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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW

Vol. 2.—No. 11.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, 28 APRIL, 1876.

{ SUBSCRIPTION
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Consolidated Bank of Canada and Branches, on

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The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed on the TENTH MAY (when the amalgamation of the City Bank and the Royal Canadian Bank takes effect), and the Books of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, will be opened on the FIRST JUNE.

The first General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, for the purpose of electing Directors and passing By-laws, will be held at its banking house in Montreal (the offices now occupied by the City Bank), on

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

22 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

A. B. STEWART,

Accountant and Official Assignee

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

MONTREAL.

**THE
OTTAWA HOTEL**

HAS BECOME

The chief resort of the leading merchants of
both Provinces in their visits to Montreal.**BROWNE & PERLEY,**

Proprietors.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

ALEXANDER SEATH,

IMPORTER OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOREIGN LEATHER,

AND

Shoe Manufacturers Goods,

WHOLESALE.

16 Lemoine Street, Montreal.

Baillie, Warnock & Co.,

FULL LINES

All through the Season of

STRAW & MILLINERY

GOODS.

Novelties by each Steamer

13 & 15 ST. HELEN ST.

ROBINSON, DONAHUE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS

AND

General Groceries,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

COR. ST. MAURICE & ST. HENRY
STREETS,

MONTREAL.

THE CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF

WHITESIDE'S

IMPROVED PATENT

SPRING BED

Are comfort, durability and convenience.

H. WHITESIDE & CO.,

64 and 66 College Street, Montreal

The trade supplied with bedding of all kinds.

Designers and Engravers.

WALKER & WISEMAN,

Designers and Engravers on Wood,

ST. JAMES STREET.

COR. PLACE D'ARMES HILL, - MONTREAL

*Portraits, Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c.,
Vignettes, Diagrams, Seals, Monograms,
Autographs, &c., Cuts for Ad-
vertisements, Circulars, Bill
Heads, Letter and Note
Heads, &c.,
Cuts For Illustrated
Catalogues and Price Lists,
Prepared with the Greatest Care
And at Short Notice. Original
Drawings Prepared in Accordance with
Artistic Taste and Knowledge, for the Illus-
tration of Books, &c. Fine Cuts for Posters,
Labels, Plain or in Color, Electrotypes, &c*

Brokers.

Safe & Profitable Investment.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.

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

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

CHARLES SMEDLEY & CO.,

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

OSWALD BROS.

STOCK BROKERS,

Members of Montreal Stock Exchange,

55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

BOND BROS.,

STOCK BROKERS.

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

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

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

P. D. BROWNE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

124 ST. JAMES STREET,

"Opposite the New Post Office,"

MONTREAL.

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

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

100 GREY NUN ST., Montreal,

IMPORTERS OF

PIG IRON, BAR IRON,

Boiler Plates, Galvanised Iron,

CANADA PLATES, TIN PLATES,

Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Brokers.

J. D. CRAWFORD & CO.,

Of the Montreal Stock Exchange,

Stock & Share Brokers,

CORNER HOSPITAL ST. AND EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL.

J. D. Crawford.

Geo. W. Hamilton.

J. R. MIDDLEMISS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Financial and General Agents,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES,

Safe and profitable investments secured for clients.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

57 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON

BROKERS,

North British & Mercantile Insurance Building

MONTREAL,

Members of the Stock Exchange.

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

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

T. & F. ROSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

33 St. Sacrament Street,

MONTREAL.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

QUEBEC.

BEATTIE & BROSTER

IMPORTERS

OF

TEAS,

GENERAL GROCERIES,

WINES and SPIRITS,

152 MCGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

JODOIN & CO.,

IRON

FOUNDERS;

STOVES,

MACHINERIES, &c.

SALE ROOMS:

313 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL

OUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Que.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL

Wholesale Grocers,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

College Buildings, College Street,

MONTREAL.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

General Metal Merchant

AND MANUFACTURER,

Canada, Lead and Saw Works,

WORKS:

Queen, William and Dalhousie Streets.

Office and Warehouse—20 Wellington Street,

MONTREAL.

PROWSE BROS.,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS
OF

House Furnishing Hardware,

STOVES, TIN, GALVANIZED IRON,
AND COPPER WARE,

224 St. James Street, Montreal.

FISH, SHEPHERD & CO.,

449 ST PAUL STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.

—Agents for the Celebrated—

"Dragon and Bear Brands"

OF,

BLACK LUSTRES.

All numbers constantly in stock.

ROBERTSON & LIGHTBOUND

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

CORNER

MCGILL & COLLEGE Sts.

MONTREAL.

E. E. GILBERT & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE and STATIONARY

ENGINES,

Steam Pumps, Shafting Pulleys, &c.

Office:

722 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

IMPORTERS OF

East & West India Produce,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. St Peter and Lemoine Sts.

MONTREAL.

H. A. NELSON & SONS

IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WOODEN

AND

WILLOW WARE

91 to 97 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

56 to 58 FRONT STREET,

TORONTO.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE.

23 ST. HELEN & 17 RECOLLET STS.,

MONTREAL.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots and Shoes,

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

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

LISBURN.

Linen Machine Thread.

Wax Machine Thread.

Shoe Thread.

Saddlers' Thread.

Gilling Twine.

Hemp Twine, &c.

H. L. SMYTH,
AGENT FOR THE DOMINION,

52 St. Henry Street,

MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

COSTELLO BROS.,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

49 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

ROBT. DUNN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

479 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Spring Stock now well assorted.

As usual JOB LINES a Speciality.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.

No. 474 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

CLARK'S ELEPHANT

SIX CORD



SPOOL COTTON.

As there are so many threads being introduced into the Canadian Market, the following Sewing Machine Companies consider it their duty—in the interest of their customers and the general public—to state that, after careful testing, they are satisfied there is no other so **ELASTIC, SMOOTH, FREE FROM KNOTS**, and in every way so **WELL ADAPTED** for Machine and Hand use as **CLARK'S ELEPHANT Six Cord**.

WHEELER & WILSON Manuf'g Co.

SINGER Manuf'g Co.

HOWE Machine Co.

RAYMOND Sewing Machine Co.

C. W. WILLIAMS Sew'g Machine Co.

A full assortment of **CLARK'S ELEPHANT SPOOL COTTON** to be had at all first-class Dry Goods Stores and Sewing Machine Depots.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

N. VALOIS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Boots and Shoes,

No. 26 & 28 JACQUES-CARTIER SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

LEGGAT & JOHNSON,

[FORMERLY OF MONTREAL,]

BOOTS & SHOES,

WHOLESALE.

62 John Street, . . Quebec City.

KERR & CO'S

"NE PLUS ULTRA"

SIX-CORD SEWING COTTON IS THE BEST.

A BETTER SEWING COTTON than any of those sold in the market has long been felt to be a necessity by every merchant in Canada who supplies consumers; but they have not known where to get it. **KERR'S THREAD** supplies this want. Those who use it once will use no other. It is called "**NE PLUS ULTRA**" which means "**NOTHING BETTER**," and its quality fully justifies its name.

Sample dozens will be sent free of charge with price list.

KERR'S THREAD can be had from any FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE DRY GOODS FIRM in Canada, or from

JAMES L. FOULDS,

Sole Agent for Kerr & Co.

30 & 32 Lemoine St., Montreal.

HODGSON,

MURPHY

& SUMNER,

(LATE FOULDS & HODGSON,)

IMPORTERS,

(Nuns' Block) 347 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

| SMALL WARES. | DRY GOODS. | FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c. |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Spools | Prints | Albums |
| Boat Laces | Cottons | Balls |
| Songs | Laurels | Belts |
| Needles | Ducks | Brooches |
| Pins | Bells | Bowties |
| Hooks and Eyes | Fents | Card Cases |
| Tapes | Shirts | Card board Text |
| Buttons | Shirts | Buttons |
| Darners | Shawls | Buttons |
| Embroidery Cotton | Ticking | Concertinas |
| Fine Linen | Tweeds | Crosses |
| Carpet Binding | Toggles | Decks |
| Umbrellas | Toggles | Dolls |
| Clank Lines | Velveteens | Drums |
| Elastic Cord | Winey | Ear-Rings |
| American Lace | Gloves | Envelopes |
| Boat Buttons | Hibbons | Fans |
| Art Elastic | Silks | Feather Duster |
| Bralls | Gloves | Flags |
| Races | Cantou Flannel | Foot Balls |
| Ruckles | Cloths | Jewellery |
| Cable Cord | Waterproof Tweed | Jews Harps |
| Carpet Binding | Colours | Knives |
| Crochet Cotton | Crape | Locketts |
| Crochet Hooks | Curians | Marbles |
| Hair Pins | Dress Goods | Masks |
| Hair Oils | Corsets | Mirrors |
| Leup | Collars | Necklaces |
| Mending Cotton | Camille Wick | Note Paper |
| Nursery Plus | Edgings | Box Pastels |
| Knitting Pins | Hankkerchiefs | Parian Ware |
| Pans | Hosiat | Paint Boxes |
| Pencil Cases | Hosiat | Parian Ware |
| Ribbon Wiro | Hosiery | Picture Frames |
| Silk Twist | Jenns | Pipes |
| Stites | Knitting Cotton | Playing Cards |
| Star Binding | Roller Linings | Recess |
| Tacking Shuttle | Meltons | Rings |
| Thimbles | Moleskin | Satchels |
| Thread Linen | Mullins | Silging Patterns |
| Twine | Oil Cloth | Skiping Ropes |
| Wicks | Pillow Cotton | Spinetacles |
| Whalobone | Parasols | Spoons |
| | Russell Corla | Toys |
| | Cotton Yarn | Vases |
| | Carpet Warp | Viollins |
| | Wadding | Work Boxes |

And a large variety of other Goods.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,

GENERAL AND

Commission Merchants

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL.

