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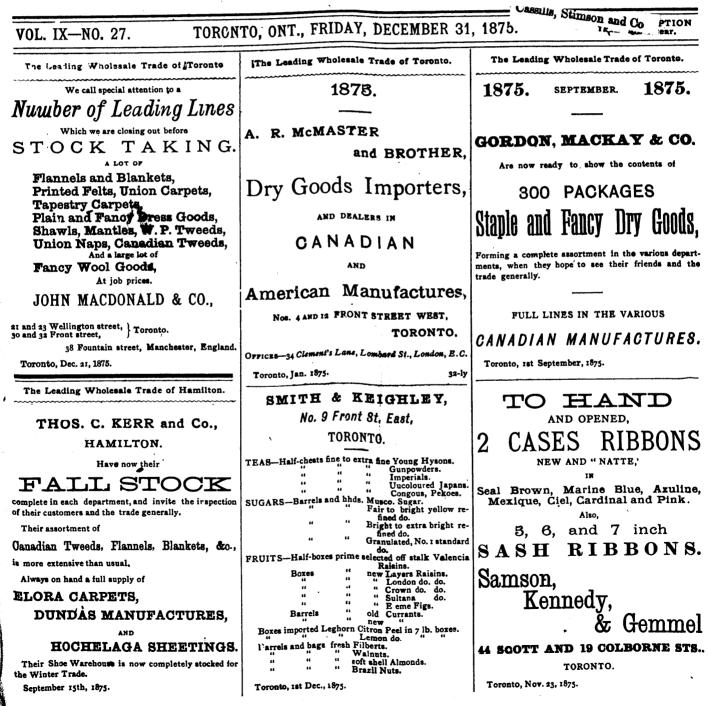
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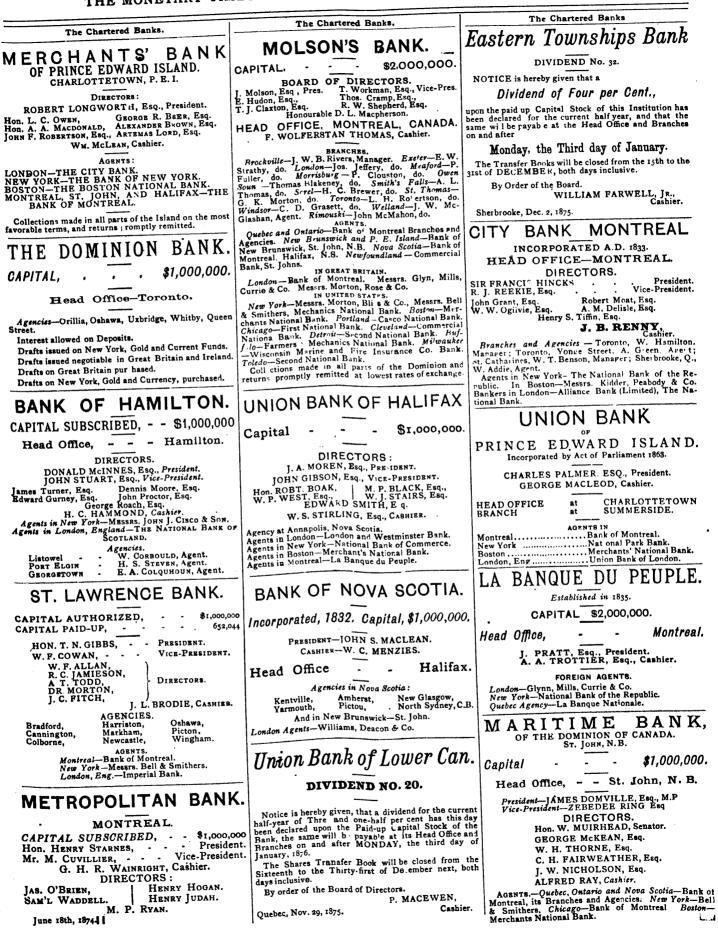


Smithers. The Bank receives money on deposit, and allows

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

Toronto, Nov. 4, 1875.

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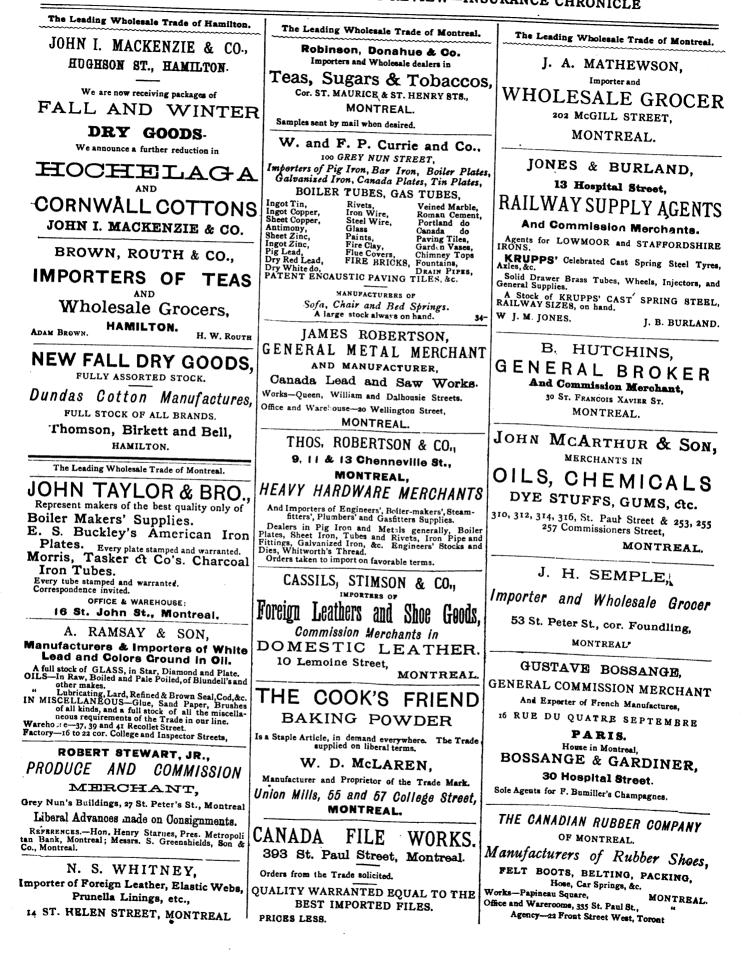
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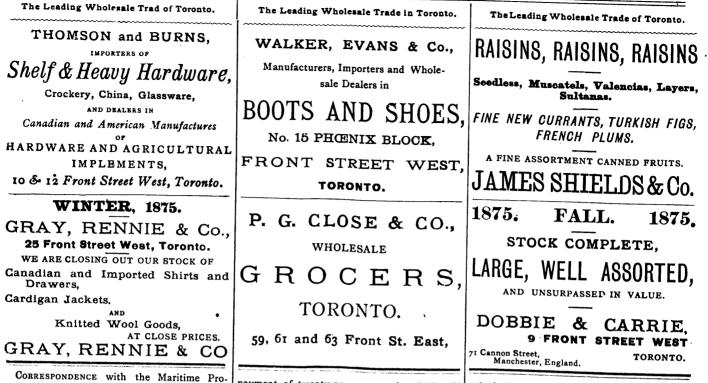
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CORRESPONDENCE with the Maritime Provinces beyond St. John now takes twenty-four hours longer in reaching its destination, and *vice versa*, owing to the withdrawal of the night trains for the winter.

THE Cunard line of ocean steamers, whose birthplace was in Halifax, where Mr. Samuel Cunard, the founder of the linç, resided, commenced in 1840 with a small fleet of side-wheel steamers. To-day forty-nine steamships comprise the fleet. The value of the continent fleet runs up to \$40,000,000.

A CONSIDERABLE number of 25 and 50 cent silver coins made of base metal are circulating in the country districts about St. John. Those counterfeit half sovereigns bearing the date of 1859 which were manufactured at Waverly gold mines are now nearly out of circulation.

A LOCAL paper states that Sherbrooke, the largest and most important town in the Eastern Townships, has been incorporated as a city. Surely, if this be true, we shall soon hear of Brantford, St. Catharines, and Belleville, the three most aspiring of our Ontario towns, and each of which have professed in turn to possess the largest population, applying for city incorporation as well.

MESSRS. W. BROUGH & SON, of Gananoque, we regret to learn, have had to call their creditors together and submit some proposals easing their obligations. It is not long since the firm took this name, but the senior partner has been twenty years or more in business as a merchant and miller in a large way, and was, heretofore, presumably in a good position. Unwise expansion of business of late years, and the present hard season, are probably the causes of this step.

THE estate E. D. Jewett & Co., of St. John, N.B., is to settle by consent of creditors by the payment of twenty per cent. cash, which will amount to \$340,000, and a further sum of ten per cent., or \$170,000, in notes spread over two years without interest, these notes to be made by £. D. Sutton, endorsed by H. E. Wetmore, Providence, R.I., and E. J. Dunn.

THE assignments since our last include: Bowmanville—Bowmanville Manufacturing Co., furniture. Collingwood—E. Parrott, tinsmith. Ottawa—George Bartlett, baker. Toronto—D. Mitchell McDonald, barrister. Guelph—Thos. McCaffrey, green grocer. Pt. Perry—A. E. McCaw, tinsmith. Montreal—J. H. Marceau, dry goods. Halifax—Alex. Grant, lumber merchant. St. Johns—Theophile Bertrand. Souris, P.E.I.—Caleb Cushing Carleton, general storekeeper.

THE new system of water supply for Truro, N. S. contracted for by the Waterous Co. of Brantford, is now completed and will be publicly tested in the spring in the presence of representatives from other towns. Water is brought from Salmon River and is now available for fire purposes. A reduction of the insurance rate is expected which will more than meet the interest on the debentures issued to construct the works. The town of Windsor is now moving in the same matter.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions in this city on Tuesday Frederick Rignault and Andrew Smith were tried on a charge of attempting to steal a quantity of silks from the store of Messrs. Lockhart & Haldane. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to eight years each in the Penitentiary.

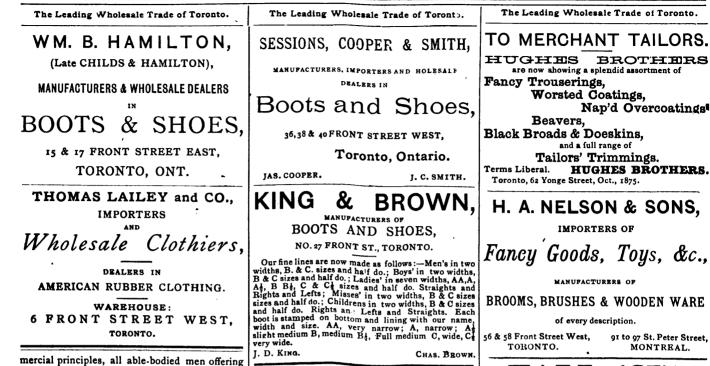
COALS are sold in Nova Scotia by measure instead of by weight, and the new Dominion Act, making the weighing of coals compulsory, is puzzling the dealers, who have difficulty in calculating the weight of a chaldron ot coal, while householders are puzzled to know the value of a ton.

It is estimated by Ottawa authorities that about one hunnred million feet of sawed lumber is being wintered, which is about the same quantity as was held over last year. Export of timber from Sweden and Norway has been forbidden by those Governments, which with a likely shortage in British markets, has somewhat increased the otherwise limited operations in our woods.

WE are gratified to observe, in the interest of Canadian productions, that a Quebec shipbuilder, Wm. Oliver, has obtained an order from Liverpool for three vessels of 1500 tons each to be built at once; and also that the St. Croix Mills, of Nova Scotia, have shipped by the last steamer from Halifax to Britain twenty tons of wrapping-paper of their own manufacture. Some five tons of leather board, made by a Montreal company, have also been sent to England, while shipments of leather of various kinds have been tolerably frequent throughout the fall.

In the Maritime Provinces they are asking the question why the stoves for the Intercolonial Railway are being brought from Philadelphia while the Dominion of Canada abounds with foundries, which can furnish equally good and cheap articles. At a time like the present the railway authorities should do all in their power to foster our home industries, and not contribute to the sustaining of those of a foreign country.

THERE is a large number of unemployed men about Halifax and the large poor asylum of that city was in danger of becoming overcrowded, when at the instance of one of the Commissioners who has a good idea of com-



for admission were introduced to a stone shed where they manufactured "macadam" to pay for their board. The applications soon fell off. It is a good idea to cut out work for the able bodied pauperism of our cities and make them contribute to the general good of the communin which they live.

A BOLD rogue named Brown, alias Wilson, was arrested on Christmas eve in Montreal, for forging letters of credit in favor of himself from British correspondents of R. R. Dobeil & Co., and Jno. Burstall & Co., of Quebec. He had not presented these letters in person, but wrote plausible letters from Montreal which had nearly induced one of the firms named to send him the money. One of them, however, took some precaution and made enquiries, which resulted in Mr. Brown-Wilson being arrested at the Montreal post office, whither he had gone to get an expected remittance. He has been tried in Quebec, and the Judge of Sessions condemned him to prison for a year on one charge; sentence upon the other is deferred.

THE Bowmanville Manufacturing Company has been placed in the hands of an official assignee. This firm went into business in 1866, when a stock company was formed to succeed the business of G. P. Walters & Co. Since its commencement it has worked along with varying success, and a cause of failure may be found in a too frequent change of management. During the past two years it gradually declined in the making of furniture, and about the first of last September a general extension was obtained at three, six, nine and twelve months. Some heavy losses were made throughout last year. The Ontario Bank is the principal creditor. The total liabilities are stated at \$120,000, and the assets are about the same figure. The business will now be wound up, and the shareholders, we understand, express their intention of bearing all the loss.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers Association, held in Toronto a few days ago, Mr. Warring Kennedy, the President, was presented with an address, also a handsome alabaster clock mounted in gold, with two urns of the same description accompanying it. The Association appears to be in a satisfactory condition.

