles. In some respects the business of the past year has been exceedingly good. Not only has it been larger in volume than ever before attained, but the losses have been comparatively light, and the ratio of net profit, in proportion to the means employed, has exceeded that of any of the last four years, which were the most prosperous in the recent history of the bank. I say in proportion to the means employed, perhaps you will be surprised to learn that, notwithstanding the addition of \$6,000,000 to capital, and \$2,000,000 to rest account, the available funds for banking purposes

extent of about \$1,500,000. During the same period, on the other hand, the dividend has doubled in amount, that is, has gradually increased from \$960,000 annually to the same sum half-yearly. This result, I confess, seems to me sufficiently astonishing, although much might reasonably have been hoped from the greater economy of managing the larger concern without material increase of charges, and also from the greater freedom with which the bank's own funds can be employed, without the necessity of keeping large cash reserves, against liability to its own stockholders. I can, therefore, honestly congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the present condition of affairs, which proves, to use the words of Mr. King, that "the prosperity of the bank was not ephemeral, "that it was not dependent upon hazardous " profits, and that it had rested upon the same "foundation of good banking and available as-"sets." (Cheers.) These were the leading features of his own splendid administration, and I trust they will ever characterize his successors in the executive offices of the bank. (Hear, hear.) In regard to the future I will not sav much. I trust the career of uninterrupted prosperity which the bank has so long enjoyed may not soon be broken. It will be very gratifying to me if returns such as the present can be made from year to year, and still more so if some improvements can be made upon them. But this I will say, that I consider it most desirable that the Rest, the relative proportion of which has been allowed to decline, or rather has been outstripped by the augmentation of capital, should, if opportunity offers, be again raised to its normal proportion of fifty per cent. of the capital, that thereby the maintenance of the present dividend may be rendered a matter of more certainty and greater ease. I have one word to say in reference to the re-valuation of the assets of the bank. I have already told you that I consider that this statement has been prepared most carefully. I even went to the trouble-for I knew there was a great fallacy in the valuation of bank premises—I went to the trouble of getting our bank premises re-valued in all parts of the country, and the return showed an excess over and above the amount that stands upon our books so insignificant that the Directors at once came to the conclusion that nothing more could be done in that quarter. The valuation was \$122,000 more than what is represented in our books, but that is a comparatively small item in a great institution such as this, with a capital and Rest so large, and I think it is better to leave this undisturbed. It certainly would not rate one penny more in revenue if written up to a million, and it is better to keep this item down and do all you can to increase the available funds of the bank, for it is from that you will ultimately receive your returns. (Cheers.)

Correspondence.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

(From our own Correspondent.) NEW YORK, 8th June, 1874.

The past week has been one of more than usual interest in commercial and financial circles. It has been remarkable for at least two events of some importance-the first being the change of affairs in the Treasury Department at Washington, and the second, the authoritative publication of President Grant's views on the Currency Question. The country was heartily tired of the late Secretary of the Treasury, who was looked upon as little better than a schoolboy, and not a very bright one; and his tardy dismissal by the President has given universal satisfaction. Little is known regarding his successor, General Bristow, but no one imagines that he can fail to be an immense improvement on Richardson. Government officers seem now to be of so low a grade that it is regarded as almost impossible to make a change for the worse.

The President's views on the financial situation, as published in the morning papers of Saturday last, have taken everybody by surprise. They are generally approved of by the press, as they are certainly sound in the main; but it was not suspected that a President who had appointed such men as Boutwell and Richardson to the Treasury Department, presumably to carry out his views, should hold opinions so radically different from, and so much superior to, those on which the whole policy of his subordinates was based. And some surprise is expressed, not unnaturally, that only at this late hour of the day should the country be favored with the views the President entertains on a subject of such vital importance, and which, has agitated the commercial world for over a year.

The President favors a speedy return to specie payments, for which he would provide by a repeal of the legal tender act, and by the floating of new gold bonds with the proceeds of which the greenbacks would be gradually retired and cancelled. He would also provide for Free Banking on a specie basis, and approves of limiting the paper circulation to notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards. He also strongly recommends the necessity of economy, which would give us a surplus revenue and enable us the more easily to contract the greenback circulation.

The publication of these views, though it has fallen like a bombshell among the ranks of the inflationists and threatens to create serious trouble in the Republican party, seems to have had a good effect throughout the country. People look upon it as a kind of guarantee that there will be no more tampering with the currency, and thus anticipate some relief from the incessant interference with trade which that occasioned.

The effect has been most marked on the price of gold, which has fallen from $12\frac{1}{4}$ —the opening price at the beginning of last week—to $10\frac{1}{2}$ —the figure at which it closes to-day. There will probably be some reaction in gold, but no doubt it will rule at lower average figures for some time, unless the shipments should turn out to be unexpectedly laage. The general tone of business throughout the

The general tone of business throughout the country, though still very quiet, is showing some signs of improvement. The harvests are expected to be very good, and, as the stocks of merchandise in the country are much smaller than usual, any ordinary demand will soon make itself felt in renewed activity and higher prices. This demand a good harvest cannot fail to give.

The stock market has been dull and depressed, prices fluctuating at the lowest figures touched since the late panic. The bears have made good use of all the unsatisfactory reports they could fish up regarding the railroads, and they have been very successful in their efforts. Nearly all the roads have had to confess to diminished earnings, and, although they are endeavoring to make up for the loss by a more than proportionate reduction in their working expenses, it is suspected that this is being done at the expense of the road, by deferring necessary repairs, renewal of rails, &c., which can very easily be done, and a good statement cooked for the purpose of misleading shareholders.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have issued their report of receipts and expenditures for the last five years; and it cannot but be very satisfactory to the patient shareholders, who have been so often promised a large dividend, and so often disappointed. This Company has a virtual monopoly of the telegraph business of the United States. Its charges are very high, and yet it has paid no dividend for five years. It now promises to pay 2 per cent. quarterly, which promise will be kept just so long as it suits the Directors to do so.

Our Congressmen and merchants seem at last to have become alive to the fact that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada has gained nothing for us, but that, on the contrary, it has greatly diminished a large and lucrative busines between the two countries, besides adding to the strength and independence of Canada by forcing it to build up a direct trade with other countries. What they are most troubled about is the balance of trade which they say always ruled in our favor during the existence of the treaty, thus securing to us a large annual cash payment. So you see the old mercantile theory still lives and flourishes in our free and enlightened Republic. But "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and if they can reason themselves, even by a bad argument, into such a manifestly desirable thing as good trade relations with a neighbouring country, no sensible person need make any objection.

Money continues at almost nominal rates, although bankers and lenders are excessively careful about the securities they take for it.

Not for very many years has it been so difficult to enlist American capitalists in any new enterprise, however profitable it may promise to be.