ROSS & CO. - - - QUEBEC

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF

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

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

FISH AND OILS,

Coal, Iron, Tin, Salt, &c.

Mercantile Summary.

Orangeville boasts a daily paper.

The Bank of Montreal has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent.

St. Catharines has been promoted, and is now invested with the title and dignity of city.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has opened an office at Ilderton, Ontario.

The City Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and the Royal Canadian three per cent.

Prince Willemar is the name of a fine ship of 1,749 tons recently launched at St. John, N. B. The entire cost was about \$100,000.

It is estimated that 14,000,000 cubic feet of square timber have been taken out in the Ottawa Valley this season.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Co. has deposited \$100,000 in the state of California in compliance with the law taking effect on the 1st inst. requiring such deposit.

The Consolidated Bank of Canada—the Royal Canadian and the City Bank of Montreal, amalgamated, is about to open an Agency in Berlin, Ontario.

The 26th annual statement of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine shows an increase of assets for 1875 over those for 1874 of \$1,293,500. Its income for 1875 was \$2,402,968, and its surplus over all liabilities amounts to \$1,867,653.

The "Lyn Valley Cheese Factory" is the name of a new applicant for a charter of incorporation, the chief promoters being farmers and dairymen in the County of Leeds, Ontario. The number of shares is eighty, and the amount of each share is twenty-five dollars.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.Offer for sale as AGENTS of the Maker,
E. S. BUCKLEY, Philadelphia,

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

And for all purposes for which plate iron is used, from
1/4 inch to 1 inch thick, and of all widths up to 66
inches. Estimates promptly sent on receipt of speci-
fications.

Office and Warehouse,

16 St. John Street, Montreal.

GEORGE BRUSH,

24 to 34 King and Queen Streets, Montreal,

EAGLE FOUNDRY,

MAKER OF

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

Sole maker in the Dominion of

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

AGENT FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC OF

WATERS' PERFECT ENGINE GOVERNOR.

Chas. Nelson a retail hardware merchant of
this city who has for some time past been
getting himself involved in financial difficulties,
fearing evidently the result of an investigation
consequent on the writ of attachment issued
against him on the 20th inst., has left for parts
unknown. Liabilities are about \$25,000; assets
considerable.

One of the signs of the revival of trade in the
County of Argenteuil is the sale made on the
17th to Mr. McMillan, of Rigaud, Q., of all the
logs cut by Mr. R. A. Conlin of Montreal, lum-
ber merchant, on the North River and its tribu-
tary lakes, together with all his timber limits,
shanty fixtures, piers, booms and dams.

R. J. McDougall of Lancaster, a general
trader of long standing, who has always enjoy-
ed a good reputation, but has latterly felt the
stringency of the times, and been pressed in one
or two instances, has deemed it advisable to call
a meeting and consult his creditors. His sur-
plus is said to be a good one and an extension
will enable him to continue without any diffi-
culty.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—In our re-
marks last week, introductory to the statement
of the affairs of Ireland, Gay & Co., the ability
displayed in unraveling the "tangled net" from
which the statement was compiled should have
been credited to Mr. John McDonald the account-
ant appointed to make an investigation into,
and report of, the firm's affairs.

The gross value of the property insured
during the past year by the six Yarmouth com-
panies is six millions one hundred and fifty-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS,

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

WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS,**BUFFALO ROBES,**

&c., &c., &c.

Large Stock of everything in our line.

Prices Low. Terms Liberal.

seven thousand dollars. The gross premiums
of the year just wound up are four hundred and
forty-seven thousand dollars, of which amount
one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars
have been declared back in dividends to the
shareholders.

Letters Patent have been issued to the
"Kashabowie Mining Co." organized for the
purpose of carrying on the business of exploring
for, mining, smelting, heating, manufacturing
and selling, gold, silver, copper and other
metals in the district of Thunder Bay, the
capital stock being \$800,000, divided into one
hundred and sixty thousand shares of five
dollars each. The chief promoters are promi-
nent men of Walkerton, Kincardine and other
places in the county of Bruce.

Prominent book publishers in Toronto are
about to apply for a charter of incorporation
under the name of the "Canadian News Co.,
Limited." The object is the purchase and re-
sale of books, magazines, newspapers and other
periodical publications and stationery and
fancy goods, and also for printing and publish-
ing books and magazines. The amount of
capital stock to be twenty-five thousand
dollars. The number of shares to be fifty, and
the amount of each share to be five hundred
dollars.

The Galt Reporter is pleased to learn that
the fall wheat in that neighborhood appears
to have stood the winter better this season
than it has done for years. It made but little
progress after sowing last fall, and did not
look nearly as well as usual when the snow
fell; but at present the roots seem to have

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

*Spring Trade, 1876.***Ogilvy & Co.,**

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS

CORNER OF

St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,

MONTREAL.

suffered but little, and, should the country now
be favoured with fine, genial weather, the
prospects are certainly better than they have
been of late years. While this is the report
from that neighborhood, it unfortunately is not
true of all sections; in some townships it is
badly killed out.

Mr. John World, an Orillia merchant, just
retired from business, writes to the *Packet*:
"For six or seven years I, in common with
others, have severely felt the effects of one
bankrupt stock after another being thrown
upon the market, and have been, as patiently as
possible, waiting for the end. But, instead of
improving, matters in this respect have been
growing and continue to grow worse, so that
it is really impossible for a man to make both
ends meet by doing a legitimate trade and pay-
ing a hundred cents in the dollar."

A discovery of a very valuable seam of
copper has been made lately in a locality about
thirty miles eastward from New Glasgow, Nova
Scotia, not far from the Atlantic coast. The
proposed Eastern Extension line of railroad
from New Glasgow to the Gut of Canso, will
likely pass about seven miles to the north of it,
and just about the same distance from the
Atlantic coast. The seam thus far discovered
is found to be wedge-shaped, the edge upper-
most—and widening as it descends. The ore
is of a very rich quality. Some Cornish copper
miners have seen the place, and specimens
extracted thereupon, and affirm that they are
superior to any of the English copper ores, both
in quantity and quality.

Although the California insurance bill for the
relief of foreign life insurance companies, which
are virtually banished from that state, passed
both the Senate and the Assembly, it has been
voted by the governor. Referring to the sub

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

IRON AND HARDWARE

Merchants & Manufacturers,

Saws, Axes, and Edge Tools,

SPADES and SHOVELS, LOWMAN'S PATENT,

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

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Montreal Saw Works.

Montreal Axe Works.

CHAMBLY SHOVEL WORKS,

385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST.,
MONTREAL.

ject, the *Coast Review* remarks: "This pocketing of the insurance bills means a thorough clearing out of the Eastern companies of the State, and leaving the field open for the one little puny sickly affair known as the Pacific Mutual. The policyholders of the State can thank the above company and its brass-colored commissioner for whatever inconvenience they may be subject to in the future as to payment of premiums or collection of losses."

Joseph Duguay, a long established and prominent general merchant of LaBaie, who has of late mixed somewhat in politics, and spoke some two or three years ago of retiring, has been in town within the last few days with a statement of his affairs, which somewhat opened the eyes of his creditors. His liabilities figure somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and we believe that most of his creditors will consider themselves lucky if they get 25 cents on the dollar of their claims. We hear of no particular reason being assigned for the present state of his affairs.

Messrs. P. Joly & Co., wholesale grocers, who last fall asked for and obtained an extension of time, have been obliged to assign. At the time of getting this extension, a surplus was shown of between \$8,000 and \$8,000, which has since altogether disappeared, outstanding debts, which, at that time, were considered good, having resulted in loss to the amount of \$11,000, a sad commentary on the state of the country trade. Messrs. Joly & Co. now owe about \$24,000, and have \$19,000 of nominal assets to pay the same. Since the extension, notwithstanding their misfortune in the way of bad debts, they have bought only for cash, and have reduced their liabilities some \$8,000.

Since writing the above we have learned that, at a meeting held on Wednesday afternoon, it was unanimously agreed to accept a composition of 33 1/2 cents, and the transfer of some Building Society stock, amounting to about \$1,000, and grant a discharge.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,

Importers of and Dealers in

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star and Double Diamond Star Brands. English 16. 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.

Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.

Colored, Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.

Painters and Artists Materials.

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.

Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

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

253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL.

ALL NEXT WEEK

We sell

GOOD FIFTY YARD MACHINE SILK,

at 26c. per Dozen,

and

100 YARDS at 53c.

S. CARSLY,

MONTREAL,
Canada.

LONDON,
England.

COUNTRY NOTES.—Freightsburg, Q.—Trade dull, owing to scarcity of money. There are indications of an early spring. Farmers are preparing for work.

BONAVENTURE, Q.—Business very dull, owing largely to there being no lumbering operations; speculators have locked up nearly all the limits and won't allow any cutting.

St. HYACINTHE, Q.—Very little doing and collections almost impossible to make.

St. JEAN PORT JOLI.—No money circulating, and business of all kinds extremely flat. Sugar crop promises to be good. There is still three feet of snow in the fields.

NICOLET.—No business doing; there being no demand for lumber, upon which the trade of this section largely depends.

THE WEEK'S ASSIGNMENTS IN ONTARIO.

W. & R. S. Watt, grocers, Dundas.
Edward Carl, general store, Minden.
Henry A. Schomberg, wholesale dry goods jobber, Toronto.

Nicholas Brookmire, general store, Lindsay.

Wm. Bye, trader, Scarborough.

Colin Schell, general store, Cashell.

Wm. M. Dwyer, marble, Ingersoll.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED vs.

James Fraire, groceries, Orangeville.

Thos. H. Dickin, grocer, Brampton.

R. D. Boomer, general store, Erin.

Wm. Begg & Son, boots and shoes, London.