ANOTHER illustration of the old adage, "Let the shoemaker stick to his last," is afforded by the case of Mr. D. Mitchell McDonald, who deserted the profession of barrister to seek the fortunes of a speculator. About the first of September, 1874, he purchased the Steamer America, and owing to the dullness of freights, and possibly some mismanagement, he succeeded in making a loss of nearly \$14,000 since that date. His affairs are now in the hands of an assignee. The estate shows liabilities of \$42,000, with assets claimed to be \$37,000.

In the cause of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company of Oshawa, whose suspension we noticed a few weeks ago, a meeting of the creditors is appointed for the 5th of January. The direct liabilities of the Company are \$440,911.-25; of this \$91,689.12 belong to the firm's open account, and \$348,922.13 take the shape of notes payable. The indirect liabilities, maturing before the day fixed for the first meeting of creditors, are \$31,102.54, and those maturing afterwards are \$24,784.39. As might be inferred from the extensive character of the business in which the Company engaged the list of creditors is very large. Among the most prominent we notice the Ontario Bank, \$163,345.29, supposed to be secured; Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, of Montreal, \$40,908.65; Whiteley, Fraser & Kelley, of Springfield, U.S., \$7,384.67; John and Henry Andrews & Co., of Sheffield, England, \$7,123.83; Cooper, Fairman & Co., of Montreal, \$13,118.11; and Dr. W. McGill, haps even more.

HUGHES BROTHERS. H. A. NELSON & SONS, Fancy Goods. Toys, &c., **BROOMS, BRUSHES & WOODEN WARE** 91 to 97 St. Peter Street. MONTREAL. FALL 1875. JOHN ROBERTSON, SON & CO., Offer complete stock in DRESS GOODS, WINCEYS, BLACK LUSTRES. STAPLES, Ready for the inspection of Buyers visiting this market JOHN ROBERTSON, SON & CO., 24 & 26 Wellington Street West,

of Oshawa, \$4 605.99. The interest due on the extension notes, given some two years ago, amounts to \$8,000, the C. P. Building Society holds a mortgage for \$14,000, and the accounts with agents are placed at \$5,000. One feature of the failure, which for a while must cause regret to many is that no less than \$28,439.41 are owing to workmen. The assets are said to be something over \$250,000. The stoppage of such an old and extensive business is felt to be a loss to the community, and we hope it will soon revive. Its operations were too general, and its management had in it a speculative tendency. Years ago the Company did a prosperous business, and there is reason to believe the present disastrous result might have been averted had the manufacturing of special lines been adopted sooner. Of late there was a strong effort made to do so, but before it was successful the crisis came. Other causes of failure may be assigned to the Company not treating its agents as liberally as other manufacturers, and to selling at unremunerative prices machinery and implements shipped to places where there was often little prospect of sale. As a considerable amount is due from farmers, collections will extend over a couple of years to come, or per-



THE GRAND TRUNK, MR. POTTER, AND MR. BRYDGES.

We have not always admired the way in which Mr. Brydges manipulated the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway when he had the control of it, and have had occasion from time to time to animadvert upon his conduct. But we think no impartial person can read the correspondence which has taken place between him and the Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, without being convinced that Mr. Brydges has right on his side.

The question, of course, is one in which the whole country is interested. Mr. Potter had written to the London Times in reference to the new railway enterprises for supplying the North Shore of the St. Lawrence with railway communication, blaming the Canadian people and Government for extravagant bonuses to competing lines, and throwing all the blame of the Grand Trunk failure upon the Canadian Government and management. The object was to strike at Canada through English channels, and force the Government to abandon the idea of assisting the North Shore and Ottawa lines. All the influence of the Grand Trunk was to be exerted to throw the utmost possible discredit on Canadian railway enterprises, and prevent a single pound of English money being invested in such enterprises in future. On the plea that these new lines would compete with the Grand Trunk,

special care was taken to show that it would be unjust and unreasonable to encourage them.

The line of argument, many thought, was not such as to raise the value of Grand Trunk stock in England; but Mr. Potter's letter looked like the act of a man whose affairs are as bad as they can be, and who therefore is perfectly indifferent as to consequences. When men are down, they would rather on the whole, see others down too. Mr. Potter endeavoured to show that all the Canadian railways had turned out badly, Great Western, Northern, Brockville & Ottawa, and even the recently constructed Narrow Guage lines from Toronto. Mr. Brydges takes up his points in detail, and shows the untrustworthy character of his allegations. The Grand Trunk had really cost only £14,770,000 in cash, and the whole of the enormous difference between this and £30,000,000 the present capital, had arisen from issues of stock at heavy discounts, and from interest added to capital. This statement would be incredible if it were not supported by official proof, and no one can possibly be better informed than Mr. Brydges. The real cost of the road has been £11,000 per mile, of which onefifth has been found by Canada, and the interest on which has been a part of her annual burdens for years.

This nominal sum of £30,000,000 has been thrown in the teeth of Canada again and again, as if simple-minded Englishmen had been deluded into subscribing so much by sharp Canadians; the truth being that £12,000,000 is all the money that Englishmen have found at all, while it has been proved beyond all question that the project was an English one from first to last. The prospectus was English, the contractors were English, the engineers were English, the controlling Board was an English one. and the management has always been English. The letter of Sir Francis Hincks, of which copious extracts have appeared in the press, has demonstrated this beyond all controversy. He was First Minister of the Crown at the time the project assumed practical shape, and no man living knows more about the early history of the undertaking than he. His letter shows conclusively that when the English contractors and projectors came upon the scene, the whole scheme underwent modification according to the magnificent ideas of railway construction and management current in England. We have said, and now repeat, that had the Grand Trunk been a Canadian enterprise pure and simple, its promoters raising the necessary capital with such aid

as the Government could have rendered them, and expending that capital in the careful and economical manner they would have been compelled to adopt, the line would have been built for very much less money than it cost in the hands of extravagant Englishmen, accustomed to lavish millions. It would have been better located, better built, better managed, and better maintained. These are not pleasant things to say, especially to those who have sunk large amounts of money unprofitably, and are angry at its loss. But let the blame be laid on the right shoulders. Mr. Potter is wrong in blaming Canada,—in fact, it answers no useful purpose now to be blaming anybody for the errors of twenty years ago. The money has been spent and cannot be recovered: the only thing remaining is economy and good management for the future. Both Canada and England have learned many useful lessons about railway projects of late years, but certainly nothing that has transpired would tend to discourage the step taken by the Quebec Government in assuming the construction of a line along the North Shores of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. This district has a large population, and is more in need of railway communication than any region of similar importance on this continent. It is absurd to say that this tract of country is served by the Grand Trunk, for that line touches it only at Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal. Throughout the greater part of the distance between Quebec and Montreal, the Grand Trunk lies far south of the St. Lawrence, and is entirely inaccessible to the inhabitants of the North Shore. Then the populous region lying between Montreal and Ottawa, and lying to the north of the river, is entirely destitute of railway facilities, with the exception of the short line between Carillon and Grenville. This line originally formed part of a comprehensive scheme for accomplising the same end as is now sought by the Quebec Government. The scheme embraced a line from Quebec to Montreal, from Montreal to Ottawa, from Ottawa to Pembroke, and from Brockville to Pembroke. The scheme was never carried fully out, owing to the failure of the original contractors and financial disturbances in Europe; but the link between Carillon and Grenville was completed, as well as the line from Brockville. Twenty years have passed, other circumstances have arisen, and now the scheme for giving railway facilities to the French population of the North Shore is likely to be carried out. And we may conclude that the opposition of Mr. Potter will have small influence in retarding it.

PROSECUTION OF BANK DIREC-TORS.

It has been stated that one of the stockholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank has resolved to put the provisions of the law in force against the directors of that sadly mismanaged institution. In some respects it may be thought a matter of regret that gentlemen who have occupied a high position in the community should be subject to such a prosecution. Some of them may have been little to blame; nothing more than negligence may be brought home to them. Indeed it is doubtful if the charge of knowingly and wilfully publishing false statements could be brought home to any party concerned except the Cashier. In his case there was doubtless wilful deception and publica-But as to the rest, even including the tion President, no more may be proved than that they were deceived and hoodwinked by their own trusted official.

The prosecution, however, will do much good if it brings home to directors of Banks and other financial corporations the responsibilities which attach to their position. Too little has been thought of this responsibility. The honour has been valued, and the power has been exercised, but that which is an unseparable accompaniment has not been as much as considered. The law gives great powers to directors, and it is only reasonable that shareholders should be able to call them to a strict account. This strict accountability is necessary to be kept in view if we would not have our banking system so badly administered as to do more harm than good. The modern system of joint-stock corporations is a very peculiar one. Men are placed on boards of direction simply on the ground of having stock to a certain amount, who have scarcely any acquaintance with the business they are called on to direct. They would hesitate long before complying with an invitation to take part in the management of a ship, or a mine, or a manufactory, but they seldom hesitate to accept a position which gives them managing powers in a joint-stock bank. Yet, the business of the latter is enormously more complicated and difficult to conduct than any of the others. The business done by a bank is more than fifty times as large as the largest of our manufacturing or commercial firms. The difficulty of management, the possibility of loss, the consequences of failure, both to shareholders and the general public, are all considerably greater, and it is well if those who accept the honourable position of director are made to understand that the same law which confers upon them the powers they exercise will hold them to an account for the manner in which their trust is performed.

Since the above was written there has been a meeting of the stockholders of the bank, a report of which will be found in another column. It will be noticed^{*} that there has been considerable progress made in the realization of assets and corresponding reduction of liabilities, but there is still the large sum of \$1,600,000 of debts to collect, and \$1,100,000 of securities to realize. Experience shows that the good debts are all realized on at first, and that the doubtful and bad drag on at slow length perhaps for years, losses being more and more developed as time progresses.

The offer of the directors to pay \$250,000, or rather 621 cents on the dollar thereon, is significant, and may serve to mitigate the anger of stockholders whose interests have been so terribly sacrificed by their mismanagement. A new board has been chosen, and liquidation will proceed under its auspices. But it is much to be feared that public confidence will not be easily regained.

THE CANADIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

ters and newspapers mailed in each Province during 1874 was as follows :

1,944,700	News- papers. 22,350,000 2,390,000 3,150,000 190,000 320,000 600,000
	and Cards. 31,944,700 2,318,000 3,800,000 204,250 266,950

39,358,500 29,000,000

Of the total number of Post Offices, 705, or about one-seventh of the whole, are Money Order Offices, and 266 have Savings' Bank departments. The former issued Money Orders to the large amount of \$6,815,329, and the total amount in the Savings' Banks on the 30th June, 1874, was \$3,204,965. As the sum of \$2,340,284 was deposited during the year, it follows that about two-thirds of these deposits are paid in and withdrawn during each twelve months.

No less than 1,562,000 letters were registered, and of those said to contain money, there were lost 215 registered, and 198 unregistered. This is a larger proportion than usual, which is partly accounted for by the fact that over 100 were stolen by a clerk in Toronto Post Office during August of that year. He made his escape to the United States, but ultimately confessed, and made good the money. We have heard of many cases of hardship at different times, arising from persons having lost money sent in registered letters, and although it often occurs that the amount is refunded, yet many persons losing money have obtained no redress. It might be well for the Postmaster-General to consider whether he should not charge more for registration, and then make good all losses proven to have taken place. The number of dead letters received during the year was 508,160, and of these 3,557 were registered. The advertising of uncalled-for letters is abolished, but the department now returns all dead letters to the senders.

During the year the weekly Packet Service from Quebec and Portland conveyed from Canada to Great Britain, 913,260 letters, 78,013 newspapers, 21,003 books, and 916 samples and patterns. From England the letters and newspapers were about the same, but we received 41,441 books, and 28,385 patterns. These vessels carried also about one-fourth of these quantities of mail matter from the United States. The fortnightly Packet Service from Halifax carried 258,153 letters, and 250,175 newscoming.

The Postal Convention with the United

When most of the departmental reports for 1874 were promptly laid before the Dominion Parliament last February, it is curious to find the Post Office report delayed until the present time. We have heard it said that the report of this department was once delayed about a year waiting for the officer whose duty it is to write the introductory remarks, and on this occasion, although commendable despatch was shown by the other departments, this report appears only eighteen months after the date of the returns. We can imagine no satisfactory reasons for such delay, and trust it will be more promptly completed hereafter.

Although so late in appearing, the report contains many important facts of public interest, some of which we shall summarize for the information of our readers. The total revenue of the Post Office department for 1874 was \$1,476,207, and the expenditure \$1,695,480, showing a deficiency of a little over \$219,000. The extension of the business of the department has been very large since Confederation. Between January 1870 and 1875, the number of offices increased from 3,756 to 4,706, or 251 per cent.; the number of miles of post route, during the same period, increased from 29,430 to 38,087, or 291 per cent. The letters and cards sent through the mails increased 60 per cent., and the revenue 46 papers, counting all their trips going and per cent. The actual number of letters and cards sent through the mails advanced from 24,500,000 to the large number of States is working most satisfactorily. In 39,358,500. The estimated number of let- 1874, the correspondence between the two countries largely increased, and the revenue was as follows : Collected in Canada, \$236,-932; collected in the United States, \$241,-584. This leaves less than \$5,000 as the difference between the revenue collected in seem to have been speedily forgotten. each country.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

After a short truce, the war between the great railways leading from Chicago to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore has broken out afresh. It appears that for some time past the Grand Trunk has been doing a very large through traffic from Chicago and other Western cities of the United States to points East-so large, in fact, that, in conjunction with fair rates, better days appeared to be dawning for that hitherto unproductive enterprise. Its rates from Chicago to Boston were cheaper than those of the New York roads from Chicago to New York city, and the latter urged the Grand Trunk to raise its rates of freight to Boston, so as to equal theirs to New York. The Grand Trunk interposed objections, when the latter declared they would reduce their rates unless the Grand Trunk raised theirs to Boston by a certain day. The latter refused to comply, when the Erie road promptly reduced its rates to New York to about one-fourth below those of the Grand Trunk to Boston, and the New York Central and also the Pennsylvania roads doing Western business, have followed suit.

