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THE
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AND

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WEST TERRITORIES, ANTICOSTI
and LABRADOR, with an APPENDIX con-
taining information of especial interest to the
Emigrant, and a TABLE OF ROUTES.

A most useful Book to send to friends in the
Old Country.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Sent Free on Receipt of Price.

LOVELL PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO
MONTREAL.

SKELTON, TOOKE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, BOWS,

AND

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS,

52 and 54 St. Henry Street,

FIRST STREET WEST OF MCGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Call and see the new SANSPAREIL PATENT SHIRT, of which we are the Sole Manufacturers in Canada.

ALEXANDER SEATH,

IMPORTER OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOREIGN LEATHER,

AND

Shoe Manufacturers Goods,

WHOLESALE.

16 Lemoine Street, Montreal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Hereby give notice that a **DIVIDEND** of **TEN PER CENT.** has been declared on the paid Capital Stock of this Company, the same being for the year ending 31st December, 1875, and payable at the HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, on and after

The 7th February, 1876.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this day until the 10th February, 1876.

By Order,

EDWARD H. GOFF,
18th January, 1876. *Managing Director.*

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Robinson, Donahue & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS

AND

General Groceries,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

COR. ST. MAURICE & ST. HENRY STREETS,

MONTREAL.

A. B. STEWART.

Accountant and Official Assignee,

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

MONTREAL.

Dividends.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 81.

The Stockholders of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

for the current six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after

Monday, the 6th March next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. A. TROTIER,
Cashier.

Montreal, 29th January, 1876.

Safe & Profitable Investment.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.

One per cent. from the market at low rates will pay large profits the next thirty days in large or small Investments.

Gold, Stocks, Cotton and Tobacco bought and sold on the most favorable terms. Liberal advances on consignments. Price Lists and Circulars free.
P. O. Box 3774.

CHARLES SMEDLEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, 40 Broad Street, near Gold and Stock Exchange, New York.

JOHN FAIR,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

AND

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

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

MONTREAL.

181 St. James Street.

Brokers.

OSWALD BROS.,

STOCK BROKERS,

Members of Montreal Stock Exchange,

55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

Bond Brothers,

STOCK BROKERS,

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

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

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

100 GREY NUN ST., Montreal,

IMPORTERS OF

PIG IRON, BAR IRON,

Boiler Plates, Galvanised Iron,

CANADA PLATES, TIN PLATES,

Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. R. MIDDLEMISS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Financial and General Agents,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES,

Safe and profitable investments secured for clients.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

57 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

BROKERS,

North British & Mercantile Insurance Building

MONTREAL,

Members of the Stock Exchange.

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

P. D. BROWNE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

124 ST. JAMES STREET,

"Opposite the New Post Office,"

MONTREAL.

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

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

T. & F. ROSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

33 St. Sacrament Street,

MONTREAL.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

QUEBEC.

BEATTIE & BROSTER

IMPORTERS

OF

TEAS,

GENERAL GROCERIES,

WINES and SPIRITS,

152 MCGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

JODOIN & CO.,

IRON

FOUNDERS;

STOVES,

MACHINERIES, &c.

SALE ROOMS:

313 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Que.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.,Late Moore, Semple & Hatchette, successors to
Fitzpatrick & Moore,
IMPORTERS AND GENERALWholesale Grocers,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

College Buildings, College Street,

MONTREAL.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
General Metal Merchant

AND MANUFACTURER,

Canada Lead and Saw Works,
WORKS:Queen, William and Dalhousie Streets.
Office and Warehouse—20 Wellington Street,
MONTREAL.**PROWSE BROTHERS,**
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS
OFHOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,
STOVES, TIN, GALVANIZED IRON,
AND COPPER WARE,
224 St. James Street, Montreal.**FISH, SHEPHERD & CO.,**

449 ST PAUL STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.

—Agents for the Celebrated—

“Dragon and Bear Brands”

OF

BLACK LUSTRES.

All numbers constantly in stock.

ROBERTSON & LIGHTBOUND

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

CORNER

MCGILL & COLLEGE Sts.

MONTREAL.

E. E. GILBERT & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE and STATIONARY

ENGINES,

Steam Pumps, Shafting Pulleys, &c.

Office:

722 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

IMPORTERS OF

East & West India Produce,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. St Peter and Lemoine Sts.

MONTREAL.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WOODEN

AND

WILLOW WARE

91 to 97 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

56 to 58 FRONT STREET,

TORONTO.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE.

23 ST. HELEN & 17 RECOLLET STS.,

MONTREAL.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots and Shoes,

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

A large and well assorted stock constantly
on hand, specially adapted to the wants of the
country trade.**Wm. BARBOUR & SONS,**

IRISH FLAX THREAD,

LISBURN.

Linen Machine Thread.

Wax Machine Thread.

Shoe Thread.

Saddlers' Thread.

Gilling Twine.

Hemp Twine, &c.

H. L. SMYTH,

AGENT FOR THE DOMINION,

52 St. Henry Street,

MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

MACDONALD, MOODIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

GLOVES, MITTS, AND MOCCASINS,

BUFFALO ROBES,

The Best Value in the Country.

ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAM PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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

ROBERT DUNN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

479 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

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

CLARK'S ELEPHANT



SPOOL COTTON.

This SUPERIOR SEWING COTTON is STRONG, Free from KNOTS, and is recommended by the Principal Sewing Machine Agents in Canada as the BEST for MACHINE and HAND-SEWING.

A. WAED & CO., LEEK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MACHINE SILK, HARDASH, TWISTS, &c.

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

BIRKS & WILSON,
SOLE AGENTS,

1 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

STEPHEN, DAVIDSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES, &c.
Nos. 496 and 498 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.
No. 474 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

T. H. SCHNEIDER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

GROCERS,
476 St. Paul & 397 Commissioners Streets,
MONTREAL.

KERR'S

"NE PLUS ULTRA"

Six-Cord Sewing Cotton

FOR MACHINE OR HAND USE.

"Nothing better could be desired."

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

JAMES L. FOULDS,

30 & 32 Lemoine Street,

Sole Agent for Canada. MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. R. ROSS & CO.

GENERAL AND

Commission Merchants

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL.

ROSS & CO. - - - QUEBEC

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF

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

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,
FISH AND OILS,

Coal, Iron, Tin, Salt, &c.

Mercantile Summary.

For continuation of "Summary" items, see pages 15 and 16.

The Montreal Rolling Mills Company reopened their factory last Monday.

The bonded warehouses in St. John, N. B., are almost drained of their contents.

The insolvent firm of Irwin & Marshall, boiler manufacturers of Hamilton, show assets of only \$14,000 against \$35,000 liabilities.

Swindling on the cars is not uncommon on the line of the G. W. R. Travellers had better beware the "devil's picture books."

An organ reed manufacturing company is about to be started in Guelph by a couple of enterprising Americans.

A number of men have been engaged to get out iron ore at Kinmount, County of Victoria, which is to be taken to Cleveland for smelting.

Eight carloads of cheese were shipped from Norwich recently, by Gilbert Duncan and T. Abrams, for Liverpool.

Two factories were burned recently, viz., at Bayham Centre and Francisco, the work of an incendiary.

The common council of Chicago is about to enforce a tax of two per cent. on the receipts of all foreign insurance companies doing business in that city.

Still they come! Indianapolis has had its "oblique whiskey" disclosures, and now comes beautiful Cleveland as a claimant in this indirection.

Mr. Baker, of Belleville, proposes to invest \$20,000 in a brush factory at Oshawa, giving employment to from 35 to 50 hands, providing he be granted a bonus.

There was shipped from Belleville during 1875, 51,589 boxes of cheese, weighing 4,285,550 lbs. The amount of butter shipped during same period was 60,000 lbs.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.Offer for sale as AGENTS of the Maker,
E. S. BUCKLEY, Philadelphia,Plate Iron for Boilers,
Tanks, Bridges, Cars, Ships & Boats,
Girders, Flues and Pipes,And for all purposes for which plate iron is used, from
1/2 inch to 1 inch thick, and of all widths up to 66
inches. Estimates promptly sent on receipt of speci-
fications.

Office and Warehouse,

16 St. John Street, Montreal.

GEORGE BRUSH,24 to 34 King and Queen Streets, Montreal,
EAGLE FOUNDRY,

MAKER OF

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

Sole maker in the Dominion of

Blake's Patent Stone and Ore Breaker,
with Patented Improvements.AGENT FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC OF
WATERS' PERFECT ENGINE GOVERNOR.**HEYNEMAN & HARRIS,**

IMPORTERS OF

CIGARS & TOBACCOS,524 & 526 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.Sole Agents for VIRGINIA TOBACCO WORKS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

We have received several contributions in response to our advertisement for a prize essay on the hard times; some are good, some bad, and some indifferent.

Only one has been received as yet worthy of competing for the prize. It bears the Wroster post-mark and, is signed "Belmore."

The *Christian Intelligencer* says business may revive but unless there shall come with it a great revival of even the ordinary morals of trade, a new prosperity will only produce a greater harvest of frauds.

It is said that the President of a certain Life Insurance Co. in New York is the owner of three pawnbroker establishments there. Is there anything equitable in such a curious and questionable business mixture?

It is said that there is an error of two millions in the statement of receipts and expenditures for last year as published in the *Official Gazette*.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS,

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

WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS,**BUFFALO ROBES,**

&c., &c., &c.

Large Stock of everything in our line.

Prices Low. Terms Liberal.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,

SPICES, FRUITS,

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT

GENERAL GROCERIES

Maintained from best Markets.

J. A. MATTHEWSON,

202 McGill Street.

There ought to be more care taken with these figures as well as the statement of the banks, into which errors have also occasionally crept; or, is not the hire worthy of the laborer?

The mercantile and banking failures in England reported for the year 1875, are in number 1,707, and in liabilities \$150,000,000, not counting the smaller bankruptcies of shopkeepers and other retail dealers.

The number of the *JOURNAL OF COMMERCE* containing the prize essay, which we expect to publish early in March, will be sent gratuitously to ten thousand merchants and manufacturers of good standing throughout the Dominion, over and above our regular circulation. Our advertising patrons will bear this in mind.

A Winnipeg correspondent, writing under date of January 31st, says, "business has completely vanished from off the face of the Prairie Province and is not likely to return before spring. Thermometer 30 below zero, and a gentle zephyr of 20 odd miles an hour blowing."

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

OGILVY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS

CORNER OF

St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,

MONTREAL.

EVANS & RIDDELL,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,

AUDITORS, &c.

EDWARD EVANS

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

22 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Byers & Penn, spring manufacturers of Gananoque, are in deep waters, and are trying to compromise, owing some Montreal firms very heavily, one house being interested to the extent of \$17,000, and a second about \$11,000. A meeting was held the other day at which a proposition was submitted to pay 75 cents on the dollar; this however was dependent upon their being able to get a new partner, who it was stated could put in \$20,000. A week was given to enable them to complete arrangements and report progress.

The disaster caused by a single failure in these times of accommodation notes is further illustrated by the case of MacPherson & Co. of Lancaster, Ont., who recently effected, what was considered a reasonable compromise with their creditors, at 45 cents on the dollar. This firm owed Messrs. Ireland, Gay & Co., about \$10,000 at the time of the compromise, but the failure of the latter house has revealed a state of affairs that upsets the settlement, accommodation paper to the amount of between \$20,000 and \$30,000 having been given by them to the Montreal firm.

It might be interesting to know what the object was on the part of a respectable firm recently suspended, in keeping a private ledger different from that kept in the office and into which entries were transferred from the latter.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

IRON AND HARDWARE

Merchants & Manufacturers,

Saws, Axes, and Edge Tools,

SPADES and SHOVELS, LOWMAN'S PATENT,

Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Tacks, Paints, Lead Pipe, Shot, Leather and Rubber Belting, Dawson's Planes, Oils, Glass and Putty, and all descriptions of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Montreal Saw Works.

Montreal Axe Works.

CHAMBLY SHOVEL WORKS,

385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

A. RAMSAY & SON,

Having disposed of their Recollet Street business to Messrs DENOON, DRAKE & DODS, continue as

Manufacturers of

WHITE LEADS AND COLORS,

Linseed and Lubricating Oils,

IMPORTERS AND INSURERS OF PLATE GLASS.

Office and Manufactory:

CORNER INSPECTOR & COLLEGE STS.

THE CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF

WHITESIDE'S

IMPROVED PATENT

SPRING BED

Are comfort durability and convenience.

H. WHITESIDE & CO.,

64 and 66 College Street, Montreal

The trade supplied with bedding of all kinds.

Last week's issue of a Toronto paper, finds fault with the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, because of the large amount in the hands of agents as shown by the Annual Report. Our contemporary should remember that this is inseparable from the large and extensive business done by the Company, that it takes considerable time for returns to be made by Agencies so wide-spread, those in California for example, where the official returns for 1875 show a most unqualified favorable state of affairs for the Royal Canadian, the percentage of losses to premiums received being less than 8½.

Messrs. Rosenheim & Jonas, manufacturers of sauces, essences, &c., suspended last week. They had carried on business under three different styles, as Rosenheim & Jonas, Rosenheim, Jonas & Co, and "The Dominion Canning Co," so that at the meeting, things appeared rather "mixed," and apparently most of the creditors gave up the conundrum. A statement was sub-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,

Importers of and Dealers in

White Lead and Colors,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

VARNISHES, OILS,

WINDOW GLASS,

STAR, DIAMOND STAR

AND

Double Diamond Star Brands.

English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.

ROLLED, ROUGH AND POLISHED
PLATE GLASS.

COLORED, PLAIN AND

STAINED ENAMELLED

SHEET GLASS.

PAINTERS AND ARTISTS MATERIALS.

CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,
NAVAL STORES, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

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

AND

253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL.

A. & A. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

WOOLENS, &c.,

LONDON, PARIS AND BRADFORD.

Sole Agent for the Dominion,

H. A. WHITE,

217 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

LUSTRES, ITALIANS, AND COBOURGS,

SPECIALTIES.

mitted, showing liabilities of \$22,900. Good assets amounted to \$9,600, and a proposition was made to pay 35 cents on the dollar, which, however, was left in abeyance, two inspectors being appointed to investigate and report at an adjourned meeting. A firm of wholesale jewellers had been partners until within a short time previous to the failure. A settlement was agreed upon yesterday at the proposed rate with security. Winning, Hill & Ware are the principal creditors.

The following is merely one of scores of similar letters received by us every week.

OTTAWA, Feby. 7th, 1876.

DEAR SIR.—Enclosed please find two dollars (\$2.00) for one year's subscription to your valuable paper. We are glad to see that the *Journal of Commerce* is a success, and every business-man in Canada must surely agree with us that it is now the most readable and reliable business paper in the Dominion. Your advertising columns are correctly headed, "Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal," as we see none but really first-class houses adver-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FAIRBANKS'



STANDARD

SCALES,

HIGHEST PRIZES AT PARIS, VIENNA
AND MONTREAL.

The most accurate.

The most durable.

The most convenient.

In every respect worthy of the most implicit confidence.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

403 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

COSTELLO BROS.,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

49 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

ALL NEXT WEEK

We sell

GOOD FIFTY YARD MACHINE SILK,

at 26c. per dozen,

and

100 YARDS at 53c.

S. CARSLY,

MONTREAL,
Canada.

LONDON,
England.

tising with you, to the exclusion of all questionable financial and medical quackeries, &c. The reliability of your market reports is something unusual, and we feel that we can trust them in giving the lowest correct quotations. We shall try to get some of our friends who do not get the *Journal* to subscribe at once.

Yours respectfully.

&

J. & R. O'NEILL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
Dry Goods Merchants,
MONTREAL,

Full lines of

DRESS GOODS,

Full lines of

WINEYS.

Full lines of

STAPLE GOODS,

Full lines of

SMALL WARES & HABERDASHERY

An Inspection Invited Terms Libe 111

The Journal of Commerce

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Our contemporary the *Evening Star* raised a while past on this question some objections which might be reasonably looked for.

First, as to the disparity between the old width of the Welland Canal and that of the St. Lawrence chain of canals. The widening and deepening of the Welland canal at present in progress was an absolute necessity; its old tonnage capacity was so small that a vessel filling one of the St. Lawrence locks could not come through from Chicago, and therefore our great system remained imperfect for the purpose of giving a command of trade. The work entered on at the mouth of the Lachine canal may also to a partial extent be considered with favour as it is the outlet of the two great water systems of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, and is practically an extension of the Harbour of Montreal. Here, however, the Board of Public Works should stop, and if competent engineers decide that by conversion of two locks into one, or by another cheap, prompt and effective plan, the *tonnage-lifting capacity* could be increased, why then we have all we want.

The *Star* speaks of the danger of a long narrow vessel navigating the lakes, but the present width of the St. Lawrence locks would not make a vessel too narrow for a considerable increase on the present length; long large-bottomed vessels have for years been a successful experiment in navigation between London and the shallow harbours of the North Sea. The necessity for building long vessels to

increase tonnage capacity we admit to be a subject for consideration, but this same necessity, we think, would modify advantageously our system of naval construction; vessels would be built either wholly of iron or composite, and the strengthening compartments would make them safer carriers, and, therefore, subject to a lower insurance on bottoms and freight. It must be remembered that insurance enters largely into the cost of transportation of our products, and that the cheaper we can deliver at a seaport the less we have to fear a rival-freightage from a seaport even more favorably situated as regards the risks of navigation. The suspension of the enormous expenditure contemplated on the St. Lawrence canals is at least a prudential act; a single season's experience of the *success* or failure of the plan we indicate will not hinder the adoption of the grander and more costly scheme already fixed upon; it will take a long time to develop the system as settled, and it is altogether probable that a single year would give us all the advantages sought by the application of engineering skill to the modifications we speak of. Certainly the cost would, equally with the length of time, be proportionately less.

If a careful survey of the Ottawa with a view to *permanent* water levels for the different reaches,—which as our contemporary says make so small an amount of canalling—if such a survey, we say, could be made, then the expenditure of the amount so properly economised from the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals might well be made in the construction of a northern channel from Chicago to Montreal, and, by the industries growing up along its line, give Canada the backbone it so much needs. We should not forget, however, that a single reach between Montreal and Chicago, which would at any time be shallower than the estimated depth from failure of a water-head, would settle the question as definitely as if either port were at low water. Governor Tilden, in his recent message to the New York legislature, about the Erie canal, advocating the increased deepening of the channel, wherever practicable, forgets this important fact, as also the probability of a loss of supply from water-heads through drought from increased cultivation and denudation of forest-lands. The engineers who would be appointed to survey the route of an Ottawa canal should in all cases provide a communication for the higher reaches with some permanent water supply, sufficient to keep a constant depth to float the vessels constructed for the canal navigation.