T. Greunay, Goderich.

ASSIGNMENTS IN QUEBEC.

W. J. Robilliard, store, Beauharnois.

Brooks & Kelly, railroad contractors, Lennoxville.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

TO THE

TRADE.

Tops. 1 dozen for 6 cents.

Sleeve-Buttons, beautiful, 12 pairs for 6 cents:

Soaps, Large Cakes, First-

quality, 1 dozen for 37 cents.

Clothes Pins, 500 for 60 cents.

Mouth Whistles, 12 for 2 cents.

Croquet Sets, Large full size,

12 sets for \$18.

And an IMMENSE VARIETY of other Goods, at proportionate prices—over 300 articles on our short list of goods in stock.

Come and C.

The NEW Store

480 ST. PAUL STREET,

Note the RED door, near St.

Peter St., but IN St. PAUL St.

Just opened by

FOULDS,
TAYLOR & CO.

Mr. FOULDS, Formerly of

FOULDS & HOBSON.

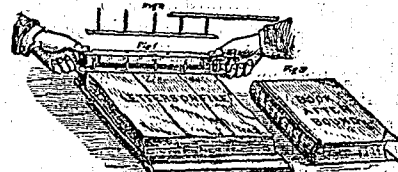
O. I. C. Foulds, Taylor & Co, the NEW A WON Cheapest Wholesale General FANCY GOODS Store. Note the address and RED door.

FOULDS, TAYLOR & CO. O. I. C. The NEW Cheap Wholesale General FANCY GOODS Store. Note the address.

THE YANKEE

Letter-File & Binder

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FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, APRIL 28, 1876.

OUR OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.*

THE ALLAN LINE.

For the past quarter century, the progress of ocean steam navigation has been wonderfully accelerated. From 1840—the year of the *Britannia's* first voyage—to 1850, there was but one line of steamships plying between Great Britain and the United States. In the latter year, the various provinces now forming our Dominion, stimulated to activity no doubt by the rapid progress of events in the adjoining States, as well as by the success of the Cunard Line, determined to enter vigorously into the struggle for recognition as a commercial power in the world. To Canadians the story of the growth of the Allan Company must be especially gratifying, for to a very great extent it is identical with the progress of the Dominion itself.

Its present position in the first rank of European steamship lines is an eloquent testimony, not only to the magnificent resources of Canada, but to the ability and indomitable energy with which the fortunes of the Dominion have, in the teeth of every obstacle, been built up. And this wholly without the fostering aid of Home Government. When the history of Canada comes to be written again, it will be

* Compiled partly from recent statistics in the *Nautical Review*.

seen how little its present proud position before the world has been owing to its connection with Great Britain, and how much to the foresight and enterprise of such men as Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Francis Hincks, and the promoters and managers, of the Grand Trunk Railway, which may very properly be regarded as an extension westward of the Allan steamship system. Up to the year 1840, some seven or eight sailing craft, of 300 to 400 tons burthen each, sufficed to carry on all the trade between Canada and Great Britain; now the Allan Company alone possess upwards of 25 steamers and 13 sailing ships, with a carrying capacity of nearly 70,000 tons, the bulk of which is engaged in the Canadian trade.

The corporate name by which the well-known firm of Allan Brothers is styled, the "Montreal Ocean Steamship Company," was given to it in 1856. Prior to that date, it was known as, and is still more familiarly called, the "Allan Line."

The name of Alexander Allan, of Glasgow, like that of Inman, Guion and Tapscott, of Liverpool, was early known in the shipping annals of either hemisphere. Indeed, to note the early operations of this house in connection with the North American trade, we must go back fifty years at least. More than half a century ago, Alexander Allan of Glasgow possessed a fleet of sailing ships trading between the Clyde and the St. Lawrence, Montreal being then, as it is now, the Canadian headquarters of the house. It will thus be seen that the Allan connection with Canada is of a very old date, and that the company which is now identified with the vigorous maturity of our commerce was, so to speak, present at its birth. For many years the trade was carried on by Mr. Alexander Allan alone. He was succeeded by his sons Mr. James Allan, Mr. Bryce Allan (lately deceased), and Mr. Alexander Allan, jun., who continued to run the sailing fleet from Glasgow to Montreal, and likewise established a service from Liverpool to Montreal. In the meantime, Mr. (now Sir) Hugh Allan, who came to Montreal at an early age, became a member of the firm with Mr. Andrew Allan, (both of them also sons of Mr. Alexander Allan) constituting the five Allan Brothers in whose name the operations of the company have been conducted. Within the last few years some younger members of the Allan family have been introduced. These were the men who, with others, for the most part of Scotch birth or descent, began to turn their minds to the development of the country, by railway canals and the establishment of regular and

rapid communication with the mother country. The large and annually increasing tide of immigration which was setting towards the Western States attracted their attention, and in some degree naturally aroused their jealousy. They could not sit supinely down without an attempt to find out whether there were not a fair proportion of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen, who, while they desired to emigrate, did not altogether relish the notion of deserting the old flag. One of the results of this awakening was that negotiations were entered into by the Allan Company for the establishment of a line of steamships to accommodate the growing trade between Canada and Great Britain, and to carry the mails. The English branches of the firm at this time were Messrs. James and Alexander Allan of Glasgow, and the late Mr. Bryce Allan of Liverpool, possessing a sailing fleet of fifteen vessels. The sailing traditions of the company, although they are fast dying out, are still represented by the considerable fleet before mentioned. In the year 1852, two fine iron steamships, upon the screw principle, were added to the number. These were the *Canadian* and the *Indian*, each of about 1,500 tons burthen, and about 250 horse power. They were intended to run regularly between the Mersey and the St. Lawrence, but after a short time the imperative demands of the Crimean war, which absorbed all the steam fleet of Liverpool, led to their being employed in the transport of troops, of which they conveyed a large number to the Crimea, the British from Portsmouth, and the French from Marseilles. In this and similar services they were engaged during the continuance of the Crimean war; the many odd reminiscences and queer and laudable adventures of which are still preserved as traditions among those of the company's employees who were engaged in them.

In 1856, as has been elsewhere stated, the firm of Allan Brothers assumed the name of the "Montreal Ocean Steamship Company." At this time the fleet consisted of but four steamers:—viz., the *Canadian* and *Indian*, first alluded to, and the *North American* and *Anglo-Saxon*. In the commencement of the following year, the Allan Company contracted with the Canadian Government for a fortnightly mail service between Quebec and Liverpool in the summer, and Liverpool and Portland (Maine) in the winter, the navigation of the St. Lawrence being impracticable during the winter months. This contract became operative, in 1859, as a weekly service, and has up to the present time been maintained by one of the

steamers sailing via Londonderry every Thursday and returning either from Quebec or Portland every Saturday.

In 1872 the mail service was still further extended by the establishment of a third with Newfoundland. By arrangement between the Allan Company and the Dominion Government, during nine months of the year the Halifax boats called at St. John's both going and returning. During the remaining three months of the year, when the navigation between these ports is impeded by ice, the *Newfoundland*, a wooden auxiliary steamer of 900 tons, specially constructed for the purpose, conducts the service.

The following is a complete list of steamers now composing the fleet of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company:—

| STEAMER. | Gross tonnage. | Net tonnage. | Horse Power | Cabin accommodation. |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Sardinian..... | 4,200 | 2,300 | 675 | 120 |
| Polynesian..... | 3,983 | 2,023 | 675 | 120 |
| Sarmatian..... | 3,911 | 2,175 | 650 | 100 |
| Circassian..... | 3,200 | 1,845 | 550 | 100 |
| Scandinavian..... | 2,810 | 1,811 | 500 | 100 |
| Prussian..... | 2,794 | 1,776 | 500 | 90 |
| Austrian..... | 2,458 | 1,650 | 450 | 115 |
| Nestorian..... | 2,436 | 1,677 | 455 | 115 |
| Moravian..... | 2,431 | 1,671 | 400 | 80 |
| Peruvian..... | 2,320 | 1,570 | 400 | 100 |
| Hibernian..... | 2,752 | 1,726 | 400 | 80 |
| Nova Scotian..... | 2,950 | 1,850 | 400 | 80 |
| Caspian..... | 2,728 | 1,783 | 400 | 80 |
| Manitoban..... | 2,395 | 1,543 | 300 | 25 |
| Canadian..... | 2,401 | 1,531 | 280 | 25 |
| Puencian..... | 2,350 | 1,500 | 275 | 30 |
| Waldensian..... | 2,300 | 1,700 | 275 | 30 |
| Corinthian..... | 1,517 | 919 | 170 | 40 |
| Acadian..... | 931 | 596 | 100 | ... |
| Newfoundland..... | 900 | 550 | 100 | 40 |
| Rocket..... | 300 | 175 | 100 | ... |
| Meteor..... | 250 | 150 | 75 | ... |
| Mersey..... | 227 | 50 | 20 | ... |
| Totals..... | 55,537 | 34,499 | 8,520 | 1,563 |

With reference to some of these steamers, namely, the *Phœnician* and *Waldensian*, the *St. David*, the *Corinthian*, and the *Manitoban*, it should be stated that they are engaged in what is now a weekly, but which up to 1870 was only a fortnightly service between Montreal and Glasgow, for the conveyance of passengers and goods. In addition to this trade the Allan Company, when it was requested by the Dominion Government, on the occasion before mentioned, to undertake the fortnightly mail service to Halifax, established connections with the Southern United States ports of Baltimore and Norfolk, which passengers to the Western States frequently choose as their route by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the newly constructed Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which runs down to Norfolk. The people of Norfolk, Virginia, warmly welcomed the establishment of the service in 1871 as an event in their

history, and are doing everything they can to encourage the trade, which is growing in a very satisfactory manner, both there and at Baltimore. The service to Baltimore and Norfolk, via Halifax, is performed monthly.