The bank returns are as follows, and show little change from the previous week:

	June 6	29 May	7 June, 1873.
Loans Specie Legal tenders Deposits Circulation	24,382,100 61,890,800 231,013,300	\$280,558,100 5 .517.400 01,456,700 232,404 300 26,727,500	\$277,418,800 25,084.800 45,308.000 2:4,475,800 27,434,100
Proportion of re- serve to liabili-			
ties Rate of interest	33.35 p.c.	33.56 р.с.	29.47 p.c.
on call loans	2 @ 4 p.c.	2 @ 4 p.c.	4 @ 6 p.c.

Sterling Exchange has remained unaltered for upwards of three weeks, with the nominal rates at 4.88½ for long, and 4.91½ for short. The shipments of specie have been considerable, but they are gradually decreasing, as short sight commercial bills can be bought greatly under the shipping point, and the fall in the Bank of England rate has still further weakened sight bills. The selling rates for 60 day bills have also been slightly weakened by several new loans recently placed on the London market.

The Import and Export returns for the week are as follows, and are compared with the previous week and the corresponding period of 1873:—

	Impor	ts.	
	1874	1873	1872
Week ending 5th			
June \$	8,265,338	\$ 6,382,231	\$ 6,182,999
Total, since 1st Jan 1	87,072,228	192,642,810	202,388,552
-	Export	ts.	,5,554
Week ending 2nd			
June \$	5.158.171	\$ 5,396,442	\$ 3,702,6:7
Total, since 1st Jan 1	17.830.063	116,725,078	88,540, 85
Sight rate of stg.			
exchange	4.00	4.90	4.91 1
Price of gold	4.90 ³ 110 <u>3</u>	118	114
Rate of interest on			**48
	2@4 p.c.	4@6 p.c.	4@6 p.c.

The following are the closing quotations on the several dates named, for the principal stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange :---

			0
	June 8.	June 1.	May 25.
New York Central	98	- 97 -	98 8 -
Erie	31	32	95 7
Lake Shore	73	73	76 1
Wabash	35 1	361	37
North Western	391	39	412
do preferred	55	5-3	593
Rock Island	964	96 1	G78
Milwaukee & St. Paul	337	33	34
do proferred	538	531	541

24 26 183 26 109 1 72 1 42	24 27 19 27 109 72 42 2	24 28 197 28 109 1 73 42	
	26 18 2 26 109 1 725	26 274 183 19 26 274 1094 1095	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

BUILDING SOCIETY LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIR:—The Act passed at the late session of the Dominion Parliament enlarging the powers of Building Societies, while diminishing the security of depositors, could not have received that attention from the Government which it deserved, or I am sure that it would not have been allowed to become law in its present shape.

Not satisfied with the exceptional powers granted them by the Act of 1859, which permitted them to receive deposits to the extent of three fourths of their paid-up capital, the Societies by a combined effort have now obtained the power of taking deposits and of issuing de-bentures, payable "in such currency as they may deem advisable," to the extent of 1.33 per cent. of their paid-up capital. A depositor, therefore, who, under the Act of 1859, was se-cured to a certain extent by \$133.33 of stock for every \$100 deposited, is now only secured by \$75 of stock for every \$100 deposited. This addition to their powers has been granted without any provision having been made requiring them to hold a proportion of their deposits in securities more readily convertible than mortgages on real estate ; and, as these very deposits are loaned out for periods ranging from five to twenty years, it is quite evident that in a time of great stringency or of a panic, it would be impossible for the Societies to meet the legitimate demands of their depositors without the assistance of the chartered banks.

In your article of the 29th May, you say :---"It is a great mistake to suppose that Building Societies are competitors of Banks." And again: "As receptacle of the public savings they are of the greatest utility." These two statements are certainly not in accord, for, if the Societies wish to succeed in becoming a receptacle of the public savings, they must first enter into competition with the Banks and the Government for these very savings, and I venture to say no Bank in Canada could earn a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum for its shareholders without the assistance of the auxiliary capital afforded by the savings depositor. The competition becomes the more severe when it is remembered that a Bank can only recover interest from a borrower at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, whereas a Building Society can charge and recover any rate of interest that may have been agreed upon, thus enabling it to use its deposits to very much better advantage.

The Act of 1859 enables any twenty persons to constitute themselves into a Building Society by executing a deed to that effect, and paying 50 cents to a Clerk of the Peace; this easy method of constituting a Society is liable to be abused at any time by unscrupulous and designing persons at the expense of the public and of the older and more respectable Societies.

At present Building Societies are not obliged to make more than one return to the Government in twelve months, and even then the information afforded need be very meagre, unless the Minister of Finance demands special information as to deposits, etc., and calls for the return at a date which he may select and not the Society.

It is to be hoped that before the next session of Parliament the attention of the Government will be given to the absolute recklessness of the present Acts, and that a Bill will be brought in much more stringent in its conditions; increasing the security of depositors by doubling the liability of shareholders; calling upon the Societies for monthly returns of their affairs; and compelling them to hold a certain proportion of their deposits in Government stocks or bonds. These additional provisions, together with doing away with the facility which any twenty persons have of constituting themselves a Building Society on payment of a fifty cent fee, and by sending them to Parliament for an Act of Incorporation instead of to a Clerk of the Peace, will not only strengthen the position of the Societies at present in existence, but will prevent a financial disaster which I can plainly foresee as the result of the present dangerous legislation. Yours faithfully,

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ECONOMIST.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, June, 9 1874.

Wholesale business during the week has been very quiet, and prices generally present very little change since last week. In groceries very little has been doing except in low grade Japan Teas, which have been moving freely. Dry Goods are quiet, but a fair sorting up business has been doing, great complaints are made of dullness in the retail trade. Drugs and Chemicals are coming to hand in large quantities which are readily placed at easier prices. Leather quiet, stocks low. Breadstuffs quiet and without decided change. Provisions firm. Ashes steady with tendency to advance.

Freights are lower and tonnage is abundant. The arrivals at this port since the opening of navigation to the 1st of June were 126 vessels representing 71,099 tons: against 95 vessels and 59,302 tons in the same period of 1873; being an increase of 31 vessels and 11,797 tons.

The weather has been warm with a good deal of rain, and a very heavy rain storm accompaniwith thunder passed over the city on Sunday. Dry sunny weather is now much needed especially for low lying districts, crops of all kinds in this region are looking well and promising good returns.