THE TORONTO NATION ON THE TARIFF.

This Journal, philosophical in its treatment of political questions, fearless and impartial in the expression of its views, is however at times apt to reason from false premises. Its argument on the Tariff, in a recent issue, illustrates this fact very clearly. The fact that England taxes little but foreign exotic products for the purpose of income is cited as an argument in favour of a free-trade system in manufactures here, which either were, or were to be, established. A premise necessary to form the argument in favor of free-trade is left out, probably because it could not be found; and this is, the similarity of condition, situation, climate and capital. Belgium although the seat of industries from which under a protective system England took flourishing grafts, is to-day a nation of protectionists; its farmers were the pioneers, and were to the English, the instructors in husbandry; it has a certain seaboard all the year round; it has a market in England for its products free of duty; and yet remains protective and *remains rich*.

We in Canada are winter-bound, have no enormous capital to command, have to obtain instructions in many of the arts; would find it impossible to make ourselves the merchants of the world and our cities the marts to which all buyers would come; we have as our sole prospect of success to unite in a family and employ wherever possible our own resources, teach ourselves the useful arts and fit ourselves to enter into competition with other nations on equal terms. We are placed with a coterminous border of many thousand miles alongside a nation strong enough, if it would, to adopt the trade policy of England, and any act of ours in the direction even indicated by the *Nation* would be suicidal.

Our views of a tariff we would only repeat from our recent articles; a *cast-iron* tariff inflexible in the imposition of duties on all products would be mischievous, but a common-sense treatment of the questions of obtaining revenue by duties and of guarding the interest of home industry,—this is, in our opinion, the true Canadian policy.

EASTERN CANADA INTERESTS.

Our Dominion has for some years owned a seaboard, still further to be extended, we hope, by the cordial annexation of Newfoundland. At present, however, we are obliged merely to guard the interests of the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and of Eastern Quebec.

An article recently printed in our columns has called out a fraternal appreciation from the *St. John Telegraph*. From the reply we gather the remarkable facts sufficiently proved already, yet not too often asserted in view of the rival statements of United States commerce, that the tonnage of the Bay of Fundy alone, nearly 600,000 tons, gives us, even if we had not elsewhere a single schooner, a rank higher than many important states, such as Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Spain, and others.

The *St. John Telegraph* specially advocates the union of the Bay with the great gulf of St. Lawrence by the *Bay Verte* canal. With the engineering difficulties of this enterprise we cannot authoritatively deal, and the opinion of the commission, adverse as it is, must be treated with respect; still it must be remembered that the Suez canal, a triumph of the French Lesseps' obstinacy has received the highest acknowledgement of value to English commerce in the purchase of the Khedive's shares by the English Government.

It may be that the profile of the canal cut is not the best; that a channel, if permitted by the material forming the isthmus, might better be made without any but flood-gates, so that a vessel could take advantage of the varying tides. But certainly in view of the large interests concerned in this arm of the sea—receiving as it does the products of a large and enterprising population by all the river-mouths which empty into it—those interests, we say, should have certainly the care of not a mere cold professional opinion, but of an earnest effort to realise the practicality of the idea.

As a trading nation, self-reliant, we owe much of our strength to the ports on this very Bay of Fundy, and it is not a too bold idea that these same ports would, if furnished with ready access to the great manufacturing cities of the West by way of the Port of Montreal, do duty as carriers of a direct Canadian Trade over the world.

Canadian sails now whiten every sea, but Canadian commerce is still largely under the bondage of a few English ports and markets.

The Intercolonial Railway will soon give us free winter intercourse with our *traders of the coast*, and if we follow out the principles on which confederation was based we will find there enterprising *shipmen* for carrying the products of the busy manufacturers of this part of the Dominion.

We do not call for a costly scheme for the construction of a deep channel; a cutting of a moderate depth could serve the needs of traffic for the term, and, if

sufficient to accommodate the craft at present owned, built, and manned by the people of the Maritime Provinces, its advantages would decide the question of further enlargement.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S BILL.

An important question, which we dare say will be raised by the Hon. Mr. Mitchell when his notice on this subject comes up in order, is the right of Imperial legislation without representation.

We are not in favour of immediate Imperial federation, still less are we in favour of separation, yet an act such as Mr. Plimsoll's bill contemplates, forced on us without any possibility of complaint or remonstrance on our part, except by pleading before the bar of the House of Commons or the advocacy of an unauthorised member,—such an act we say would tend to precipitate separation even sooner than federation. That a nation standing third or fourth in the rank of shipowning peoples should be legislated for without its consent even tacit, is not to be tolerated now.

It is only necessary to consider that under Mr. Plimsoll's Bill (even as modified) a foreign-owned ship could load at any of our ports to enter an English harbour without danger of detention or demurrage, while a vessel owned by us Canadians would run all risks of an official interference. The inference is obvious, the change of ownership, nominal at first, would become real, and our position as a seafaring nation would be seriously impaired by the act of legislators irresponsible to us.

If, through the Secretary for the Colonies, a suggestion had been offered to our government, and when submitted to our representatives in Parliament adopted in full or as modified, then we are sure the loyalty to the Empire would have been fully vindicated. But as citizens *not subjects* of the Empire we have at least all our right to freedom from legislation *sans* representation.

PROTECTION.

The definition given by manufacturers of clothing to the term "raw material," must materially differ from that of the woollen manufacturer, and this will apply in many other cases also, that what is raw material in one case becomes manufactured goods in another, and *vice versa*. Manufacturers of clothing in Canada give the following reasons for asking the government to impose a duty of at least ten per cent on ready-made goods, over and above the duties on woollens and cottons: 1st.—Because out of three millions five hundred thousand dollars' worth of cloth-

ing sold at wholesale in Canada, one million dollars' worth is imported from foreign countries. Consequently, a great portion of the labor of manufacturing the goods consumed in Canada is given to the people of other countries instead of to our own people, who are thus driven for want of employment to beg, starve or emigrate. 2nd.—Because they do not think ten per cent over and above the duty on woollens and cottons (what they call their raw material, although manufactured goods to the clothmaker) is anything too much to protect their labor, although much less than many other industries have in order to protect theirs. 3rd.—They do not think that the imposing of a duty of ten per cent above the duty on raw material would bring the government less revenue, but rather increase it, notwithstanding the consequent lessened importations, as the following calculation will show:

Importations of clothing for 1875, say, \$1,000,000 at, say, 20 per cent.....	\$200,000
Increased duty would reduce this to, say, one half, \$500,000 at 30 p. c.	150,000
The other half would be imported in cloth, &c., say	500,000
less labor 1-5.....	100,000
	400,000
at 20 per cent.	80,000
Duty as proposed.....	230,000
" " at present	200,000
Nett gain to the Government	30,000
Or, take	
Importations of clothing for 1875, say, 1,000,000 at, say 25 per cent....	\$250,000
Increased duty would reduce this say one half.....	500,000 at 35 p. ct.
The other half would be imported in cloth, say.....	500,000
Less labour, say 1-5.....	100,000
	400,000
at 25 per cent ...	100,000
Duty as proposed.....	275,000
" as at present	250,000
Nett gain to Government.....	\$25,000

Our legislators at Ottawa will apply these figures for themselves, not only to this branch of industry but to others equally important and which require probably quite as much the judicious fostering hand of a wise government. The figures given are based on estimates for the year 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE REPORTS.

Following upon the New Year we have been favored with the detailed reports of the annual meetings of the fire insurance companies, to all of which we have given great attention and careful consideration. We believe that the year 1875 was one in which fire losses were exceptionally large

and frequent, and that consequently, we cannot reasonably expect very profitable results from the year's business. The Canadian Companies have been busily engaged in extending their business operations, establishing new agencies and increasing their facilities, so that it very naturally occurs that the expenses of the year have been much larger than appears warranted by the amount of business secured. Some of our companies have been managed by gentlemen of little or no insurance experience or ability, so that many errors have been made in manners and modes, but we are led to hope and believe that most of them now comprehend the necessity of attention to every detail of the business, by persons competent to deal practically therewith.

The works of organization, establishment or extension being now generally completed, it is fair to suppose that last year's expenses will not be repeated; that the processes of weeding and pruning will be vigorously conducted, and that the lessons of 1875 will have a salutary effect upon the management of 1876. The general public are vitally interested in the prosperity of the companies doing business in their midst, because that few and light losses to the companies mean few severe stoppages of business, but we do not think some companies act wisely in parading the proceedings of their annual meetings before the eyes of the public. Every man who knows anything of the subject knows quite well that it is only by great care, attention, experience, and good fortune, that fire insurance can possibly be profitable, and that the good fortune of one year is no guide to the experiences of the next.

By the laudatory remarks of the directors the general public are led to believe that the rates charged for insurance are too high, and that institutions which are coining money are legitimate subjects for every kind of taxation and restrictions. The solemn truth is that the companies, generally and individually, whether home or foreign, have now to prepare for the dissection and analysis of their statement to the Finance Minister of the Dominion, and, as he has adopted the American standard whereby to measure them, they must be prepared to pass his inspection with credit to themselves, and to do this they need to pursue a course essentially different to that at present followed by the majority of them. As insurance companies are a necessary adjunct to our commerce and our daily life, anything which tends to lessen our confidence in their management is a national calamity, so that we are all in-

terested in assisting them to become sure refuges in times of conflagrations or scattered fires.

The companies must now, perforce, realize the fact that their premium receipts are "Trust Funds," which are deposited with them for the purpose of providing indemnity in case of loss, or to be returned in case of the annulment of the contracts, and that these premiums are *not the property of the Companies* except as they, day by day, earn their pro-rata daily portions of them. The absurd and dishonest idea that premium receipts, less losses, are "profit," must at once and forever be dismissed with the contempt it deserves; the companies must thoroughly inspect every risk they assume, so as to prevent incendiarism; they must punish arson or fraud wherever detected; they must dispense with all incumbrances, whether ornamental, consanguineous, political or charitable; they must place the insurance business in the hands of, and under the direction of insurance experts; they must rigidly adhere to business principles and must provide for their own safety as well as that of their patrons by re-insurance reserves equal to their pro-rata unearned premiums, and a surplus which will carry them safely through years of disaster. We feel proud of the enterprise of our well-managed companies and we praise them for it; we are interested in their success, and we encourage them in all their efforts for its attainment, but their zeal and energy must be guided by experience and judgment. Large receipts may mean disastrous failure unless every item of those receipts is under the direction of competent men, and, therefore, we look for many improvements and changes in the management and forces of many of our insurance companies, and, as a result thereof, a very marked improvement in their financial standing.

OUR SHIPS AND OUR SEAMEN.

We have lately given considerable prominence to Maritime and our sea-port interests, and to-day publish a paper on the subject submitted to our general government in 1867. The proposition therein made, urging the government to create a department, with authority of law, to grant certificates of competency to master mariners and the subordinate officers, has for years been in practical and successful operation. Formerly our ship-captains, no matter how competent or well qualified, were confined to transatlantic voyages, unless they held certificates from the British Board of Trade. The advocates of this proposition urged that immediately upon the matter being carried out by our

authorities, the Government diplomas of competency would be recognized over the world as of the same relative value as the diploma of the British Board of Trade. This idea has been fully realized, and to-day our marine officers are recognized in all the commercial sea-ports of the world, provided they hold a Canadian Government diploma of competency. An effort has recently been made to have this system extended to our inland waters, as originally contemplated, and such extension is, we are informed, only a question of time.

The other proposition for the establishment of a "Canadian Shipping Company" has been provided for by the Dominion Parliament in the "Act Relating to Shipping, and for the Registration and Classification thereof," and only requires an order in Council to be put into practical operation by our Department of Marine and Fisheries, and there is every reason to anticipate that the same world-wide recognition will be given to this "Bureau" that has been so unreservedly extended to the other Department above referred to.

On the January 1st Canada had registered in her Customs Department 6900 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,999,841 tons; besides this there are about 100,000 tons of shipping owned in Canada, but registered in England. The value of this Canadian interest will probably reach fifty million of dollars; and there is every good reason to believe that the Imperial Government will in the now contemplated shipping laws, so arrange as to largely meet the views of Canadian ship-owners, to the end that this ship-building and ship-owning industry of ours, which all admit is but in its infancy, although in point of fact we now take the fourth rank as a ship-owning country, shall not be prejudicially affected. There can be no valid objection to surveyors of the British Board of Trade being directed to recognize the Diploma of sea-worthiness of the Canadian Government surveyor for any Canadian ship holding a certificate or classification from our "Canadian Shipping Company," about being established by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa.

DOMINION LLOYD'S.

The following paper has an interesting historical bearing upon the subject of "Canadian Lloyds," the importance of which may be estimated by reference to the prominent position given to the question during the past three years by the Dominion Board of Trade, as well as to the question of granting certificates of competency to the officers of the shipping of Canada, a system which, under the direct control of our Government, has been for years in most successful operation:—

St. John, N. B., 3rd. Dec., 1867.

To the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Sir:—The Union of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the shipbuilding Provinces of British North America having been consummated, and the interests of these Provinces having thus been made identical, it may be confidently anticipated that a rapid development of the trade and resources of the country will follow, and that this important change will give an additional impetus to shipowning as well as to the large and increasing business of shipbuilding, and prove mutually advantageous to builders and owners throughout the Dominion of Canada. By this union, the people will secure a uniform system in all matters of trade and commerce. A spirit of activity and enterprise in these important pursuits already pervades the Dominion, and from the unity and identity of our interests, this will extend to and materially accelerate all branches of industry.

The following figures will exhibit the tonnage built and owned in the Dominion at the end of the year 1866, and may be considered nearly reliable.

	No.	Tons.	Value.
Lake and River Vessels in Quebec and Ontario.....	537	80,000	\$4,712,250
Seagoing Vessels in Quebec ..	1,136	144,989	6,799,560
Seagoing Vessels in New Brunswick....	983	233,945	9,357,800
Seagoing Vessels in Nova Scotia.....	3,509	400,895	13,749,547
Total.....	6,165	859,829	33,619,157

In view of these circumstances, it will be necessary to supply an important deficiency felt by the commercial and trading community in general, viz., the establishment of a well-appointed Dominion Lloyd's for the purpose of obtaining a reliable and uniform classification of our lake, coasting and ocean shipping, in such a manner as to show its actual state of efficiency, and the confidence to which the respective vessels are entitled; to open an era of appreciation, which might allow our shipping to be quoted at its real value, determining the capabilities of each vessel for lake, coastwise or long voyages; to give the shipowner the proper rate and standing of his ship, and the underwriter the truthful character of the vessel, and to facilitate commercial transactions in the sale and chartering of vessels, as well as to be a useful arbitrator between merchants, shipowners and assurers.

An association formed for the accomplishment of these objects, by or under the direct patronage of the Dominion Government, establishing rules and regulations in harmony with the wants and interests of the trade of the Confederated Colonies, would, if properly directed by a board of leading shipowners, merchants, and others experienced in lake and ocean shipping, merit universal confidence, and be used as a standard reference for commercial and insurance purposes.

In the organization of this institution it would be expedient to adopt the system of English Lloyd's or French Veritas in so far as may be found applicable to our circumstances and requirements, and to create a committee of classi-

fication or management, formed of members of the society, with standard rules governing the construction of vessels in reference to classification, and making the quotation thereof depend upon the quantity and quality of the materials used, their proper distribution, proportion, sparring and general equipment; also, the workmanship entering into their construction, and arranging the degrees of classification so that vessels built of the best materials, and of superior workmanship, would receive the first degree; while those constructed of the commonest material, but yet, at the same time, strong and sea-worthy, would be rated according to their intrinsic quality, and vessels having indications of faulty construction would be refused classification in any degree.

The association should also have a complete staff of reliable and experienced surveyors, who should be exclusively the officers of the society, and not permitted to engage in any other occupation, being remunerated by fixed salaries, and, as a matter of course, prohibited from receiving any compensation, either directly or indirectly other than that fixed by the rules and regulations of the institution. The principal duties should be as follows: To visit vessels while in process of construction; to take a correct account of details, with a view to classification; and also to give due attention to vessels that are being rebuilt, or otherwise extensively repaired; to observe that proper materials are used in such repairs—all of which should be respectively embraced in complete reports to the association, and the committee thereof, after a full consideration of the surveyors' reports and other statements submitted to them, should determine the character to be assigned to the several vessels. Competent surveyors or agents should be appointed in all the principal seaports of Great Britain, United States, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Prussia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Adriatic, the Mediterranean, Brazil, West India Islands, East Indies, the Pacific, and British American Colonies, to see that the efficiency of the vessels registered be duly maintained, and to protect the general interests of the association.

Surveyors for English Lloyd's and French Veritas are stationed at the principal seaports of the Dominion, and it must be conceded that these institutions, especially the former, have proved of eminent service to persons interested in shipping. American Lloyd's has also established surveyors in one or more of the seaports of the Dominion, while the classification of vessels owned in Canada, and sailing on the inland waters, (embracing about 2,300 miles of coast,) has been undertaken by the Association of Canadian Lake Underwriters. It will appear evident to the most casual observer that the protection afforded by the systems of classification above referred to, however good in times past, is not now equal to the requirements of a country so deeply interested in lake and ocean shipping as is the Dominion of Canada.

It is, therefore, most important that a National Association, or "Dominion Lloyd's," for the proper classification of our shipping, should be organized as speedily as circumstances will permit.

It may be well to state that the nature of the shipments on the lakes and canals is very trying to vessels. For instance, grain in bulk is constantly being transported, than which nothing is more injurious. Indeed, without multiplying arguments, it is self-evident that the most rigid and thorough system of classification should prevail as well on the inland waters—subject as they are to sudden storm—as at the Maritime ports of the Confederation.

In conjunction with "Dominion Lloyd's," it would be expedient to organize a *Dominion Ship Masters' Association*, under the direction of a board composed of the members of the general board, together with a number of experienced shipmasters and shipowners—commissions to be issued to such offices as the applicants may after proper examination be found competent to fill with credit in the Dominion Marine Service. The course of examination might be similar to that of the American Ship Masters' Association, which is as follows:—

FOR MATE.