In addition to the proud distinction of being the first to develop steam trade between Canada and Great Britain, to the Messrs. Allan belongs the honor of inaugurating a successful steam service with the most flourishing Southern seaports of the United States, thus giving both to emigrants and shippers the widest possible latitude of choice in the selection of a field for their labor or market for their merchandise. In order to enable the reader justly to comprehend the whole extent and scope of the Allan Company, we must now mention the Allan Line of sailing ships:—*Strathearn*, 1,704; *Strathblane*, 1,363; *St. Patrick*, 1,260; *Raven-scrag*, 1,229; *City of Montreal*, 1,187; *Pomona*, 1,097; *Chippewa*, 1,096; *Eumenides*, 1,095; *Cairngorm*, 1,016; *Abeona*, 980; *Glenberrie*, 699; *Gleniffer*, 790; *Medora*, 781; *Cherokee*, 652; making altogether thirteen sailing ships, with a total of 13,789 net register tonnage.

Add to these the twenty-five steamers and 55,587 tons before enumerated, and we have a total fleet of thirty-eight vessels, valued at upwards of \$10,000,000, with a capacity of 69,376, or in round numbers 70,000 tons, more than three-fourths of which are engaged in the direct trade between Canada and Liverpool. The steamers are not classed at Lloyd's nor with the Liverpool underwriters, the owners having their own standards of strength, &c., which, however, are much in excess of the requirements at Lloyd's.

The ships at present in use are fine iron vessels, some of them, such as the *Gleniffer*, possessing great sailing powers. They are, for the most part, engaged in trading between Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and Glasgow.

When Canadian Freight is not to be had, some of the vessels are despatched to Calcutta, Bombay, and other ports. Up to about ten years ago, two voyages out and home in the season of navigation were considered fair work for one of these sailing vessels; but now those engaged in the trade make regularly three voyages.

The *Gleniffer*, in the year 1871, made four voyages to Quebec and back during the eight months of the St. Lawrence navigation. In addition to this the *Gleniffer* made one voyage to New York within the twelve months, and had one month to be in port before the next opening of the St. Lawrence navigation. Her short-

est passage was made in fifteen days from Quebec to Greenock. And now a few words in regard to the fuel required to keep this immense fleet of steamers in operation. The high price of coal in England has necessarily turned the attention of the steamship owners to the business of obtaining this article of necessity from other quarters. It was a matter of course that the attention of Sir Hugh Allan, one of the Canadian partners of this company, should not overlook the coal resources of the Dominion. Some time since property was acquired at Acadia, near Pictou, Nova Scotia, which was known to contain coal. The Acadian Coal Company was formed by Sir Hugh Allan, and now the Allan Company maintain a steamer of 931 tons called the *Acadian*, which is solely engaged in conveying the coal from this district to the various depots of the company on this side of the Atlantic.

In regard to all these great steam lines, we should observe that such undertakings are fraught with consequences and results far removed in importance from their simple pecuniary results. To quote the words of a late writer, "they make states as much as they are made by them." The Messrs. Allan have not only succeeded in developing to its present resources one of the most valuable trades between Great Britain and the most available and at the same time not least valuable of her colonies, but they have contributed largely to people our broad acres with a hardy, industrious population, and, in so doing, have greatly contributed to keep alive that feeling of patriotism and loyalty which now, more than ever, forms so gratifying a feature of our national life. They have also done much to improve the build, both as regards safety and comfort, of ocean steamships generally. Just compare the voyage to Halifax or Quebec as now made in an Allan steamer, with the experience of 1840, or even 1850, when a collier brig, or at best a timber merchantman, was the only available means of transit. "Old things have passed away, and all things are become new." In place of time-honored traditions, there is now prevailing another spirit of sea-enterprise—such as we are seeking to pourtray herein; steamer travel is now become so easy and cheap that men of business and of leisure traverse the ocean in quadruple the numbers they formerly did. Every change has its compensations, and if the ancient romantic excitements by the sea be in a great measure lost in the security and apparent ease of modern voyages, men will accept the change at least with resignation if not with thankfulness.—*Com.*

A NEW INSOLVENT LAW.

Hoabhen Rome made the debtor a slave to his creditor, and, although the softening and humane influences belonging to the Christian Era have modified it from time to time the *idea of obligation* is yet a part of our common law. Not so many years ago the prison was still the doom of the debtor, whether fraudulent or unfortunate, and the leniency shown to-day may be partially a reaction in the mind of an inconsiderate community—*certainly*, we are too easy with rogues who do not deliberately defraud their creditors and yet who are sufficiently dishonest to neglect their obvious responsibility; we have too often allowed them to force on us a composition which gave them a handsome surplus, and allowed them to continue in the recklessly extravagant living and waste of fair trade profit which had already brought on their first losses and bankruptcy. It is only recently that we seem to have abandoned somewhat the vicious policy of allowing debtors to buy their stock, and, instead, to give the solvent trader of the locality a chance to take up what is fit for sale and *pay for it*, thereby relieving him of a rival who defrauded us and injured him.

There is no need of fostering this sentiment by any statute; it is healthy in its own course, and will no doubt result in the weeding-out of the incapables who have brought discredit on our commercial classes; but, at this turning point, it would surely be well to look to the planning of a good law of bankruptcy, and here is our view of the question:—

Insolvent laws framed by lawyers have invariably proved defective in practice in Canada, because the general effort was to provide statutory enactments with the force of common law; and the legal arguments on the interpretation of these statutes, which were themselves mere interpretations of common law, caused such delays in settlement that by experience the creditors were inclined to think it better to compromise any but flagrant cases; as one ordinance or act must logically follow another, so does one vicious statute follow another, so that any *amendment* carries certainly with it all the faults of its predecessors. A return to the first principles of law on trade would, therefore, be the primary lesson for our legislators, and the next lesson would be how to formulate new rules for assisting and developing honest, discreet traffic.

New communities like those of America and Australia are apt to be more reckless than the more staid communities of Europe, and, therefore, the rigidity of a French Code, which prescribes prison pun-

ishment for the trader who has not kept his books perfectly, would prove a shackle to the honest man in Canada and a fragile fetter to his dishonest fellow; public opinion would not discriminate, but would equally absolve rogue and dupe. English law is governed by a number of influences outside of Europe and, in spite of the egotism of English journals, the sentiment of English colonies reacts on England, whether these colonies be independent like the United States or semi-dependent like Canada, Australia and others; so that to England, as the great commercial centre, we may look for the results of an experience common to us all; there we find a *flexible* law of bankruptcy, one which we may bend to suit our local requirements without disintegrating it; the most important to us at this moment among the provisions of her bankruptcy acts is the power of the "commissioner in Bankruptcy" who can both conscientiously and authoritatively be inexorable to the wish of any number of creditors for a discharge to the bankrupt: this person may be disabled by the decision of the commissioner for transacting business for a varying period; and this imposition by a power above the creditors on the *productivity* of a debtor's life has a wholesome influence on his tendency to waste the property confided to him.

Doubtless the enactment of a single law based on English experience would not have an immediate effect, but it would make all the difference between the treatment of a patient by an empiric doctor and by a careful physician,—the present recklessness would be eliminated, and a healthy tone would, in the end, pervade the general trade community.

We would no longer have the spectacle of a country wealthy in its farmers' property and value, yet crippled by the reckless and dishonest conduct of the men to whom the traffic of the country is entrusted, and not merely this traffic but the employment of an important class of employees and workmen.

OUR SEA FARM.

The Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for 1875 contains information of the progress of one of our most important industries. Our share of the fish production of this continent even for home consumption is certainly great, and the influence of our foreign trade in fish has largely contributed to the development of our strength as a maritime nation. It would appear by the returns for the six months ending the year that our imports of fish, those from United States forming almost the entire value of our consumption of

foreign fish, are of a value of only \$361,913; and of this sum oysters from the United States form \$129,284. It is evident that we do not depend on foreign fisheries for food; on the other hand we exported in the same period the following value in products of our own fisheries:

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Codfish, Haddock, &c., dried..... | 892,833 cwt. | \$1,787,863 |
| Codfish, wet salted..... | 9,855 " | 45,613 |
| " pickled..... | 189 lbs | 773 |
| " preserved..... | 4,783 lbs | 641 |
| " smoked..... | 2,735 " | 561 |
| " fresh..... | 3,370 " | 553 |
| Mackerel, pickled..... | 62,412 brls | 475,280 |
| " canned..... | 20,150 lbs | 4,032 |
| Halibut, pickled..... | 147 brls | 811 |
| Herring, fresh..... | 970,000 lbs | 12,063 |
| " pickled..... | 50,781 brls | 237,061 |
| " smoked..... | 1,663,678 lbs | 41,397 |
| Sea fish, other, pickled..... | 3,648 brls | 10,279 |
| " preserved..... | 136 " | 1,750 |
| Oysters, fresh..... | 185 brls | 545 |
| Lobsters, preserved..... | 4,164 511 lbs | 521,213 |
| Fish, salt..... | 1 brl | 3 |
| Salmon, fresh..... | 255,226 lbs | 28,971 |
| " smoked..... | 19,184 " | 1,240 |
| " canned..... | 720,402 " | 9,448 |
| " pickled..... | 2,012 brls | 25,532 |
| Fish, all other, fresh..... | | 40,839 |
| " pickled..... | 3,542 " | 16,685 |
| Fish oil, whale..... | 12,355 galls | 6,653 |
| " cod..... | 159,251 " | 80,259 |
| " other..... | 39,490 " | 22,849 |
| Furs or skins of Marine animals..... | | 21,282 |
| Other articles..... | | 17,530 |
| Total..... | | \$3,622,740 |
| In the whole years..... | | 1874..... 1875..... |
| Exported..... | 5,232,343 | 5,380,570 |
| And imported..... | 925,692 | 839,127 |