ASHES.—Pots.—Since our last report prices of this discription of ash have been steadily advancing, and imports decreasing. First sort in the beginning of the week advanced to \$5.90 and 6.00; the market closing firm at \$5.92 to 6.00; some extra tares bringing abot 5 cents more; seconds \$5.30; thirds \$4.70 to 4.80. *Pearls.*—Receipts continne very light, and transactions have been very small, for firsts \$8.40 to 8.50 was paid, while second sort are nominal. The stocks at present in store are pots 2040 bls; pearls 473 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Travellers are on the road with samples of fall goods, but report country merchants as buying very slowly, stocks which they have carried over being large. Manufacturers are busy on fall and winter goods. Quotations are without change :—Men's kip boots \$2.75 to 3.00; do calf do \$3.00 to 3.75; do do congress, \$2.50 to 3.50; do buff do \$1.75 to 2.25; do split brogans \$1.10 to 1.25; do kip do \$1.40 to 1.50; do prunella congress \$1.25 to 2.00; women's heavy boots, 90c to \$1.25; do pebbled grain balmorals, \$1.20 to 1.50; do prunella do 75c to \$1.75; misses' heavy boots 75c to \$1.00; pebbled buff balmorals \$1 to 1.20; childs do foo to80c; Infants shoes \$3.75 to 10 per doz. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There have been

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There have been large arrivals during the week, and considerable sales of some kinds have been made ex ship. at lower prices than have ruled for sometime. Bleaching Powder has been placed to a fair extent at 2½ to 1½; Si carb fair sales have been made of lots to arrive at \$4.90 to 5.00; Sal soda

is rather lower, sales reported from \$1.50 to 1.65; Soda ash steady at 21c; Caustic soda is arriving freely with sales at \$3.87 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 4.00; Alum is without material change, sales from \$2.25 to 2.50; Epsom salts brings from \$1.75 to 1.80, being about the same as the previous week. Saltpetre maintains its value at \$0.75 to 10.00; very little movement in other articles, and prices are nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS.—This branch of trade has been rather quiet this week, very few buyers have been in the city, and the principal business doing is in orders sent in by travellers, and these are generally for sorting up purposes. There has been a good demand for Canadian woollens. Fancy goods are in moderate demand. Clothing is more sought after, and prospects of that trade are good at present. Remittances are variously reported, some say they are improving especially from the West, while others say that country dealers cannot pay till the crops now being put into the ground are brought to market.

FREIGHTS.— Tonnage plentiful, demand moderate, and rates declining since our last report, engagements have been made to London Liverpool and Glasgow, both by steam and sail for heavy grain at 7/3 to 7/9, and for flour at 3/3 to 3/9. FISH.—The market is completely bare of all

FISH.—The market is completely bare of all kinds of fish, with the exception of a little Dry Cod which is firmly held at \$5.25.

Cod which is firmly held at \$5.25. FURS — Some large arrivals of furs have been reported during the week, which were bought within our range of quotations: — Beaver, \$1.50 to 1.75 per 'b; black bear large \$10.00t0 12.00; ditto small \$6 to 8.00; fisher \$6 to 8.00; silver fox \$25.00 to 50; cross fox \$5. to 0.00; red fox \$1.50 to 0.00; lynx \$2.00; marten, dark Labrador, \$7 to 8; pale marten \$1.50; prime dark mink \$2.50 to 3.50; mink dark 2nd\$ \$1.50 to 2; otter \$9 to 10; fall muskrat 12c; winter muskrat 15 to 17c; spring muskrat 22 to 25c; racoon 25 to 50c; skunk 20 to 30c.

FLOUR.-Receipts for the past week 23.032 brls; total receipts from 1st January to date 347,413 brls. being a decrease of 29,934 brls. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1873. shipments during the week 26,947 brls.; total shipments from 1st January to date 189.350 brls being a decrease of 10,842 brls. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1873. The movement in flour during the week has been fair, prices have kept very steady, and present very little change since our last report. Yesterday the market was moderately active, and a number of round lots were placed within our range of quotations, and a much larger quantity on terms which were not allowed to transpire. Today the market closes inactive nothing doing :--Sup. Extra \$6.20 to 6.25 ; extra \$5.90 to 6.00 ; strong baker's flour \$5.70to 5.90; spring extra \$5.35 to 5.45; superfine \$5.10 to 5.26; fine \$4.70 to 4.75; middlings \$4.35; Pollards, \$3.70 to 3.75; U. C. bag flour \$2.55 to 2.75; Oat-meal, firm and active, \$5.50 to 5.75. Cornmeal \$3.50 to 4.00.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Receipts for the past week were 457,493 brls. total receipts from 1st January to date 1,967,544 bush. being an increase of 576.291 bush. on the receipts for the corresponding period for 1873; shipments during the week 510,943 bush.; total shipments from the 1st of January to date 1,444,447 bush. being an increase of 653,533 bush. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1873. Very large tranactions are reported this week at stiffer prices chieffy in cargoes of Upper Canada spring at \$1.304 to 1.32, Chicago spring at \$1.214 to 1.22; No2. Milwaukee spring at \$1.27; Upper Canada White winter \$1.44; Treadwell \$1.42; to-day market is active with sales of U. C. Spring \$1.-324 to 133; Treadwell at \$1.444 and U. C. Red winter at \$1.334; some Milwaukee No.2 sold at \$1.27; Maise market quiet and prices easier latest sales from 69 to 70; Peas.—are firm and higher, with sales to arrive at o2 to 93 cfor 66 lbs.

Oats scarce, and market is very firm at 52 to 55c; Barley.—Very little movement in this grain, some car loads lately changed hands at 95c, but but now in the absence of transactions that quotation is nominal. Pot and Pearl Barley.—Are are film and unchanged; Clover seed is rather lower and sells at 10c; Timothy \$3,00 per bush.

lower and sells at IOC; *Timothy* \$3.00 per bush. GROCERIES.—*Teas.*—There have been some pretty large sales of low grade Japans values of which are maintained, the higher grades are in large supply and are difficult to place without making concessions in favour of buyers, this market is still in a very unsettled state, not having yet recovered from the removal of the 10 p. c. duty. Greens are hardly asked for. Coffee. -This market is very weak, very little changing hands. Quotarions for Rio and Ceylon are nominally unchanged, while Java is about IC off. Sugar .-- There has been a fair business in grocery and refining grades, the former at 71 to $7\frac{1}{2}c$; and the latter at $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7c; local refined unchanged. *Molasses.*—Stocks are not by any means heavy, and prices tend upward. Very few sales of any consequence transpiring and quotation are nominally as follows : Centrifugal 32 to 33c; Trinidad 36 to 38c; Barbadoes 40 to 42c. Spices.—Not much doing, market has ruled dull, but quotations are well maintained; Nutmegs have advanced and are held for goc to \$1.15; black pepper is still quoted at 15¹/₂ to 16c, with very little doing; cloves are quiet, but holders now ask 45 to $47\frac{1}{2}c$; cassia is firm and held for 20 to 21C. *Rice.*—There have been considerable arrivals of this article, but the stock is not up to the usual standard, some sales have taken place at \$4.90 to 5,25, according to sample. Frnit.—Several vessels with cargoes of fruit from the Mediterranian have arrived and the market is better supplied, Layer raisens are firm at \$2.50; Valencias are in light supply, and prices are nominal; Currants have advanced sales being now made from 4 to 61c, the rise is said to be owing to the reported damage to the growing crops; Filberts 101 to 103; Walnuts 7 to oc.