"In Seamanship"—A general knowledge of rigging vessels of the class the applicant has served in, the general management of sails, including bending, reefing, fuelling, unbending, etc.; working anchors, lead lines; a capacity for conducting the ordinary evolutions of a vessel at sea or in port; receiving, stowing and discharging cargo; the ordinary details of ships' duties.

"In Navigation"—Observing and calculating the meridian altitude of the sun for latitude, dead reckoning log line, compass and its variations, use of sextant, quadrant and chronometer.

FOR MASTER.

"In Seamanship"—The same as mates and in addition a capacity for rigging and fitting a vessel for a voyage; working ship and sails under difficult circumstances; position of crews for all evolutions; the management of spars; and expedients to be resorted to in case of disaster, fire, etc.

"In Navigation"—Use, adjustment and connection of instruments, log, line, compass, sextant and chronometer; latitude by single and double altitudes; longitude by chronometer; use of thermometer and barometer; deviation of compass from local causes, and use of charts.

"Masters will also be examined as to their responsibility for cargo, bills of lading, management in case of disaster, or resort to intermediate port for repairs; method of obtaining necessary funds, drafts, bottomry, etc., and sale of vessels, or cargo, when allowable.

FOR EXTRA MASTER.

"All requirements for Master.

"Latitudes of Polar and other stars, longitude by lunar distances, length of service as master, extra proficiency in all the duties of Master.

QUALIFICATIONS.

"The qualifications for a Commission are experience as a mariner and a navigator; skill in sailing and management of a vessel; good character and habits, particularly as to temperance; full age of twenty-one years and six years experience at sea."

A revised register of approved officers, holding commissions from the association, should be prepared annually under the direction of the Board of Examiners, and printed copies thereof furnished to subscribers and approved officers in the merchants service. The register should state respectively the year in which the officer was examined, the vessel under his command, etc., and the number of his commission, so that it would indicate the name of the holder thereof, when used on the signal flag of the association. These number could be used with great facility as signals at sea, and the list would be found useful to all interested in the operations of the institution.

In all cases of disasters to vessels under the command of masters holding commissions from the Association, it should be the duty of the Board to make strict enquiry as to the conduct of master and officers; and to merit a continuance of commission it should be clearly established that any loss or detriment to property under their charge was occasioned by circumstances entirely beyond their control and not in any way attributable to misconduct or unskillfulness on the part of the holders of certificates. The commission granted by the association should also be revoked for other reasons, viz., for cruel or inhuman treatment of the crew and passengers, for breach of trust, barratry, etc., etc.

This association would lead to a greater security of life and property, and would be the means of encouraging worthy and qualified mariners. From the dangers attending the navigation of our great lakes and the responsibility attached thereto, as shown by the marine disasters in the past, the interests of the public demand that vessels sailing upon these waters, should be commanded by officers as fully qualified as experienced ocean navigators who from their knowledge as master mariners would feel justified, when encountering the storms which prevail on those waters, in taking their respective vessels into ample sea-room, rather than attempt to make the nearest port as a place of refuge, than which, as a rule, nothing is more dangerous.

In order to facilitate the commerce and shipping interests on the lakes, the Admiralty Laws should now be made to extend throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

Merchants, shipowners and underwriters in all parts of the Dominion are convinced of the absolute necessity for some such institution, and feel assured that the General Government, recognizing the fact that the "Confederation" must rapidly become one of the leading ship-building and shipping countries of the world, will take the necessary steps to secure, from year to year, reliable and comprehensive statistical data, in reference to our shipping, and that the Government will be convinced that the time has already arrived when a "Dominion Lloyd's" and "Ship Masters' Association" guided by Colonial ideas, should exert its influence and take its place as an institution of the Dominion, in the same sense that similar organizations are institutions of the Mother Country.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT MARSHALL.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Accounts were presented to the House on the 14th. The total revenue on account of consolidated fund account was \$24,648,715, and expenditure, \$23,713,971; showing an excess of income over expenditure of \$935,644. The revenue and expenditure of 1873-4, and 1871-5, compare with each other as follows:—

	REVENUE.	
	1874.	1875.
Customs.....	\$14,325,192	\$15,351,011
Excise.....	5,594,903	5,069,637
Post Office, including Ocean postage and money orders.....	1,139,973	1,155,332
Public Works, including Railways.....	1,509,915	1,432,559
Bill Stamps.....	209,088	244,180
Interest on investments.....	610,863	840,886
Great Western interest accounts.....		

Ordinance Lands.....	214,384	45,016
Casual.....	59,907	63,286
Premium and Discount.....	4,968	13,415
Bank Imposts.....	3,940	3,806
Fines Forfeitures, and Seizures.....	14,296	20,422
Tonnage Dues, River Police.....	28,650	25,620
Tonnage dues, Mariners Funds.....	41,732	37,658
Passenger duties, emigration.....		5,092
Steamboat Inspection Fisheries.....	15,106	16,144
Cullers Fees.....	19,012	14,764
Militia.....	92,771	78,966
Penitentiaries.....	42,756	12,137
Lighthouse Duty.....	95,066	97,072
Sundry Special Receipts.....		
Nova Scotia Railway Stores account.....	39,893	50,907
New Brunswick Railway Stores account.....		
Superannuation.....	34,620	36,678
Discount on Seigniorial indemnity to Townships.....		
North West Territory Transportation Service.....	24,485	3,651
Dominion Lands, Manitoba.....	29,980	27,641
Dominion Steamers, B. Columbia.....	12,449	2,975
Harbour Dues, B. Columbia.....	295	
Boundary Survey, U. States.....	45,831	

Total consolidated Fund.....\$24,205,092 \$24,648,715

EXPENDITURE.

	1874.	1875.
Interest on public debt.....	\$5,724,430	\$6,990,790
Charges of Management.....	238,003	197,839
Sinking Fund.....	513,920	555,773
Premium, Discount, and Exchange.....	26,680	20,361
Civil Government.....	883,685	909,265
Administration of Justice.....	459,037	497,405
Police.....	56,387	64,563
Penitentiary and Prison Inspection.....	395,551	337,593
Legislation.....	784,043	572,273
Geological Survey and Observations.....	97,816	93,829
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	19,091	11,935
Census.....	39,470	18,302
Emigration and Quarantine.....	318,572	302,770
Marine Hospital and Mariner's Fund.....	66,462	59,021
Pensions.....	56,453	63,656
Superannuation.....	64,442	77,298
Militia and Defence.....	977,376	1,013,943
Public Works.....	1,826,901	1,757,075
Ocean and River Steam Service.....	407,700	453,472
Lighthouses and Coast Service.....	537,057	490,256
Fisheries.....	76,247	66,584
Culling Timber.....	82,836	81,956
Steamboat Inspection.....		
Subsidies to Provinces.....	10,291	12,199
Miscellaneous, including Indian Grants.....	3,752,757	3,750,961
Charges on Revenue, Customs.....	248,228	277,676
Charges on Revenue, Excise.....	658,299	682,673
Charges on Revenue, Weight and Measures.....	206,935	199,253
		69,969

Charges on Revenue Inspection of Staples.....		1,499
Charges on Revenue Post Office.....	1,387,270	1,520,861
Charges on Revenue Public Works.....	2,389,679	2,139,537
Charges on Revenue Minor Revenues.....	11,371	23,867
Dom. Lands, &c.....	283,163	185,218
Dom. Forces, Manitoba.....	209,169	133,227
Mounted Police, Manitoba.....	199,599	333,583
North West Territory Organization.....	12,262	25,703
Boundary Survey United States.....	59,293	121,741
Boundary Survey Ontario.....	2,430	
Military Stores.....	144,906	
Customs Refunds, former years.....	69,330	

Total Consolidated Fund.....\$23,216,316 \$23,713,971

The expenditure in 1874-5 exceeded that of 1873-4 by \$396,755, but as the charge for interest on the public debt had risen from \$5,724,436 in 1873-4 to \$6,990,790 in 1874-5, or an increase of \$866,354, there was a reduction in the ordinary expenditure in favour of 1874-5, amounting to \$469,599. There are two new charges, inspection of weights and measures, of a little over \$71,000. The gross amount of the financial operations of the Finance Department is shown in the following recapitulation:

RECEIPTS.

Consolidated Fund.....	\$24,618,715
Loans.....	23,889,525
Open Accounts.....	3,498,377
Total Receipts.....	\$52,006,617

PAYMENTS.

Consolidated fund.....	\$23,113,971
Debt redeemed.....	14,324,731
Premium and discount.....	2,212,796
Open Accounts.....	11,100,245
Total payments.....	\$51,350,844

The statements of the debt of the Dominion on the 30th June last is as follows: total debt \$151,663,431; annual amount of interest \$6,340,056; average rate of interest 4 1/4 per cent.

The assets are set down at \$35,655,023, bearing interest amounting to \$329,091, being a net amount of debt of \$116,008,378, and net charge of interest at \$5,710,965, paying interest at the rate of 4.92 per cent.

The total expenditure in capital account since Confederation has been \$52,267,397, of which \$40,279,736 has been provided by increasing the national debt and \$12,987,660, by accruals from income. The capital expenditure is represented as follows: debts allowed to provinces, \$20,452,340; miscellaneous public works, \$6,434,146; Pacific Railway, \$2,888,508; Fort Garry & Pembina Railway, \$19,405; Intercolonial Railway, \$20,583,196; North West Territory, \$2,920,000.

OUR IMPORTS.

The following extract from a recent number of the *Iron and Metal Review* contains some facts that Canadians may readily apply to home affairs:

From recent statistics we learn that the people of the United States annually pay out the sum of over four hundred millions of dol-

lars for foreign products. The following are some of the items:

Sugar and syrups.....	\$92,849,203
Silk goods.....	24,380,960
Barley.....	6,000,000
Rice.....	2,000,000
Buttens.....	2,500,000
Cotton goods.....	28,193,869
China, earthenware and stoneware	4,000,000
Glass and glassware.....	5,804,995
Iron and steel.....	20,000,000
Leather and manufactures of.....	10,000,000
Paper " " ".....	2,000,000
Salt.....	2,000,000
Tinplates.....	13,000,000
Watches.....	2,000,000
Liquors.....	8,000,000
Wool and woollen goods.....	67,877,189

Total.....\$280,606,216

With some articles not enumerated above, it will be seen that about \$300,000,000 is annually paid to the people of other nations for articles which can be manufactured or grown in the United States. That the South is capable of producing all the sugar that can be consumed here no one will deny, and, if not, the soil of many of the States is unsurpassed for the raising of beets, which have been found to produce an article of sugar almost, if not quite, equal to that obtained from the sugar cane. The production of beet sugar in France has been so successful that the quantity now manufactured is sufficient to supply all the home demand (at five cents a pound), with a considerable surplus for exportation.

That we should import \$28,000,000 worth of cotton goods, when the cotton is grown on our own soil, and many of our cotton mills are run on partial time to prevent large accumulations of stock, is one of those inconsistencies of trade which we find it difficult to account for.

Then we have \$13,000,000 for tinplates, an article which can be produced in this country far cheaper, and of a much better quality, than those imported. A superintendent of one of the largest tinplate works in England, who had on a visit to this country made himself thoroughly acquainted with the subject, informed us that American iron was much better adapted for fine plates than that used by English manufacturers. This fact has already been demonstrated at the works of the United States Iron and Tinplate Co., near Pittsburg, Pa.

The United States produce the most perfect timekeepers in the world, and yet the sum of \$2,000,000 is expended every year for the inferior watches made abroad. The same may be said of stoneware and glassware. The most perfect and elaborately designed glassware in the world is produced by American manufacturers, and, though our stoneware may not be quite equal to the best "queensware," none but an expert could detect the difference.

Why expend some \$58,000,000 for wool and woollen goods, when sheep can be raised and their fleece manufactured into cloth? There is not an article on the above list of foreign products named that could not be produced in this country equal in quality and price to those

imported. This immense sum builds up the industries and supports the labor of other countries at the expense of national prosperity. While millions of intelligent and industrious men, many of them skilled artisans, are suffering for want of employment we are pursuing a policy that tends to keep a large number of our population in enforced idleness and pauperism.

It is apparent, then, that the growth and manufacture of sugar from cane and beets; the growth of flax and establishment of flax manufactories; the building of cotton mills in the South near the raw material; the raising of sheep and investment of more capital in woollen mills; the purchase of homemade watches, glassware, etc.; will give employment to our surplus labor, retain the millions in precious metals now sent abroad, and bring prosperity to all sections of the country.

RESPECTABILITY.—Respectability is getting to be an awful disease. In a few decades the heroes of novels will not be born of poor but respectable parents. It won't be respectable for them to have such an origin. That our theory in this matter is a correct one can be proven by taking a glance at society as mirrored every day in the newspapers. Who commits suicides? "The highly esteemed and prominent citizen, John Smith, blew his brains out this morning. No cause is assigned for the rash act." Who decamps with money that does not belong to him? Take the recent daily papers. One of the most prominent items to strike the eye is the practical career of the Rev. Mr. Winslow, of Boston, who started as a minister, percolated through journalism, and has now come out a full-fledged thief and swindler. But he was respectable! His white tie was as orthodox as the Book of Common Prayer, and his pew rent was paid invariably in advance. Notwithstanding all that, however "he's gone awa' across the seas, and they dinna know where to find him." Behind him he has left sweet remembrances which foot up over half a million. If he hadn't been respectable he would have been in jail long ago for a vulgar act of burglary. The swindler was there all the time, but the golden gaze of respectability blinded the eyes of the world.

In Astoria we have another case. The son of one of the wealthiest citizens, and consequently a very respectable young man, has been arrested on the charge of being a "fire bug."

It is certain that some modern lexicographer will have to overhaul the word "respectable," give it its true definition, and supply the language with one in its stead as it now stands. Villain used to mean merely a humble sort of fellow, who might be nevertheless, very respectable. That was in the olden times. It would now seem that it is a very easy matter for a respectable man to be a villain.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

The "blessed snow," as one of our country Exchanges very aptly calls it, has at last become a pretty general blessing, good winter roads seem now the rule and the results are already being felt; in the amount of grain being brought forward, and the consequent improvement of business which we find reported in

most of the country papers. In Wellington and Perth counties it is stated that immense quantities of produce are being moved; in Stratford it is calculated that \$105,000 was paid out during the last month for grain, and receipts still keep up, favorable freights enabling buyer to quote pretty high; in the town of Brampton two firms last week bought over 9000 bushels of grain from farmers of Peel and Haulton counties; in the midland district there is a marked and wide-spread activity in the moving of produce; from Peterboro and Lindsay we hear of the warehouses being surrounded by sleighs laden with grain, and, should the good roads continue it is anticipated that most of last year's crop will be cleared out before long; from Barrie and vicinity accounts are much similar, and business is reported better than it has been since Christmas; nearer home we have not so much to be thankful for, still there is much room for congratulation, and henceforth we anticipate that the reaction though gradual will be none the less sure. Now that money is flowing so freely into the farmers' pockets, it is to be hoped that there will be a general settling up of long-standing accounts, and we would reiterate all that has been so often said in these columns on the "pay up" question, asking our country friends to second our efforts in this direction.

LOSS BY STRIKES.

The *Manufacturer and Builder* says that strikes end in nothing but losses all around is proved by results; thus, the 2,400 bricklayers who struck in the Summer of 1868, from June until October, a period of fourteen weeks, had \$10,000 in their treasury at starting, which with \$29,800 subscribed in their aid by other unionists throughout the country, was actually expended in carrying on the strike, while the loss in wages (say \$50,000) and in other ways, to say nothing of that suffered by the employers and the community, brings up the cost of the movement to some \$100,000 or more.

Some 200 printers were on a strike in 1869 eleven weeks. It is officially reported that \$29,000 were subscribed in aid of the strikers, and the value of their wages was \$28,500. Both these strikes were unsuccessful in their main objects.

The Bureau of Statistics, in Mass., report that the loss in production by the former strikes in Fall River was more than \$1,250,000—the distinct loss to the operatives about \$375,000. No doubt but the larger strike, which for the last half-year has been going on in Fall River among many thousands of operatives, involved a much greater loss in production, and a proportionate greater loss to the workmen themselves.

The potters strike at Trenton in 1869, lasted over twelve weeks, and cost the men engaged in it upward of \$70,000, and the employers over \$500,000.

The recent strikes at coal mines cost the poor victims \$500,000, and the employers, owners of mines, transporter of coal, and others, \$5,000,000, if not more.

With all the experiences of the past before them it appears that there are still, and always will be, people foolish enough to imperil their

own position and prospects in the world by the promiscuous lending of their names towards the bolstering up of others in doubtful position and aiding questionable transactions. Much has been said and written on the subject of accommodation paper, and we do not propose to enlarge here upon the many evils attendant upon the system, but would only state that in the case of one of the heavy failures that have recently disturbed the commercial world, the complications and amount of loss to other houses in the same trade, likely to ensue from an indiscriminate practice of this abuse, cannot as yet be calculated. The harm likely to be done is not confined to isolated localities, though in one western town of moderate size, we have heard of three concerns being seriously involved in the manner indicated, but the evil is widespread, and one member of a leading firm has said that he would give any one \$10,000 who would guarantee them against the losses they are likely to incur, solely from this cause. We cannot understand where the inducement lies that leads country dealers and retailers to thus endanger their own interests. To our mind the very fact of a wholesale firm asking accommodation from a customer, should arouse suspicion in the mind of that customer and decide him upon a "stand from under" policy at once. A case much similar transpired in Toronto last fall, bringing disaster to many a too-confiding country-dealer, but it would appear as if example were not sufficient, and that it is only after sad experience that the sufferer learns prudence.

NO MORE CREDIT.

A number of the leading merchants of Meaford, we learn from the *Monitor*, have agreed with each other to take a long step towards the abolition of the credit system by closing their books from 1st of October to 1st of April. The advantages of this system are set forth in the following trade circular which is published over the signatures of the merchants referred to:

"Believing it will be to the benefit of both ourselves and customers to make a change in the credit system as regards length of time, we do so for the following reasons:

1st. That we are of the opinion that our customers do not require the amount of accommodation and length of time they have hitherto received.

2nd. That from the action of wholesale dealers having shortened the length of time on many lines of goods, to net cash or 30 days, we deem this change necessary to protect our own interests.