A summary of the annual production in 1874 and 1875 in the five eastern provinces of the Dominion shows the following comparison of figures.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

| Kinds of fish | 1874. | | 1875. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Codfish..... | 510,046 | 484,342 cwt | 2,291,195 | 2,058,453 |
| Herrings..... | 153,023 | 121,338 brls | 612,112 | 455,292 |
| do smoked..... | 50,070 | 45,700 bbs | 12,742 | 11,425 |
| Mackerel..... | 122,253 | 91,225 lbs | 1,222,630 | 912,350 |
| do preserv'd..... | 8,446 | 21,400 cns | 12,069 | 3,210 |
| Haddock..... | 3,356,874 | 3,845,278 lbs | 231,412 | 229,716 |
| Pollock..... | 24,255 | 33,771 cwt | 81,892 | 125,935 |
| Hake..... | 42,352 | 16,685 cwt | 149,982 | 58,387 |
| Halibut..... | 672,110 | 559,915 lbs | 34,326 | 34,414 |
| Salmon pick'd..... | 4,081 | 1,385 brls | 81,258 | 24,000 |
| do in ice..... | 647,532 | 457,222 lbs | 81,529 | 69,784 |
| do smok'd..... | 26,800 | 16,320 lbs | 2,449 | 2,449 |
| do preserv'd..... | 252,186 | 124,600 cns | 63,046 | 81,150 |
| Alewives..... | 13,469 | 13,237 lbs | 47,141 | 46,823 |
| Trout..... | 46,635 | 55,620 lbs | 2,798 | 3,397 |
| Smelts..... | 240,760 | 365,300 lbs | 14,445 | 21,915 |
| Shad..... | 7,593 | 7,976 lbs | 69,744 | 63,895 |
| Eels..... | 1,553 | 1,731 lbs | 13,977 | 15,579 |
| Bass..... | 1,305 | 2,760 lbs | 81 | 305 |
| Oysters..... | 1,342 | 1,855 lbs | 4,026 | 4,365 |
| Lobsters..... | 5,612,54 | 4,524,112 cns | 1,403,136 | 1,131,031 |
| Fish Guano..... | 1,260 | 817 tns | 18,900 | 12,255 |
| Fish used as manure..... | 1,392 | 1,353 brs | 606 | 606 |
| Cod tongues and sounds..... | 1,368 | 1,201 lbs | 9,206 | 8,407 |
| Fish Oils..... | 290,632 | 321,396 galls | 168,578 | 205,857 |
| Total..... | | | \$6,652,301 | \$5,573,551 |

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| Kinds of fish | 1874. | | 1875. | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Codfish..... | 95,855 | 109,310 cwt | 420,133 | 361,695 |
| Herrings..... | 100,376 | 128,495 lbs | 404,516 | 505,920 |
| do smok'd..... | 491,850 | 598,300 bbs | 100,337 | 149,905 |
| Mack-rel..... | 4,243 | 6,1374 brs | 42,430 | 61,375 |
| do preserv'd..... | 59,000 | 39,980 cns | 8,850 | 5,97 |
| Haddock..... | 247,648 | 360,650 lbs | 14,853 | 51,039 |
| Pollock..... | 10,539 | 6,989 cwt | 30,589 | 20,999 |
| Hake..... | 23,925 | 28,817 cwt | 101,237 | 104,360 |
| Halibut..... | 17,165 | 16,100 lbs | 4,022 | 4,986 |
| Salmon pick'd..... | 1,387 | 2,229 lbs | 24,966 | 41,383 |
| do in ice..... | 1,424,722 | 1,021,780 lbs | 213,858 | 154,238 |
| do smok'd..... | 110,420 | 41,650 lbs | 16,563 | 6,232 |
| do preserv'd..... | 1,402,440 | 333,412 cns | 350,610 | 83,335 |
| Alewives..... | 42,361 | 33,016 lbs | 148,263 | 155,556 |
| Trout..... | 65,170 | 60,490 lbs | 3,970 | 3,629 |
| Smelts..... | 915,600 | 1,086,280 lbs | 54,356 | 60,176 |
| Shad..... | 4,746 | 6,410 lbs | 4,022 | 61,355 |
| Eels..... | 1,967 | 1,241 lbs | 17,703 | 11,169 |
| Bass..... | 435,075 | 124,086 lbs | 26,284 | 7,442 |
| Oysters..... | 12,830 | 10,020 lbs | 38,400 | 80,060 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| Lobsters preserved | 2,180,504 | 1,752,046 cns | 546,126 | 438,011 |
| Fish Guano | 2,492 | 180 tns | 37,230 | 2,700 |
| Fish used as manure | 2,400 | 4,370 bls | 1,200 | 2,185 |
| Cod tongues and sounds | 667 | 1,014 bls | 4,669 | 7,098 |
| Fish Oils | 56,406 | 68,643 gals | 36,663 | 44,617 |

\$2,635,793 \$2,427,654

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

| Kinds of fish. | 1874. | | 1875. | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. |
| Codfish | 161,533 | 140,714 qls | 757,655 | 706,570 |
| Herrings | 43,405 | 60,059 qls | 217,325 | 220,295 |
| do smoked | 1,859 | ..... | 472 | ..... |
| do fresh wat | 20 | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Mackerel | 7,278 | 6,498 bls | 72,370 | 61,950 |
| Haddock | 241 | 126 qls | 1,295 | 839 |
| ling | 43 | 33 qls | 215 | 165 |
| Halibut | 302 | 201 bls | 1,872 | 1,206 |
| Salmon, p'd | 1,313 | 1,392 bls | 21,008 | 22,272 |
| do, in ice | 531,392 | 293,573 lbs | 20,599 | 14,993 |
| do, preserv'd | 250,402 | 105,293 cns | 70,100 | 26,301 |
| Langs, trout | 430 | 250 bls | 10,750 | 6,250 |
| Winnon's h, trout | 7,500 | 9,050 pcs | 1,875 | 2,292 |
| Touladi, trout | ..... | 150 bls | ..... | 1,200 |
| Trout, grey | 134 | 259 bls | 1,072 | 2,072 |
| do, speckled | 10,000 | 11,600 lbs | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Sturgeon | 569 | 279 bls | 4,472 | 2,232 |
| Bar & white-fish | 126,220 | 44,820 pcs | 22,720 | 7,470 |
| Smud | 65,873 | 134,992 pcs | 6,657 | 13,499 |
| Sardines | 902 | 1,037 bls | 4,510 | 5,185 |
| Pels | 374,157 | 266,619 pcs | 87,418 | 26,661 |
| Pike | 180 | 200 bls | 600 | 2,000 |
| Pickeral | 186 | 304 bls | 1,360 | 3,040 |
| Tom Cod | 20,800 | 20,403 bus | 10,000 | 10,200 |
| Smallfish | ..... | 2,563 bus | ..... | 810 |
| Masquinonge | 500 | 857 pcs | 1,000 | 1,700 |
| Seals | 12,939 | 24,309 lbs | 75,334 | 146,314 |
| Porpoises | ..... | 194 bls | ..... | 1,696 |
| Lobsters, p'd | 254,908 | 36,964 cns | 63,727 | 21,741 |
| Mixed fish | 20,363 | 23,497 bls | 101,765 | 117,085 |
| Fish used as manure | 14,569 | 23,851 bls | 3,642 | 5,970 |
| Cod tongues and sounds | 209 | 398 bls | 1,463 | 2,786 |
| Cod roes | ..... | 624 bls | ..... | 4,592 |
| Cod oil | 37,793 | 113,469 gls | 49,354 | 56,734 |
| Seal oil | 64,095 | 98,700 gls | 27,017 | 49,354 |
| Whale oil | 16,620 | 22,731 gls | 13,296 | 18,224 |
| Porpoise oil | 17 | 2,067 gls | 13 | 2,133 |

\$1,509,660 \$1,594,259

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

| Kinds of fish. | 1874. | | 1875. | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. |
| Whitefish | 17,134 | 25,573 bls | 171,340 | 255,730 |
| do, fresh | 84,611 | ..... | 4,230 | ..... |
| do, preserv'd | 569,112 | ..... | 56,910 | ..... |
| Trout | 13,591 | 8,965 bls | 139,510 | 89,650 |
| Herrings | 7,959 | 9,400 bls | 39,795 | 56,400 |
| Seisoes | 298 | 196 bls | 1,904 | 1,274 |
| Masquinonge | 413 | 246 bls | 1,652 | 1,230 |
| Bass | 1,576 | 823 bls | 6,304 | 4,760 |
| Pike | 876 | 748 bls | 4,302 | 3,719 |
| Pickeral | 2,034 | 3,851 bls | 3,246 | 19,405 |
| Coarse fish | 3,226 | 4,330 bls | 12,904 | 21,650 |

\$440,267 \$453,194

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| Kinds of fish. | 1874. | | 1875. | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. |
| Codfish | 7,413 | 14,359 cwt | 29,018 | 39,159 |
| Herrings | 1,280 | 2,396 bls | 4,996 | 6,875 |
| Mackerel | 27,317 | 19,789 bls | 221,791 | 197,890 |
| Salmon, p'd | 104 | ..... | 114 | ..... |
| do, preserv'd | 4,078 | 11,308 cns | 9,339 | 3,448 |
| Sea fish, fresh | 181 | 2,209 lbs | 7,157 | 110 |
| do, other kind | 32 | 200 tns | 4,300 | 10,748 |
| Oysters | 146 | 41 bls | 256 | 82 |
| Lobsters, p'd | 1,443 | 161,245 cns | 10,592 | 47,876 |
| Fish oils | 2,806 | 517 gls | 1,310 | 237 |