Now a telegram to the daily press announces that a meeting of the representatives of the Grand Trunk, Vermont Central, Boston & Albany, and New York Central railways, was held in New York yesterday. It was resolved to increase the rates to the old basis of seventy-five cents per hundred to Chicago. A meeting of all the trunk lines, from east to west, will shortly be held to ratify this arrangement.

The business community both in the United States and Canada may be said to be interested in the success of these great lines of railway, and anything like a continued railroad war simply means ruin to many of those immediately concerned, and this would react on the public generally.

THE BAIE VERTE CANAL.

The long struggle over the Baie Verte Canal is likely to culminate during the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament. The late Government of Canada had promised to construct the canal, and the present one has also made promises on Maritime Provinces, adjoining the Bay of Fundy, have been struggling for a quarter of a century to get the work begun, the promises of Governments regarding it

During the last Session at Ottawa, a warm discussion took place over a vote in the Estimates for the construction of the canal, and the Government had to promise to make further investigation into the practicability and utility of the work before proceeding with it. In consequence of this a new Commission was appointed shortly after Parliament rose, composed of the Hon. Wm. P. Howland, C.B., the Hon. John Young, Montreal, and a gentleman of the Lower Provinces. Their report has not yet appeared. In the meantime, Prof. Hind has come forward with a new proposition, which is, in substance, to make a navigable open gut across the isthmus, instead of the canal. This is said to be quite practicable by following the old bed of the Maccan river, which it is proposed should be cleaned out to sufficient depth to pass vessels from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy. Only skilled engineers can authoritatively pronounce on a question of this kind, but we certainly think Prof. Hind's proposition deserving of consideration.

The report of the Commission, and also the action which the Government may take on this question, will be awaited with in-No public work undertaken in terest. Canada ever had more reports made by engineers and commissions upon it, than this canal, and certainly there can now be no lack of information upon which to reach the proper conclusions. The fact that there has been so much delay in the prosecution of this work, as well as the great difference of opinion existing, even in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, regarding it, seems to cast doubts on its importance; but it also has many warm friends, and the spirit of impartiality inclines us to wait for the report of the present Commission before finally pronouncing upon it.

THE STAMPING OF BILLS AND NOTES .--A new feature of the Act relating to the stamping of bills and notes has lately been displayed in a case tried before Judge Duggan. It seems that in this case, which was the ordinary one on a note, a plea that the note had not been properly stamped by the maker, or doubly stamped by the holder, was fyled. On it appearing questionable in evidence whether the stamps put on the note by the maker had been properly cancelled, or not, the plaintiff applied to the Judge for leave to doubly stamp it. This application was resisted by the defendants on the ground that the subject; but although the people of the under the authority of a case lately decided by

the Court of Queen's Bench, the proper time to doubly stamp a note sued on, and to which a plea of want of stamps had been fyled, was when the plea was made, the plea being notice to the plaintiff of the want of stamps. If this turns out to be the true interpretation of the decision lately arrived at by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Waterous v. Montgomery (the case referred to), and that decision is upheld, endless trouble and unnecessary expense will be imposed on the holders of all bills and notes who have to enforce payment by suit, for a plea of want of stamps will necessitate either the immediate double stamping of the bill or note, or a thorough and immediate enquiry on the pleading of the plea, and before the trial, as to the truth of the plea. As this defence is frequently pleaded with the sole object of gaining time, it will be seen that the plaintiff will be always in this dilemma; he must either rely on the defence being one for time, and run the risk of being excluded from doubly stamping the note at the trial, should it turn out that the defence is a real one, or he must immediately incur the useless expense of double stamping the note, or of instituting an enquiry to ascertain that the note was properly stamped when made. We are glad to say that in this case Judge Duggan, being unwilling to hold that the decision referred to went as far as contended for by the defendants, allowed the note to be doubly stamped. We hope it may turn out that special circumstances caused the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Waterous v. Montgomery, if not, this is one more illustration of the absurdity of the Stamp Act at present in force.

-Now that our business houses are about closing their books for the year, and are ascertaining the condition of their business by means of their profit and loss accounts and stock books, it seems a fitting time to urge honest dealing with the matter. Very many business men of good reputation, have a habit of allowing worthless balances to-accumulate on their books when these should be rigidly excluded from their balance sheets and consigned to oblivion through profit and loss account. There is nothing so deceptive as a mass of bad and doubtful debts allowed to remain on a ledger after estates are completely exhausted and after debtors have left the country. So long as the figures stand on the books a value is attached to them, and the only honest way of dealing with them is to write off everything bad and cut down to a half figure everything that is at all doubtful.

-Our readers will remember the failure of the Westmoreland Bank, of New Brunswick, several years ago, which was a very disastrous affair, and caused much suffering about Moncton. So far thirty cents on the dollar have been repaid the shareholders, and it is announced that a final dividend of from 35 to 40 cents will be paid, and the books will then be closed.

-We have received from Mr. J. B. Cherriman, Superintendent of Insurance, a copy of the forms of the annual statements required from Canadian and foreign companies licensed to transact a fire or marine business in this country. A separate form of return adapted to the circumstances of the case has been forwarded to the foreign and Canadian' companies respectively. Without having made a careful inspection of these forms we observe that they are skillfully prepared, and are calculated to call forth all the information required by law from the companies. We trust that these returns will not be permitted to be fyled in any case without being sworn to as happened under the · previous Act and loose administraion.

—In the article on the National Banks of the United States, in our last issue, a mistake occurred which should be corrected. Speaking of certain regulations of the National Banking Act, we mentioned the requirement of the amount of one-name paper in the official statement of their accounts. This was, unfortunately, printed high-name paper. The requirement is worthy of remark, for it is probable that by one-name paper or on paper with only a nominal endorser, most of our banking losses have been sustained.

-A great effort is being made by a number of the shareholders of the Bank of Acadia to effect a compromise with the creditors of that defunct institution, and an offer of 25 cents cash has been made, and is now pending. The matter would have been brought to this stage long ago but for the holding back of one or two of the directors, who, though able to assist in the settlement yet refused to do so. The saddest feature of the matter has been the wholesale fraudulent transfers of real and personal property to escape the enforcement of the liability on account of the debts of this Bank.

-At a meeting of the directors of the Montreal Telegraph Company held in Montreal yesterday, an order from Judge Mondelet in favor of one Robert Kane, who has taken proceedings against the Company, was served upon them, restraining them from paying a half-yearly dividend of five per cent. until judgment had been rendered. The meeting held that the proceedings would be dismissed, that they had made profits on their capital to warrant the declaration of dividend, that four and one-half per cent. of it would be paid on the 13th of January, and that the remaining one-half per cent. would be paid to the shareholders when the action was dismissed. The \$75,000 stock, which is yet required to complete the capital of two million dollars, will be allotted to the shareholders at par.

-We are informed that an Act is in preparation relating to the life insurance companies doing business in the Dominion. There is abundant room for amendment in the existing law.

-The Western Counties Railway in Nova Scotia, connecting the great ship owning port of Yarmouth with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway at Annapolis town, is rapidly approaching completion. The work is being carried on nearly all along the line, and all but 23 miles is graded and bridged.

-At a meeting held in New York yesterday, Commodore Vanderbilt was elected President of the Canada Southern Railway.

GRAIN CARGOES.

We have frequently considered the conditions upon which the carriage of grain has been based, and of the unbusiness like manner in which vessels are cleared and sail before any proper means are taken to ascertain the amount of the cargo as a guide either for its sale or for the adjustment of the amount of freight thereon.

When the merchant guarantees the out-turn, as is frequently the case, he, of course, to a certain extent, speculates upon the discharge, agreeing with the amount which Bills of Lading represent as that shipped, and must undertake a responsibility in which no gain can be realized, whilst a loss of a greater or less amount is almost certain.

This condition is so well known, that a margin of at least 1 per cent., and sometimes twice that amount, is considered as a usual allowance; and if such an understanding carried with it no more than a convenient arrangemet between buyer and seller, no fault could be urged against the practice, however loose.

It will, however, be seen that other interests intervene, and cause so inaccurate a practice to become, not only a fruitful cause of dispute, but often create a commercial scandal. In the first place, in many trades, the want of a proper knowledge of the amount really shipped leads to the practice of over-insurance; so much so that it is well known that these cargoes are, upon several voyages, systematically insured for a larger amount than their real value; and as the condition of the cargo alters during anything like a long voyage, the out-turn is no test of the original shipment, although it is often used for a claim for short interest after the risk has been run. This is, no doubt, so far as insurance is concerned, a petty swindle, but it is upon such trifles that underwriters exist, and against which they should jealously guard themselves.

If this is, however, the first evil of the present practice, and the one that refers to the interests to which this journal is especially alive, it is not by any means the most important; such faulty methods affect, in fact, the most important conditions of the contract of affreightment and of the Bills of Lading, and seriously impair the value of both those documents.

Thus the charter is negotiated upon terms which require the conversion of measure into weight, or vice versa, and a rate of exchange from the one to the other founded upon a purely hypothetical equivalent, and therefore requires that the basis of calculation should at least be exact. To arrive at some idea of this initial condition, it is usual to make the terms of the Bill of Lading follow those of the charter, leaving only the amount of the shipment dependent upon the latter document.

It is, however, upon the last document that the amount of the value of shipment is ascertained, and upon which insurance is effected, whilst it is of no value as against the shipowner, as it is confessedly signed without any attempt on the part of the captain or officers of the vessel to check the statements of amount, weight, or value stated therein : so that a Bill

of Lading becomes no more than a memorandum, binding to some extent upon the shipper, as he or his agents prepare the document, but useless as regards the signatory, the captain or the agent, further than as a document of title to the goods or produce they choose to deliver, but neither as to their amount nor their condition.

Can anything be more unsatisfactory than such a state of affairs? Does it not amount to this, that ship-masters no longer care to tally their cargoes on board, and sign (which clauses entirely nullifying the professed contents), any document put before them, leaving to the merchant a tedious and expensive process to verify the fact which it is their only and especial duty to acertain, namely, the amount and character of the cargo they have engaged to carry?

Surely the merchant has a sufficient risk when he takes that of the market, without having to bear that of short, insufficient, or damaged deliveries, of course excepting those arising from unavoidable causes.—Insurance Review.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.) PETROLIA, Dec. 28, 1875.

Oil matters here are very dull, nothing scarcely doing. The London Oil Refiners Association is evidently in a very unsatisfactory condition. Desperate efforts are being made to patch up the organization, and if possible make it hold out a few months longer. The new refinery recently constructed has had much to do with bringing the association into its present condition. Should it not survive longer than the present year, and now that seems almost impossible, none but those interested in the "ring" will feel any pangs of regret. Like all other monopolies this is doomed, and the best the operators can do is to quietly succumb; then there will probably be a reduction of twenty to twenty-five per cent. from current prices. This would not produce any serious loss as dealers have not held large stocks, not having much confidence in the present inflated prices.

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS .- The Court of Appeal recently decided a very important point with regard to the position of the solicitor who acts for a liquidator of a company in course of winding-up. Their decision was to the effect that in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the solicitor of an official liquidator, and, indeed, of a liquidator under a voluntary liquidation, has no right or claim against the liquidator personally for his costs of the wind-ing-up, but can only recover them out of the assets of the company, and that, if the assets are deficient, he must bear the loss. The reason given for this decision was that the position of a liquidator differs from the position of a trustee in bankruptcy, inasmuch as the assets of the company never vest in him, and that consequently, in the absence of any express agreement, it may be fairly assumed that the solicitor trusts only to the company's assets for the payment of his costs. Some recent decisions which we have noticed in these columns have been with regard to the position of the official liquidator himself when he is ordered to pay costs; but this decision directly affects the position of the solicitor whom he employs .- Review.

MIDLAND RRILWAY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic receipts for week, from 14th to 21st Dec., 1875, in comparison with same period last year. Passengers, \$1,156.24; Freight, \$1,543.98; Mails and Express, \$240.08; Total, \$2,940.30. Same week last year, \$2,889.16; Increase, \$51,14. Total traffic to date, \$279,776.16; Year previous \$298,670.48; Decrease, \$18,894.32.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

Banks, &c.	Lowest point touched during the week.	Highest point touched during the week.	Total transactions dur- ing the week.	Pri	sing ices, . 29th				
	91	Ξų	E. H	Ä	Ň				
Bank Montreal Ontario City People's Bk. of Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants' xd East'rn T'nships Quebec Nationale Union Royal Commerce xd	181 106 93 1041 1811 24 93 [‡] 93 [‡]	1813 100 104 ² 182 27 ¹ / ₂ 94 ¹ / ₂ 94 ¹ / ₂ 119 ¹ / ₂	139 6 7 80 153 125 220 66	180 ³ 105 91 ³ 104 ¹ 181 ¹ 93 ¹ 93 ¹ 93 ¹ 119					
Metropolitan Hamilton	•••••	••••	••••	бі 	70				
Exchange xd Mont. T'legraph Gold Stg. Ex., 60 days	159 12 § 109	 161 <u>1</u> 13 109 1 8		881 1591 	92 <u>1</u> 161 13 109 <u>8</u>				

FIRE RECORD.—Newcastle, N.S., Dec. 27.— James Mitchell's house, occupied by William Russell, was burned. Insurance \$800. Toronto, Dec. 28.—The Bank Hotel was

damaged to the extent of \$250, which is covered by policy in the Beaver Mutual. Waterioo, Dec. 28.—Messrs. George Randall

& Co.'s distillery was burned.

Montreal, Dec. 25 .- The barrack on St. Helen's Island was destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000. No insurance.

Markham, Dec. 27.—The barns of Thomas Robson, with farming implements and live stock, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$6,000. Uninsured.

ninsured. New Carlisle, Dec. 25.—A large house belong. ing to R. H. Kempffer, and occupied by Hamilton, was burnt last night.

Lancaster, Dec. 25.-The barns of Daniel MacPherson and Riviere Boisen, with contents, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$2,000. No insurance.