HARDWARE.—The market is quiet, but firm in consequence of stocks being barely heavy enough to meet the ordinary consumptive demand. Business is not likely to improve until there is a greater degree of certainty as to the coming harvest. Should we be favored with good crops (of which at present there seems a good prospect), the fall trade will doubtless be satisfactory. Remittances are light for the season. Present quotations are :- Pig Iron per ton: Gartsherrie, \$32 to 33; Glengarnock, \$30 to 31; Carnbroe, \$29.00 to 30; Summerlee and Langloan, \$30 to 31 ; Eglington, \$28 to 29; Hematite, \$41.50 to 42. Bar Iron per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$3 to 3.10; best ditto, \$3.25 to 3.50; Swedes and Norway, \$5.50 to 6.50; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$8.50 to 9.00. *Canada Plates* per box—Glamorgan and Budd, \$6.25 to 6.50; Ar-row and Garth, \$6.25 to 6.50; F. and W. row and Garth, \$6.25 to 6.50; F. and W. Crown, \$6.50 to 6.75; Hatton and Penn., \$6.25 to 6.50; Squares and 14×20 , 25c extra. *Tin Plates* per box—Charcoal IC, \$10.75 to 11; ditto IX, \$12.50 to 13.00; ditto DC, \$9.50to 10.; Coke IX, \$9.00. *Tinned sheets* No. 26 Charcoal best 15c; *Galvanized sheets* $10\frac{1}{2}c$. *Hoops and Bands* per 100 lbs, 82.75 to 4.00: Sheets, best brands \$4.00 $s_{3.75}$ to 4.00; Sheets, best brands, \$4.00 to 4.25; Boiler plate per 100 lbs, \$4.00 to 4.50; Russia Sheet Iron, per lb, 16c to 17c. *Cut Nails* per 100 lbs, 4.00 to \$5.50. *Wrought* Spikes per 100 lbs, \$0.00 Pressed Spikes per 100 lbs, \$5.50 to 6. Shot, Canadian, per 100 lbs, \$7 to 7.25; ditto, English, \$7.50. Lead per 100 lbs—Pig, \$6.50; Sheets, \$6.50; Bar, \$7.00. Steel per lb—Cast, 13 to 14c; Spring per 100 lbs, \$5.50 to 6: best ditto, warranted, \$6 to 6.50; Tire ditto, \$6 to 6.50. Ingot Tin, 28 to 30c; Ingot Copper, \$22.50 to 23. Harse Shace per 100 lbs, \$5.75 to 6. Proved Coil Chain, \$ in., \$7.00 to 7.25. Anchors 7 to 8c; Anvils 10 to 12c; Iron wire 6 per bdl \$3.00 to3.10; Boiler tubes 2 inch 18c, $2\frac{1}{2}$ 21c, $2\frac{1}{2}$ 23c, 3 25c, $3\frac{1}{2}$ 35c, 4 inch 45c per foot. Window Glass, 4th quality, per 50 feet, to 25 added inches \$2.60; to 40 added inches \$2.80; to 50 added inches \$3.00.

Hides AND PELTS.—The demand this week has been small, while the market is well supplied; prices though hardly as firm as during the previous week, are not quotably lower. We quote: No. I inspected, \$9.25 to 9.50; No 2 ditto. \$8.50 to 9.00; No 3 ditto. \$7.50 to 8.00; Calfskins, 14 to 15c per lb; Sheep's Pelts, with wool on, \$1.87½ to \$2.50; Lambs, 35 to 45c.

LEATHER.—Quotations for some kinds have been lowered, sales have been moderate, and receipts about equal to the demand. There is still a scarcity of prime Spanish sole, and prices for that kind of stock are very firm :—Hemlock Spanish sole No. I B. A. 26c; ditto No. 2, 23 to 24c; Buffalo sole No. I 22 to 23c; ditto No. 2 18 to 21c; Hemlock slaughter 26 to 30c; waxed upper light and medium 39 to 422c; splits, large 26 to 32c; ditto small 18 to 25c; calfskins, 27 To 36 lbs, 60 to 75c; ditto 18 to 26 lbs 50 to 65c; sheepskin linings 30 to 40c; harness 26 to 31; buffed cow 14 to 17c per ft.; enamelled cow 18 to 19c; patent cow 19 to 20c; pebbled cow 14 to 17c; rough leather 27 to 28 J.

LIQUORS.—Brandy—Owing to advices from France of some injury by frost to the crops, prices here are rather stiffer, the demand has been moderately active. For lots in wood from \$2.30 to 3.00 is paid according to the brand. Cases \$8.75 to 9.00 Gin stocks are replenished and prices are somewhat easier. Dekuypers in wood has been changing hands from \$1.65 to 1.75; green cases \$4.25 to 4.50; red cases, \$7.50 to 7.75; Houtman's brings \$1.55 in wood; green cases \$3.50; red cases \$6.50. Rum— Jamaica \$2.10 to 2.40; Demerara, \$1.90 to 2.25. High wines active at \$1.721 d. p. Rye whiskey, goc d. p.

whiskey, goc d. p. NAVAL STORES.—There is no change to note in Spirits of Turpentine; stocks are light and prices firm at 55c. Rosins move pretty freely at \$4.00 for strained, \$4.25 for No. 2, \$4.50 to 4.75 for No. 1, and \$5.00 to 7.00 for pale to extra pale. Pine Tar and Pitch dull at \$4.50. Coal Tar and Pitch \$2.75 to 3.00 as to quantity.

OILS.—Trade this week has been embraced in small compass. Cod Oil has been dealt in principally in small lots at 57 to 62c, according to quality. Steam Refined Seal is moving from 65 to 671c. Olive Oil is easier, with sales from 90 to 95c, but for a very superior quality from 5 to 10c more would have been paid. Lard Oil in fair demand from 65 to 75c, according to quality or grade. Petroleum—the supply at present is much greater than the demand, the country dealers generally being well supplied. Single barrels command from 19 to 20c, and car lots 17 to 18c.

PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Receipts during the week are small, being only 258 kegs.—shipments 258 kegs. Market has ruled quiet with little offering. Sales reported have been within our range of quotations. Store packed Western 18 to 19c; Dairy ditto 19 to 20c; Eastern Townships 21 to 22c. The abundance of grass has had a great offect on the value of this article of produce. Cheese.—Receipts 3.382 boxes; shipments 3.842 boxes. Very little animation in this market, buyers are inclined to be shy at present prices. Fine new Factory 11 to 114c; finest 114 to 12c. Pork.—Receipts 585 bls.; shipments 819 bls.; firmness noted in our last continues, and fair sales have taken place; Inspected Mess \$19 to 19.25; Thim Mess \$18. Lard steady, at 114 to 12c; Tallow 63 to 7c in barrels; Beef, nothing doing, prices nominal.

SALT.—Cargoes continue to arrive freely, and a fair movement has taken place during the week; holders here are very hrm and will not sell under 70c for coarse; no fine coming in; factory filled \$1.50 to \$1.55. WOOL.—The season in the west has opened at 32c for pulled super; buyers are now out in the townships, but no reports as to actual prices are yet to hand, prospects are that they will rule high, full quotations will be given next week.

TORONTO MARKET.

2375

TORONTO, June 10, 1874.

The wholesale trade of this city has continued quiet during the past week, and with few changes to note in quotations. In flour, there has been hardly any movement, shippers having almost entirely withdrawn from the market. Wheat has been steady with a fair enquiry, and stocks are now being rapidly reduced. Peas have been firm, and nearly all held here have been shipped. Oats have been dull and heavy.

The following were the imports at this port during the month of May, 1873 and 1874, and since January 1st:

Dutiable goods in May Free """"	1873. \$708,906 232,445	1874. \$569,314 201,157
Imports previous 4 months	941,351 4,537,005	770,471 4,714,400
" from Ian a to Mener	Q	

" from Jan. 1 to May 31 ... \$5,478,356 \$5,484,871 BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade has been slack now for some time, only small orders coming in, which are filled at unchanged prices.

CATTLE .- Beeves .- There was a full supply of cattle, chiefly first-class as to quality, offered during the past week, but there was an active demand for shipment east, and prices favored sellers. First-class are now quoted at \$5.25 to 5 50, second-class at \$4.50 to 4.75, and third-class at \$4 to 4.25. Sales include some fifteen cars at \$5.25, four cars at \$5.37 , two cars choice at \$5.50, and three cars, averaging 1,200 lbs, at \$61. Sheep .- Receipts were chiefly of clipt, a good many of which came in in small lots, and were taken at \$6 for first-class, \$5 for secondclass and \$3 to 4 for third-class. Lambs .- A good many coming in, but there was a good consumptive demand, and all offering found ready sale at \$2 to 4, according to quality. Calves—In less demand, and prices are hardly so firm. First-class are quoted at \$8, second-class at \$5 to 6, and third-class \$3 to 4. Drugs.—There has been a fair trade done

DRUGS.—There has been a fair trade done during the past week, but the business has been chiefly in filling small letter orders. Quotations are for the most part unchanged. Soda bicarb is a shade lower, however, now quoted at $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}c$.

DRY GOODS.—There is but little demand for seasonable goods at present, and retailers are only buying to assort stocks. It is stated, however, that some importers are offering fall goods, invoices to date from first of September, and that a good deal of trade is being done in that way.

The imports at this port of the articles named for the month and five months ended May 31, 2873 and 1874, were as follows :

	May, 1873	May, 1874
Woollens	\$65,391	\$51,970
Cottons		72,567
Silks and Velvets		9,291
Fancy Goods	32,776	29,699
	Since	Since
	Jan. 1, '73	Jan. 1, '74
Woollens	. \$717,051	\$706,443
Cottons	. 1,139,947	1,253,467
Silks and Velvets		187,931
Fancy Goods	. 395,467	375,338

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour.—In store on the 8th inst., 19,151 brls, against 21,382 brls the previous week, and 13,246 brls at the corresponding date of last year. The market has continued very inactive, and quotations are nominal at \$5.50 to 5.60 for extra, \$5.05 to 5.15 for spring wheat extra, and \$4.85 to 4.90 for superfine. Oatmeal.—Held at \$5.70 to 5.75, 300 brls, however, having recently changed hands at \$5.60. Bran.—No car lot sales have been reported of late, but broken lots are selling at \$18 a ton delivered.

GRAIN.-Wheat.-In store on the 8th inst., 194,150 bush. against 287,301 bush. the previous week, and 202,430 bush. at the corresponding date of last year. Notwithstanding that there has been a further decline of 2d per cental in Liverpool, wheat in this market has been in pretty steady demand at prices not materially lower than at this day week, round lots of No. 2 fall and No. 1 Treadwill changing hands at \$1.33 to 1.34 f.o.b., and of No. 1 spring at \$1.23 to 1.24. Peas.—In store on the \$th inst., \$760 bush. against 36,881 bush the previous week, and 22,520 bush at the corresponding date of last year. In the early part of the week the bulk of what was held here changed hands on p. t., understood to be somewhere in vicinity of 77c f.o.b., and yesterday a car sold at 75c. There are now very few offering. Oats.—In store on the 8th inst., 26,981 bush. against 22,881 bush. the previous week, and 2637 bush. at the corre-sponding date of last year. There has been only a moderate demand during the week, and recent sales have been at 51c to 53c on the track according to location.

GROCERIES.-Coffee,-The market is rather firmer, Javas are quoted steady at 27¹/₂ to 30c, Rios at 24 to 26c, with sales in round lots at 241 to 251 for good samples. Fish .- There is nothing doing, except in dry cod, which is quiet and unchanged. Sardines are in small stock here, and are very firm, owing to'an advance in New York : quoted at 12 to 124c. Fruit.— Raisins are in very limited stock. There are no Valencias to be had. A few layers are offered to arrive at \$2.75 for round lots. Seedless are firm at 10¹/₂ to 11c, with sales of considerable ex-tent at 10¹/₂c. Sultanas have sold at 12¹/₂ for round lots. Currants are very firm at 6 to6¹/₂c. *Rice.*—Inactive and unchanged. *Spices.*—Quiet with a very limited business, at previous quotations. Sugar.-The market has been more active and prices are firmer. Raws have been quiet, but a good many soft yellows were disposed off, at mostly from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to gc for bright samples of Scotch and English, New York whites have advanced, and there are none offering under 10¹/₂ to 10⁸/₈, at which they are selling rather slowly. *Tea.*—Very quiet, scarcely anything slowly. *Tea.*—Very quiet, scarcely anything doing Young Hyson, except in a comparatively retail way. A few lines of low and medium Japan changed hands at fair figures, nothing doing in blacks. Tobacco.-Inactive and prices unsettled.