\$286,863 \$298,927

The following comparative table shows the values of the fish products of the same provinces for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875:—

| | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Nova Scotia | \$6,577,086 | \$6,652,391 | \$5,573,851 |
| New Brunswick | 2,285,661 | 2,685,793 | 2,427,654 |
| Quebec | 1,391,564 | 1,608,661 | 1,594,259 |
| Ontario | 233,091 | 446,297 | 453,194 |
| P. E. Island | 207,595 | 289,863 | 298,927 |

Totals.....\$10,754,998 \$11,681,886 \$10,547,886

The commissioner is of opinion that although an exceptional difference exists

in the returns of the two years past, the condition of the fisheries is altogether satisfactory. The improvement of the nurseries in the rivers and bays will warrant our expecting an increased natural yield. Poaching and illegal fishing by the aggressive fishermen of the United States at places accessible to them under the still incomplete Treaty of Washington are causing mischief to our fishery grounds, and serious complaints have been received of their conduct in the Bay of Fundy and elsewhere. The seal fishery, one of great importance, belongs so much to the high seas that the Maritime nations, including the Dominion, would do wisely to contribute to form a police force for the protection of this valuable animal from rapid extinction by the wasteful methods of hunting and killing so customary now with all the seal-hunters. A remarkable feature in the lobster trade is that during the last half year the amount of canned lobsters sent to Great Britain was \$428,000 or four-fifths of the entire export of the article, and, as the entire year shows only about one-half more as the export of this article, we may conclude that the selfish interpretation by the United States authorities of the free-trade clauses of the Treaty has produced its effect. Codfish, it will be observed, forms more than half our fish-export, and it is not only this but it is our most important half, nourishing as it does a trade with intertropical and South European ports; a direct trade of this kind is not merely valuable, but it is necessary to foster our independent maritime strength. The re-stocking of many of our streams with salmon—a fish which has for a long while disappeared therefrom—has, thanks first of all to Mr. S. Wilmot, of Wilmot's Creek, Ontario, been attended in many instances with great success, and, as a share of our fish-food, this species will always be desirable. One important item however in the appendix, we observe is in a report from British Columbia, which produces the views of Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of the Pacific Coast Fisheries. He holds that it is finally impossible to prevent the destruction of fish by the mischiefs arising from sawdust, miners' gravel, foul water of paper mills and other causes, among which we may count the reduction of the volume of salmon rivers from denudation of forest territory; he therefore advises a systematic culture of salmon and of the other fish which ascend fresh water streams, and proposes to confine this farming or fish-making process to streams too large and too deep to be affected by the frequent hindrances resulting, as in the above men-

tioned cases, from the positive progress of the country; he shows by his own experience that artificial hatching of spawn will produce from one pair of fish as many offspring as would be matured from 1,000 pairs of fish left to do their natural work under all the destructive conditions of their ordinary being. In this we quite agree with Professor Baird, and we think that in the art of pisciculture we could learn much from the Japanese; an application of Professor Baird's views might reconcile the conflict of interests now existing between the sawn lumber trade and the propagation of valuable fish; both interests are too valuable to the country for one to be allowed to interfere with the other.

THE

LATE W. HAMILTON MERRITT, M.P.

A work entitled a "Biography of the Hon. W. H. Merritt, M.P." has recently been published at St. Catharines, long the residence of the deceased statesman, and situated on the Welland Canal, the work with which his name will ever be connected. The long public career of Mr. Merritt, and his unceasing advocacy of public improvements, entitle this record of his life to notice at our hands. We learn also that Mr. Merritt assisted in establishing the first newspaper in St. Catharines, and had consequently some connection with the press. He was certainly indebted to the local press, through his whole career, for a warm support of the views which he advocated with unmitigated zeal. We are told that this paper "was well printed—so accurate that an error was seldom detected either in spelling or dictation. It was Mr. Leavenworth's pride to be considered the "best printer in the country." The work now under consideration was printed by a Mr. Leavenworth, probably the successor of the accurate printer of 1826. Fifty years have since elapsed, and we regret to have to state that a more slovenly printed book than the one before us we have never met with. It is literally full of errors of all kinds. The bad spelling, disgraceful though it is, might be pardoned, but the inaccuracies in names are met with everywhere, and cannot but be embarrassing to readers only partially acquainted with the past history of the Province. We may have occasion to refer to some of these blunders hereafter, but no one can take even the most cursory glance at the biography without discovering the blot to which we have called attention. The late Mr. Hamilton Merritt was of U. E. Loyalist parentage, his grand-father, Thomas Merritt, having resided in the

neighborhood of Long Island Sound whence he, accompanied by his son Thomas, said to have been a "Coronet" in the Queen's Rangers, and others of his children, emigrated to St. John, N.B., but, after a short stay, the son Thomas returned to the United States where, on the 3rd July, 1793, his son, Mr. Hamilton Merritt, was born. In 1796 Mr. Thomas Merritt, jun., moved to Upper Canada and settled on the Twelve Mile Creek. As may be supposed, his son had but limited opportunities of obtaining education. He attended a log school house at the "Corners," and was afterwards sent to Burlington, where he received "mathematical instruction, field surveying, &c.," and is said to have subsequently obtained some classical knowledge. At the age of fifteen he went to Quebec to join his uncle, Nehemiah Merritt, with whom he made a journey to Halifax, and was afterwards sent in a vessel of his uncle's to the West Indies, but, owing to various casualties only reached Bermuda, whence he returned via New York to St. John, where he remained some time, and made "further advances in navigation, surveying, algebra and Latin." Here he commenced keeping a diary, the cited extracts from which are not very interesting. We have some difficulty, owing to the carelessness of the author, who, though by no means deficient in zeal, cannot be complimented on the execution of his work, in ascertaining the year in which Mr. Merritt left St. John to return to his father's residence at Twelve Mile Creek. It appears, however, that, before he was nineteen years of age, he was in partnership in general business with Mr. Chisholm. Trade in those days was a mere system of barter, but an interesting and rather curious fact is stated, viz., that Mr. Merritt "found the advantage of a good system of bookkeeping," and "always thought that the failures in those days was principally for want of a good knowledge of bookkeeping." The same remark holds good in 1876, but it is singular enough that Mr. Merritt should have been so much alive to the importance of bookkeeping, and yet should, later in life, when President of the Welland Canal Co., have got into so serious a scrape, owing to the disgraceful manner in which the books of that Company were kept. It had been generally supposed at the time that Mr. Merritt had himself no knowledge of bookkeeping, and that he was wholly unaware of its importance. Mr. Merritt was about nineteen years of age when the American war broke out, but, even then, he had not only carried on business for some time (we do not know how long) but had sold out his interest, and gone "no

the homestead farm,"—"the business of a country store being too contracted for his ideas." Our author does not dwell at any length on the operations of the war which was declared between Great Britain and the United States on the 19th June, 1812, at which date Mr. Merritt had not completed his nineteenth year. There seems no room for doubt that Mr. Merritt did his duty most loyally, and on all occasions during his subsequent career he endeavored to procure a recognition of the services of his fellow-colonists. During the war he was taken prisoner, and detained about eight months, until the proclamation of peace, reaching home about the end of March, 1815. On his way he married, at Mayville, New York, on 13th March, Miss Prendergast, daughter of Dr. Jedediah Prendergast, who had spent a few years in Canada in the neighborhood of Mr. Merritt, and to whose daughter Mr. Merritt became affianced at a very early age. He had not completed his 22nd year at the time of his marriage. Dr. Prendergast is said to have been "a gentleman of considerable means" and we learn from the biography that he and Mr. Merritt maintained a cordial friendship through life. On his return to Canada, Mr. Merritt re-entered on commercial life, in partnership with Mr. Charles Ingersoll, who afterwards married his sister, and who subsequently settled in the County of Oxford, and founded the village now known by his name, about twenty miles east of London. The partnership was not prosperous, and resulted in insolvency and the retirement of Mr. Ingersoll from the business. It is creditable to both to be able to record that no efforts were spared to satisfy the claims of the creditors, the principal of whom were the well-known Montreal houses of Forsyth, Richardson & Co., and Gillespie & Co. An interesting circumstance which is recorded at this period is that in 1818, at the age of about twenty-five, Mr. Merritt first conceived the idea of utilizing the water of the Chippewa river, and was led to take part in a survey, which proved to be one for the Welland Canal, although made with imperfect instruments, and although a serious mistake was made in the levels. From the time that Mr. Merritt conceived the idea that a canal might be constructed, with great public benefit, to connect the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario, he seems to have worked most energetically for the accomplishment of an object on which he had evidently set his heart. He writes in 1823, "The waters of the Chippewa will be down the 'twelve' in two years;" and again, "It is my determination to pursue

the object steadily." He met with the usual discouragement which attends all projectors. After an unsuccessful meeting he thus moralizes:—"Most of men have narrow minds. They cannot comprehend any measure beyond their daily concerns. They are fearful of some imaginary evil and do not dwell on the public good. I am and hope will be wise enough ever to be averse to public meetings. Have never yet seen any good arise from them." In January 1824, the first act incorporating the Welland Canal Company was passed. The names in the charter were George Keefer, Thomas Merritt, George Adams, William Chisholm, Joseph Smith, Paul Shipman, John DeCew and William Hamilton Merritt. The capital was \$160,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. Mr. Merritt seems to have had the whole weight of the enterprise on his own shoulders, and, in addition to other difficulties, had to contend with local jealousy, the people of Niagara desiring that the outlet on Lake Ontario should be at the mouth of the Niagara river. He visited Montreal, coming home by Troy, in the State of New York, and succeeded in getting stock to the amount of \$50,000 subscribed during his tour. He subsequently visited New York, and succeeded in interesting Mr. J. B. Yates, a well-known capitalist, in the scheme, and in obtaining a subscription from him of \$30,000. On the 30th November, 1824, the first sod of the Welland Canal was turned, when Mr. Merritt made a speech of considerable length. One of the most remarkable passages is the declaration that, while the Erie Canal had cost \$8,000,000, Canada would reap equal if not superior advantages by an expenditure of \$160,000. How little did the speaker imagine that the work which he was advocating would involve an expenditure of over \$9,000,000, and be still far from complete! The commencement of the canal may be considered the commencement of Mr. Merritt's public life, and, although we are unable to concur with the publisher that the work under consideration is "a complete text book to Upper Canada history," it may be interesting to our readers that we should continue our notice of it in future numbers.