Montreal, Dec. 25 .- Mr. Devine's carpenter shop was destroyed by fire.

London, Dec. 28 .--- Ira Beasley's house was burned.

Peterboro, Dec. 23.—The Church of England sheds and the stable of F. Hall were damaged by fire. Loss \$200. No insurance.

Montreal, Dec. 23.-The tinsmith shop of W. James & Son was burned. Loss \$4,000. Insured in Royal Canadian and Citizens to extent of loss.

NOMINAL AND PAID-UP CAPITALS .--- Vice-Chancellor Malins on a small winding-up case coming before him-re the Sanitary milk Company, Limited—in which there was a gross discrepancy between the nominal amount of the capital, and the amount issued and paid upon, has made some appropriate remarks on the absurdity of such a discrepancy being permitted. The case appears to have been rather a flagrant one. the nominal capital, according to the one. the nominal capital, accounting report, being 200,000l in 1l shares, and only the charge having been taken up. The Vice-Chancellor after expressing his disapproval of such a company commencing business, said he would much like to see an Act of Parliament introduced to throw all the debts of a Company on the directors of it who began their business

before at least one half of the capital was paidup. Without going so far as this we should at least think it expedient for an enactment to be made, either prohibiting directors from making an allotment, unless a certain proportion of the shares advertised had been subscribed, or prohibiting them from inscribing in the register or elsewhere a larger nominal capital than an amount not exceeding, except to a small and well-defined extent, the amount issued and paid upon. Liberty could of course be reserved to a company to make a new issue and increase its capital, which would accordingly be increased if the issue were successful. In this way, joint stock companies would retain all proper facilities which they now have for dealing with their capital, while a good deal of mischief which is caused by the use of large nominal amounts in prospectuses and advertisements while there is no corresponding reality, would be prevented. Economist .-

DESTRUCTION OF CAPITAL BY FAILURES.

In connection with the growth of capital, it is an interesting problem, which has long tasked the ingenuity of economists, how much of the wealth of modern commercial nations is annually destroyed by mercantile failures. Subordin-ate to this question there is another of more practical importance, namely, what proportion of the failures every year arise from defects of the financial system and from causes for which the insolvents are not to blame ? In Belgium, a statistical report has just been published which attempts to give a partial answer to this question. By what means the data were ob-tained, we are not informed; but the result of the investigation is said to demonstrate the fact that two-thirds of the failures in Belgium last year were traceable to causes beyond the control of the insolvent firms and individuals. The report extends over no more than a single year, and the statistics are, therefore, of less value than if they were the result of several years of observation. Moreover, the disturbed state of business in Europe since the Franco-German war, and the financial excitement due to the transfer to Germany of such vast masses of capital, have developed a spirit of wild speculation which must have added greatly to the risk of mercantile transactions and industrial enterprise. Still the Belgian report has attracted much attention, and it will lead, we trust, to an effort on the part of other countries to collect more complete and trustworthy statistics in reference to the number of failures which annually take place, the aggregate liabilities involved, the dividends paid to creditors, the causes of insolvency, and the methods by which legislation may interpose to reduce the frequency of such failures as arise from causes over which insolvents themselves have no control. If the German and English economists who waste so much learning and ingenuity in the discussion of the labor question would turn their attention to the more useful and more practical questions here suggested, they would confer a greater service upon the community, and would give more aid towards solving the labor question itself; for every insolvency of an industrial firm throws laborers out of work. If, then, we can prevent the former class of evils, we avert the latter. If we can sustain the employers of labor, and keep them from being ruined by preventable faliures, we shall confer a benefit on the workmen whom they employ.

Among the questions suggested above for investigation and discussion is the amount of the average dividend which is yielded by the insolvent firms in various countries. Some time ago we made various inquiries on this subject, but we found very few reliable statements accessible to the public. The general impression, however, seems to be that on the

average in this country the estate of bankrupt firms would produce, if faithfully admisistered, about twenty-five to thirty per cent. This is perhaps too large an estimate, but, in the absence of more trustworthy figures, it has been made the basis of an ingenious proposition, to extend the principle of insurance to bad debts. The calculation has been made that a small insurance premium of about half per cent., or less, of the whole transactions of the country would raise a fund sufficient to insure the subscribers against all losses by the insolvency of their customers. The idea is certainly an original one. If it could be carried out it would be of much service to the mercantile and industrial growth of the country. But there are obvious difficulties in the way. Such an organization could not be carried on without some means of publicity which would present adequate checks upon dishonesty and fraud. Its success would demand a high state of moral integrity in the community, and it would tend to cultivate such integrity by re-warding and prospering it. The difficulties, great as they are, may not seem insurmountable hereafter. The progress of society may gradually help to realize this scheme, or something better of a similar kind. Greater obstacles have been surmounted in other departments of human effort and social progress. Such at least is the opinion of the advocates of this new project. What is certain is that if the system of insurance against the losses by industrial failures were made familiar to the public mind, a powerful impulse would be given to all those investigations which have a tendency to throw light on the causes of such failures, and on the means of preventing that portion of those evils which is preventable. It is said that the establishment of life insurance companies has had much to do with those hygienic improvements by which modern nations have checked the ravages of epidemic and other diseases formerly so mortal, and have lengthened the average life of mankind. It will certainly be a great boon to human progress if in the sphere of industry an analog-ous benefit can be secured, and if an impulse can thus be given to the moral forces by which society protects itself from the destruction of capital which annually takes place here and in Europe from mercantile failures. It has been sugested that our Bureau of Statistics at Washington might do good service by compiling ac-curate, full statistics on the subject of failures at home and abroad, and digesting them in such a form as to be of service not only to the mercantile and banking community, but to econom-ists and legislators here and in Europe.

In view of of the recent heavy failures in Great Britain, it will be instructive to compare the insolvencies of England with those of other nations. Soon, it is hoped, the reports will be published in a form admitting of this comparison. From a paper by Mr. J. W. Bovill read before the London Statistical Society, we take the following facts, which will serve to give our readers some definite information as to this important subject.

"The proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy possess paramount general interest, as a direct index of the prosperous or adverse circumstances of the community; but they also possess a peculiar interest, which attaches to a tribunal constituted, not for the determination of rights between litigating parties (though these are dealt with when they accidentally arise), but primarily and almost exclusively for the collection of the assets of bankrupts, and division of them among their creditors; and it is an interesting and important question, how far these objects are attained.

"The number of adjudications for the year 1865 were-

On petition of a creditor..... 769 the debtor..... 5,937

By registrars at the prisons..... 1,091

On petitions in forma pauperis... 500 " judgement-debtor summons... 8

8,305

" The total number shows an increase of 981 or 13'3 per cent., as compared with the total for 1864, but is less by 165 than the number in 1863; the increase in 1865 above the number in the preceding year.extends to each form of procedure, except judgement-debtors summonses. In the number of adjudications on petition of a creditor, it amounts to 174, or 29'2 per cent ; on petition of the debtor, to 677, or 12.8 per cent.; in the number by registrars at prisons, to 187, or 20 6 per cent.; in the number on petitions in forma pauperis, to 44, or 96 per cent. In 1864 there were nine adjudications on judgementdebtors summonses. It extends also to each of the courts, amounting for the London court to 742, or 32'I per cent.; for the county district court, to 155, or 10 per cent. ; and for the county courts, to 184, or 54 per cent. "One cannot but be struck at the large pro-

portion, 5,975, or nearly two-thirds of the whole of those adjudications, being at the instance of the debtors themselves, a circumstance tending strongly to the conclusion, which appears to be borne out by the other returns in relation to the subject, that far too easy an opportunity of escape from obligations is afforded by fraudulent and collusive resort to the court of bankruptcy. "The number of adjudications in 1865 in

which-The debts of bankrupts exceeded £300

was.... 3,733 Where they did not exceed £300..... 4,572 the former being 44.9 per cent., the latter 55.1 per cent. of the whole. "The total amount of debts due from the es-

tates of the bankrupts does not appear in the return. This would have been an item of interest for comparison with the following table of the total amount of the gross produce realized from the estates of bankrupts in the year 1865 :-

Amount realized by creditors' assignees $f_{524,487}$ official 332,468

Total.....£856,955 And with the number of cases in which a dividend was made, and in which there was no dividend, which are as follows :-

Number of cases in which a dividend was made..... 1,639

In which there was no dividend..... 5,727 "The cases in which there was no dividend being 72 per cent., or nearly two-thirds of the whole. And with the following table, showing the rates in the pound at which dividends were made, and of the proportion per cent. of the number at each rate to the whole : -

Cases in which the dividend was Number Rate p. ct.

** *	~			to whole.
Under 28	. 6d. j ir	the pound	861	52.5
28. 6d. a	nd und	er 58	∗38 1	23.3
5s. –d.	**		200	12.2
78. 6d.	**	105	85	5.2
108. –d.	"	158	62	3.8
158. –d.	**	20s	15	0.0
205		• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	35	2.1
Showing	that i	n T 442 C2680	07 04	arty nina

nearly ninetenths of the whole, the dividends were under 78. 6d. in the pound. "The number of discharges granted, sus-

pended, or refused; as under :-

Granted	6,076
Suspended	403
Refused	107

"The totals are, respectively, to the number of adjudications made during the year, in the proportions of 73'2, 4'8, and 1'3 per cent., 20'7 per cent. of the number of adjudications remaining. In the preceding year the discharges grant-ed, suspended, and refused, were respectively in the proportions of 73'8, 5'3, and o'r per cent. Colonization Railway has interfered with the

to the total unmber of adjudications; in 1862, 62.6, 5.41, and 1.16-a further instance of the facility of escape from liability afforded by the Court of Bankruptcy.'

It is not surprising that dissatisfaction exists in the mercantile community at such results as these. It may well be expected that under such circumstances resort should be had to other modes of winding-up insolvent estates. In the year 1865, as Mr. Bovil states, "the total number of trust deeds was 5,204, being an increase of 1,600, or 44 per cent., on the number of the pre-I,000, or 44 per cents, on the number of the pre-ceding year. Of these, 2,733 were deeds of as-signment, 2,344 deeds of composition, and 127 deeds of inspectorship." The discouraging ex-perience of the English mercantile community in dealing with insolvency by the present system is very suggestive. It should stimulate the work of prevention, if indeed such a work is possible of accomplishment.-Bankers Magazine.

Meetings.

IACQUES CARTIER BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank was held in Montreal, on Monday, the 27th instant.

On motion, the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Presi-dent, took the chair, and Mr. E. L. de Bellefeuille was requested to act as Secretary.

The President said he would commence the proceedings by reading the Directors' Report, which is as follows :-

REPORT.

In conformity with the desire of the shareholders assembled on the 31st August and 1st September last, after having elected the Hon. J. L. Beaudry President of the bank, your Directors opened the doors of the bank on the 11th September last. The state of affairs did not admit, properly speaking, of carrying on the banking business. So your Directors specially endeavored to facilitate the collection and secure the payment of sums due the bank. If the crisis through which we are passing be taken into account, the result; we think, will appear satisfactory. In comparing the present statement of the bank with that prepared by Mr. Barbeau 24th July last, and presented by him to the shareholders at the meeting of 10th August last, it will be seen that the circulation was then \$225,250.00, whilst it is to-day but \$32,504.00, being a diminution of \$192,746.00. There was then due to local banks \$1,527,518.47, whilst today there is due but \$613,508.04, being a diminution of \$914,010.43. There was then due to the public \$773,678.08, whilst now there is due but \$532,809.95, being a decrease of \$240,868.13. In a word, according to Mr. Barbeau's state ment, the liabilities of the bank were on the 24th July last \$5,448,247.05, while now they are but \$4,027,207.99, being a decrease of \$1,421,039.06. On the other hand the assets of the bank have been strengthened, either by new endorsers on renewal notes or by hypothecary and other guarantees furnished by the debtors. The cash on hand 24th July was \$199,094.88, and is now \$211,560.65, an increase of \$12,465.77. The debts secured by mortgage and collateral securities have been increased from \$913,-890.40 to \$1,402,559.25, or \$488,668.85 increase, whilst overdrawn accounts have been reduced from \$702,546.58 to \$520,588.64, or an increase of \$181,957.94. These facts are of a nature to encourage the shareholders, and to give hope that the loss will be much less than was at first feared. The amount of the million preferential stock subscribed to date is \$125,700,000. The uncertainty which prevailed so long with respect to the payment of the amount due by the contractors of the Northern

subscription of this stock. But now, the local Government having undertaken the construction of this road, and having assumed the debts of the Company, will pay the debt of the con-tractors, which has become that of the Com-pany by virtue of the transfer made to the Bank by Messrs. McDonald & Co., in June last. Under these circumstances your Directors hope that the result obtained up to the present time will be found satisfactory to the shareholders. The whole respectfully submitted.

The Chairman having read the report in French, and repeated the substance of it in English, remarked that the Directors had been doing all in their power to improve the position of the Bank by getting in the outstanding debts and obtaining additional security for such as could not be immediately collected. He thought by the time of their next annual meeting that the Directors would be in a position to make a much more favourable report. He would in the next place lay before them a state-ment of the affairs of the Bank as on 24th of December, which was as follows :

Statement, Jacques Cartier Bank, 24th December, 1875 :--

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	1,898,270 00
Orculation	32,504 00
Due to local banks	613,508 04
" Foreign do	24,082 69
" Provincial Government	797,396 10
" Federal do	11,544 70
" Public	532,809 95
Unpaid Dividends	4,780 10
" on property	10,500 00
Discounts and commissions	84,437 43
Sundries	17,368 98
-	

\$4,027,207 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank of Montreal	
" in hand	2,287 49
Due by local Banks	3,709 02
" Foreign do	10,318 27
Property Place d'Armes	113,019 51
" Giraldi	2,522 86
Open Accounts	126,526 62
Debts secured by mortgages and	
other collateral securities	1,402,579 25
Overdrawn Accounts	520,588 64
Notes discounted current	1,094,217 52
Protested	422,415 59
Moveable	5,500 00
Sundries	114,270 06

\$4,027,207 99

LIABILITIE	s.
Due to local banks	101.000
" to foreign do	
-	\$121,000
" to public, deposits	530,000
" to Governments	309,000
	1,460,000
Balance	1,250,000
	\$2,710,000
ASSETS.	•
Cash in hand	\$ 215,000
Due to foreign banks	5,000
Open accounts	
valued at.	90,000
Overdrawn	520,588
valued at.	320,000
Securities	1,402,559
Notes under protest	I,100,000
valued at.	422,515
Old capital	220,000 102,000
valued at.	
Place d'Armes property	85,000
r mee a mines highered	112,000

Notes coming due..... 1,094,217 on demand..... 39,000

1,133,217 Less Savings Bank.249,000 " Merchants Bank. 261,000 510,000

> 623,000 valued at.