HARDWARE.—There has been rather more doing during the past week than previously, and the assortment of goods is now rather better. Builders' materials, including nails, galvanized sheet iron, &c., are in good demand at steady prices. Bar iron is moving off at $\$_3$ to 3.25. Pig iron is quiet. There are no stocks of Scotch held in this market. American is quoted at $\$_{32.50}$ for A1. Tin plates are unchanged. Copper is rather easier, ingot being quoted at 22 to 24c. Shelf goods have an ordinary demand

Copper is raiser cases, more an ordinary demand. 22 to 24c. Shelf goods have an ordinary demand. HIDES AND PELTS.—Hides.—Green are in moderate supply and steady demand, at unchanged prices. Cured are firm, selling at 84c for No. 1, and 84c for selected weights. Calfskins.—A good many green coming in, for which dealers are paying roc. Cured are very dull, nominally worth 11¹/₂ to 12c. Sheep's Pelts.— Are at present being taken at 20c, but will be advanced shortly. Lambskins.—Dealers are now paying 30c, but a further rise may be anticipated before long.

LEATHER.—The market has been steady, with a fair demand for all desirable stock.

PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Not much coming in and local demand fair, prices steady at 18 to 19c for fine tubs. Cheese.—Has sold ot the factories at 11§ to 12c, and here at 12§ to 13]. Eggs.—

Are more plentiful, and selling now at 121c. Lard.—Firm, at 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ for tierces, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c for tinnets. Bacon.—Is going off in the ordinary way at 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for Cumberland cut. Hams.-Smoked are steady at 12 to 12; Canvassed at 124 to 13c. Pork.-A few small sales

are noted at \$19 to 19.25. WOOL.—New fleece is still coming in but slowly, and prices are not yet established. For the few small lots offering buyers are paying 32 to 33c, but there is a disposition to hold for more money. Pulled combing is inactive, quoted at Pulled supers are worth 31 to 32c, about 31c. 3500 lbs. selling at the inside quotation

THE DUTIES ON WOOL.—The Treasury has decided on the recommendation of the Attorney General to take to the Supreme Court the case of De Forest against Arthur, tried in the United States Circuit Court at New York in January last, which resulted in a verdict adverse to the Government. The case involves the proper construction of the Act of March 2, 1867, which provides that duty upon wools of the first class which may be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subject if imported unwashed. Soon after the law in question went into effect the Treasury Department decided the duty to be exacted should be twice the rate; that is, by doubling both the specific and the ad valorem duty. The importers claimed, however, that twice the rate was more than twice the amount, and as one pound of washed wool was generally the equivalent of two pounds of unwashed wool, only the specific duty should be doubled, as the value which was the basis of the ad valorem duty had been doubled by the washing.

FEDERAL BANK THE

OF CANADA.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Federal Bank of Canada will be held at the Banking House of the Bank-late Edinburgh Assurance Buildings-17 Wellington Street, Toronto, for the election of Directors and other general business,

On Tuesday, 30th of June, 1874,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Provisional Board.

CROOKS, KINGSMILL & CATTANACH. June 10th, 1874.

Until the Bank opens (early in July) Mr. H. S. Strathy can be seen, on business in connection with the Bank, at the above office, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Asso-ciation for the half year ending 30th June instant, payable on and after

TUESDAY, the 7th OF JULY NEXT, At the offices of the Association,

34 KING STREET EAST.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, ISAAC C. GILMOR, Secretary.

Government House, Ottawa.

Wednesday, 3rd day of June, 1874. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

IN COUNCIL.

IN COUNCIL. On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the provi-sions of the "Merchant's Shipping Act, 1854," and the Act amending the same, and of the Act passed in the 36th year of Her Majesty's Reign, initialed, "An Act relating to Shipping, and for the Registration, Inspec-tion, and Classification thereof." His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Port of St. Catherines, in the Province of Ontario, a Port for the Registration of Shipping, and such port is hereby con-stituted and appointed accordingly. His Excellency, under the authority aforessid, has fur her been pleas d to constitute and appoint the Col-lector of Customs at the said Port to be Registrar and Measurer of shipping thereat.

Iter not Customs at the set Measurer of Shipping thereat. W A. HIMSWORTH, C. C. P.

Government House, Ottawa.

Thursday, 21st day of May, 1874. PRESENT

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the Acts amending the same, and of the Act passed in the 36th year of Her Majesty's reign, initiuled, "An Act relating to Shipping, and for the Registration, Inspection, and Classification thereof."

Classification thereof." His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Ports of Dar-lington and Whitby, in the Province of Ontario, Ports f.r the Registration of Shipping, and such Ports are hereby constituted and appointed accordingly. His Excellency, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to constitute and appoint the Col-lectors of Customs at the said ports respectively to be Registrars of Shipping thereat. W. A. HIMSWORTH, C. P. C

THE

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INS. CO'Y.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW BOARD.

CHAIRMAN—ALEXANDER CRUM, Esq., of Thornliebank. Merchant. | HUGH BROWN, Esq., Manufacturer.

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JAMES KING, Junr., Esq., Manufacturer. CHARLES RANDOLPH, Esq., Shipbuilder. D. S. CARGILL, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Milne & Co. MANAGER-FREDERICK J. HALLOWS, Esq.

LONDON BOARD.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ANNALY. CHARLES DALRYMPLE, Esq., M. P. FREDERICK J. HALLOWS, Esq.

CHAIRMAN-JAMES GRAHAM Esq., Messrs. W. & R. Graham & Co.

JOHN D. CRUM-EWING, Esq. JAMES LOWNDES, Messrs. Lowndes, Blair & Co.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 22 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

The Company having complied with the laws of the Dominion, and deposited FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS with the Government at Ottawa. is now prepared to effect Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Mercantile, Household, and Firstclass Manufacturing Risks, on the most favorable terms.

LAWRENCE BUCHAN, Secretary.

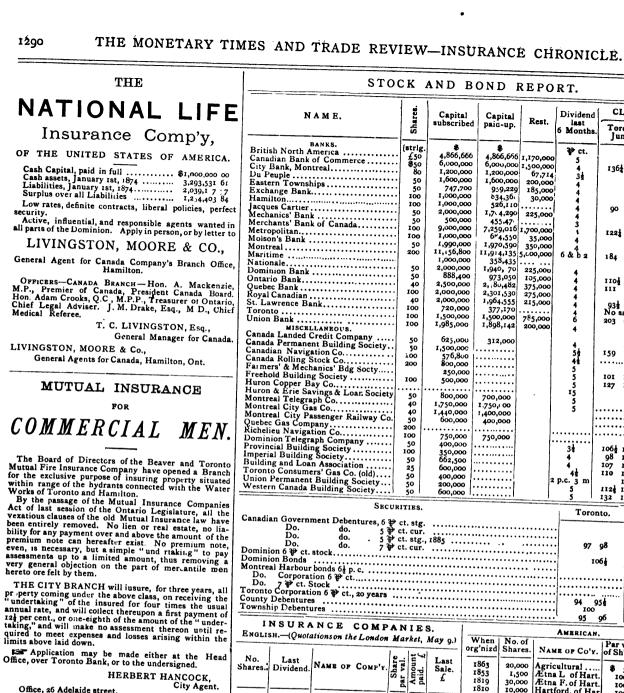
ROBERT MCLEAN. Inspector.

BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER, Agents.

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Office, 26 Adelaide street, Three doors west of the New Post Office.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the County Court of the County of York. James Burns Plaintiff, vs. John Mansfield, De-fendant.

fendant. Upon the application of the plaintiff, and upon reading the Writ of Attachment herein, and the re-turn thereto, and upon reading the affidavits and papers filed. I do order that a meeting of the Creditors of the defendant be held before Walter McKenzie, Esq., Clerk of the said County Court in his office in the Court House in the city of Toronto, on Monday, the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee to the estate of the said defendant, and do-ing such other acts as may be done at the first meet-ing of Creditors.

Dated at Chambers this 30th day of May, A.D. 1874. (Signed), G. DUGGAN, Judge. WILLIAM F. MUNRO, Guardian.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Thomas Houston, an Insolvent. A Third Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Twentieth day of June, 1874 after which dividend will be paid.

JOHN KERR, Official Assignce. ronto, 4th June, 1874.

2,000 TO Queen City Fire... 15,000 74-6 mo Western Assura'ce 7 per cent on fully paid up shares.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

Capital

paid-up.

Rest.

CLOSING PRICES

Montreal

June 10

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Dividend

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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-MAY 27, 1874.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
Boots and Shoes :	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—continued. Dry Crushed	€ \$ c.	Leather-continued.	\$. c. \$ c
Mens' French Calf Boots.	3 62@4 00	Extra Ground	0 101 0 101 0 13 0 14	Spanish Sole, 1st quality middle, wgts. 15	
" Grain K. Bts, tap	0 00 3 85	Teas :		middle, wgts. ID. Do. No. 2,	0 23 0 25
 Riding Boots. tap Stogas, bis, ex. & tap No. 1, No. 2, " No. 3. ". Kip Boots, Tap Kip Boots, Tap Felt Cong. MSto G Do Saw For Bal 	0 00 3 00	Japan common to good. "fine to choicest	0 50 0 65	Do. light	0 26 0 29
" " No. 1,	0 00 2 75			Harness, best	0 25 0 28
" " No. 2, "	2 20 2 50 0 00 T 00	Colored, common to fine Congou & Souchong Oolong, good to fine Y. Hyson, com. to good. Medium to choice Extra choice Gunpwd com. to med " med. to fine " fine to fines	0 30 0 80	" No. 2	0 00 0 00
" Kip Boots, Tap	2 45 3 25	Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 36 0 55	"light	0 40 0 43
" D sole	3 35 3 10	Medium to choice	0 60 0 75	Kip skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
		Gunpwd com. to med	0 50 0 60	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	0 05 0 90
" " Congs.	1 75 2 40	med. to fine	0 60 0 75	IDS) DET 107	0.60 0.6#
" Buff plain " Kip Cob. & bunkums	1 60 2 15	" fine to finest.	0 80 0 90	Do. light French Calf Splits, large, & Ib "small Enamelled Cow, per ft	0 50 0 60
" Snlit	1 20 1 60	Hyson Imperial Tobacco-Manufactured:	0 42 0 80	Splits, large, P 1b	0 30 0 35
Boys' No.1 ex Stoga Boots "No.2	0 00 2 10			" small	0 00 0 24
R ding boots, tap	0 00 2 80	" Western Leaf, [good to fine Bright sorts, gd. to fine. Sales	. 40 0 43	Falciil	0 20 21
" G. K. boots, tap " Tap Sole Kip boots	0 00 2 50	[good to fine	0 42 0 52	Pebble Grain	0 16 18
" Bunkums & Balmor.	I IO I 60	" choice	0 47 0 55	Buff Russetts, light	0 10 0 18
" Buff & Calf Congs.	I 35 I 90	Solace	0 40 0 50	" heavy	0 25 0 33
Youths' No. 1 ex. Stogas "Bunkums & Bals	0 00 1 70	Hardware.		Oils.	
Womens' D S Calt Batte	0 00 I 50	Tin (four months):			0 65 0 70
" Split&Bff. Batts	I 00 I 40	Block, 🌮 Ib Grain	0 28 0 30	Lard, extra	0 85 88
" Buff Cong	0 00 1 60	Copper:	1 1	" No. 2	0 70 0 80
M S Pei Bals	1 20 2 00	Pig . Sheet	0 22 0 24	Lard, extra "No. 1 No. 2 Lubricating, patent Duncan-Clark & Co's Linesed raw	0 00 0 00
Misses' Split &Buff Batts	0 80 1 05	Cut Naile			
" Peb & Buff Bals	0 95 1 30	3 inch to 6 inch	4 17 4 25	Dolled	0 00 0 83
M S Childs' Split & Buff Batts	0 00 1 50	21 inch to 21 inch Shingle	4 42 4 50	Machinery	0 30 0 40
" Peb. Buff Bals	0 90 1 05	3 inch to 6 inch 21 inch to 21 inch Shingle Lathe	5 67 5 75	Olive, common, 🍄 gall	1 80 2 30
 Bunkums & Balmor. Bunkums & Balmor. Bunkums & Bals. Womens' D S Calt Batts Split&Bff. Batts Peb & Buff Batts Misses' Split & Buff Batts "Peb & Buff Batts "Peb. & Buff Batts "Peb. Buff Batts "Peb. Buff Batts Turned Cacks 	095 115			a alad in hottles	-
		Best, No. 22 Best No. 24 "26 "28	0 09 0 09	qt., per case Seal, pale	. 3 30 3 50
Drugs.		" 26	0 09 0 10	Spirits Turpentine	. 0 58 0 65
-		Horse Nails :	1 1	Whale, refined	0 90 0 00
Aloes Cape	0 14 0 20	Guest's or Griffin's as	-	Paints, &c.	
Alum	0 02 0 03	sorted sizes E. T. or W. assd. size Patent Hammered do.	6 0 00 0 00 6 0 10 0 20	White Lead, genuine, i Oil, ₩ 25 lbs	2 25 2 50
Borax	0 20 0 26	Patent Hammered do.	0 00 0 17		
Caustic Soda	0 05 0 05	Iron (at 6 months): Pig- Gartsherrie, No.	1	White Lead, dry Venture and the second s	. 1 80 2 00
Cream Tartar	0 32 0 33	Pig- Gartsherrie, NO. Eglinton No. 1 Other brands, No. 1 Bar-Scotch, & 100 B Refined Hoops-Coopers Band Boiler Plates Canada Plates :	0 00 0 00	White Lead, dry	· 1 00 1 75
xtract Logwood	0 022 0 03	" No. 3 " .	0 00 0 00	Red Lead.	0 062 0 07
Indigo, Madras	0 90 1 05	" No. 2	0 00 32 50	Venetian Red, English Yellow Ochre, French	
Madder	0 13 0 14	Bar-Scotch, # 100 lb	3 00 3 25	Whiting	0 85 1 00
Oxalic Acid	0 23 0 25	Swedes	0 00 0 00	Petroleum.	
Potass Iodide	6 00 6 50	Hoops-Coopers	. 3 75 4 00	(Refined, ♥ gallon.) Delivered at London, Or	
Soda Bicarb	0 05 0 06	Boiler Plater	3 75 4 00	No. 1 5 cars	. 0 00 0 16
Tartaric Acid	0 50 0 60	Canada Plates :	4 50 4 75	No. 1 5 cars Delivered in Toronto :	
Groceries.		Arrow & Glamorgan.	6 00 6 50	No. I, I car " less than car	. 0 00 0 16
Gioceries.		Swansea.	0 50 0 75	Denzine	0 00 0 40
Coffees :		Lead (at 4 months):		Produce. Grain:	
Java, 🌮 1b Maracaibo	0 27 0 30	Bar # 100 lbs	0 06 0 07	Wheat, Spring, 60 1b.	1 20 1 23
K10	0 24 0 26	Shot	0 07 0 07	" Fall, 60 lb.	. 1 30 1 35
PISA :		Bar & ioo lbs Sheet Shot Iron Wire (4 months): No. 6, & bundle		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb. "Fall, 60 lb. Barley,48 lb. Peas60 lb.	0 73 0 75
Herrings, Lab. split "Canso		(y ,	· 3 33 3 93		
i "round	1 2 75 2 50	12	. 3 85 3 95	Rye 56 lb. Seeds :	. 0 00 0 80
Mackerel, bris.	0 30 0 32		4 25 4 35	Clover, choice, 100 1b.	9 65 10 25
VV DILE F18D		Blasting Canada	+ 00 0 00	Timothy, choice, 100 Flax 56 lb.	0 25 7 25
Salmon, salt water	0 00 0 00	FF	1 5 00 0 00	11 I' 10#7 (DET DT1.):	
Dry Cod, 97 100 108	· 5 00 10 50	Blasting, English	. 000 000	Superior extra	. 5 75 5 80
F7WH :		FF "loose	5 00 5 50	Extra Spring extra Superfine	
Raisina, Layer,	0 12 0 13	Pressed Spikes(4 months): 5 50 6 00	Superfine	. 4 80 4 90
valentias new.		Regular sizes, 100 Extra	5 50 6 00	Oatmeal, per brl	. 5 60 5 80
"Seedless Currants, new	0 10 0 11	I I'M Plate (A months :)		_	
010	0 00 0 00	I IC Coke	110 00 10 25	Provisions	1 -
I MALAREFE .		IL UDATCORI		Butter, choice , P 1b	0 18 0 19
Syrups, Standard	0 20 0 30	IX " IXX " DC " Hides & Skins 29 10	15 00 15 25	" ordinary Cheese	0 122 0 13
Clayed, 🏕 gall. Symps, Standard Golden	0 48 0 50	DC "Hides & Skins, P 1b.	10 00 10 25	Pork, mess, new	. 19 00 19 25
Spices:	. 5 00 5 25	Green, No. I	. 0 00 0 07	Dacon, Canada	
Cassia, whole, & th	0 22 0 25	" No.2	. 0 00 0 064	" smoked	0 11 0 12
1 Cloves	0 10 0 00	Calfskins, green	0 08 0 08	"Gumberland ct "smoked "canvassed Shoulders, in salt Eggs Beef Hams Tallew	0 12 0 12
Ginger. ground		Curcu	· 0 11 0 12	Shoulders, in salt	. 0 00 0 00
		H Sneepskins	1000 020	Lard	0 11 0 11
Sugars-(60 days)	0 18 0 21	Lambskins	000 0 30	Beef Hams	
Porto Rico, # 16 Centrifugal "	0 081 0 081	Leather, @ 4 months:	1	Tallew	0 05 0 05
			_	Salt, etc.	1
		In lots of less that 50 sides, 10 🍄 cen		Liverpool coarse Goderich	1 00 1 10
			•	Goderich	I 30 0 00
Ground .		Spanish Sole, 1st qu'lit	34	Flaster	
		heavy weights, 🎔 1		H	