3rd. That the change will enable us to sell at a much less advance on cost; consequently our customers will be largely benefited thereby.

For the above reasons we hereby give notice that we will only give credit from the first day of April to the first day of October, when all accounts will be due. All purchases after first October will be considered cash."—*Durham Chronicle*.

Several of the agencies established by the Grangers in the different States are meeting with financial troubles. It was only a short

time ago that the heaviest Grange agency on the Pacific slope suspended, with heavy liabilities and light assets. In fact it proved almost the heaviest commercial collapse which has happened during the year in the Pacific States. A week ago the Grange store at New Martinsville, West Virginia, passed into the hands of the Sheriff, under many executions. The liabilities of the concern exceed its assets by several thousand dollars. In this case the business was managed in a loose and unbusiness like manner. The agent employed six clerks, sold goods at 10 per cent. profit, and paid 7 or 8 per cent. more for wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and other farm products than the regular market price, and, of course, the end could not be other than a complete smash-up. From other quarters come similar announcements of failures among the Grange stores.

The disappearance of Mr. Wm. Leitch of the firm of Leitch, McLean & Co., with the sad attendant circumstances, has occasioned a feeling of intense sorrow throughout the whole business community. The facts, briefly related, are as follows: Mr. Leitch appeared in his usual state of mind up to Sunday evening, but it was later than usual that he left his house for business the next morning, and his actions were such as to alarm his housekeeper, who sent word down to the office that it would be well to keep an eye on him. He was in his office for a few minutes about eleven, but not appearing again by three o'clock, his private drawer was burst open and a note found saying: "I am going to drown myself." With the note were found his watch, keys, knife, and everything he usually carried in his pockets, even to a small piece of lead pencil. What makes his stated decision almost a certainty is the known fact that he had no money whatever on his person. Mr. Leitch came to this country about seven years ago as resident partner in his firm, who have also a business in Glasgow, Scotland. He was a man of sterling integrity and marked business qualifications; peculiar in some of his ways, he was nevertheless highly esteemed by all who had occasion to come into contact with him.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.—The weather of the present remarkable winter has, it is believed, killed off the potato bugs, which at the close of the last summer became alarmingly numerous throughout this part of the State. At the time the frost came out of the ground about the first of January, the insects came to the surface, evidently under the impression that spring had come, and have been frozen to death. One farmer informs us that thousands of potato bugs which came to the surface and began to crawl about have been killed by hard frosts which have succeeded the thaw.—*Ogdensburg Journal*.

Referring to the increased traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway, evidenced by an increase of \$21,000 in the return for the week ending 21st January, as compared with the corresponding week of 1875, an English Exchange says:—"With largely increasing traffics and reduced expenses, the securities of a railway are bound to rise, and no doubt this will shortly

be the case in this instance; then, probably, some of the disinterested advisers, who not long since recommended the public to get rid of their shares at any price, will make a bundle of the improved prospects and run the prices up." A shareholder of the Great Western Railway writes to the *Railway Times*, suggesting that the Grand Trunk and that company be amalgamated, as the only practical means of reducing the management expenses and making some profit for the shareholders.

The embarrassment of two additional houses in the hardware trade is reported. Messrs. Laslett & Russell, importers of bar iron, steel, &c., suspended on Tuesday, and had an informal meeting of creditors yesterday. Their stoppage is attributed to shrinkage on stock and heavy losses by bad debts, one item in the latter case of recent origin amounting to \$17,000 having precipitated the suspension. It is not yet known what arrangements may be made with reference to a continuance. Joseph N. Hall & Co. are also in embarrassed circumstances, and had a meeting of their larger creditors on Wednesday afternoon, at which it was proposed that an extension should be granted with security on real estate.

In a letter to the *Globe* on the subject of iron smelting, Mr. Geo. B. Stock says he is satisfied from the geological formation of the country, that if artesian wells were sunk, gas, to take the place of coal, could be found and at less expense than the opening of a coal mine, if there were such a thing. Gas from such wells are now used for smelting purposes in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The losses by the fire on Broadway New York, on the 9th inst. aggregate fully three million dollars in stocks and buildings, on which there was insurance of about two million dollars.

The following are among the recent assignments in Ontario: Jn. Edward McNally, musical instruments, Aurora; Wait & Armstrong, grocers, Egansville; James A. McMurtry, G. S. Onemee; James Bonner, dry goods, Toronto; Best Bros. & Co., general store, Collingwood; Wm. Cunningham, general store, Allanbards; The Cobourg Hotel Co., Cobourg; John K. Meikle, general store, Meaford; John H. Hasson, carriages, Toronto; Irwin & Marshall, boiler makers, Toronto; Thomas Green, grocer, Peterborough; B. Remy, hardware, Alvinston; Patrick J. McIntyre, druggist, Arnprior; Bernard Mullen, tailor, Ottawa.

Writ of Attachment issued vs. Wm. John Baker, carriages, Belleville; Adam Holdane, Toronto; John Gray, grocer, Barrie; Mrs. F. D. Boyes, Angus; Hugh Currie, hotel and general store, Camilla; Duncan McArthur, Ottawa; D. & J. Reinstein, traders, Williams-town; R. W. Hector, flour and feed, Cliffords; Simeon Highwarden, general store, Sarnia; Midland Manufacturing Co. (limited) Port Hope; W. Ralph, Sarnia; Arthur H. Wigley, Farmer, Brampton.

Assignments in Quebec, are, Mdme. Antoine Mayraud, Lumber, &c., Nicolet; Joseph Guerin G. S., Phillipsburg; P. Moa Fancy Goods Quebec; Abraham Codaire, jr., Contractor, Sherbrooke; François Laparière, Trader, St. Thomas de Pierreville; Joseph Lefebvre, D. G., River du Loup (en haut); Esuite H. T. Privett, Restaurant, Montreal; Jos. Charrette, hardware, &c., Montreal; Talbot & Frère, watches, &c., Quebec; Octave Desjardins, hotel, &c., St. Louis de Kamouraska; Gareau & Brault, tailors, Montreal; Courtemanche, Massé & Co., general store, Chambly; Regis Deziel, tailor, Montreal.

Writ of Attachment issued vs. W. E. Ibbotson, druggist, Sherbrooke; Dyer & Guinon, general store, Lennoxville; Michel Boudreau, fils, alias Boudreau, store, St. Gertrude; Lothrop & Haseltine, general store, Coniacook; Jas. Ellicot, cabinetmaker, Montreal; G. Chevalier, contractor, Montreal; Solomon Woodworth, pickles, Montreal; L. St. Onge, trader, New Durham; Léon Lortie, harness, Montreal; Lothrop & Haseltine, G. S., Coniacook; Luc Ducharme, G. S., Mont Carmel; James Ellicot, Trader, Montreal; W. E. Ibbotson, Druggist, Sherbrooke; Surprenant & Co., Traders, St. Hyacinthe.

Assignments in Ontario for the past week are as follows:—R. J. Wilkinson, boots and shoes, Essex Centre; A. A. Miller, hardware, Toronto; E. Bendelare & Co., wholesale wines, Toronto; James P. Perry, general store, Orillia; McLaren & Chalmers, dry goods, Ottawa; Irwin & Marshall, boiler makers, Toronto; R. Wm. Locker, general store, Sparta; W. S. Johnston, druggist, Peterborough; W. H. Stowes, trader, Rothsay; Louis Bissonette, dry goods, St. Catharines; Alex. Dobie, general store, Glencoe; Wm. Armstrong & Sons, wagons, Guelph; James Pratt, boots and shoes, Ottawa; Colin Gearing, general store and grain, Picton; W. A. Howard, general store, Carleton Place.

Writs of attachment issued vs. A. Medcalf & Co., foundry, Toronto; Luke N. Joyce, St. Catharines; Lockhart & Haldane, wholesale dry goods, Toronto; R. W. Locker, general store, Sparta; D. & J. Refstein, traders, Williamstown; Jas. G. Nesbit, wood, Moore; W. J. Baker, carriages, Belleville; James Glendinning, dry goods, Hamilton; S. Davis, London; T. G. Stanton, marble, Chatham; Samuel Coll, dry goods, Morpeth; Irwin Caldwell, cabinetmaker, Ingersoll.

Assignments in Quebec:—Gabriel Bélanger, grocer, Montreal; Edward B. Carmichael, dry goods, Sherbrooke; E. E. Vansantford, general store, Roxton Falls; Ferrier & Co., wholesale hardware, Montreal; Victor Ollivon, restaurant, Montreal; Joseph Desmarteau, dry goods, Montreal; Margaret McGinn, boots and shoes Montreal.

Writs of attachment issued vs. Michel Boudreau, jun., general store, St. Gertrude; Gilbert Chevalier, joiner, &c., Montreal; E. E. Vansantford, general store, Roxton Falls; Madame Théophile Rapin, hotel, Montreal; Ireland, Gay & Co., wholesale hardware, Montreal.

"With a safe in every other shop and a piano or organ or melodeon in every other dwelling, lines in Omece can't be very bad."

The above paragraph is suggestive, and reveals an inclination towards extravagance which we fear is becoming only too general, and which explains, to our mind, in a very large degree the hard times so much complained of. The love of luxury which developed to such an extent among our cousins across the line, after the war, and which helped to increase the severity of the panic through which they have just passed, is spreading among our people. The ambition to have a piano, or at least an organ, in the house is apparently the first in the bosoms of many of our rural population. The means which should go towards liquidating that long-standing store bill are diverted from their legitimate channel to gratify the desire for that patent of gentility, an "instrument" in the house. Here is a text for our country friends to sermonize on.

FIRE RECORD.

Stratfordville, Ont., Jan. 27.—Bayham Centre and Francisco cheese factories were destroyed by fire. The latter was insured for \$300. It is not known whether the Bayham factory, the loss on which is \$600, is insured or not.

Grafton, Ont., Jan. 27.—The dwelling and outbuildings of C. P. Cameron were totally destroyed by fire; it originated from the stove-pipe.

Guelph, Jan. 28.—The pump factory of Mr. Cleghorn was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$3,500; insured for \$1,800.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The hardsdresser's store, on St. Joseph street was badly damaged by fire. Halifax, Jan. 28.—A store and two barns owned by J. Brander were destroyed by fire. No insurance.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 28.—Capt. McLean's brick building, occupied as shops, warerooms, &c., together with stock, was badly damaged by fire. Insurance \$32,500.

Collingwood, Ont., Jan. 28.—The Commercial Hotel was totally consumed by fire. Loss about \$1,200; no insurance.

Shannonville, Ont., Jan. 28.—The house of J. Kelly was destroyed by fire. Kelly, who was in the house, was burned to death. Cause unknown.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The residence of Mrs. Dufort, confectioner, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 31.—Two houses owned by J. Home were destroyed by fire, and an adjoining house occupied by Mr. Ullock was badly damaged.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—The grocery store of J. B. N. Archambault was damaged by fire to the extent of \$600. Supposed to have been caused by the explosion of the gas meter. Fully covered by insurance in the Scottish Commercial.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—A fire broke out in Notman & Fraser's art gallery; the damage by water was extensive; the fire originated from a lamp in a dark room.

Campbellford, Ont., Jan. 31.—The dwelling of Mr. Shillinglaw, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$5,000; no insurance.

Hamilton, Feb. 1st.—The grain warehouse, known as the Miles Warehouse, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000; insured for \$5,000. Cause incendiary.

Caouma, Que. Jan. 27th.—The barn and stables of G. Couture were destroyed by fire with all their contents—hay, grain, and several animals. No insurance.

St. Thomas, Ont. Feb. 2nd.—The car wheel foundry adjoining the Canada Southern Railway shops, owned by B. F. Russel and Co., of Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire, together with contents, consisting of patterns, moulds, wheels, engine etc. Loss about \$4,500; insured in the Royal Canadian for \$1,500.

Sarnia, Feb. 1st.—A house occupied by Rev. Mr. Johnson, and owned by Mrs. Young, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1,000.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 2.—The residence of Capt. Bouche was destroyed by fire.

Rimouski, Que., Feb. 5.—The dwelling and store of J. C. Nolan was totally destroyed by fire, together with the stock and furniture; partially insured. An adjoining building owned by the late E. O'Doherty was also destroyed. No insurance, cause of fire unknown. Total loss, \$20,000.

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 5.—The town hall and market building was destroyed by fire. Insured for \$3,000 in the Provincial and \$3,000 in the Western, which will probably cover the loss. Cause a defective chimney.

Collingwood, Ont., Feb. 5.—The North American Hotel was badly damaged by fire. Cause hot ashes being thrown against the outside of the building.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—The carpenter shop of J. Allen was badly damaged by fire.

Durham, Ont., Feb. 7.—The house of H. Cole was destroyed by fire, together with the greater part of the furniture and clothing. Origin of fire unknown. Loss about \$1,000.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 7.—A dwelling house on Bankhead road, formerly occupied by S. Burs, was destroyed by fire.

Hamilton, Feb. 8th.—The barn and shed adjoining Hess's tavern was destroyed by fire, together with a horse and buggy, and other contents, insured in the Canadian Mutual.

Hamilton, Feb. 12.—A large barn on the corner of George street was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of hay and other fodder. A house adjoining it was also damaged. The work of an incendiary.

Hamilton, Feb. 13.—A stable in the rear of Mr. Copp's block of houses was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Hamilton, Feb. 13.—The millinery store of Miss Goldsmith was badly damaged by fire, together with the contents; insured for \$1,000, which is about half the loss. A few other houses adjoining were also badly damaged. The buildings are owned by ex-Alderman Sharpe, and are partly covered by insurance.

Barrie, Ont., Feb. 13.—The hotel and stables of M. Shanacy were totally destroyed by fire, together with a span of valuable horses. Two or three dwelling-houses adjoining were also badly damaged. Origin unknown.

Port Hope, Ont., Feb. 13.—Thomas Hayden's foundry was burned to the ground. Loss about \$2,000; insured for \$300.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—A hayloft owned by B. Lyman was damaged by fire to the extent of \$200.

Clifford, Ont., Feb. 14.—The store of F. S. Beamish, general merchant, was burnt to the ground. All the contents were saved with the exception of a little furniture.

Colborne, Ont., Feb. 14.—The Ontario house, occupied by H. McNamara, and owned by M. S. Casey was destroyed by fire, together with all the household furniture.

Exeter, Ont., Feb. 14.—The Union Hotel stables were destroyed by fire, together with two valuable horses; the hotel was badly damaged.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 15.—A barn belonging to J. Tooker at Yarmouth was destroyed by fire.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 15.—The Salisbury Patent Steam Tannery, owned by a company in St. John, and under lease to J. Travers, was totally consumed by fire. A large amount of stock was lost; said to be \$25,000 worth on hand. Value of machinery, buildings, patent rights, &c., estimated worth from \$30,000 to \$60,000. Insured for \$15,000 in the following companies:—Stadacona, \$2,000; Etma, \$2,000; Hartford, \$2,000; Imperial, \$2,000; Royal Canadian, \$3,000; Queen, \$4,000; No insurance on stock. Supposed to have originated from the engine house.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—The premises 302 Notre Dame street were badly damaged by fire. The ground floor was occupied by T. L'Arcaïn, dealer in church ornaments; insured in the Royal and other companies for \$16,000. The

second flat is occupied by Dr. Young, whose loss amounts to about \$400, which is fully covered by insurance in the London and Liverpool. The third floor was occupied by L. A. Desmarais, photographer, whose loss amounts to about \$500. The building belongs to the Selby estate and is insured.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 16.—A three-story wooden house owned by Mr. Austin, and occupied by Thos. McManus was badly damaged by fire, origin unknown; insured in the Royal Canadian.

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

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

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

Commercial.

MONTREAL GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17th, 1876.

The expected change in the tariff has interfered lately with the sale of goods for the spring trade, wholesalers not being much inclined to sell at present prices. A great many goods have been taken out of bond in all the principal distributing centres. In Montreal alone over half a million dollars have been paid in duties during the past fortnight, and one large distillery firm in Toronto paid about \$300,000 for goods taken out of bond. It may be estimated that altogether fully a million and a half dollars have been paid into the hands of the government throughout the Dominion, during the past few weeks. If the tariff be increased the spring season must elapse before the government can begin to realize from the advance. It is now ascertained that the reported deficit of \$3,000,000 has been reduced one-third. The prospects are good for a fair, although light spring business. During the last two weeks more goods changed hands than since the beginning of the year. There is some indication that during the present season western buyers are likely to visit this market to a greater extent than usual since the change in the tea tariff, owing it is supposed to an inclination to inspect goods more carefully than can be done from travellers' samples. We are glad to notice this change, and our readers will soon convince themselves of the advantages which must result both in the better assortment of stocks and more advantageous prices. The weather has been moderate during the week, and there is plenty of snow if it only remains. In some parts of the Ottawa valley the swamps have not yet been frozen over and lumbering operations are retarded. This will not be an unmixed evil considering the stocks held in the country, although meantime, it diminishes the retail country trade. The money market still continues easy notwithstanding the amount

paid into the Custom House. Exchange remains quiet at from 109½ to 109¼. Call loans from 5 to 6 per cent, and time from 7 to 8 per cent. Gold drafts on New York are steady at about ½ premium. Sterling Exchange in New York, \$4.86. Gold has advanced in New York to \$1.13½.

ASHES.—The receipts are fair, and with news of a decline in Liverpool. Prices are easier. First Pots have sold to extent of 150 brls at \$4.62½ to \$4.75; Seconds \$3.70; Thirds nominal—Pears—Firsts would bring \$4.35 but holders look for higher prices; Seconds are nominal. No transaction reported for nearly three months. The receipts for the year have been 1485 brls. Pots and 19. Pears; the deliveries 628 brls. Pots and 18 brls. Pears, and the stock in store to-day was 2938 brls. Pots and 1178 brls. Pears.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is no change in the general situation; orders continue moderately fair, but, as payments from the country are by no means satisfactory, dealers are not anxious to press sales, or to manufacture goods beyond orders already in hand. We quote:—Men's kip boots, \$2.75 to \$3.00; French calf, \$3 to \$3.75; do buff congress \$2.00 to 2.50; do split brogans, 1.10 to \$1.25; do kip brogans, 1.30 to \$1.50; boys' stoga boots, \$1.25 to \$1.99; ditto buff and pebbled congress, \$1.40 to 1.50; women's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.30 to \$1.75; ditto prunella balmorals, 75c. to \$1.75; ditto congress, 75c. to \$1.75; misses' buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.25; ditto prunella balmorals and congress, 70c. to \$1.25; children's ditto ditto, 50c. to 75c.; turned clogs, 25c. to 50c.