Balance.

The bank is worth, after paying all it owes, \$1,250,000, equal to 621c per cent,; and to obtain this figure of \$1,250,000, we have made a reduction on several accounts from the assets of the Bank to the amount of \$817,000, to meet the bad debts, if any there are.

Capital of	the Bank\$2,000,000	00
Directors'	shares 366,700	00

Balance of shares belonging

to Shareholders......\$1,683,300 00 The Directors offer the Shareholders a sum of \$250,000 oo @ $62\frac{1}{2}$ c—\$156,250, equal to $9\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. on the balance of shares belonging to the shareholders.

Value of	of shares	• • • • •	• • • • • •	····.621
Oner of	Directors	•••••	• • • • • •	····· 9½
	_			72

The Report was adopted.

The Chairman said Mr. Cassidy requested him to explain that the offer of the Directors of \$250,000 of their stock has been made without admitting any responsibility arising from their acts, and was on condition that they should be released from all responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Archambault asked information respecting the reported legal proceedings.

The Chairman said a suit had been instituted a day or two ago, but he was not in a position to state yet what course the Directors would take with respect to this. The Directors had acted, since the suspension of the Bank, in the best faith, and had done all they could in the interest of the Bank.

Mr. Wood-Will you explain how it is the bank has \$700,000 of overdrawn accounts?

The Chairman-The accounts were overdrawn before I came into office. Since I came here not one cent has been overdrawn, and I may add that as long as I am connected with this or any other institution, I shall insist that everything be done in accordance with what is right and lawful.

Mr. Wood—Is there any person that can explain with reference to the overdrawing of this money ? Where has the money gone ?

The Chairman—It was advanced to different persons. Some of it will be repaid shortly; but some persons are unable to pay at present. A Shareholder asked for the names of those

indebted to the bank on overdrawn accounts. The Chairman-I would not be justified in

giving the names. A Shareholder asked whether the Directors would get the benefit on their stock of the

\$250,000 which they offered to the bank. The Chairman said no; and their stock

would not participate in the advantage. If there was no other question, he would ask the company to proceed to the election of Directors. In answer to Mr. Wood he stated that the over drawn account of \$750,000 was without the knowledge of the directors.

The following gentlemen were elected di-rectors:—Hon. J. Beaudry; Hon. L. Archam-bault, C. S. Rodier, Jr.; J. Bte. Beaudry, J. L. Cassidy, J. M. Galarneau, Naz. Villneuve, A. C. Truteau, C. A. M. Globenski.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28th, 1875.

The close of the year finds business in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition which has prevailed for so long a time, but as a rule 563,000 importation during the year have been light and although stocks are well assorted and quite ample for the prospective demand they are well 2,710,000 under control. In all branches of the wholesale trade the past week has been a very quiet one, \$1.250.000 but this is to be looked for during the holiday season. The retail trade have been driving a fair business although the demand has generally

been for a cheaper kind of goods. In freights via Portland to Liverpool there have been some engagements for heavy grain at 8/6 to g/.

Since this day week the weather has been very unsettled, snow, rain, frost, and thaws alternating, and rendering travelling both in the Town and Country very unpleasant, so rapid was the thaw last week that on Thursday carters had to resort to wheeled vehicles, and the winter roads in the country are quite destroyed the snow being all melted. A pretty sharp frost set in yesterday which continues with every appearance of a fall of snow.

Ashes.-Pots.-There have been very few ashes coming into the city during the week and transactions have as a consequence been light, only a few barrels of firsts changing hands at \$4.85 to 4.90; being about the same price as at the date of our last report; second and third sorts are nominal in the entire absence of transactions. Pearls are nominal, no sales having been reported, the price is quite nominal. The stocks in the inspection stores are Pots 2,078 brls. ; Pearls 1,014 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.-A number of orders are coming in for spring goods, but no particular activity is looked for till after the holidays, when the prospects for a good spring trade look well. Meanwhile we have no change to make in our list. Men's kip boots \$2.50 to 3.00; do French calf \$3.00 to 3.75; do. Buff Congress \$1.75 to 2.25; do. split Brogans goc to \$1.25; do. kip|Brogans \$1.30 to 1.50; Boys' split Brogans 75c to \$1.00; do. Buff and Pebbled Congress \$1.40 to \$1.50; Womens' Buff and pebbled Balmorals \$1.1 5 to 1.80; do prunella Bals. 75c to \$1.75; do. do. Congress 75c to \$1.75; Misses Buff and Pebble Balmorals goc to \$1.15; do prunella Balmorals and Congress 70c to \$1.25; Childrens do. do. 60c to \$1.00.

CATTLE .--- There was no buyers in the market yesterday, but this was of less consequence as there were only 3 head of cattle. For the three weeks previous to Christmas there were more cattle sold than during the corresponding period of 1874, but drovers complain that the prices realized have been lower and left them very little profit, and in many cases sales were made at a loss. Dressed Hogs-are in fair demand and moderate supply, sales from \$7.50 to 7.70.

DRY GOODS .- Business continues very quiet for general dry goods, as usual at the holiday season there has been a better demand for fancy goods. Travellers will be out after the New Year with samples of Spring goods and merchants are sanguine of doing a good trade as stocks in the country are now well worked down. Clothing for the Lower Provinces is in good demand, but not much doing with Canada country dealers. Remittances are far from being satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .--- We do not make any change in our quotations this week, which are nominal in the absence of transactions of any consequence. Any sales reported were of small lots within our range. Bi Carb Soda \$3.25 to 3.50; Bleaching Powder 2½ to 24c; Cream Tartar Crystals 284c; ditto ground 30c; Epsom Salts \$1.87½ to \$2.00; Alum 2c; Blue Vitriol 7 to 8c; Madder 8 to 9c; Copperas 14c; Salt-petre \$7.50 to 8.50; Boraz 12½ to 15c; Roll Reimsters \$2.50; Surface 126 to 15c; Roll Brimstone \$2.75; Sulphur 31 to 31.c RAW FURS.—There are remarkably few skins

coming in, quotations in the meantime are nomi-nal and likely to continue so' till after the London sales; any small lots January offering, however, at present, are taken within our range. Our quotations are, Beaver \$1.75 to 2.00; Black Bear \$6.00 to 12.00; Fisher, \$5.00 to 7.50; Silver Fox \$25.00 to 60; Cross Fox \$2.00 to 5.00; Red Fox \$1.25 to 1.60; Lynx \$1.50 to 1.75; Labrador Dark Martin \$7 to 8.00; Pale Martin \$1.25 to 1.50; Prime Dark Mink \$2.50 to 3.00; Dark 2nd Mink, \$1.50 to 2.00; Fine Dark Other \$8 to 10; Fall Muskrat 17 to 20c; Winter do. 20 to 23c; Spring, do 27 to 30c; Racoon 25 to 60c, Skunk 20 to 50c. FISH.—There is very little demand at the

moment for any kind of fish, but quotations are moment for any king of nsn, but quotations are firm. Dry Cod, \$5.50. Green Cod, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Labrador Herrings, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Salmon, \$13, \$14, \$15 per brls. of No. 3, 2 and I. Mackerel is nominal; none in market. FLOUR.—Receipts for the past week 6,800 belies total receipts for the past week 6,800

brls; total receipts from 1st January to date 1,012,601 brls., being a decrease of 48,791 brls. on the receipts for the corrsponding period of 1874' Beyond the sale of a few 100 brl. lots for the supply of local wants there has been nothing doing, on the corn exchange the holidays seem to have the effect of increasing the prevailing dullness. Quotations show very little change but in the present inactive state of the market must be looked on as nominal. The closing quotations are for Superior Extra \$5.05 to 5.10; quotations are 107 Superior Extra 95.05 10 5.10; Extra Superfine \$4.85 to 4.90; Fancy \$4.75 to 4.75; Spring Extra \$4.60 to 4.65; Superfine \$4.25 to 4.30; Strong Baker's Flour \$5.00 to 5.10; Fine \$3.75 to 3.80; Middlings \$3.00 to 3.10; Pollards \$2.50 to 2.60; U. C. bags \$2.25. Oaimeal dull, at \$4.75 to \$4.85. Cornmeal \$3.70 to 3.75.

GRAIN.-Wheat.-There is nothing doing in this grain, and price is nominal. Maize is also this grain, and price is nominal. *Maine* is also nominal at 65c; *Peas* 85c per 66 lbs, two or three car loads changed hands early in the week at our quotations. *Oats* are in moderate demand for local wants at 30 to 32c; Barley is nominal and unchanged. Pot Barley \$5.50; Pearl Barley \$11.00.

GROCERIES .- Teas .- There has been hardly any demand to speak of for any kind of teas, a few sales of Japans have taken place chiefly Green teas are dull and neglected. Coffee.— In sympathy with the New York market there is an easier feeling in this article but as stocks held here are very light and no immediate prospects of any considerable arrivals, prices do not yet show much if any decline. Rio is scarce and nominal at 23 to 25c; Java, 30 to 32c; Laguayra, 24 to 27c; Maracaibo, 27c; Ceylon and Singapore coftee are scarce and nominal. Sugar_There has been comparatively little movement this week either in raw or refined sugar. American granulated is offering at 83 to 83c. Scotch refined is in light demand at $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}c$. Local refined is in light demand at $/\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Local refined is dull of sale at late quotations. Raws are quoted from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}c_{c}$, but we hear of nothing being done this week. *Molasses* has been in better demand, but stocks of some kinds are very low; a few sales of Trinidad have taken place at 35 to 38c; Barbadoes. 424c; Sugar house, 25c. Syrups are unchanged; Amber, 65c; Golden, 43c. Rice—A few job lots have been placed at \$3.70 to \$3.80. Fruit —The demand has been light, but prices giving to rather light stocks are well maintained. Layer raisins in small quantitities continue to sell at \$2.25 to \$2.50; Valencias are selling \$4.00 to 4.25; Sal Soda \$1.35 to 1.40; Caustic from 1 to 1c cheaper than last week; Sultanas

firm at 13 to 14c; Seedless, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Currants are scarce and dear; sales from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; Figs, small boxes, 12 to 14c; Prunes, $4\frac{2}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; Almonds, 13 to 14c; Filberts, $7\frac{1}{4}$ to 8c; Wal-nuts, 6 to 7c. Spices—Very little doing. Black Pepper has still a downward tendency, and may be quoted at 101 to 111c; Cloves are getting scarce and firm at 50c; Nutmegs, 75c to \$1.00 according to quality; in other spices there is no change in prices, stocks of which are ample to meet the demand.

HIDES AND PELTS .--- Since our last report there have been few hides offered, very few cattle having been slaughtered during the week. Dealers are still paying for No. 1 inspected hides \$7.00; No. 2 ditto., \$6.00; No. 3 ditto., \$5.00. Sheepskins are still quoted 95c to \$1.00, but an advance is looked for next week.

HARDWARE.—Stock taking is now almost completed and it is not likely that the knowledg of the result of the years business will be cause of much joy to this branch of trade. Business has been light, profits small and losses have not been few or far between. A better state of affairs is looked for however as the New Year advances a stage or two. Orders going forward for spring importations are of the most limited nature which cannot fail to give a better tone to this market during the winter and early spring We quote *Pig Iron.*—Eglinton and Clyde \$21 to 21.50; Carnbroe 21.50 to \$22; American \$24. to 26.; Summerlie and Calder \$22.00 to 23.00; Langloan & Gartsherrie \$22.00 to 23.00; Coltness \$22.50 to 23.50; Hematite \$20.00 to 23.00 Hematite \$30.00 to 31.00. Bar, per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.30 to 2.40; best do., \$2.50 to 2.60, Swedes and Norway **\$5.00** to 5.50; Lownoor and Bowling, **\$6.50** to 7.00. Canada Plates per box, Glamorgan and Budd, \$4.50 to 0.00; Garth and Penn \$4.50 to 0.00; Arrow \$4.75 to 0.00; Hatton \$4.40to 0.00. Tin Plates per box-Charcoal IC, \$8.00 to 8.25; ditto, IX, \$10.00 to 10.25; ditto DC, \$7.00 to 7.25; Coke IC, \$6.75 to 7.00; 14 x 20, 25c extra. Tinned sheets Charcoal best No. 26, 15c. Galvanized sheets best brands No. 28, 91 to 101c. Hoops and Bands per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to 3.25. Sheets best brands, \$3.25 to 3.35; Boiler Plates ordinary brands \$3.25 to 3.50; Best brands \$3.50 0 3.75; Russian Sheet Iron per lb. 14 to 15c; Cut-Nails 2 D Lath, \$4.75; ditto, 21d to 4d shingle \$3.95; ditto, 5d to 10d, \$3.45; ditto 12d & larger **3**3.15; Too keg lots 5 per cent. discount. Cut nails patent Chisel pointed 25c extra. Pressed Spikes \$4.25 to 5.00; Shot Canadian \$7 to 7.25. Spikes \$4.25 to 5.00; Shot Canadian \$7 to 7.25. Lead—per 100 lbs Pig, 6.50 to \$7.00; do sheets 6.50 to \$7.00; do Bar, 6.50 to \$7.00; Steel cast; per lb. 12 to 13c; Spring per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00; Sleigh Shoe \$3.75 to 4.00; Tire ditto, \$4.00 to 4.20. Ingot Tin 23 to 24c; Ingot Copper, 22 to 23c. Horve Shoes per 100 lbs. \$4.50 to 4.75; Proved Coil Chain, \S in., \$6.00 to 6.25; Anchors 7 to 8c; Anvils 10 to 12c. Iron wire per bdl \$2.50 to 60. Files-" Kin-monds" Brand 10 per cent off English list *Glass*, 4th quality, 25 united inches \$2.20 to 2.25; do. 40 inches \$2.40 to 2.45; do. 50 inches \$2.80 to 2.85; do. 60 inches \$3.05 to 3.10; do. 70 inches \$3.30 to 3.35.