THE DEAL TRADE.

The last number of the *North-western Lumberman* contains a letter on this subject from a gentleman in Grand Rapids, Michigan, who signs himself "B. W." We happen to know who this correspondent is, and it is to be hoped that the statements in his last letter are more re-

liable than a former estimate made by him as to the quantity of available pine in Canada being three thousand feet on an average per acre of her entire area, including lakes and streams. He suggests that lumber manufacturers of Michigan, if they exercised more care in saving their pine, might defy the world to surpass it in quality. It is very desirable indeed that more care be used in preparing lumber for the market. It is not alone in Michigan that slovenliness is manifested as to the manner of preparing this staple for export, and the consequence is the sale of a superior article of growth at several dollars a thousand less than if properly prepared. The tenor of the letter would lead us to infer that because of this order by Liverpool buyers to their Montreal correspondents to secure contracts for seventeen millions of Michigan deals, the people of that State are afraid that Canada is too successful a rival in the foreign market. On this point the better plan for all is to make haste slowly and not slaughter an article which, unlike wheat, cotton or other articles of export, cannot be reproduced in a single season. As any person can easily see for himself by counting the "rings" on a log of twenty-two inches, it takes about a hundred years to grow a tree to yield that standard. We are of opinion that the boast of "B. W.," as to the "huge amount of timber in both peninsulas fully competent to fill the bill," may be somewhat questioned. We give the Michigan lumbermen not more than eleven years at the present rate of manufacture to exhaust their pineries, after which they will find themselves obliged to seek fresh fields for their operations.

QUEBEC INSURANCE LICENSE ACT.

The taxing power of the local governments is being put to a severe test by the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec: that the Supreme Court can check any imprudent excess in legislation on the part of the chambers is an assurance of safety for corporations transacting business in this Province, and we would suggest to the Insurance companies (now in danger of being, in our opinion, illegally mulcted) a combination to test the power of levying a tax whether local or provincial, direct or delegated. If the Province can use sovereign powers, such as are contemplated in the Act mentioned, an equal responsibility should fall on it and as long as it is subordinate to and subsidized by a higher legislature we cannot see any authority for such a theory. After writing the above the following report was handed us:

At the adjourned meeting yesterday of the Fire, Life, Guarantee and Accident Companies, the following resolutions were carried, viz:

Moved by Mr. C. O. Perrault, of the "Stadacoma Insurance Co.," seconded by Mr. T. A. Evans, of the "Provincial Insurance Co.," "That the Insurance Companies comply with the law, coming into force on the first of May, but that they do so under protest; a committee, in the meantime, being authorised to negotiate with the Quebec Government as to a test case, and upon the understanding that if defeated, the Government will refund amount paid for stamps.

Moved by Mr. Henry Lyman, of the "Citizens Insurance Company," seconded by Mr. Smith, of the "Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.," "That the cost of all the Government stamps affixed to Fire Policies and Renewal Receipts granted by Fire Insurance Companies be collected from the insured."

MORE INSURANCE FRAUDS.

When are we to have an Inspector of Insurance? Here is a case for him: The Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y., reinsure all their risks up to May 1st, 1874, in the Canada Agricultural Company of Montreal, which commenced business in that month, and at the same time hand over their deposit to the same company as a guarantee to the insurers. In June, 1874, a month later, a policy is issued by the Agricultural of Watertown to a person in Hants (which we presume is one of many) endorsed outside by C. E. DeWolf, General Agent, and countersigned inside by R. G. Tremaine, General Agent, but without date of policy or date of countersigning. The inside General Agent says the Canada Agricultural is responsible in case of loss, but as their name does not appear anywhere on the policy, and it was issued subsequent to the handing over of the business, as appears by circular, we cannot see how the insurer has a legal claim against the latter. It may be all right; and as the Canada Agricultural is a good company, there is no question about the policy, provided it is properly issued.

After reading the above extract from the Halifax *Herald* we called at the head office of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company in this city, and received the following explanation from the manager, Mr. E. H. Goff: At the time of the merging of the Agricultural of Watertown, New York, into the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, a few days before the 1st May, 1874, there was a clause inserted in the agreement authorizing the new company to use, if necessary, the policies of the old one, in the hands of agents especially in sections remote from the head office, till the 1st June, with a view of preventing any stoppage in the business of the company in those places, and until the entire machinery of the new company was set in motion. The holder of the policy in question need have no concern in the matter, as his unearned policy will be renewed for him if he

chooses, on application to the agent of the Company in his district.

The heading of the extract from the *Herald* illustrates the old saying of "great cry and little wool." We cannot see where the fraud exists, or even any suspicion of such.

OUR MEAT SUPPLY.—The British are a meat-eating as well as a shop-keeping nation. What was a luxury among the poorer classes a few years ago is now ranked as a necessity. Meat at 8d., 10d., or 1s. a lb. is bought ungrudgingly by thousands of mechanics; but there must be no mistake about it—it must be the real thing, and not a suspicious compound of fibre and jelly, shaken out of an air-tight tin box. It must look juicy and real, or the British workman, no matter how humble his degree, will none of it. Fresh meat has in truth become almost as indispensable a necessity as wheat—a second staff of life. But, unlike wheat, we produce nearly all our meat at home. The value of the home-reared cattle, sheep, and pigs we slaughter and eat annually is estimated at 80 to 90 millions sterling; but the value of meat-making animals imported last year is comparatively nothing—it is scarcely 7 millions. Our home meat manufacture is therefore incomparably the more important, and when it is asked, Shall we run the risk of importing disease by encouraging free importations of foreign animals? the answer is, No: we had better preserve our own from contagion, and be over severe as to foreign beasts and sheep, rather than infect the many by allowing tainted foreign droves to pass in unrestricted and unexamined. The difficulty, then, remains as to paying a famine price for meat, on the one side, or going without the luxury, on the other. That difficulty is as yet unsolved. Preserved "fresh" meat has been brought from America, and much fuss has been made about it. The fact that it was sold at prices considerably under what the real thing obtains is made much of, as showing that the imported article can undersell native produce. But, if the imported beef is really equal to British beef, it will sell for as much as the latter; if inferior, no great competition by it can be predicted. At Glasgow, a consignment from America of meat preserved by the new refrigerator method was a week or so ago exposed for sale, but no very flattering reception was given to it. It was found that "the American beef lacked that fresh appearance which good newly-killed beef always presents. In fact, it looked more like salt beef, and a few of the butchers present were of opinion that it had been washed with some preservative." At present our imports of dead meat are even more insignificant than those of living animals, and there is but faint hope of our carnivorous population obtaining a better supply from abroad, dead or alive.—*British Trade Journal.*

PAPER BARRELS.—Among the numerous novel uses to which paper is nowadays put is the manufacture of barrels for the carriage of such materials as flour, sugar, &c. These barrels are made of successive layers of paper board cemented together, and subjected to enormous pressure,

the result of which is a compact substance, with great resisting power. The paper is made of straw, thus fitting and converting into a merchantable article what, in most sections of the country, is regarded as refuse. The barrels are perfectly cylindrical in form, which gives them an advantage of 25 per cent. in storage over wooden barrels. Their weight is about half that of a wooden barrel, so that in a car load a saving of nearly 1,000 lbs. in freight is made. It is calculated that they will stand four times the pressure that a wooden barrel will. The invention was patented in America a few months ago, and two factories are now engaged in the manufacture—one at Winona, Wis., and one at Decorah, Iowa. At the latter factory 1,600 barrels per day are turned out, with a consumption of 5 tons of paper. It is claimed for them that they can be made 20 per cent. cheaper than wooden barrels. They may be rendered absolutely air-tight, and it is claimed that they will resist moisture longer than they are likely ever to be exposed to it. They are made in quarter, half, and full sizes. The inventor is sanguine that they are destined entirely to supersede the wooden barrel.

The Indianapolis *Journal of Commerce* on the subject of protection to United States home industries says: while we import one million dollars worth of fire-arms we make \$15,000,000 and we export \$6,000,000. While we import \$20,000,000 worth of iron and steel, we make \$350,000,000 and export \$19,000,000. While we import \$1,500,000 in lead, we produce \$30,000,000 and export \$500,000. While we import \$10,000,000 in leather goods, we produce \$175,000,000 and export \$7,000,000. While we import \$10,000,000 in wines and liquors, we produce \$150,000,000 and export \$1,000,000. While we import \$7,000,000 of tobacco, we produce \$75,000,000 and export \$30,000,000. We produce \$55,000,000 of agricultural implements and export \$2,500,000. While we import \$32,000,000 of linen, hemp, etc., we manufacture none and export none. We make \$175,000,000 of boots and shoes, and export \$1,000,000. While we import \$30,000,000 in cotton goods, we make \$200,000,000 and export \$5,000,000. While we import \$300,000 of carpets, we manufacture \$50,000,000 and export \$100,000. While we import \$2,000,000 of salt and saltpetre, we manufacture \$5,000,000 and export \$20,000. While we import \$25,000,000 in silks, we manufacture \$25,000,000 and export none. While we import \$93,000,000 in sugar, we produce only \$15,000,000 and export \$4,000,000. While we import \$50,000,000 in woollen goods, we manufacture \$200,000,000 and export \$200,000.