CATTLE.—At the St. Gabriel Market on Monday the number offered for sale was much less than the previous week, but of much better quality. There were in all 15 car-loads. The prices paid were from 3½c to 4½c. per lb. live weight. One dealer sold nine head of first-class steers at \$4.75 per 100 lbs., live weight; the average weight being over 1,100 lbs. The same dealer sold nine head more at \$4.25 per 100 lbs.; the average weight being 1,070 lbs. Another dealer sold 21 head, the price averaging about \$4.25 per 100 lbs. A car-load of oxen was offered at \$3.75 per 100 lbs. Several milch cows were bought at from \$45 to \$65 each. One dealer had a car-load consigned to him by a Guelph firm, out of which he sold four head for \$70 each, and two others for \$45. At the Viger Market there were a good many cows offered for sale, but the greater number of them were inferior in quality, there being no extra cows on the market. The prices paid were from \$22 to \$38. Calves brought from \$2.50 to \$7 each.

CORNBROOD.—The demand continues good, but there is no change in prices. Rates per cord, delivered anywhere in the city are as follows:—Long—Maple, \$7.50 to 8.00; Birch, \$7 to \$7.50; Beech, \$6.25 to 7.00; Tamarac, \$6.00 to 7.00. Short—Maple, \$7.00 to 7.50; Birch, \$6.00 to 7.00; Beech, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Tamarac, \$5.25 to 5.75; Hemlock, \$4.50 to \$5.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business continues depressed and without any activity whatever. Prices are without change and nominal:—Soda Ash at \$1.90 to 2.25; Sal Soda, \$1.50 to 1.75, according to quantity; Soda Bicarb. \$4 to 4.25; Caustic Soda, 3½c to 3½c; Alum, 2c. to 2½c. Extract Logwood continues scarce and firm at 12c. to 12½c. for bulk, and for packages in proportion. Bleaching Powder, 2½c. to 2½c.

FISH.—Owing to unfavorable weather the market this week has been dull. No change of any importance in prices, but not quotable lower. Demand for Cod somewhat slow. Small lot of round No. 1 Mackerel only in Market. White Fish moving freely. Codfish in brls. firm at \$5.50 to \$5.00, 1 and 2. Labrador Herrings from \$4.75 to \$5. Dry Cod, cwt., \$5.50; Draft Codfish in Huds., No. 1, \$7.25; No. 2, \$6.75. Mackerel, No. 1, \$3.50; Salmon steady, No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$14; No. 3, \$13. White Fish quiet, \$4.50 for round lots; Trout \$4.25 do.

FLOUR.—In the early part of the week there was some disposition shown to buy Flour for

May delivery, and sales were effected of several thousand barrels of Spring Extra at 4.85 to \$4.82½, and of Superior Extra at \$5.25 and 5.20. Later in the week the demand fell off and Spring Extra is now offering for May at \$4.80, and Superior at 5.25. For flour on the spot we have no change to record in quotations. The demand has been moderate, but holders are not pressing, as prices are now as low as can be afforded. Receipts for the week, 6100 barrels.

FURS AND SKINS.—The January fur sales in London shew a general decline in comparison with the sales for the corresponding month of 1875. Muskrat and Beaver will not sustain the high rates of last Spring, and Mink will be from 25 to 40 per cent cheaper. We quote:—Beaver, \$2.00 to 2.25; Prime Black Bear, \$6 to \$12.00, according to size; Fisher, \$5.00 to \$7.50; Silver Fox, \$25 to \$60; Cross Fox, \$2.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Lynx, \$1.50 to \$2.25; dark Labrador Martin, \$7 to \$8; pale Martin, \$1.50 to \$2.00; prime fresh dark Mink, \$2.00 to \$3.50; fine dark Otter, \$8 to \$10; Fall Muskrat, 12c. to 17c.; Winter do, 18c to 22c.; Spring do 25c.; Raccoon, 25c. to 60c; Skunk, 20c. to 50c.

GROCERIES.—The discussion of the Tariff has not yet come up in Parliament. Something is expected to be done in it on Tuesday. In the meantime, goods held in bond have generally been cleared, so that any change would not likely have any great effect speedily. It is to be desired that additions to duties be not made unless of positive necessity. With diminished expenditure at head quarters and all over, this can likely be managed. Intimation is reported of advance in Teas in New York to-day. The sale of Teas has been considerable, but without any change of note from rates of the previous week. Japans are from 35c. to 45c. for low to fair ordinary, and 48c. to 54c. for fair to fine. Twankays, Young Hysons and Black Teas quiet. Sugars continue easy for Yellows and Raw Sugars. 7 to 8½ would be extreme. Granulated, held 8½ to 8½. Dry Crushed, 9½. Syrups and Molasses without change. Rice, Spices and Chemicals, market is not active. Fruits, Currants firm, 6½ to 7½. Layer Raisins and Valentias, trade quiet, at previous prices.

GRAIN.—Nothing as yet doing in grain, outside of the farmer's market. In the absence of transactions, we still suspend quotations.

HARDWARE.—The trade are anxiously awaiting the change in the Tariff, as it is expected heavy goods will have to be advanced to meet the higher duties; this feeling is causing some orders to come in, but sellers are not anxious to push sales, as they feel prices of most leading lines must be better rather than worse. We quote as follows:—Pig Iron, per ton of 2240 lbs. Garbherie, \$23 to 24; Summerlee, \$22 to 23; Langton, \$22 to 23; Gleagurneh, \$22 to 23; Eglington and Clyde, \$21.50 to \$22.50; Carnbroe, 21.50 to 22.50; Henmitte, 27 to 28. Bar per 100 lbs.—Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.25 to 2.30; best do., \$2.50 to 2.60; Swedes & Norway, \$5 to 5.50; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.50 to 7. Canada Plates, per Box—Swansea, \$4.50 to 4.00, or Penn., \$4.50 to 4.70; Arrow, \$4.60 to 4.80; Hatton, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Tin Plates, per box.—Charcoal IC, \$8.25 to 8.50; ditto IX, \$10.25 to 10.50; ditto DC, \$7.25 to 7.50; Coke IC, \$7.00 to 7.25; 14 x 20, 25c. extra. Tinned Sheets—Charcoal best No. 26, 13c. Galvanised Sheets—best brands No. 28, 9c. to 9½c. Hoops and Bands per 100 lbs., \$2.90 to 3.00. Sheets, best brands, \$3.15 to 3.30. Boiler Plates, ordinary brands, \$3.00 to 3.25; Russian Sheet Iron per lb. 14c. to 15c.; Cut Nails 2d Lath, \$1.75; ditto, 2d to 4d; shingle \$3.95; ditto, 5d to 10d, \$3.45; ditto 12d and larger \$3.15; 100 box lots, 5 per cent. discount. Cut nails, patent Chisel-pointed 25c. extra. Pressed Spikes, \$1.25 to 5; Shot, Canadian \$7 to 7.25. Lead—per 100 lbs. Pig, \$6.50; do sheets, \$6.50; do Bar, \$6.50. Steel, cast—per lb. 12c to 14c. Spring per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to 5.00; Sleigh Sho, \$3.50 to 3.75 Tire ditto, \$3.75 to 4.00. Ingot Tin, 23c. to 24c.; Ingot Copper, 23c. to 24c. Horse Shoes per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to 4.75. Proved Coil Chain

3 in \$4.00 to 6.50; *Anchors*, 7c. to 8c.; *Anvils*, 10 to 12c. *Iron Wire*, per bill, \$2.50 to 2.60; *Window Glass*, up to 25 united inches, \$2.20 to 2.30; up to 40 inches, \$2.40 to \$2.50; up to 50 inches, per 100 lbs. Green, Inspected No. 1, \$7.00; Do. No. 2, \$6.00; Do. No. 3, \$4.00; Cured and inspected, 1c. more.

LEATHER.—Transactions light in all lines, excepting some large lots of Upper which has been moved at disheartening prices for the Tanner. The depression continues and the feeling is "blue." The anticipated increase of import duties may enhance the price for some descriptions of stock, and the recent welcome appearance of snow in some parts of the West will set things in motion somewhat. We quote:—Spanish Sole, 1st quality, heavy weights, per lb., 23cets. to 24c.; Spanish Sole, 1st quality, middle weights, lb., 24cets. to 25cets.; Do. No. 2 19cets. to 21c.; Buffalo Sole No. 1, 20cets. to 21cets.; Buffalo Sole No. 2, 17c. to 19c.; Slaughter, heavy, 24c. to 26cets.; Slaughter light, 25cets. to 28cets.; Harness, best, 25cets. to 27c.; Harness No. 2, 22cets. to 23cets.; Upper heavy, 30cets. to 32c.; Upper light, 32c. to 35c.; Kip Skins, French, 90c. to \$1.05; English, 65c. to 75c.; Hemlock Calf, 30 to 40 lbs., 60c. to 75c.; Hemlock light, 50c. to 60c.; French Calf, \$1.15 to 1.30; Splits, large, per lb., 22c. to 26c.; Splits small, 17c. to 21c.; Canadian Leather Board, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; Enamelled Cow, per ft. 17c. to 18c.; Patent, 17c. to 19c.; Polished Grain, 15c. to 16c.; Pebble Grain, 13c. to 15c.; Buff, 14c. to 16c.; Russsets, light, 25c. to 35c.; Russsets, heavy, 20c. to 30c.; Calfskins, green, 10c.; Calfskins, cur d, 10c. to 12c.; Sheepskins, 20c. to 35c.

LICORS.—Owing to the anticipated advance in the tariff, there has been a good deal of activity in this line. Many holdings for higher prices. There is a general clearing of goods in bond. A new candidate appears in the shape of Prune wine, but not thoroughly introduced as yet. We quote:—*Branlies*, Hennessy's Martell's N.V. \$2.00 to \$2.75; and up to \$6 a gallon, for old vintages, according to age, increasing from lowest quotations at the rate of 15c. to 20c. a year. *Old*, Dupuy & Co., 2.20 to 2.30; *Pinet*, Castillon & Co., 2.20 to \$2.30; *Jules Duret & Co.*, (Vine Growers' Co.), 2.30 to 2.50; *Dulary*, Bellemay & Co., \$2.20 to 2.30; *Jules Robin's*, \$2.20 to \$2.30; *J. Denis*, H. Mounie & Co., 2.20 to 2.30; *Jules Bellerie*, \$2.10 to 2.30; *Riviere Gardrat*, \$2.30. In cases per doz., 6.00 to 16.00; *Hennessy Brandy*, cases \$9.12½ to 9.25; *Jules Duret*, qts. \$7.50 to 12.50, according to age; *flasks*, \$8.50 to 13.50; *half-flasks*, \$10.00 to 14.00. *Jules Bellerie*, qts. \$6.50 to 7.50; *flasks*, 7.50 to 9.00; *half flasks*, 8.75 to 10.50; *Jamaica Rum*, 16 c. p. per gallon \$2.25 to 2.40; *Hollands Gin*, \$1.55 to \$1.65; *Green Gin*, 3.80 to 4.00. *Red Gin*, 7.75 to 7.80; *Alcohol*, 57 c. p., 57c. per lm. gal.; 65 c. p., 62c. per Imp. gal.; *Ivy Whiskey*, 34c. per lm. gal. in bond; *Eng. Ale*, per doz., 2.50 to 2.70; *Eng. Porter*, 2.50 to 2.70; *Dublin Porter*, quarts, 2.50 to 2.70; pints, 1.67½ to 1.75; *Montreal East India*, quarts, 1.15 to 1.24; *Montreal East India*, pints, 70c. to 75c.

LUMBER.—Nothing new in prices. We can hardly expect anything new at present in the lumbering interest. The improving condition of the English market is encouraging. The manufacture of deals will be considerably reduced this season, which will have an appreciable effect on prices. The English exports imported very sparingly last year and will likely require more than their usual share of the stocks wintering at Quebec, so that the shipments for the coming season will also probably be light. Prices are quoted at Quebec:—*One deals*, 1st quality, \$90, per Quebec standard; 2nd do, \$86.00 do; 3rd do, \$28. *Spruce deals*, 1st quality, \$32 do; 2nd do, \$24 do; 3rd do, \$16 do, with little demand. *Prices at Montreal*: *Shipping culls*, \$8 01 per m feet; *Spruce Sidings*, \$3 do. *Pine*—Common boards and scantling, \$10 to \$16 per m.; Clear lumber, \$30 to \$45; First quality lumber, \$30 to \$35; Third-class, three inch deals, \$30 to \$36 per m, surface measure; Cull deals, \$18 to \$24 do.; do. dressed, \$35 to \$40 do.; 2 by 1 inch furrings,

\$4 per 100 pieces; Laths, \$1.30 to 1.50 per m.; *Spruce lumber*, \$10 to \$12 per m feet; *Spruce deals*, \$24 per m feet, surface measure; *Hemlock lumber*, \$9 to \$11 per m feet; long pine lumber, for building purposes, \$18 to \$34, according to length and size; long hemlock lumber is \$3 less per m feet than pine. *Dressed lumber*—1 inch boards, \$18 to \$20 per m feet; do. 1½ inch roofing, \$20 do.; do. 1½ inch flooring, \$20 to \$24 do.; do. 1½ inch flooring, \$20 to \$30 do.; do. 2 inch flooring, \$28 to \$31 do. *Ons.*—Very little enquiry for Oils. Olive is scarce and firm. Other oils without change. *Naval Stores.*—Continue unchanged, and in light demand.

Paints.—Quiet, and no change in price.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—Prices are from 16c to 22c., according to quality. *Cheese*—Little doing. Prices remain at 10½c. to 13½c. *Eggs* dull at 22c. to 23c. *Pork* has improved during the week, and is quoted at \$22.00 to \$22.50. *Beef* nominal. *Dressed Hogs*—Dealers ask higher prices \$8.00 to \$9.25. *Hams* nominal. *Tallow*—No quotations. *Hops* are quiet will not command more than 10c. to 12c. *Lard* has not varied during the week, and is quiet at 13½c. for tines and 14c. for pails.

SEEDS.—Prices are nominal.—*Timothy*, \$2.60 per bushel; *Red Clover*, 1½c. per lb.; *Canary*, 16c. per lb.; *White Beans*, \$1.20.

Wool.—The following account from a New York Exchange will give an idea of the wool trade across the lines:—

The market for the staple is generally flat if not sluggish, and business is regarded as being in a very unsatisfactory state. For nearly four years trade has been in this condition, and capital invested in the business has realized little or no satisfactory returns to any one on the seaboard, while the risks in the meantime have been very great, and have resulted in fearful losses. In view of these existing circumstances our wool dealers have been operating very cautiously the past year. Prices have been too high at the place of growth for dealers to operate with any degree of safety. Such was the outlook at the opening of the clip year that we warned dealers to stay at home and allow the clip to be sent to market. All except Boston dealers heeded the caution. But they were too wise to listen to any advice. Well, we all know the result. Our friends at the Hub undertook to move half the entire clip of the country, but we regret to say they undertook to perform a heavy and ugly task for nothing and as a reward for their toilsome drudgery through the live-long day they have been compelled to keep one eye opened nights all the time, while the other was closed only to open at early dawn to glance at heavy losses entailed by the ever-recurring bad failings among the trade. In New York for years we have had losses heavy enough to almost wipe any other people out of existence, but now Boston dealers are getting their turn of the screw. The failure of the large flannel house of Dale Bros. for a million dollars during the week must have caused at any other period a shock to the wool and woollen interests, but the trade has got so accustomed to it now that they have resolved on keeping *minus* no matter what the losses may be. But it is fair to assume when a firm of such eminence is obliged to suspend minor ones must feel the severity of the pressure to a greater or lesser extent. It is with deep sorrow that we observe one by one our great houses failing in the ranks of trade where they have ever before battled against all storms. It is humiliating for a proud, old firm to fail in business, and it is humiliating, too, for the commercial editor or the economist to note the same as a part of his duty. There is surely something rotten among the wool and woollen interests that needs the immediate attention of statesmen and legislators before any more prominent mills or firms are dragged down from their high positions. Is it any wonder, while things remain in this fearful state, that capital seeks for less risky outlets and safer investments? Is it any wonder that the very best house in the trade here contemplates getting out before they get down? This firm, above all others, has never suffered

hardly one dollar of bad losses. All the names on their books stood pre-eminently high. They transacted the best and safest business of any one house that ever existed among the trade in the business of fine native places. They men profound knowledge, sagacious to a degree in their calling, and yet, with money and brains of a high order, we drive them into exile. Better they should go there now than evermore. This is a sad lamentation to that greeting which Boston sent across the continent to the Pacific slope on New Year's day, but that greeting had in it a wasp which has stung back ever since. We quote:—*Plecco* 30c. to 35c.; *Pulled Wool*, Sup, 30c. to 35c.; *Pulled Medium*, 28c. to 32c.; *Pulled No. 1*, 26c. to 28c.; *Black*, 26c. to 32c.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE via DOMINION LINE.

TORONTO, Feb. 17th.—Market quiet but firm. Flour still wanted; Extra sold at equal to \$4.46 here; Spring Extra brought \$4.15 yesterday afternoon, and is steady to-day. Wheat quiet; No 3 Spring sold at 92c. f. o. b. No. 1 sold yesterday at \$1.00, which would probably be repeated. Oats steady and sold at 33c. on track. Barley rather better with sale of No. 2 at 65c. f. o. b. and 68 on track. Peas inactive. Hogs scarce and wanted at \$7.00. On street, Fall 98c. to \$1.03; Treadwell and Spring 98c. to 99c. Oats 35c. Peas 70c. to 71c. Barley 65c. to 73c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The SS. Lake Champlain from Baltimore arrived at Liverpool Sunday, the 30th ult.

The mail SS. Prussian, from Portland, 22nd January, arrived here on the 2nd current.