LEATHER.-Business has been quiet during the past week, as is usual in the holiday season, and sales have been confined to the trifling wants of manufacturers in the city. Prices are steady and will pro-bably continue so for sometime to come We quote Hemlock Spanish sole No. 1 B A. 23 to 25c; do. No. 2 21 to 22c; Buffalo sole No. I 20 to 21c ; do. No. 2 18 to 10c Hemlock slaughter 24 to 26c ; waxed upper light and medium 30 to 371c; ditto heavy 30 to 32c; grained upper 32 to 35c; splits large 20 to 29c; do small 14 to 21c; calfskins 27 to 36 lbs, 55 to 75c; do 18 to 26 lbs 50 to 65c; sheepskin linings 25 to 40c; harness 23 to 27c; buffed

19c; patent cow 17 to 19tc; pebbled cow 12c to 16c.

LIQUORS .- There has been a slightly improved demand for all kinds of liquors, but only in small lots for local wants. Prices are generally well maintained, but for round lots concessions would be made as stocks are ample.-Hennesseys and Martels in wood \$2.50 to 2.75; cases \$8.50 to 9.25; other brands in wood bring from \$2.00 to 2.40, and in cases \$6.75 to 7.75. Gin—There is very little doing. DeKuypers in wood firm at \$1.621 to 1.65; red cases \$7.75; green cases \$4.00. Rum quiet at \$1.90 to 2.30. High Wines 57c in bond equal to \$1.92 duty paid in car loads. Rye Whiskey 34c in bond equal to \$1.011 duty paid per imperial gallon in car loads.

OILS.-Stocks of seal and cod oil are light; there have been sales of steam refined seal in barrels and punshons at 65c, and cod at $56\frac{1}{2}$ to barrels and puissions at 05c, and cou at 505 to 6oc. We quote now Cod oil 57½ to 6oc; Seal pale 6o to 65c; ditto straw, 50 to 55c; ditto steam refined, 65c; Whale oil is nominal; Menhadden oil unchanged; Olive oil, \$1.00; Tinseed boiled, 60 to 621c; ditto raw, 55 to 571c; Petroleum in fair request at unchanged rates.

Petroleum in fair request at unchanged rates. PAINTS.—Prices of all kinds of paint in our list continue steady and unchanged, but as usual at this time of the year the demand is small. White lead pure, 100 1b. kegs \$8.90, 200 lb kegs \$8.80. Blue coal oil Ib. Regs \$0.00, 2001 Regs \$0.00. Blue coal on brls. \$1.70 for 25 lb irons; \$6.25 for 100 lb kegs; Black paint \$1.10 for 25 lb. irons; Brunswick green \$1.20 for 25 lb irons; Venetian Red \$1.10 for 25 lb. irons; French Yellow ochre \$1.10 for for 25 10. Irons, Alchen renow othre \$1.10 10. 25 1b. irons; Meiallic oxide Indian red shade \$.50 for 25 1b. irons; \$5.50 for 100 1b. kegs; Metallic Fire Proof Roofing Paint 1.50 for 25 1b. iron and \$5.50 for 100 lb. kegs.

PROVISIONS.-Butter.-Receipts during the week 1508 barrels; shipments 1809 barrels. While the offerings have been small, the demand noticed last week has been kept up and prices are a shade dearer, and hold-ers are sanguine of a further advance. We We quote Store packed Western 17c; Dairy Western 18 to 19c; Townships Butter 21 to 22c; Cheese-Receipts nominal; shipments 329 boxes; holders are firm in their views, but very little demand exists at the moment, from 10 to 11 is the asking price for fine cheese ; Pork-No receipts or shipments; the market is dull with downward tendency, and quotations have still further receded since this day week; we now quote for New Mess \$21.50 to 22.00; Thin Mess \$21.00; Lard is quiet, small sales are taking place at 13 to 14C; Tallow is dull and nominal at 8c. per lb. in brls.

SALT.—Coarse 700.; Fine 75c., and Factory filled \$1.35; small lots have been placed at our quotations, but for a lot of coarse salt possibly 5 cents less would be accepted.

WOOL.-So many of the Woollen factories being shut down there has been no demand worth speaking of for Canadian wools, and holders to effect large sales would no doubt make concessions on our quotations, for superior pulled 27 to 29c; black and unassorted 26 to 27c.; some considerable sales of greasy cape wool have been made at 20 to 20 c.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1875.

Quietness is the ruling feature of every branch of trade. Many dealers are away for holidays, and those who remain are giving little attention to business, as the country demand is very light in consequence of bad roads and the absence of sleighing in every part of the country. We quote almost all figures nominal and unchanged.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- A good deal of old stock has been cleared off, and the hopes of manu-

spring goods have been received, and some are large beyond the expectation of the trade. large beyond the expectation of the trade. As sorting up winter lines trade is light. Prices remain at old figures. One manufacturing firm states its intention of conducting business on In full time and with a full force after Monday.

CATTLE-Beeves.-Receipts for the week ending Monday were 289 head against 705 head on that previous. The demand for poultry has continued so large that this curtailment in supply still leaves the market market with sufficient for current wants. Even choice meats have this week been rather slow of sale. We notice no change in prices, and quote choice \$6 to 8; first-class \$4.75 to 5.25; second-class \$4.00 to 4.25, and third-class \$3.00 to 3.59. Sheep-Receipts for the past week were 289, against 405 last week, and are sufficient for present requirements. Choice still bring \$6 to 8; first-class \$5.75 to 6.00, and second-class \$4.50 to 5.00. Lambs-We have no change to note and prices are steady at \$5 to o for first-class; \$4.25 to 4.50 for second-class, and \$3.50 to 4.00 for third-class. Calves-None are offering nor does there seem to be any demand. Hogs-Receipts since our last were 166, against 286 last week. There is a fair demand. Store bring 5 to 5½c, live weight, and fat 6 to 6½c live weight. DRUGS.—Business is steady as usual, with

little change to record in prices. FLOUR.—Stocks in store on the 27th instant

were 8,766 brls., against 9,269 on the same date There has been a steady market all last year. week. Superior extra has sold at \$4.80. On Friday extra brought \$4.321 and 4.35 f.o.b., fancy at \$4.15, and spring extra at \$4.05. On Monday spring extra brought \$4.10 f.o.b., and on Tuesday \$4.05 was paid, and \$3.90 f.o.b. for superfine. Yesterday the market remained steady, and the only sale reported was 900 brls. of spring extra at equal to \$4.10. Fancy was Worth \$4.15 to 4.20, and extra at \$4.30 to 4.40. Oatmeal-In a choice brand one car brought \$4.50, but for ordinary \$4.30 to 4.40 is still the range. Small lots are quiet at \$4.60 to 5.00. Bran-Is wanted at \$11.50 in cars on the track. No sales.

FREIGHTS .- The following are the rates from this city to way-stations by the Grand Trunk line. To Kingston, 30c for flour and 15c for grain; to Prescott and Brockville 35c for flour and 18c for grain; to Montreal, 40c for flour and 20c for grain; to Port Levis, 65c for flour and 33c for grain; to Portland, 80c for flour and 40c for grain; to Boston, via steamer from Portland, 80c for flour and 40c for grain ; to St. John, N.B., 85c for flour and 43c for grain ; to Halifax goc for flour and 45c for grain. *Through* rates to England-Flour to Liverpool via Allan Line, is about 6s. od stg. per brl.; grain about 118 1¹/₂ per quarter, exclusive of bagging; lard andbacon, 78s 9d ; butter and cheese, 84s 71d per ton of 2,210 lbs. ; beef, in tierces, 618 81d.

GRAIN .--- Stocks in store on the 27th instant, wheat, 154,773 bush. fall; 172,424 bush. spring; oats, 7,196 bush.; barley, 164,989 bush.; pre, 2,540 bush.; corn, 1,550 bush.; peas, 38,729 bush. Against—wheat, 19,736 bush. fall; 51,066 bush. spring; oats, 2,604 bush.; barley, 91,528 bush.; rye, 691 bush.; corn, 7,250 bush.; peas, 33,588 bush.—on the corresponding date last year. Wheat—The market is active, but dealers withhold particulars, and little is reported. Prices remain steady. Yesterday the market was said to be without movement, with buyers bidding 99c to \$1.00 for No. 2 fall, and 97c for No. 1 spring. Oats have been selling in car lots all week at 32 and 33c on the track. Barley The market is fairly active and prices steady. Yesterday sales were reported of No. 1 at 84 to 85c, No. 2 at 70c and No. 3 at 60c Peas-English markets have declined f. o. c. one shilling, aud prices here are easier. Sales cow 13 to 16c per ft.; enamelled cow 16 to facturers are reviving. Already many orders for were lately reported at 72 to 74c. Rye-Two

cars changed hands at 6oc f. o. b., which price would be repeated.

GROCERIES-Coffee.-No movements to the trade have taken place. Rio is offering at 23 to 25c, and Java at 32 to 33c. Some East Indian is held at 26 to 26 Jc. Fish are fairly active at \$3.40 to 3.45 for trout; \$3.60 to 3.70 for whitefish, and \$5 for Labrador herrings. Fruit --The market is firm, but almost inactive. Layers are worth \$2.50 for lots, and \$2.60 to 2.65 for small quantities; Valencias $8\frac{1}{2}c$; Sultanas 13 to 14c. Currants 74 to 72c; prunes, 6 to 64c; loose muscatels \$2.75 to 2.80; London layers, \$3.75 to 3.80; Malaga figs in mats \$6.00 to 6.25; Eleme figs in cases 15 to 16c. Filberts 92c; walnuts 8c; new Brazil nuts 8c, and almonds 142c. Rice-Is quiet and prices steady at \$4.25 to 4.40 for small lots to the country, and \$4.05 to 4.12 for trade lots. Liquors-Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. Sugar-The market is almost nominal, but firm. We quote dry crushed scarce at 93 to 92c; granulated, 83 to 94c; crystaline, 83c; Scotch yellow, 83c, at which one lot was moved, and Montreal refined, 83 to 83c; raw sugars are quiet at 7 to 72c. Syrup-Very little is doing at present, but it is likely the demand will spring up after another week. No alteration in quotations. Tea-Low grades are much firmer, but fines appear to be yet unaffected. The advance is owing to a rise in English markets. The business done here during the week has been so small that it is scarcely worthy of note. Tobacco-There is no interesting feature. Movements small and quotations

HIDES AND SKINS.—Dealers are paying 6c for cows and 7c for steers No. 1 green inspected, and are offering cured at an advance of 50c on these figures. *Calfskins*—are unchanged and nominal at 16 to 18c for dry, and 10c for green. *Sheepskins*—Prices are firm at \$1.20 for the best green, and a large number are offering. *Tallow*—Is unchanged at 7c for rendered and 5c for rough.

HARDWARE.—Trade continues very quiet, and will probably remain so for a week or two. There is no change in prices nor no new feature to note.

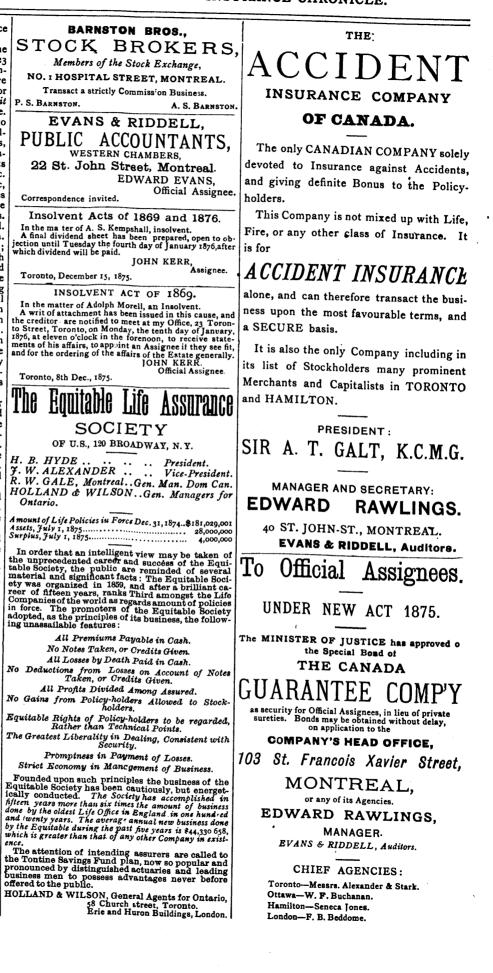
HOPS.—Are offering at 10c for seconds, and 121 to 15c for first-class qualities, but there are no sale of note.

LEATHER.—All business is of a very trifling character, and confined to a few small parcels for sorting up. Prices show no change.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—The market is almost nominal, although a few shippers are ready to buy good shipping lots at 17c, with some at I6c. For choice 18c would be freely given. Inferior is worth 13 to 13½c, and box is moving very slowly at 15 to 17c. Cheese— There is nothing doing beyond a few small lots at 10½ to 11½c. Eggs—The market is slightly lower and the demand easier. Lots are worth 17 to 18c. Pork—Is lower and slow of sale. Mess can be had at §21. Hams—There is no change to note. Bacon—Remains quiet at 10 to 10½c for Cumberland, 13 to 13½c for rolls, and 10c for shoulders. Lard—Is sold as fast as rendered at 13½c in lots of fifty tinnets, and 14 to 14½c in small quantities. Tierces are worth 13 to 15½c. Hogs—The market declined during the week, car lots selling some days since at \$7, and within the past day or two at \$6.90; ordinary qualities can be [had at the latter figure. Dried Apples—Some sales have been made at 7½ to 7½c loose, but barrels in small lots are worth 8 to 8½c. SALT.—Liverpool is unchanged, at \$1.00 to

SALT.—Liverpool is unchanged, at \$1.00 to \$1.10 for coarse, and \$1.20 for fine. Canadian sells at \$1.20.