1292



JOHN KERR, Assignee.

Toronto, 28th May, 1874

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th May, 1874.

F. BRAUN Secretary.

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in Chicago, Boston, and other cities in the Onited States, the losses in the business of Insurance throughout the Dominion does not warrant the great increase which has lately taken place in the rates. Such being the case, the Hon. John Young, M.P., Messrs. Thos. Caverhill, L. A. Boyer, M.P., Benjamin Lyman, J. F. Sincennes, Andrew Robertson, James Crathern, Wm. Workman, J. R. Thibaudeau, John Duncan, E. K. Greene, John A. Perkins, Joseph Barsalou, E. G. Penny, J. Hodgson, R. J. Reekie, John Grant, Henry Bulmer, Wm. NcNaughton, James Benny, Henry Lyman, J. Donnelly, S. H. May, James Coristine, John Popham, Wm. O'Brien, Andrew Wilson, Alex. Buntin, and Thos. Tiffin have secured an Act of Incorporation for the above Company during the last session of Parliament to carry on the business of Fire and Marine Insurance. The authorized capital of the Company is \$5,000,000, in fifty thousand shares of \$100 each. Five per cent. is payable on subscription of the stock, and five per cent. within six months thereafter. The remainder of the Stock is payable in such instalments as the majority of the Directors shall determine; not, however, to exceed five per cent per call, and at periods of not less than three months' interval.

The Directors have decided to call in two instalments on all the Stock subscribed, up to the 31st Dec., 1873. The payment of instalments to be in future made in the following manner, viz.:--upon all Stock subscribed after the 1st January, to the 31st March, 1874, five per cent. (5) to be paid at the time of subscription, and five per cent. (5) on 1st of April next. Upon all subscriptions after the first (1st) of April next, ten per cent. (10) to be paid in taking the Stock.

The Company have not only complied with the terms of the Act, which requires them to make a yearly deposit of \$16,666.66, or \$50,000 three yearly payments, but have completed the full amount of their deposit, viz.: \$50,000 for the security of policy-holders.

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