CONFERENCE OF SHIPOWENERS.—&c.—A conference of shipowners and gentlemen representing shipping interests, and representatives of chambers of commerce connected with a number of maritime towns, was held on Wednesday in the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P. Resolutions were carried to the effect that owners should be compelled to mark upon all vessels a maximum load-line, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade when applied for; that there could be no objection to a compulsory survey of all ships, but that every ship surveyed and classed in a British registered society should be free from all interference on the part of the Board of Trade surveyors or otherwise, so far as the question of seaworthiness in hull or stores was concerned, provided that the ship was not engaged in any description of trade or employment other than her certificate of class declared her to be fitted for; that our Government should be requested to communicate with foreign Governments with a view of confining deck loading and securing grain cargoes within safe limits and regulations; that if the subject of marine insurance were to be taken up by Government it should be dealt with in a separate measure, brought in after full inquiry by a committee of the House of Commons; that all sailing ships ought to have a certain number of apprentices; and that training ships ought not to be allowed to depend upon charity, but should be maintained by poor-law and other authorities, and assisted by Government. In the course of the proceedings a letter of considerable length, bearing upon the objects of the meeting, was read from Mr. Plimmsoll, M.P.—*English Paper.*

LIFEBOAT SERVICES IN 1875.—During the year which has just closed the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution saved 723 lives and twenty-nine vessels. In the same period the Lifeboat Institution granted rewards for saving 195 lives by fishing and other boats, making a grand total of 918 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether since its formation the society has contributed to the saving of 23,786 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 959 gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £47,170. Nearly all the services of the lifeboats have been rendered during stormy

weather, which would have prevented any ordinary open boat from accomplishing the rescue. Indeed, so numerous have the lifeboats of the institution become now, that hardly any open boats put off to the rescue of shipwrecked sailors. In this way, indirectly, the institution saves every year many lives; for it often happened formerly that the crews of these open boats perished themselves in their noble enterprise. Notwithstanding the peril incurred by the crews last year, only one life was lost from the 252 lifeboats of the society, although about 11,000 men were out in them on all occasions during the twelve months.

Mail Steamships due, Cunard S., Java, Liverpool, 5 February. 13 days out.

The mail SS. Caspian, from Portland, 5th, arrived out on Tuesday, 15th current.

The mail SS. Peruvia, arrived at Portland, on Tuesday, 15th current.

The Canada Shipping Co.'s Steamship Megantic sailed from Liverpool on the 15th current.

The Dominion Steamship Co.'s SS. Ontario arrived at Boston on the 11th current.

Per SS Scandinavian.

Arrived from Quebec.—Capla Mauger, London, Jan. 21. Butered out for Quebec.—Marchmont, Dick, London, Jan. 26. Arrived from Gaspé.—Erzel, Rendel, Rio Janeiro, Jan 22.

Report of the Leon Crespo, Whitburn, from Iquiqui, at Falmouth. Signalled—PERB (Dominion, of Quebec), from Liverpool for Bombay, Nov 30, at 27 S. long. 24 W. QDFS (Hebe, of Jersey), from Gaspé Bay, Dec 17, lat. 3. 30 N., long 27 W.

The Portland Press of February 11, says:—The Allan freight steamer Phoenician, Captain Scott, from Glasgow, the 24th ult. arrived at this port yesterday at 1 30 p.m. Reports, in lat. 42 20, long. 51 35, passed a large American ship, on fire, cotton loaded. Could not ascertain her name, as she was partly burnt up. No one near.

The steamship "Germanic," from New York, arrived at London in seven days fourteen hours and forty minutes. This is claimed to be the shortest voyage ever made across the Atlantic.

Exports per SS. Caspian, Portland to Liverpool, February 5th, 1876:

A. J. McEa, 697 bush. wheat, 2,800 bush. peas; J. R. Dundas, 3,200 bush. wheat, 299 brls. butter; Winnans Butter Co., 2,000 bush. wheat, W. Kirkwood, 727 boxes bacon, 1,550 brls. lard, 70 brls. pork; R. Warren, 166 boxes bacon; J. T. Warrington, 2218 boxes cheese; G. A. Cochrane, 251 brls. butter; Ayer & Co., 256 brls. butter; J. Morell & Co., 500 brls. lard; M. Bucknall, 1429 bush. oats; A. Thompson, 500 brls. oil cake; Small lots, 8,400 bush. wheat, 445 boxes bacon, 300 brls. flour, 240 brls. butter, 4,350 bush. peas.

Exports per S.S. Circassian from Portland, Feb., 12, 1876.

G. A. Cochrane, 219 brls. butter; A. Ayer & Co., 258 brls. butter; A. J. Brice, 335 brls. butter; Small lots, 428 brls. butter; Winnans & Butter, 2,000 bush. wheat; J. R. Dundas, 2,800 bush. wheat; Wm. Gunn & Co., 8,000 bush. wheat; A. McEa, 5,562 bush. wheat; R. Irvin, 5,200 bush. wheat; Small lots, 4,000 bush. wheat; G. H. Grange, 2,400 bush. peas; Small lots, 4,800 bush. peas; Thomas & Co., 100 brls. flour; Ayer & Co., 498 boxes cheese; Henry Parker, 460 boxes cheese; E. S. Gates, 835 boxes cheese; Cunningham & Co., 134 brls. pork; Wm. Kirkwood, 850 brls. lard; Small lots, 111 brls. beef, 17 brls. tallow, 2,987 boxes bacon.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Port Hope, Feb. 7th, 1876.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for week.

From 21st to 28th Jan., 1876, in comparison with same period last year.

Passengers, \$1,507.08; Freight, \$3,238.18; Mails and Express, \$301.77; Total, \$5,048.03. Same week last year, \$4,737.43. Increase, \$310.60. Total Traffic to date, \$14,759.43; do. year previous, \$13,947.30. Increase \$812.13.

From 1st to 7th Feb., 1876, in comparison with same period last year.

Passengers, \$1,121.36; Freight, \$3,375.17; Mails and Express, \$240.08; Total, \$4,736.61. Same week last year, \$3,478.40. Increase, \$1,258.21. Total Traffic to date, \$19,496.04; do. year previous, \$17,425.70. Increase, \$2,070.34.

F. WHITEHEAD,
Secretary.

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal from 1st January to 17th Feb., 1875 and 1876:

	1875.	1876.
Ashes.....	1,412	1,690
Bacon.....	—	—
Barley.....	11,300	21,600
Butter.....	5,726	7,328
Cheese.....	—	—
Corn.....	800	2,400
Flour.....	44,862	34,104
Lard.....	—	100
Oats.....	750	4,250
Peas.....	63,100	64,200
Pork.....	—	540
Wheat.....	21,701	82,375

REMARKS.

Ashes.—Receipts for the week, 150 brls. Pot.—brls. Pearl. Increase, 278 brls. Bacon.—Receipts, —, Barley.—Receipts, 6,000 bush. Increase, 10,300 bush. Butter.—Receipts, 1,021 brls. Increase, 1,602 brls. Cheese.—Receipts, — bush. Decrease, — boxes. Corn.—Receipts, —, Increase, 1,600 bush. Flour.—Receipts, 6,000 brls. Decrease, 10,698 brls. Lard.—Receipts, 100 brls. Increase 100 brls. Oats.—Receipts, 700 bush. Increase, 3,500 bush. Peas.—Receipts, 21,000 bush. Increase, 1,100 bush. Pork.—Receipts, 150. brls. Decrease, 3,792 brls. Wheat.—Receipts, 37,295 bush. Increase, 60,674 bush.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports, at the Port of Montreal, from the 1st January to 17th Feb., 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Ashes.....	684	235
Bacon.....	7,882	9,212
Barley.....	—	—
Butter.....	11,060	14,100
Cheese.....	1,968	17,116
Corn.....	25,478	—
Flour.....	4,520	1,315
Lard.....	2,916	8,126
Oats.....	30,721	9,562
Peas.....	104,129	85,823
Pork.....	243	1,469
Wheat.....	188,880	125,729

REMARKS.

Ashes.—Exports for the week, brls. Pot. Decrease in exports 449 brls. Bacon.—Exports 2,987 boxes. Increase, 1,330 boxes. Barley.—Exports, —, Butter.—Exports 1,249 brls. Increase, 3,040 brls. Cheese.—Exports 1,734 boxes. Increase 17,116 boxes. Corn.—Exports, —, Decrease, 25,478 bush. Flour.—Exports, 100 brls. Decrease, 3,205 brls. Lard.—Exports, 850 brls. Increase, 5,210 brls. Oats.—Exports, bush. Decrease, 21,159 bush. Peas.—Exports, 7,200 bush. Decrease, 18,306 bush. Pork.—Exports, 134 brls. Increase, 1,221 brls. Wheat.—Exports, 33,562 bush. Decrease 63,151 bush.

COMMERCIAL.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—A Copenhagen correspondent, writing on the 20th, says: "The Danish Cabinet has introduced a bill into the Chambers, which provides, besides confirming former restrictions, that no vessel can be allowed to be transferred to a Danish subject unless the Government inspector of the nation under whose flag the ship last sailed certifies that the ship is seaworthy. This bill is mainly due to the exertions of Captain Gyodesen, R.D.N., the Danish Mr. Plimsoll, and when I state that out of fifty-nine English ships which during the last three years have passed into Danish hands, no fewer than twenty-one have been lost, out of

which two were left in a sinking state, and six are reported "missing," it will be acknowledged that the Bill comes none too soon."

The Burra Burra copper mine, South Australia, shows a net profit for the half-year of nearly £3000.

Sir George Grey's Gold Duty Abolition Bill in the New Zealand Legislature was thrown out by 27 to 18. Mr. T. L. Shepherd's Bill to reduce the gold duty 6d. per ounce was thrown out by 25 to 14.

The quarterly return of the revenue shows an increase of more than £50,000 over the receipts during the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure is within the revenue.

In consequence of only 3000 feet being allotted to New South Wales at the Philadelphia Exhibition out of 14,000 feet applied for, the Philadelphia Commission has resolved to withdraw all the exhibits under its control intended for Philadelphia.

A Mr. Moss Levy has been convicted of attempting to defraud the New Zealand customs with a false invoice. He was fined, and the local newspapers committed the grave fault of attempting to suppress the report of the case. Ultimately one of the journals repented and made a clean breast of the matter.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Ashes Inspection Office
Montreal, Feb. 1st., 1874. }

REMAINING OVER.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
January 1, 1876.....	2,081	1,005	3,086
do 1875.....	391	993	1,384

RECEIPTS.

From 1st. Jan. to 1st.			
Feb., 1876.....	1,080	148	1,228
do 1875.....	850	138	988

Increase in receipts..... 240

DELIVERIES.

From 1st. Jan. to 1st.			
Feb. 1876.....	262	15	277
do 1875.....	502	74	576

Decrease in Deliveries..... 299

IN STORE.

1st Feb. 1876.....	2,899	1,138	4,037
do 1875.....	739	1,057	1,796

CANADIAN EXHIBITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

(Continued.)

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Platinum sep. for gold-dust.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Gold from Cariboo. Gatling Gold Mining Co., Marmora, O. Gold bearing arsenical pyrites.

Galway Lead Mining Co., Galway, O. Calcaspar.

Russell, Lotbin ore, Q. Antimony ore.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Kermesite.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Antimony ore.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Barytes.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Celestine.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Magnetite.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Albite.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Orthoclase.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Mica compact.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Asbestos.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Amethyst.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Agates.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Hematite, 5 spec's.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Iron ore (slaty hematite).

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Magnetite, 6 spec's.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Magnetite iron sand.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Pyrites.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Pyrites cobaltiferous.

Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Iron ore, titanite.

- Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Galena.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Blende, 3 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Copper pyrites and variegated ore, 5 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Native copper.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Native copper in amygdaloidal trap, 3 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Bog iron ore, 3 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Chromic iron ore, 2 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Clay iron stone, 2 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Gold in quartz.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Gold alluvial.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Gold and Magnetite sand.
 Baldwin Mine, Hull, Q. Magnetite.
 Dr. Duhamel, Quebec, Q. Pyrites.
 J. D. Crawford & Co., Montreal, Q. Iron ore, spathic.
 O. Gauthier, St. Urbain, Q. Iron ore, titanite.
 E. H. Duval, Quebec, Q. Iron ore, titanite.
 P. Shaw, Harvey Hill, Q. Copper pyrites.
 Canada Copper and Sulphur Co., Capleton, Q. Copper pyrites.
 W. W. Stewart, Montreal, Q. Native copper.
 J. D. Crawford & Co., Montreal, Q. Red Hematite, 3 spec's.
 W. P. Lockwood, St. Francois B., Q. Gold.
 George Stephen, Montreal, Q. Silver ores.
 John McDougall, Three Rivers, Q. Bog iron ore.
 Dr. Douglas, Quebec, Q. Copper ore, Harvey Hill mine.
 Hon. F. Hibbard, Prince William, N.B. Antimony ore.
 A. Markham, Hammond, N.B. Pyrolusite.
 Wm. Davidson, Alma, N.B. Copper glance.
 Russell, Grand Manan, N.B. Copper glance.
 Rufus Cole, Dorchester, N.B. Copper glance.
 Dolphin Mfg. Co., Five Islands, N.S. Barytes.
 John Starr, Halifax, N.S. Barytes.
 James Ackerly, Five Islands, N.S. Dog tooth spar
 Matheson & Gilce, Sydney, N.S. Hematite.
 David Chipman, Berwick, N.S. Magnetite.
 J. Brown, N. S. Pyrolusite.
 Ross, N.S. Red hematite.
 Webster, N.S. Red hematite.
 Blanchard, N.S. Red hematite.
 Dr. Honeyman, Halifax, N.S. Collection of N. S. fossils.
 H. S. Poole, Halifax, N.S. Ores and associated rocks.
 Hon. Robt. Robertson, Halifax, N.S. Repres. of gold fields, N. S.
 R. J. Sweet, Halifax, N.S. Copper glance.
 Lewis, Queen Char. Is., Gt. Magnetite.
 Mechanics Institute, N. Westminster, C. Platinum.
 Oppenheimer Bros., Victoria, C. Gold.
 Eureka Mining Co., Victoria, C. Silver ores.
 Class 101.—Mineral combustibles;
 coal, anthracite, &c.
 Waterman Bros., London, O. Petroleum and products.
 Grand Trunk R. R., Montreal, Q. Pent.
 R. A. Griffin, Huntington, Q. Pent.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Pent.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Bituminous shale, 2 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Petroleum, crude, 2 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Petroleum, inspissated.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Coal, Saskatchewan R.
 Hon. G. Bailey, Grand Lake, B. Coal.
 E. K. Ketchum, Albert M., N.B. Albertite and bituminous shale.
 J. Byers, Albert M., N.B. Albertite.
 Beliveau Albertite & Oil Co., Westmoreland, N.B. Albertite mineral oil.
 William Hall, Springhill, N.S. Coal.
 Henry Mitchell, L. Glace Bay M., N.S. Coal, 2 spec's.
 Wm. McQueen, Blockhouse M., N.S. Coal, 2 spec's.
 R. H. Brown, Sydney M., N.S. Coal, 4 spec's.
 R. A. McDonald, International M., N.S. Coal.
 David McKeen, Caledonian M., N.S. 2 spec's.
 T. D. Archibald, Gowrie M., N.S. Coal.
 James Sutherland, Big Glace Bay, N.S. Coal.
 J. W. Fraser, Victoria Mines, N.S. Coal.
 William Routledge, Gardiner Mines, N.S. Coal.
 Hon. C. J. Campbell, N. Campbellton, N.S. Coal.
 Jesse Hoyt, Acadia Mines, N.S. Coal.
 James Hudson, Albion Mines, N.S. Coal.
 James Simpson, Intercolonial M., N.S. Coal.
 Union Mining Co., Union M. Comox, C. Coal.
 Baynes Sound Mining Co., Baynes Sound M., C. Coal.
 Vancouver Mining Co., Vancouver M., C. Coal.
 Wellington Mining Co., Wellington M., C. Coal.
 Mechanics Institute, N. Westminster, C. Anthracite
 Class 102.—Building stone,
 marble, slates, &c.
 Robert L. Gibson, Grimsby, O. Sandstones
 William Decew, Onidea, O. Sandstones
 Farquhar & Booth, Esquesing, O. Sandstones
 Skead, Gloucester, O. Sandstones
 Londley, Beckwith, O. Sandstones
 John Rankin, Pembroke, O. Sandstones
 James Howley, Rideau, O. Sandstones
 P. T. Somerville, Arnprior, O. Marble monument
 Dr. B. Baxter, Cayuga, O. Dolomite
 Farquhar & Booth, Esquesing, O. Flaggingstone
 Henry Bishop, Nepean, O. Buildingstone, 2 spec's
 John Hayslip, Goderich, O. Limestone
 Y & G Young, Gloucester, O. Limestone
 N. Lavallée, Carleton Place, O. Limestone
 Ontario Advisory Board, Toronto, O. Syenite
 Ontario Advisory Board, Toronto, O. Serpentine
 Danville School Slate Co., Danville, O. Ornamental
 slate panel
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marbles, serpentine
 and plumbaginous
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marbles, variegated
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Ren. marble
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, veined,
 white
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, grey and
 spotted white
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, white
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, white,
 striped dark and light grey
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, variegated
 with black
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, dove,
 coloured
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, drab
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, black
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, brownish-
 black and black
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, brown and
 grey
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, grey
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Column of marble
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Sandstone, 4 spec's
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Labradorite, orna-
 mental
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Stones, various
 cut and polished
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Slate, ornamental,
 and polished
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Syenite
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Sandstone, red
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Freestone
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Sandrock, Atha-
 baska R.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Jasper conglome-
 rate
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Dolomite, 4 spec's
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Gneiss
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Limestone, 14
 spec's
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Limestone, serpen-
 tineous
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Limestone, crys-
 talline with raphite
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, variegated
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Marble, red
 McGregor, Lachute, Q. Sandstone
 Robert Forsyth, Montreal, Q. Syenite, 2 spec's
 Robert Forsyth, Montreal, Q. Granite
 Robert Forsyth, Montreal, Q. Limestone
 John McDougall & Sons, Three Rivers, Q. Sand-
 stone
 Danville Slate Co., Danville, Q. Slates
 Charles Drummond, Rockland Quar., Q. Slates
 Alphonse Hallow, Quebec, Q. Marble
 Henry Benjamin & Co., Quebec, Q. Marble and
 building stone
 Joseph Brunet, Montreal, Q. Marble monument
 Langevin, Quebec adv. B., Q. Marble
 James Howley, Montreal, Q. Flagging-stone
 Pitton & Co., Quebec, Q. Flagging-stone
 Pitton & Co., Quebec, Q. Kerbstone
 McGregor, Lachute, Q. Limestone
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Dolomite with
 granular iron ore
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Dolomite with
 granular iron ore
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Dolomite with
 granular iron ore
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Granite, grey,
 dressed and polished
 Robert Forsyth, Montreal, Q. 1 Granite monument,
 red
 Robert Forsyth, Montreal, Q. 2 red granite vases
 Robert Forsyth, Montreal, Q. 4 granite paving
 blocks
 Bay of Eddy, Red Granite Co., St. George, N.B. Pol-
 ished granite
 Joseph Goodfellow, North Esk, N.B. Building stones
 Dorchester Union Freestone Co., Boudreau Vil., B.
 Sandstone
 Caledonia Freestone Co., Rockland, N.B. Sandstone
 Messrs Roberts & Co., Marys Point, P.B. Sandstone.
 Hopewell Quarry Co., Shepody Mt., N.B. Sandstone
 John Silver, Halifax, N.S. Marble
 John McQuarrie, George River, N.S. Marble
 John McQuarrie, George River, N.S. Sandstone
 John McQuarrie, George River, N.S. Syenite.
 Edwin Gilpin, Springville, N.S. Freestone
 Kirkpatrick Quarry, Parrsboro', N.S. Limestone.
 R. B. Hensis, Wallace, N.S. Sandstone.
 Vancouver Coal Co., Vancouver, C. Sandstone, 2
 spec's.
 Vancouver Coal Co., Vancouver, C. Limestone, 2
 spec's.
 Vancouver Coal Co., Vancouver, C. Marble 3 spec's.
 Vancouver Coal Co., Vancouver, C. Serpentine c
 marble.
 Barclay & Morrison, Stony Mount, M. Dolomite, 2
 spec's.
 Class 103.—Lime, cements, artificial stone, &c.
 V. R. Gregory & Co., Toronto, O. Monument, arti-
 ficial stone.
 Henry Wandley, Clover Hill Tp. O. Artificial stone.
 Hon. H. L. Jocelyn, Tilsburg, O. Marble Roofing.
 Milner & Herd, Strathroy, O. Window cap of
 artificial stone.
 Thomas Goudie, Limehouse, O. Hydraulic cement,
 raw and prep.
 Dr. B. Baxter, Cayuga, O. Hydraulic cement, raw
 and prep.
 William Coleman, Paris, O. Gypsum, raw and
 prep.
 Ontario Plaster Co., Mt. Henry, O. Gypsum.
 Dr. B. Baxter, Cayuga, O. Lime and stone.
 William DeCew, Cayuga, O. Lime and Stone.
 Messrs. Whitson & Slater, St. Marys, O. Lime and
 stone.
 George Dunbar, Rockwood, O. Lime and stone.
 Levi Lewis, Kincardine, O. Lime and stone.
 George Buxton, Goderich, O. Lime and stone.
 R. Emsley, Guolph, O. Lime and stone.
 Mrs. Ballantyne, Galt, O. Lime and stone.
 E. & C. Farquhar, Dundas, O. Lime and stone.
 Thomas Goudie, Limehouse, O. Lime and stone.
 N. Lavallée, Carleton Place, O. Lime and stone.
 W. Baker, Arnprior, O. Lime and stone.
 Buchanan Mineral Co., Hamilton, O. Mastics and
 cement.
 William McKay, Ottawa, O. Artificial stone.