Wool.—There have been sales of several small lots of fleece at 34c. In super a steady but quiet business is done at 25 to 28c, according to the quality.



The Manufacturers & Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada. Head Office-Over Royal Canadian Bank, Hamilton Does a general insurance business. Policies cover

against loss or damage by fire or lightning. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. PRESIDENT-D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., Barrister

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 SPECIAL AGENT WEST-GEO. DEMPERT.
 ALPHE US BEA MER. Man. Dir, & Adjuster. H. T, CRAWFORD, Sec. - Treas.

T. B. STEWARD District Agent, 16 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

NEW FEATURE—It is universally admitted that with the exception of intentional fraud, all the dis-putes and litigations of Fire Insurance have arisen from an eroneous idea of the nature, bearing and particulars of the contract. To make the particu-lars, etc., clear to the insured, we return to him at-tached to his policy, a complete copy of his applica-tion, survey and diagram, enabling him to see at any time the full nature of his contract with the Com-pany, as it is important the insured should have an instrument in his possession as well as in the pos-session of the Company, to which he can refer at any time and ascertain if he has made any change in his premises to void his pelicy should a loss occur. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

W. C. PERLEY.

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., Estate, Fire & Life Insurance Agent. ST. JOHN N.B.

Has Removed his Offices to No.11 Princess St.,

WIGGINS' BRICK BUILDING.

Satisfactory references in any part of Canada or the United States can be given, ff required.

NOTICE.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Company

Formerly the Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Soci ty, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Parliament of the Province of Ontario at its next session, for an act to conform a by-law of the said Society passed on the Fifteenth day of June, A.D. 1874, changing the name thereof pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of Canada, 37 Victoria Chapter 100.

ROBINSON, ROBINSON & O'BRIEN,

Solicitors for Applicants. Dated the 9th day of November, A.D. 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of E. J. Smith, an Insolvent. A write infactor of E. J. Smith, an insolvent. A write of attachment has been issued in this cause, and the creditors are notified to meet at my Office, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of January, 18%, at eleven o'clock in the "forencon, to re-ceive statements of his affairs, to appoint an Assignce if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. estate generally.

Toronto, 6th December, 1875.

JOHN KERR,

Official Assignee.



The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum on the capital of the Bank, will be payable on the FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1856, to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies. The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 5th day of January, 1876, to be fixed by the

managers. managers. No transfer can be made between the 23rd instant and the 5th proximo, as the books must be closed during that

period. By order of the Court, (Signed) R. W. BRADFORD,

Secretary.

No. 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C., London, England, 7th Dec., 1875.)



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, 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 Cote St. Paul, taking down and rebuilding the upper por-tions 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.

of regulating weirs, cuiverts, 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, to-gether 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 5th day of January next. For other parts of the works, tenders will be re-ceived until Tueeday, the 21st day of March next. 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 same; and further, an accordance with the printed forms, and-in the case of firms-except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the same; and further, in according to the extent of work on the section, must accompany each Tender, which shall be for-feited 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 returned to the repective places when called upon to do the form of Tender. The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the terpective parties when we men the date we

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

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose Tenders are not accepted. For the due fulfilment 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 signa-tures of two responsible and solvent persons, resi-dents of the Dominion, willing to become suretizes 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.

F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1875.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The business carried on under the name of IOHN BRIGGS & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All moneys will be received and paid on ac-count of the absvenamed firm by GALBRAITH, BRIGGS & CO., who have opened their new Wholesale Hat and Fur Warehouse at 33 Front Street East.

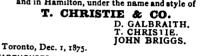
JOHN BRIGGS. SAMUEL TREES.

GEORGE DEMPSTER, Witness Toronto, 1st Dec., 1875.

We have formed a Partnership for the purpose of carrying on a

WHOLESALE HAT AND FUR BUSINESS

in Toronto. under the name and style of GALBRAITH, BRIGGS & CO., and in Hamilton, under the name and style of



WAREHOUSES :

33 Front Street West, Toronto, and King Street West, Hamilton.



The Canadian Express Company

Beg to call attention to the unsurpassed facility they offer for safe and quick transport of all Moneys or Goods entrusted to their care, more particularly to the low rates on Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Sc., to all

THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

Low Rates in connection with Steamers at Portland for Lower Provinces.

Cargo Express rates on Fereign Goods from Liverpool.

Guarantee against damage by frost when cheracter of goods is stated at time of shipment.

Prompt Delivery, &c., &c.

For particulars enquire at any of our offices along the ilne.

G. CHENEY.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made by

THE ST. LAWRENCE BANK

to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Session, for certain amendments to its Act of Incorporation.

MACDONALD & PATTON.

Solicitors for Applicants."

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1875,

THE ST. LAWRENCE BANK

Notice is hereby given that a

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held

On Tuesday, the 11th of Jan. next.

at their Banking House, in Toronto, at the hour of 12 at their Banking rouse of considering the propriety of noon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of applying at the next Session of the Dominion Parlia-ment, for certain amendments to the Act of Incorporation, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

J. L. BRODIE, Cashier. Toronto, Nov. 25, 1875.

75I

VICTORIA TOBACCO WORKS,



" This popular Institution possesses unrivalled facilities for preparing young men for business pursuits. They have the finest suit of rooms, the ablest staff of teachers, and the most thorough course of training in Canada."-Daily Times.

Address for Circulars, &c.

D. MACARTHUR & CO., Ottawa.

DOMINION WEATHER GUARDS.

Johnson's Canadian Patents,

Effectually exclude all drafts, superse e storm doors and and SAVE FIFTY PER CENT IN FUEL. They are ornamental and permanent as the window itself.

Door strip and window stop 6 cents per foot.

All orders promptly attended to.

A. A. MILLER. Hardware Merchant, Manufacturers Agent,

293 Yonge St., Toronto. Beware of imposition by American immitations, none genuine unless stamped "Johnston's Patents."

J. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

P.O. Box 1454, Toronto.

WINDSOR, ONT. ESTABLISHED 1855. C. H. GIRDLESTONE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos. Sales confined strictly to Wholesale Houses. Bottom

CHEWING BRANCH as follows:-Essex, Victoria, Imperial, Golden Thread Tin foil.

SMOKING-Eldorado, Shag, Diadem, Royal, Wig-

Wag, Captain Jack. VICTORIA AND WIG WAG

Our specialties. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE & CO.,

Box 455, Windsor, Ont.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Dividend No. 13.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of NINE PER CENT. per annum, has been declared, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1875, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Association, 34 King Street East, on and after

Monday, 3rd day of January, 1876. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC C. GILMOR, Secretary-Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

Formerly the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Socie y, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Parliament of the Province of Ontario at its next session for an act to coufirm a by-law of said Society passed on the 30th September, 1874, pursuant to an Act of the Par-liament of Canada, 37 Victoria Chapter 100.

JONES BROS. Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated this oth November, 1875.

NOTICE.

The Imperial Loan and Investment Company, former-ly The Imperial Building and Savings and Investment Company, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Parliament of the Province of Ontario, at its next session for an Act to confirm the context. for an Act to confirm the corporate name of the said Company, and for other purposes.

Dated this 16th day of November, A.D., 1875.

BOULTON, SMITH & RAE, Solicitors for Applicants.

British Co'v. America Assurance

Incorporated A.D. 1833.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, on the Capital Stock paid up has been this day declared for the half year ending the 31st inst., and that the same will be payable on and after

Monday, the 3rd day of January next. The Stock and Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th to the 31st insts., both days inclusive. By Order of the Board.

F. A. BALL, Manager. British America Assurance Office,

Toronto, Dec. 21, 1875.



TORONTO AGENTS:

SCOTT & WALMSLEY, "Ontario Hall," Church Street, and JAMES ROLLO, No. 9, Toronto Street. TORONTO DIRECTORS-WM. ELLIOT, Esq., (of Messrs. Elliot & Co.,) Wholesale Druggist; T. HERBERT MARSH, Esq., (of Messrs. McNab & Marsh,) Wholesale Hardware.

THE OTTIZENS'			STOC	СК	A	ND B	OND	REPC	RT.		-
THE CITIZENS'					1	Genited	10.00	1	Dividend	CLOSIN	G PRICES
INSURANCE COMP'Y.		N A	M E.	Shares	1	Capital subscribed	Capital paid-up		last 6 Months.	Toronto, Dec. 29.	Montreal, Dec. 29.
	British	North Am	NKS. erica	[strig £50		8 4,866,666	\$ 4.866.65	6 1,170,00	₩ ct.		
FIRE, LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT.	Canadi City Ba	an Bank of ank, Montr	Commerce	\$50	2	6,000,000 1,500,000		0 1,900,00	c 4	119 119	119 119
	Du Peu Eastern	ple Townshij		50 50		1,600,000	1,600,00	0 200,00			92 93 100 102
Capital Two Million Dollars-\$103,000 De-	Exchar Hamilt	ige Bank		100		1,000,000	1,000,00	0 55,00	0 3	92	
posited with the Dominion Government.	Jacques Mechar	Cartier lics' Bank		50	>	2,000,000	1,865,92	0 75,00	0 4		93 ± 35
	Mercha Metrop	nts' Bank (olitan	of Canada	100		8,697,200	8,126,00	6 1,850,00	o 4	932 942	93 ² 94 <i>*0</i> 60 70
HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.	Molson Montre	's Bank al		50		2,000,000	I,993,99		o 4	1801	1041 106 1801 181
	Maritin	ne		100	>	1,000,000 2,000,000	488,87	o	• 4		100 110
DIRECTORS.	Domini Ontario	on Bank		50 40		970,250 3,000,000	970,25 2,951,59	0 225,00	• 4	118 120 1051 107	105 106
Sir Hugh Allan, President. John Pratt, Vice-President. Adolphe Roy. Henry Lyman.	Quebec	Bank		100		2,500,000 2,000,000	2,500,00	0 475,00	0 4	93 94	931 931
Andrew Allan. N. B. Corse. J. L. Cassidy.	St. Lav	rence Ban	K	100		840,100	652,04			63 75 181 182	1814 183
EDWARD STARK,	Union Ville M	Bank	•••••	100		2,000,000	1,989,98	6 350,00			90 95 90 00
Manager Life, Guarantee and Accident Department.	Federa	Bank	ANROUS	••••••		800,000	654,39		° 3∎	93 93 1	
JOHN HUTCHISON,	i Canada	Loan and	redit Company Savings Company	50 50		1,000,000 1,500,000	488,00	3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		121 122	
Manager of Fire Department. ARCH'D McGOUN, Secretary-Treasurer.			& Invest. Society d Savings Company d Savings Company			1,000,000	612,00	0 123,00	o		
	Freeho Huron	ld Loan an Copper Ba	d Savings Company y Co	100		500,000	25,300		· 5	139	
Fire risks taken at equitable rates based upon their re-	Huron Montre	& Erie Sav al Telegraj	y Co ings & Loan Society ph Co.	50 40		800,000 1,750,000	700,000	126,00	0 5		159 160 1
spective merits. All claims promptly and liberally settled.	Montre	al City Pa	senger Balland	40 50		1,440,000	1,400,000		. 4		1,8 139
	Domini	On Lelegra	ion Co ph Company	100		750,000	750,000		. 5	95 100	
TORONTO BNANCH-No. 52 Adelaide St. East, Toronto	Provinc	Building	g Society	100 50		350,000 662,500			• 4	80 82 103 00	
MoCORD & MACKAY, General Agents.	Buildin	g and Loar Consume	rs' Gas Co. (ald)	25 50		750,000	628,000	55,03		110 114	
			Building Society oan & Savings Co	50 50		250,000 800,000			· 5	115 140 142	
GEORGE B. HARRIS & Co.,			SECU	RITIE	ss.						Montreal.
Land Office, London, Ont	Canadi	n Governr	nent Debentures, 6 ¥	ct. s	itg.						
		Do.	nent Debentures, 6 4 do. 5 4 do. 5 4 do. 5 4 do. 7 4 stock	ct. c	ur. tg.,	1885	••••••	• • • • • • • • •	••••		•••••
MERCHANTS, BANKERS,	Domini	on 6 19 ct.	stock. 7 #	' ct. c	ur.	••••••••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •	100		•••••
and others, having real estate for sale in the Counties of Middleser, Elgin, Esser, Kent, Lambton, Huron, Oxford, and Macfelle sale and the sale sale sale sale sale sale sale sal	Montre	al Harbour	bonds 61 p. c.	 	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••		101 103
same brought at once under the notice of intending pur-	Do. Do.	7 ₩ ct. S	bonds 6∦ p. c. ion 6 ₩ ct. itock	••••	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • •	••••	•••••••	100 103 116 117
chasers, and the SALES NEGOTIATED THROUGH OUR AGENCY.	County	Debenture	8		••••	•••••		•••••••	95	00	•••••
(All inquiries for land in these Western Counties are usually made in this city.)	Townst	ISURA	NCE COMPA	NI	E	S. /	2		95 AMERIC		••••••
R. H. SMITH,	ENGLIS	H(Quota	tions on the London				When org'nizd	No. of Shares.	NAME OF CO	Y. of Sh'rs.	Offerd Aske
Official Assignee for the County of York and the City of Toronto.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMP'Y.	Share par val.	nount id. <i>f</i>	Last Sale.	1863 1853	20,000 A 1,500 A	gricultural . Stna L of H	\$ 5 art. 100	400 500
W. BADENACH, Accountant.				par S	An	£	1819	30,000 A	Etna F. of H lartford, of I	art. 100	207 210 206 210
OFFICE-24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, and Main	20,000	8 b 15 8	Briton M.& G. Life	<u> </u>	_		1863	5,000 T	rav'lers'L.&	Ac 101	178 182
Street, Newmarket.	50,000	20 10	C. Union F. L. & M Edinburgh Life	EA (25	12		RAIL	WAYS.	Sh	rs. London, Nov. 4.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL	20,000	5 b £2 10 £4 p.sh.	Imperial Di	100	15 50	345 615	Atlantic a	nd St. La	wrence	£10	
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,	10,000	20	Life Ass'n of Sect		25 2 8	7	Do.	do.	6 ₽ c. stg p.c. 1st Mor	. m. bds. 🕺 10	0 97 99
ALBANY, N.Y.	35,862		Lon. & Lancash L.	40 25 10	12	59	Do. Grand Ti	do. unk	6 p.c. Pref	Shares	•• ••• ••• •••
Assets, \$1,273,312 08	391,752 20,000	15 20	Northern F & I	20	1	9 1 - 16	New P Do.	Eq. G	ificates issu . M. Bds. 1 (ed at 22 €	dis
Reserve, 1.065.331 00	40,000 6,722	28 17 p. s.	Phœnix Mer	50	6		Do. Do.	Eq. B	onds, 2nd ch Preference, 5	arge	94 97
Surplus, as regards policy holders, - 207,981 08	200,000	15	Queen Fire & Life Royal Insurance	20	ī,	1 1 1	Do. Do.	Third	d Pref. Stoc Pref. Stock,	K.57₽/c∣ IO	0 36 38
SPECIALITIES. '	100, 00	io ó	Scot'h.Commercial Scottish Imp.F & L	10 10	3 1 1	293 6d	Great We Do.	stern	. Bonds, du		10월 7월 7월
Are Guaranteed Investment Policies,	20,000	10 25	Scot. Prov. F. & L Standard Life	50	3	71	Do. Do.	5¥P*c.	Deb. Stock cent bonds		73 76
all registered a d secured by Bonds and Mortgages de-	1,000	5 bo 1 4 155.9d.	Star Life	50 25	12	75 12	Internatio Midland,	nal Bridg 5 🍄 c. 1st	ge 6 p.c. Mo Pref. Bond	rt. Bds s 10	99 101
Posited with the State of New York, Insurance department, SAME AS THE NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.	3,000		CANADIAN. Brit. Amer. F. & M	350	₽25	p.c.	Northern	of Can.,6 0.	Pc. First Pr do. Secon	ef. Bds 10 id do 10	0 95 97
Policyholders may withdraw at the 10th, 15th or 20th	2,500 10,00C	5 None.	Citizens R	400	50 25		•	Do.	Bruce, Stoc 1st M	k 10 for Bds of	5
mulated Profits, COMBINING SAVINGS BANK	5,000	l	Confederation Life Sun Mutual Life	100 100 100	45 10 10	·•···		Dn.	ing, Stock. Bonde		•• •••••••
All other forms of Insurance issued on the Life and	5,000 4,000	12	Isolated Risk Fire Montreal Assura'ce	100	10	120	Wellingto	n,Grey &	Bruce 7 p.c.	Ist Mor	
Endowment Plans with or without profits. Reliable Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.	6 500 2,500	10	Provincial F. & M Quebec Fire	60	£5 75 130	75	E	хсна	NGE.	Toront	o. Montreal
WINFORD YORK, Manager for Can-	1,085	15	Marine	100	40 10	100	Bank on I Gold Draf	ondon, 6	o d ays ight		n.
Office-41 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. (Nearly opposite the Post Office.)	15,000	/ bo \$2	Western Assura'ce	40	16		American		••••••	6 8 d	ia.
• ·			p unet 601								

Acme, Barney & Berry's Club and other Makers.		1			EMBER 30, 1875.	
Ridout, Aikenhead	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholes Rates
& Crombie,	Boots and Shoes : Mens' Calf Boots	\$ c. \$ c. .3 00@4 25	Hardware-continued. Grain	\$ c. \$ c. 0 25 0 28	Oils-continued.	\$. c. \$
-	Stogas Doots, No.	. 3 10 3 25 1 2 75 2 85	Sheet	0 22 0 24	Olive, common, # gall	1 00 2
TORONTO.	" Knee Boots	2 2 00 2 50	12 dy.to 7in.p.kg.100 lbs.	3 20 2 20	salad, in bottles qt., per case Seal, pale	
CANADA SCREW COMP'Y,	" Cong. gaiters & Ba Boys' Kip boots	1 1 50 2 45	5 dy. to 10 dy 21 dy. to 4 dy	3 50 0 00		
CAMADA SCALW CUMP I,		1 55 2 00	2 dy. Galvanized Iron :	4 80 5 00	Paints &c	075 01
DUNDAS, ONT,	Youths' Stogas Womens' Bals & Gat, per "M.S	145 165 120 165	Best, No. 22 Best No. 24	0 087 0 097 0 087 0 097		
Nanufacturers of Gimlet Pointed Screws.	Dalla	. U 05 I 30	" <u>26</u> " <u>28</u>	0.084.0.00		2 00 2
Price as low as they can be imported. Quality un-	Misses Bals	0 95 1 35	Guest's or Griffin's as-		White Lead, dry	160 I 007 10
urpassed.	CDIIGS Bais	070 000	sorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Venetian Red, English.	0 062 0
Ser Orders solicited.	"Batts "Turned Cack p.dos Drugs.	1	Iron (at 6 months)	017 0171	Yellow Ochre, French Whiting	
GEO. F. BURROWS, Manager.	Aloes Cape			00 00 00 00	Petroleum.	1
	DOTAX	0 17 0 20	Pig-Gartsherrie, No. 1 Eglintton No. 1 "No. 3" W. W. & Co Bar-Amer., # 100 fb	0 00 0 00	(Refined, & gallon.) Delivered at London, Ont	
STARCH, STARCH	Caustic Soda Cream Tartar		" No. 2 Bar-Amer., # 100 lb	22 00 23 50 0 00 00 00	No. 1, 5 cars Delivered in Toronto :	
PURE WHITE, PURE BLUE,	Lpsom Saits	0 02+ 0 02 1	Refined	2 90 0 00	No. 1, 10 brls 5 brls	0 214 0
-	Extract Logwood Indigo, Madras	0 80 90	"Band	3 30 3 50 3 30 3 50	Benzine	
SATIN, SILVER GLOSS.	Madder. Opium. Oraile Asid	000 6 10 1	Canada Plates :	3 50 4 00	Flour (per brl) for	
ESTABLISHED 1858.	Oxalic Acid. Potass Iodide	350 275	Hatton Arrow & Glamorgan	5 00 5 00	Extra	
	Soda Ash	2 15 2 20	Lead (at 4 months):	0 00 0 00	Spring wheat artra	4 15 4
Edwardsburg Starch Co.	Tartaric Acid	005 0 06	Bar # 100 lbs	0 062 0 064	Oatmeal	3/3 3
<i>.</i>	Groceries. Coffees : Java, & ib	0 30 0 33	Iron Wire (4 months):	0 074 0 074	Cornmeal, small lots Grain: f.o.b.	3 90 4
PREPARED CORN	Ceylon Rio		No. 6, \ bundle 9, "	2 75 0 00	Fall Wheat, No. 1	1021 0981
For Puddings,	African Fish: Herrings,Lab	0 27 0 28	. 12,	3 35 0 00 3 85 0 00	I readwell	0 08 7
BLANC MANGE, INFANTS' FOOD,	" Canso	0 00 0 00	Powder: Blasting Canada	1 00 0 00	Spring Wheat, No. 1 No. 2 Basis	
&c., &c., &c.	" round " scaled	0 40 0 45	<u>FF</u> "	5 00 0 00 5 25 0 00	Darley, No. 1	084 0
ffice-Montreal.	Mackerel, brls White Fish	375 400 [Blasting, English FF "loose.	0.00 0.00	Peas	0700 0720
Works-Edwardsburg, Ont.	Trout Salmon, salt water	15 50 IG oo 1	PFF Descend Shibes(smonths)	5 25 0 00	Provisions Butter, choice, P 10	
, Ont.	Dry Cod, # 112 lbs Fruit: Raisins, Layer,	2 50 2 60	Regular sizes, 100 Extra	5 50 6 00	" ordinary Cheese Pork mass part	
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.	"Sultanas Valentias	0 13 0 14 0 081 0 083 None,				
	Currants, 1875	None.	IC Coke		Bacon, long clear	0 104 0
Ottawa, Nov. 15, 1875. Authorized discount on American Invoices until furth-	Molasses: Clayed, & gall. Syrups, Standard.	0 053 0 06 0 32 0 35	IX/ " IXX " DC "	0 25 10 50 2 25 12 50	smoked	
					Shoulders, in salt	
JAMES JOHNSTON, Commissioner of Customs.	" Ext. Golden	0 56 0 60 0 68 0 75	Green, No. 1		Lard Eggs	0 18 0
	Rice	4 00 4 40	Calfskins, green	0 4 4 0 0 6 4 1	Beef Hams Tallow rendered	c 00 0
THE LONDON	Cassia, whole, P 1b Cloves	0 20 0 26	" cured	0 11 0 12	Salt, ctc. Liverpool coarse	
	Nitmege	0 50 0 55 I 00 I 30	Leather, @ 4 months: Spanish Sole, 1st qu'lity	· ()	Goderich	I SO I I
Life Insurance Company	Ginger, ground Ginger, ground Jamaica, root Penner black	0 32 0 35		026 L 28	Wines, Liquors, Ctc Ale: English, pts	1 65 2
OF LONDON, ONT.	Sugars-Porto Rico, 20 11	0 14 0 16		11	dts Brandy: Hennessy's #gll Martell's	4 70 21
use Life endowment and Accident Policies, all of the	Cuba	0 00 C 00 0 07 0 07	Do. light	20 0 29	Hennes y's cases	2 80 3 9
most desirable forms.	Redpath's refined	0 09 0 00	Harness. best	27 0 22	Martell's " OtardDupuy&Co "	8 50 9 0 9 00 9 2
Joseph Jeffery. Esq., President.	English refined vellow	0 dg 0 00 0 08 0 0g	Kip skins,French	0 97 0 10	J. Robin & Co " Gin: DeKuvers 29 gel	8.0 8 t
	Ground	0 09 0 091 0 082 0 091	English		" B. & D	175 18
WM. MARDON,	Japan common to good .	0 40 0 50	lbs.), per doz	70 I 00	Booth's Old Tom	7 75 80
Manager & Secretary.	Colored common to fine		Do. light French Calf	35 1 45	Demerara "	2 25 2 3
	Oolong, good to fine	0 30 0 80	" small	0 24 0 28	Whisky : GOODERHAM & WORMAN	
THE NIAGARA DISTRICT	Medium to choice	0 29 0 38 0 40 0 55	Patent	20 0 21	bris. nett. 5 to to bris	
UTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Extra choice	0 00 0 75	Buff	16 18 16 0 18	over, 5 b.c. off	
The Oldest Mutual in the Dominion.	" med. to fine	0 35 0 40 0 45 0 58	Gambier	30 0 40 00 0 07	The following are our present prices of Spirits: If Alcohol 67 or 7 T	In Du
Established 1836.	119800	030 080	Sumaco Degras	00 0 06	Dues Salut O.p. W I. gall	0 02 2 1
Head Office, Masonic Temple,	Ducto-manufactured:	0 35 0 75	Oils. Cod Oil		50 " "	0 57 20
ST. CATHARINES, ONT. Premium Notes, \$200,000.	" "Western Leaf	043 046	Lard ertra	50 0 55	FamilyProof Whisky "	03110 03611
IBO. MACK, M.D., President	Igood to fine Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 41 0 45 0 60 0 65	" No. I	00 I 00	"Rye "	036 11
DOUGLAS, Mayor of St. Catharines Vice Descident	Solace	0 70 0 80	Stocks, mach	73 0 75	" Toddy " "	0 33 1 0
TO ST. GRAIDUN, Inspector.	lin (four months)		Linseed raw	45 0 00 D	Domestic Whisky, 32 u. p.	0 26 0 00
, weet clary - 1 rensurer.	Block, W Ib				leece, ib	

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ANCHOR

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Canadian Exclusively Marine Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICES, ONTARIO HALL, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

PRESIDENT: Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.

VICE-PRESIDENT: DAVID GALBRAITH.

BANKERS:

THE ONTARIO BANK AND CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

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VALUABLE INFORMATION

FOR

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.

During periods of business depression it becomes more than ever a matter of vital interest to buusiness men to know in what manner they may increase the productiveness of their efforts, and make their vocation yield the largest possible returns.

The magnitude of the insurance interests of the country for the last few years has served to attach to its agency ranks first-class business men, who have discerned therein a field of operation profitable in its pursuit, not requiring a capital subject to the fluctuations and hazards of ordinary business, and devoid of the usual expenses and losses.

Although the Life Insurance Companies of the country disbursed to their patrons last year between sixty and seventy millions of dollars, and stand pledged now for two thousand millions of insurance, backed by a surplus, over and above every liability, of someffifty millions of dollars, the business is still in its infancy.

The men laying the foundations of their business now, beginning when the conditions are all favorable and developing as the insurance interest grows in magnitude and value, are the ones who will reap a rich reward of success.

We have therefore to suggest to Fire Insurance Agenta, desirous of utilizing their patrons in the direction of Life Insurance, either by engaging in the work personally, or by the employment of good subordinate agents; also to such successful Life Insurance Solicitors as may be contemplating a change of contract; or to Bankers, Merchants, and Business Men generally, seeking a new field of operations, either independently of, or in conjunction with, their present business, to consider the desirability of an agency connection with the

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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 31st December, 1875. All pol cies on the Participating Scale,	James and Merrick streets.	even, is necessary, but a simple "undertaking" to pa
opened before that d its will share in the Division. At last Division, the Bonus declared was at the rate of $\pounds t$ 5s. per cent. per annum on all sums assured, an the previously vested Bonuses. On Policies of old standing	Etna, of Hartford, Inland Marine, Hamilton, Ont.	hereto.ore felt by them.
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