William McKay, Ottawa, O. Hydraulic cement.
 William McKay, Ottawa, O. Hydraulic lime cement made from natural stone.

Henry Benjamin & Co., Quebec, Q. Lime.
 Alphonse Halow, Quebec, Q. Quebec marble.
 Advisory Board, Quebec, Q. Lime and stone.
 P. Gauvreau & Co., Quebec, Q. Cements and plasters
 P. Gauvreau & Co., Quebec, Q. Artificial stone.
 Dr. Robitaille, Quebec, Q. Limestone.
 Copland, McLaren & Co., Montreal, Q. Hydraulic cements.

Sheriff Quesnel, Arthabaska, Q. Hydraulic cement.
 Sheriff Quesnel, Arthabaska, Q. Lime.
 C. A. Garvies, Montreal, Q. Lime and stone.
 John A. Converse, Montreal, Q. Gypsum raw and prep.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Hydraulic cement, 4 spec's.

Worthington & Co., Montreal, Q. Polished marble.
 Worthington & Co., Montreal, Q. Limestone.
 Albert Manfg. Co., Hillsboro, N B Gypsum.
 Albert Manfg. Co., Hillsboro, N B Limestone.
 John McQuarrie, George River, N S Limestone and lime.

Edwin Gilpin, Springville, N S Limestone, 3 spec's.
 David Douglas, Pugwash, N S Lime.
 Class 101.—Clays, kaolin, refractory materials, &c.
 George Riggins, Kincairdine, O. Clay for bricks.
 Samuel Russell, London, O. Clay.
 Munn & Coehner, Dundas, O. Clay.
 Robert Leslie, Glenwilliam, O. Clay.
 Mrs. Mary Townshend, Iroquoisville, G. Clay.
 Thos. Anderson, Nepean, N B. Cor's, O. Clay.
 Ths. Cashmore, Pembroke, O. Clay.
 Daniel McGregor, Pembroke, O. Clay.
 William Baker, Arnprior, O. Clay.
 Eneas Fostick, Ramsay, O. Clay.
 Gilbert Moore, Ramsay, O. Clay.
 James Coulter, Ramsay, O. Clay.
 James Metcalfe, Ramsay, O. Clay.
 W. A. Foster, Belleville, O. Clay.
 William Wells, Beamsville, O. Clay.
 J. H. Ahren, Paris, O. Pottery clay.
 Charles Pratt, London, O. Pottery clay.
 Samuel Russell, London, O. Clay.
 Munn & Coehner, Dundas, O. Clay.
 Hugh Workman, Brantford, O. Clay.
 William DeCew, Cayuga, O. Sandstone for glass making.
 William DeCew, Cayuga, O. Sandstone for furnace linings.

Oil Cloth Factory, Yorkville, O. Sand.
 H. Bishop, Nepean, O. Sandstone for glass making.
 Advisory Board, Quebec, Q. Clay for porcelain.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Clay, 3 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Moulding clay.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Fire clay, 3 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Sand for moulding, 4 spec's.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Sand, river.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Soapstone, 2 spec's.
 Thomas W. Peel, Montreal, Q. Clay, 2 spec's.
 Robert Bannerman, Montreal, Q. Pipe clay.
 G. H. & L. E. Farrer, St. John's, Q. Pottery clay.
 Albert Mochan, St. John's, Q. Clay.
 David Bell, St. John's, Q. Drain tile clay.
 James Howley, Montreal, Q. Sandstone for glass making.
 Copland, McLaren & Co., Montreal, Q. Fire clay.
 Copland, McLaren & Co., Montreal, Q. Facing for furnaces.

Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N B Sand for bricks.
 Charles Jackson, Woodstock, N. B. Clay.
 G. N. McMann, Grand Lake, N B Fire clay.
 S. H. Sweet, Wentworth, N S Kaolin.
 Edwin Gilpin, Springville, N S Fire brick.
 Edwin Gilpin, Springville, N S Fire clay.
 Barclay & Morrison, Stony Mount, M. Clay.
 Class 105.—Graphite, crude and refined.
 Advisory Board, Ont., Toronto, O. Plumbago, 2 spec's.
 John Law, London, O. Blacklead crucible.
 Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co., Ottawa, O. Plumbago, pure, Blocks raw and polished.
 Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co., Ottawa, O. Crucible.

Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co., Ottawa, O. Pencil.
 Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co., Ottawa, O. Lubricating and electrotyping for
 Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co., Ottawa, O Stovo polish, &c
 John G. Millet, Grenville, Q. Graphite
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Graphite
 Class 105.—Lithographic stones, whetstones, grindstones
 Ont. Lithographic Stone Co., Marmora, O. Lithographic stone
 Ontario Adv. Board, Toronto, O. Emery
 Casgrain, Stoneham, Q. Tripoli
 G. Larne, Advisory Board, Quebec, Q. Millstones
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Grindstones
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Granite for millstones
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Lithographic Stone, 2 spec's
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Whetstones, 23 spec's
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Burr stones
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Lithographic stone, prep
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Lithographic stone, 2 spec's, engraved with bank cheque and Transfer
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Same, shewing natural fracture, with vignette of Indian chief
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Lith stone with impression of cozoon Canadense
 Joseph Goodfellow, North Esk, N B Grindstone.
 Read, Stevenson & Co, Dorchester, N B Grindstone
 Read, Stevenson & Co, Dorchester, N B Polishing and cutters' stone
 A Brown, Petitcodiac, B Gypsum and selenite
 Tobique Gypsum Co, Victoria County, N B Gypsum 2 spec's
 S H Sweet, Wentworth, N S Gypsum
 Jos McLennan, Montague, N S Gypsum
 C A Fulton, Wallace, N S Gypsum
 Jas Cove, Claremont Hill, N S Gypsum
 H A Davidson, Black River, N S Gypsum
 Albert J Hill, Sydney, N S Selenite
 Advisory Board, Halifax, N S Anhydrite
 Advisory Board, Halifax, N S Gypsum
 Jas T Hickman, Amherst, N S Saline water
 Seaman & Co, Lower Cove, N S Grindstones
 David Douglass, Port Phillip, N S Grindstones
 W Fisher, Victoria, C Tripoli
 Class 107.—Mineral waters, &c., brines, fertilizing substances, &c.
 Ontario Plaster Co., Mount Healey, O Gypsum, ground.
 William Coleman, Paris, O. Gypsum.
 International Works, Goderich, O. Brine.
 H. Ransford, Clinton, O. Brine.
 Tecumseh Works, Clinton, O. Brine.
 Gray, Young & Spurling, Seaforth, O. Brine.
 A. Cowan, Brockville, O. Apatite.
 A. Cowan Brockville, O. Phosphate and superphosphate.
 J. A. Jourvie & Co, Caledonia Spring, O Saline, gas and sulphur water.
 Ontario Adv. Board, Toronto, O. Phosphate of lime, 3 specimens.
 Ontario Adv. Board, Toronto, O. Shell marl.
 Edmund W. Murray, Buckingham, Q. Phosphate of lime.
 Advisory Board, Quebec, Q. Chalk.
 Advisory Board, Quebec, Q. Phosphate of lime.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Native salt, Arthabaska river.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Gypsum.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Brine.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Shell marl.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Apatite.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Mineral water.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Saline water.
 Geological Survey, Montreal, Q. Sulphur water.
 Winning Hill & Ware, Montreal, Q. Carratrach water.
 Dr. Robitaille, Quebec, Q. Marl.
 J. N. Geo, St Francis Spring Q. Saline water.

Buckingham Mining Co., Buckingham, Q. Apatite crystal, fragment.
 R. N. McDonald, International M. S. Gypsum.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum block, partly dressed
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum dressed cube.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum, calcined.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum, calcined and set.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum cube.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum calcined.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum, calcined and set.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum calcined & set finer.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum, laminated, Cube
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Gypsum, anhydrous.
 Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, Alabaster.

(To be continued.)

One of the most characteristic contributions to the Exhibition will come from Nevada, which will send the product of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines during the month of May. It will require fifteen cars, bearing ten tons each, to transport the silver bars. There will be three thousand five hundred silver bars all together—one hundred and fifty tons of solid silver bricks—that is, bricks containing both gold and silver.

The "Cannington Gleaner" is reliably informed that, on January 29th, a large number of potatoe bugs were observed on lot No. 3. in the 12th concession of Mariposa, apparently anxiously looking round for something to devour. A farmer in Northern New York reports an occurrence of the same nature. Here is something for the coming "oldest inhabitant" to put in the storehouse of his memory and regale the future generations with.

NIAGARA DISTRICT
Mutual Fire Insurance
 COMPANY,
 ST. CATHERINES, ONT.,
 ESTABLISHED 1835.

HASTINGS
Mutual Fire Insurance
 COMPANY,
 Guarantee Capital, \$100,000.00.

President—MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P.
 Secretary.—JAMES H. PECK, Esq.

A. DE LAET, Manager

for both Companies, for the Province of Quebec.
 Offices.—BARRON'S BLOCK, MONTREAL,
 Chambers 5 and 6, entrance 49 St. John Street.

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

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, FEB. 17th, 1876.

Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.		Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.		Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.	
S. c. S. c.		S. c. S. c.		S. c. S. c.		S. c. S. c.		S. c. S. c.		S. c. S. c.	
Boots and Shoes:				MOLASSES, (Tes. & Brls.)				Produce.			
Men's Calf Boots.....		3 00 3 75		Barbadoes.....per gal.		0 42 0 46		Golden Drop Wheat....		0 00 0 00	
" Kip Boots.....		2 75 3 00		Cuba.....		0 00 0 00		Milwaukee.....		0 00 0 00	
" Stogas Boots, No. 1		2 50		Muscovado.....		0 00 0 28		Treadwell.....		0 00 0 00	
" Stogas Boots, No. 2		2 25		Sugar House.....		0 26 0 28		Canada Spring.....		0 00 0 00	
" Knee Boots.....		3 00 3 75		Fruit.				Chicago.....		0 00 0 00	
" Con. gait. & Bal.....		2 00 2 50		Loose Muscatel.....per box.		2 66 2 75		Red Winter.....		0 00 0 00	
Boys' Kip Boots.....		1 90 2 00		Layers in boxes (new)		2 25 2 35		Ontario.....		0 00 0 00	
" Stoga Boots.....		1 35 1 90		" (Crop 1874)		1 50 2 00		Barley No. 1.....		0 00 0 00	
" Gaiters & Bala.....		1 30 1 50		Sultanas.....per lb.		12 1/2 13		Barley No. 2.....		0 00 0 00	
Woman's b'is. & g's. pg.		1 80 1 75		Seedless.....		—		Pens.....per 66 lbs.		0 60 0 60	
" M.S.....		0 90 1 10		Valentia (new crop)		8 84		Oatmeal.....		0 00 0 00	
Women's Batts.....		1 00 1 25		Currants.....		6 1/2 7 1/2		Superior Extras.....		5 20 5 20	
Misses' Batts.....		0 50 0 75		Prunes.....		5 1/2 6 1/2		Extras Superfine.....		4 55 4 95	
" Batts.....		0 60 0 70		Figs.....		6 14		Strong Bakers.....		4 60 4 75	
" Turned Checks.....		0 25 0 50		Almonds, shelled, in		—		Fancy Extra.....		4 70 4 75	
Drugs.				" in boxes.....		20		Suppeline.....		4 8 4 8 1/2	
Aloes Capo.....		0 13 0 15		U. S. Almonds.....		4 1/2 5		Fine.....		3 70 3 75	
Alum.....		0 24 0 24		Walnuts.....		5 1 8		Middlings.....		3 00 3 20	
Borax.....		0 15 0 17		Filberts.....		7 1/2 8		"ollards.....		1 50 2 00	
Castor Oil.....		0 10 0 11 1/2		Brazil, new.....		6 1/2 7		U. C. Bags.....per 100 lbs.		2 20 2 25	
Caustic Soda.....		0 3 0 3 1/2		Spices.				City Bags.....		2 35 2 40	
Cream Tartar.....		0 20 0 32		Cassia.....per lb.		18 23		Oatmeal.....		4 65 4 75	
Epsom Salts.....		0 2 0 2 1/2		Mace.....		1 25 1 50		Provisions.			
Extract Logwood.....		0 12 0 12 1/2		Cloves.....		48 60		Butter, Townships, pr lb		0 22 0 24	
Indigo, Madras.....		0 65 1 00		Nutmegs.....		70 1 00		Do Brockville.....		0 22 0 23	
Madder.....		0 50 0 70		Jamaica Ginger,		—		Do Morrisburg.....		0 19 0 21	
Opium.....		0 18 0 20		Bleached.....		25		Do Western Dairy.....		0 19 0 21	
Oxalic Acid.....		3 25 3 50		Jamaica Ginger,		21 22 1/2		Do Store packed.....		0 15 0 18	
Potass Iodide.....		2 25 2 30		Dubleached.....		15 15 1/2		Cheese, fine Fall made.....		0 10 0 11 1/2	
Quinine.....		1 90 2 25		Jamaica Ginger,		21 22 1/2		Pork, mess.....		22 00 22 50	
Soda Ash.....		4 00 4 25		African.....		18 8 1/2		Do thin mess.....		21 00 21 25	
Soda Bicarb.....		1 50 1 75		Pepper.....		12 1/2		Do Extra Prime.....		14 50 15 00	
Sul Soda.....		0 48 0 50		Mustard, Colman's		18 1/2		Do smok'd.....		0 15 0 15	
Tartaric Acid.....		0 48 0 50		& Keen's, 4 lb. Jars		24		Do canvassed.....		0 14 0 15	
Bleaching Powder.....		0 02 0 02 1/2		1 lb. "		24		Lard.....		0 13 1/2 0 14	
Groceries.				Rice.				Eggs, Fresh.....			
FEA, (Half-Chests and		0 23 0 40		Arracan.....per 100 lb.		3 75 4 25		Lime.....		0 16 0 17	
Caddies.)		0 35 0 45		Rangoon.....		3 75 4 25		Tallow rendered.....		0 07 0 08	
Japan, com. to med per lb.		0 48 0 54		Sago.....per lb.		0 06 1 06 1/2		Beef, prime mess, T'bles		23 00 24 00	
" med. to good, "		0 30 0 40		Tapieca, Pearl..		8 1/2 0 09		" mess		14 50 16 50	
" new sea'n do "		0 30 0 40		Fluke.....		6 1/2 0 7 1/2		" "		17 00 18 00	
Japan Nugasaki.....		0 25 0 40		Sundries.				Hops.....		0 10 0 12	
Y. Hyson, common		0 50 0 75		Bath Bricks.....per doz.		34 37 1/2		Liverpool, coarse.....		0 70 0 00	
" to good.....		0 37 0 40		Chocolate.....		Manufacturers prices.		Fine.....		0 80 0 00	
" fine to finest.....		0 55 0 75		Cocoa.....		—		Factory Filled.....		1 25 1 35	
Gunpow, fair to med.		0 55 0 75		Schopp's Coconut,		34		Wines, Liquors, etc.		—	
" fine to finest.....		0 55 0 65		1 lb. and ass'ted.		—		Ale: English, dozen, qts		2 50 2 70	
Imperial, med.....		0 55 0 65		Schopp's Coconut,		35		" pts. (Honus)		2 60 2 75	
" fine to finest.....		0 55 0 65		1 lb. and ass'ted.		—		Martell's "		2 60 2 75	
Trankay, com. to		0 24 0 28		Gelatine, Cox's.....per doz.		2 10		Riviere Gardrat.....		2 30 0 00	
good.....		0 26 0 39		Large.....		2 10		Jules Duret.....		2 30 2 50	
Oolong.....		0 28 0 32 1/2		Medium.....		1 60		Jules Bellerie.....		2 10 2 30	
Congou common.....		0 40 0 45		Small.....		1 10		J. Robin & Co. gallon		2 20 2 30	
" medium.....		0 50 0 70		Maccaroni, Cana-		8 9		Hennessy's cases, N. V.		9 12 1/2 9 25	
" fine to finest.....		0 30 0 32 1/2		dian.....		—		Martell's "		8 50 9 00	
Souehong common.....		0 40 0 45		Vermicelli.....		8		Grand Dupuy & Co. cases		7 50	
" medium.....		0 55 0 75		Maccaroni, Italian		11 1/2		Jules Duret.....		7 50 12 50	
" fine to "		—		Vermicelli, French		11 1/2		Jules Bellerie.....		6 50 7 50	
choice.....		—		Arrowroot.....		15		J. Robin & Co		7 50	
COFFEES, green.				Liquorice.....		14 20		'inet & Castillon per gal		2 20 2 30	
Mocha.....per lb.		0 32 0 35		Sugar Candy.....		12 1/2 14 1/2		cases.....		7 50	
Java, old Govt.....		0 30 0 33		Jar Salt, 2 doz. in		1 40		V. Chaloupin, per gal...		2 50 2 60	
Mauricio.....		0 26 0 28		case.....per doz.		1 40		cases.....		7 25 8 50	
Laguayra.....		0 24 0 26		Castile Soap.....		0 6 1/2 0 7 1/2		Champagnes.			
Jamaica.....		0 24 0 26		Hardware.				Quarts, 1st quality.....		30 00 31 00	
Rio.....		0 00 0 24		Tin (four months):		—		Quarts, 2d quality.....		18 50 19 50	
Ceylon.....		0 27 0 29		Block, per lb.....		0 23 0 24		Pints, ".....		19 50 20 50	
Chicory.....		0 10 0 11 1/2		Gean.....		0 27 0 28		Gins.....		1 55 1 65	
SUGAR, (Tes. & Brls.)				Copper.....		0 23 0 24		Green cases.....		3 90 4 00	
Porto Rico.....per lb.		0 07 0 7 1/2		Pig.....		0 23 0 24		Red cases.....		7 75 7 90	
Cuba.....		0 06 0 07		Sheet.....		0 27 0 28		Houtmans Gin.....		1 57 1 62 1/2	
Barbadoes.....		0 05 0 07 1/2		Cut Nails.....		—		Green cases.....		3 60 3 75	
Demerara.....		0 05 0 05 1/2		3 inch to 6 inch.....		3 15 5p off		Old Tom.....		5 00 6 00	
Soo. Refined.....		0 07 0 08 1/2		2 1/2 inch to 2 1/2 inch.....		3 45		London Tom.....		5 00 6 00	
Canada ref. 60 days.....		0 07 0 08 1/2		Shingle.....		3 95 100 ks		Rum: Jamaica 16 o.p.....		5 25 5 40	
Dry Crushed.....		0 07 0 08 1/2		Lath.....		4 75		Demarara.....		2 00	
Ground.....		0 07 0 08 1/2		Pat. Chisel Pointed.....		25 cts. extra		Whisky:—Pure Spirits,		—	
Extra Gro.....		0 08 0 10		Galvanized Iron:		—		65 o.p. per Imp. gallon		0 62 1/2	
C. A.....		0 08 0 10		Best, No. 24.....		0 8 0 8 1/2		Pure Spirits, 50 o.p. per		—	
G. A.....		0 08 0 10		" 26.....		0 8 1/2 0 9		Imp. gallon.....		57 in Bond	
Granulated.....		0 8 1/2 0 8 1/2		" 28.....		0 9 0 9 1/2		P.P. Whisky, per W gal Old		—	
SYRUPS.				Lorse Nails.....		—		Chl. Res. Whiskey, per		—	
Amber 60 days.....per gal.		0 64 0 67		Patent Ham'd sizes.....		0 20 25p off		Imp. gallon.....		34 in Bond	
Golden.....		0 44 0 46		Iron (at six mer lb):		—		" Wool.....		—	
Standard.....		0 00 0 00		Pig. Gartschetic.....		—		Fleece.....		0 30 0 35	
" "		—		No. 1.....		23 00 24 00		Pulled Wool, Super.....		0 30 0 35	
" "		—		" "		—		" Medium.....		0 25 0 28	
" "		—		" "		—		" No. 1.....		0 24 0 25	
" "		—		" "		—		Black.....		2 30 2 60	

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

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

STATEMENT OF ITS AFFAIRS NOVEMBER 1, 1875.



CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$6,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP IN GOLD, \$565,000

ASSETS.

U.S. Bonds and other Securities and Cash in hands of U.S. Trustees.....	\$ 464,207 53
Montreal Harbor Bonds on deposit with the Dominion Government.....	57,500 00
Montreal Warehousing Company's Bonds.....	28,434 14
Bank Stocks.....	318,246 25
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	63,649 55
City of Quebec Consolidated Fund.....	2,300 00
Bills Receivable for Marine Premiums.....	52,152 96
Agents' Balances in due course of Transmission, and uncollected Premiums, including October business, reported and not due.....	214,634 09
Sundry Accounts due the Company for Salvages, Re-Insurances, etc., etc.....	23,248 49
Cash on hand and on Deposit.....	146,209 60

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

LIABILITIES.

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

Board of Directors.

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

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

U.S. Bonds 5's and 6's registered, deposited as follows:—	
With Superintendent State of New York.....	\$229,823 37
Superintendent State of Ohio.....	113,046 25
U. S. Trustees in New York.....	60,656 25
Total U.S. Bonds deposited as above.....	403,525 87
.Y. Central and Hudson River R.R. First Mortgage Bonds registered.....	30,912 06
N.Y. and Harlem R.R. First Mortgage Bonds registered.....	19,711 38
The above deposited with Trustees.....	50,623 44
Balance of Trustees' current account with R. Bell and C. F. Smithers, N.Y.....	10,058 22
Premiums in due course of transmission on 30th September, 1875.....	117,448 39
TOTAL ASSETS IN THE U.S.....	\$581,655 92

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due, same date.....	33,378 31
Net Assets in United States	\$548,277 61
Amount of Premiums on unexpired risks in U.S. Sept. 30th, 1873, \$554,420 83; reinsurance at 50 per cent of do., \$277,210 41.	

Trustees of Funds and Securities in the United States.

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

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

NEW YORK DIRECTORS.

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

COUNSEL.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW LAROCQUE, AND MACFARLAND.

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

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

Boston Directors.

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

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

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

ALFRED PERRY, General Manager.

ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Insurance.

THE
Accident Insurance Co.
OF CANADA.

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

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

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

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

President:—SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

MONTREAL.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

SURETYSHIP.

THE CANADA

GUARANTEE COMPANY

MAKES THE

Granting of Bonds of Suretyship

ITS SPECIAL BUSINESS.

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

SURETY FOR HIMSELF

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

This Company is not mixed up with Fire, Marine, Life, Accident or other business; its whole Capital and Funds are solely for the security of those holding its Bonds.

JANUARY 7th, 1876.—The full deposit of \$50,000 has been made with the Government. It is the only Guarantee Company that has made any Deposit.

HEAD OFFICE:—MONTREAL.

President:—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT.

Manager:

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT,

Reported by Oswald Bros., Montreal Stock Exchange.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Feb. 17th.
BANKS.						
British North America	£50	4,566,666	4,566,666	1,170,000	per ct. 5	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,900,000	6	120½ 120½
City Bank, Montreal	100	1,500,000	1,400,000	180,000	4	
Dominion Bank	50	970,250	970,250	525,000	4	121
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	200,000	3	n. c.
Eastern Townships	50	1,272,350	1,123,730	275,000	1&1/2	104 105
Exchange Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	55,000	4	94½
Federal Bank	100	800,000	656,331	6,000	5	95
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	590,160	9,498	.....	95 98
Imperial Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacques Cartier	50	2,000,000	1,850,375	75,000	0	27 29
Mechanics' Bank	50	500,000	456,510	.....	3	21
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	8,697,200	8,125,526	1,850,000	4	95 95½
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	697,400	80,000	0	62 64
Molson's Bank	50	2,000,000	1,993,990	500,000	4	108½ 109½
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,968,100	5,600,000	7	185½ 185½
Maritime	50	1,000,000	458,870	.....	3	70
Nationals	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	3	105 110
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,950,272	225,000	4	107½ 108½
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,479,920	475,000	4	105
Royal Canadian	40	2,000,000	1,979,920	42,000	4	95 95½
St. Lawrence Bank	100	\$40,100	628,638	.....	.....	60 74
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	6	185 186
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	1,989,986	350,000	4	90½ 91
Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	722,225	.....	.....	86
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Canada Landed Credit Co	50	750,000	361,185	.....	.....	122 123
Canada Loan and Savings Co	50	1,500,000	.....	457,481	6	161
Dominion Telegraph Co	50	500,000	.....	.....	3½	n. c.
Freehold Loan & Savings Co	100	500,000	.....	.....	5	140
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc	50	500,000	700,000	126,000	5	.....
Montreal Telegraph Co	40	1,925,000	1,925,000	.....	5	161½ 162½
Montreal City Gas Co	40	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	4	140 142
Montreal City Passenger Ry Co	50	1,000,000	400,000	.....	3	173 173½
Richelieu & Ontario Ry. Co	100	1,500,000	1,000,000	.....	3	n. c.
Provincial Building Society	100	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imperial Building Society	50	662,500	.....	.....	4	105
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co (old)	50	600,000	.....	.....	2½ p.c. 3 m	132
Union Permanent Building Soc	50	250,000	.....	.....	5	120
Western Canada Loan & Sav	50	800,000	735,000	185,500	5	140
Wings Company	20	800,000	735,000	185,500	5	140

SECURITIES.

NAME.	Rate.	Price.	Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 per ct. stg.	6 per ct. stg.	.....	.....
Do. do. 5 per ct. cur.	5 per ct. cur.	.....	.....
Dominion 6 per ct. stock	6 per ct. stg., 1855	.....	102
Dominion Bonds	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6½ p. c.	.....	.....	104½
Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds	.....	.....	100½ 101½
Do. 7 per ct. Stock	.....	.....	116½
Toronto Corporation 6 per ct., 20 years	.....	.....	96
County Debentures	.....	.....	97½
Township Debentures	.....	.....	95

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BRITISH.—(Quotations on the London Market, Jan. 14.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMP'Y.	Share par val.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15 s	Briton M. & G. Life	£10	2	.....
50,000	20	C. Union F. L. & M	50	5	6 to 7 pm
5,000	10	Edinburgh Life	100	15	35
20,000	6 b £2 10	Guardian	100	50	61½
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	25	83
100,000	20	Lancashire F. & L	20	2	7
10,000	11	Life Ass'n of Scot.	40	8	25½
35,832	.....	London Ass. Corp.	25	12½	69
10,000	.....	Lon. & Lancash. L	10	1	.....
391,752	15	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L	100	5	32 83
20,000	20	Northern F. & L	100	6½	37½ 38
40,000	28	North Brit. & Mer	50	6½	170½
6,722	17½ p. s.	Phoenix	10	1	2½
00,000	15	Queen Fire & Life	10	3	11½
00,000	10 1/2 b £3	Royal Insurance	20	3	2½
00,000	10	Scott. Commercial	10	1	2½
50,000	6	Scottish Imp. F. & L	10	1	29
20,000	10	Scott. Prov. F. & L	50	3	7 13-16-8
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	76
4,000	5 b 0	Star Life	25	1½	12½
.....	£4 16s. 9d.	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,000	6-6mo	Brit. Amer. F. & M	\$50	\$25	112-115
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	60	.....
10,000	None.	Citizens F. & L.	100	25	.....
5,000	6-12mos.	Confederation Life	100	10	.....
5,000	.....	Sun Mutual Life	100	10	.....
5,500	.....	Isolated Risk Fire	100	10	120
2,500	10	Provincial F. & M	50	75	.....
1,055	10	Quebec Fire	400	130	.....
2,000	10	Que. Marine	100	40	100 105
5,100	7½ bo \$2	Queen City Fire	50	10	.....
.....	.....	Western Assur'ce	40	16	142½ 143
.....	.....	Royal Can. Ins.	100	10	95 95½ ex div.

AMERICAN.

When org'd	No. of Shares.	NAME OF CO'Y.	Pr val. of Sh's.	On Pr'd	A'kd
1863	20,000	Agricultural	\$ 5	.....	.....
1853	1,500	Atlas L. of Hart.	100	400	500
1810	30,000	Atlas F. of Hart.	100	200	210
1810	10,000	Hartford, of Har	100	208½	210
1868	5,000	Trav'lers' L. & A Co	100	171	180

RAILWAYS.

NAME OF CO'Y.	Shrs	London Jan. 14.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	.....	101 103
Do. do. 6 per ct. stg. m. bds	.....	100
Canada Southern 7 p. c. 1st Mort.	.....	100 102
Do. Do. 6 p. c. Pr. Sh's	.....	.....
Grand Trunk	100	11 11½
New Prov. Certif's issued at 22½	.....	dis
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 per c	100	97 99
Do. Eq. Bonds, 2nd charge.	100	93 95
Do. First Preference, 5 per c.	100	54 56
Do. Second Pref Stock, 5 per c	100	38 39
Do. Third Prof Stock, 4 per c	100	20 20
Great Western	20½	6½ 7½
Do. 5 per c. Bds., due 1880	100	62 64
Do. 5 per c. Deb. Stock	.....	69 70
Do. 6 per cent bonds 1890	.....	80 82
International Bridge, 5 p. c. Mor Bds	.....	95 100
Midland, 6 per c. 1st Prof Bonds	100	.....
North'n of Can., 6 per c. 1st Prof Bds	100	94 96
Do. do. 2nd do.	100	93 95
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Stock	100	95 96
Do. Third Prof Bds	.....	95 91 93
Toronto and Nipissing, Stock	100	.....
Do. Bonds	.....	.....
Wel'ton, Grey & Bruce 7 p. c. 1st Mor	.....	67 70

EXCHANGE.

NAME.	Price.	Montreal.
Bank on London, 60 days	109½
Gold Drafts do	113½ prem.
Gold at 3 p.m.	113½

Insurance.

North British & Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, - - £2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

BONUS YEAR, 1875.

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

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

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

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

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

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

Wm: EWING, Inspector.

Insurance.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT.

Capital Two Million Dollars—\$1,030,000
Deposited with the Dominion
Government.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

EDWARD STARKE,

Manager Life, Guarantee and Accident Department

JOHN HUTCHINSON,

Manager of Fire Department.

ARCILD McGOON, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

Insurance.

SCOTTISH
COMMERCIAL
Insurance Co.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000.

Province of Quebec Branch.

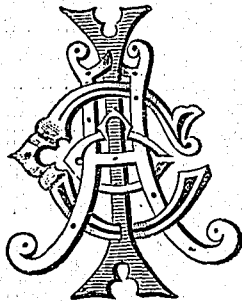
79 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Directors :

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

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

THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec.



Canada Agricultural Insurance Co.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Head Office: 180 St. James Street, Montreal.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM ANGUS, President. | A. DESJARDINS, M.P., Vice-President.
EDWARD H. GOFF, Managing Director. | JAMES H. SMITH, Inspector.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

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

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

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

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

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



ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., President.

WILLIAM ANGUS, First Vice-President.

EDWARD H. GOFF, Second Vice-President and Manager

HENRY LYE, Secretary.

C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector.

Head Office, 180 St. James Street.

Deposit with Dominion Government, \$50,000.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS THROUGHOUT the DOMINION.

Fire Risks written at adequate Rates.

**LACHINE
CANAL ENLARGEMENT.**

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Lachine Canal," will be received at this Office for the enlargement of this Canal, consisting of the widening and deepening from a short distance above Lock No. 3 or St. Gabriel Lock, upwards to the river St. Lawrence at Lachine; embracing the construction of a new lock at Côte St. Paul, taking down and rebuilding the upper portions of the present lock at that place, construction of regulating weirs, culverts, bridge piers, and a new entrance lock at Lachine, and the formation of a channel and basin on the south or river side of the existing entrance.

The works will be let in sections of the respective lengths indicated on a map of the line, which, together with plans and specifications of the various works, can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal; at either of which places printed Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Tenders for Section No. 9, or what is called the "Rock Cut," and Section No. 10 at Lachine, will be received until the arrival of the eastern and western mails, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January next, plans and specifications for which can be seen at the places above mentioned on and after Wednesday the 6th day of January next.

For other parts of the works, tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 21st day of March next, and for which plans and specifications can be seen at the respective places above mentioned, on and after Tuesday, the 7th day of March.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque, or other available security, for the sum of from one to three thousand dollars, according to the extent of work on the section, must accompany each Tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into contract for the works when called upon to do so, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of Tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose Tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract satisfactory security will be required on real estate or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stock to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the contract, of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the works.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out these conditions, as well as the due performance of works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1875.

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Designers and Engravers on Wood,

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NOTICE is hereby given that Stock Books will be open at the Head Office of the Company at the City of Ottawa, on and after the TWENTY-NINTH day of January instant, for the subscription of

FIVE THOUSAND SHARES,

of one hundred dollars each, being the amount of New Stock issued to complete the authorized Capital of One Million Dollars, and the said Stock Books will be open for six months from the date of opening, unless the said stock shall be sooner subscribed. Dated at Ottawa, this 18th day of January, A.D. 1876.

(By order,

JAMES BLACKBURN,

Secretary.

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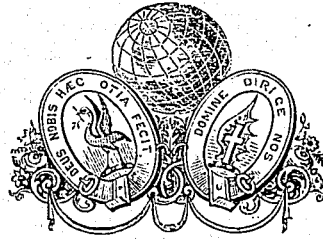
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