Our exports of hardware, iron, etc., to Canada have increased from \$1,781,000 in 1872 to \$3,135,000 in 1875. We gave Canada three times as much bar iron in 1875 as she got from England, and 20,000 tons more pig iron.

THE STADACONA.—In reply to the continual demand for copies of the *JOURNAL OF COMMERCE* containing the analysis of the Stadacona's Report, and our reply to the charge, we have to inform our friends that the supply is completely exhausted.

GRAIN STOCKS IN THE WEST.

| IN STORE AT CHICAGO— | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | April 17, 1876. | April 10, 1876. | April 19, 1875. |
| Wheat, bush..... | 2,802,390 | 3,162,111 | 3,804,400 |
| Corn, bush..... | 1,638,367 | 2,089,701 | 1,614,625 |
| Oats, bush..... | 663,977 | 710,437 | 550,622 |
| Barley, bush..... | 223,436 | 252,982 | 77,039 |
| Rye, bush..... | 104,639 | 104,437 | 9,047 |
| Total, bush.... | 5,572,869 | 6,319,668 | 6,055,733 |
| IN STORE AT ST. LOUIS— | | | |
| | April 17, 1876. | April 10, 1876. | April 19, 1875. |
| Wheat, bush..... | 279,500 | 316,573 | 184,297 |
| Corn, bush..... | 129,940 | 308,258 | 281,492 |
| Oats, bush..... | 129,944 | 165,807 | 64,242 |
| Barley, bush..... | 56,395 | 16,085 | 941 |
| Rye, bush..... | 12,810 | 64,252 | 4,945 |
| Total, bush.... | 608,589 | 870,975 | 535,917 |
| IN STORE AT MILWAUKEE— | | | |
| | April 17, 1876. | April 10, 1876. | April 19, 1875. |
| Wheat, bush..... | 3,396,563 | 3,583,589 | 1,610,629 |
| Corn, bush..... | 24,256 | 27,612 | 47,786 |
| Oats, bush..... | 152,004 | 153,061 | 66,462 |
| Barley, bush..... | 118,736 | 126,571 | 59,712 |
| Rye, bush..... | 24,019 | 28,352 | 272 |
| Total, bush.... | 3,715,578 | 3,919,185 | 1,784,861 |
| IN STORE AT DETROIT— | | | |
| | April 17, 1876. | April 10, 1876. | April 19, 1875. |
| Wheat, bush..... | 253,510 | 274,094 | 322,133 |
| Corn, bush..... | 129,576 | 18,564 | 72,140 |
| Oats, bush..... | 86,870 | 90,897 | 53,562 |
| Barley, bush..... | 15,586 | 16,879 | 6,231 |
| Total, bush.... | 384,542 | 400,414 | 454,066 |
| IN STORE AT TOLEDO— | | | |
| | April 17, 1876. | April 10, 1876. | April 19, 1875. |
| Wheat, bush..... | 560,012 | 648,550 | 634,675 |
| Corn, bush..... | 411,570 | 654,151 | 1,023,428 |
| Oats, bush..... | 255,477 | 282,387 | 104,912 |
| Barley, bush..... | 923 | 923 | 3,210 |
| Rye, bush..... | 355 | 319 | ..... |
| Total, bush.... | 1,237,337 | 1,586,330 | 1,766,226 |

* Also afloat in harbour 393,541 bush wheat, 896,117 bush corn, 141,667 bush oats and 29,927 bush rye.

† In addition afloat in harbour 490,224 bush wheat and 692,256 bush corn.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—During 1875 the greatest mileage in any one State of America was built in New York, 200 miles having been added. California came next with 174½ miles; Illinois third, with 172 miles; Pennsylvania fourth, with 118 miles; Colorado fifth, with 113½ miles; Indiana sixth, with 109½. In none of the other States was an aggregate of 100 miles reached. The average for each State and Territory, including the District of Columbia, was only 343.43 miles. The following States and Territories built none: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Dakota, Florida, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, District of Columbia, West Virginia and Wyoming. Comparing the figures (1433) for 1875 with the 2449 miles of 1867, 2979 miles of 1868, 5118 miles of 1869, 5525 miles of 1870 and 7779 miles in 1871, it is easy to see the effect of the panic and of the subsequent hard times upon American progress in the development of internal transportation facilities, and also to understand how it is that the iron trade, at one time enormously stimulated to meet the requirements of railroad consumption, now languishes because the consumption on account of new rails alone, to say nothing of equipment, is reduced to about one-fifth of that in 1872, and because, to supply this, the special industry of steel rail manufacture calls for special grades of pig-metal.

LUMBER PRODUCT OF THE NORTH-WEST.—The *Northwestern Lumberman* of the 8th inst. contains an exhaustive review of the lumber product of the North-West during the year 1875. The gross product of lumber during the past year was 188,413,572 feet greater than the aggregate for 1874, and the stock on hand at the close of the year is also shown to have been greater than at the end of the previous year. On this showing the editor remarks that the natural inference is "that either too much has been produced or too little consumed, dependent upon whatever standard might be set up and called enough. It cannot be said that the year was a prosperous one, as in various parts of the country too many business failures have marked its career. The list of failures has been greater in the East than in the West, calling the territory between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains by the latter term." The following shows the gross amount of lumber manufactured in the several districts and the stocks on hand.

MANUFACTURED.

| | 1874. | 1875. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Michigan..... | 2,619,006,512 | 2,746,866,184 |
| Wisconsin..... | 969,904,000 | 1,036,576,900 |
| Minnesota..... | 392,373,171 | 342,623,171 |
| Mississippi River..... | 247,856,000 | 291,482,000 |
| Grand total..... | 4,229,139,668 | 4,417,553,255 |

STOCK LUMBER AND LOGS.

| | Jan. 1, 1875. | Jan. 1, 1876. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Michigan..... | 1,219,076,279 | 1,336,277,499 |
| Wisconsin..... | 577,282,000 | 510,391,000 |
| Minnesota..... | 228,528,000 | 217,033,000 |
| Mississippi River..... | 162,738,000 | 212,711,000 |
| Grand total..... | 2,187,624,279 | 2,270,412,449 |

The industry displayed in the review made by the *Lumberman* will, it is hoped, be an example to similar journals to exert themselves in procuring useful statistical information regarding this most important branch of trade. A great cause of the depression in this industry is doubtless due to want of sufficient information as to supply and demand.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE UNITED STATES.—If there is a glimmer of light on economical subjects in the United States, if there is any patriotism, we might almost say, the peculiar ascendancy of Protectionist policy in America might now be easily broken up. But although the country finds that higher import duties do not mean increased national revenue, and although it has become very tired of redeeming its National Debt by heavy taxes and large annual repayments, yet class interests on the side of Protection are strong enough, we fear, to overpower the desultory opposition to the high tariff now in existence. It is true that Mr. Morrison has brought a bill before Congress for modifying the existing scale of duties on imports, but a bill is brought in every year. No matter what its shape may be when it goes into the political mill, it either gets ground into some form of Protection in Congress, or torn to shreds by the time the Senate has done with it. There is a great outcry just now against State taxes in America, and for the reason that it is so directed we fear that the popular enthusiasm

necessary to overwhelm class opposition will hardly rise high enough to modify the hurtful tariff, even to the modest extent proposed in Mr. Morrison's bill. The bill applies to all textile goods, as well as iron, and seeks to leave the tariff at about two-thirds of its present height, on the average. The alterations are irregular and are very slight in the cases of special industries, but would on the whole be welcomed with the greatest pleasure by manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic.—*Trade Journal.*

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.—The City National, Bank of Chicago, with a cash capital of \$250,000, closed its doors on Monday. The stockholders say that it has been found impossible to convert the assets speedily enough to meet the continued drain which has been made of late upon its cash resources and that, in the opinion of the directors, the assets will be amply sufficient to pay all liabilities, provided the creditors will give the officers a short time to arrange matters. The cashier states that the liabilities exclusive of capital stock, are \$800,000, mostly deposits. This amount is secured by assets making a nominal surplus over all liabilities of about \$100,000, nearly all collectable. Other Chicago banks are not seriously affected by the failure.

THE LAST OF A GREAT BANKING HOUSE.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, creditors proved their claims on the 20th inst. The principal ones filed were—Baring Brothers of London \$650,000; A. Low, of Georgia, \$425,000; Daniel Mapes, of West Farms, \$20,000; J. F. Winnan & Co., \$8000; Thorn, Watson & Co., New York, \$50,000; American Screw Company of Providence, R.I., \$7000; M. Browner, of Lyons, N.Y., \$11,000; Ware, Murphy & Co., New York, \$24,000; James P. Cahill, of Lima, Peru, \$22,000; Pacific National Bank, Nantucket, \$10,000; First National Bank of San Francisco, \$76,000; S. H. Gill, of St. Louis, \$6000; and H. G. Silleck, jr., \$5000.

LEGAL RULING AS TO INSURANCE PREMIUM NOTES.—It has been recently decided in the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in the case of *Dodge vs. the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company*, that a note in which "the maker promises absolutely to pay to the order of the payee a certain sum at a fixed time, such payment not being dependent upon a contingent event, nor out of a particular fund, is negotiable." And that "where such a note was given to an insurance company, its negotiable character was not affected by a further agreement therein, that, if it should not be paid at maturity, the whole amount of the premium on a certain policy should be considered as earned, and the policy should be void, while the note remained over due and unpaid.—*Ins. and R. E. Journal.*

FIRE RECORD.

Cotlicook, Que., April 20.—A building owned by Dr. Tanguay, and occupied by G. Perkins, painter, was totally consumed by fire, with most of the contents. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Granby, Que., April 21.—A building occupied by Bradford & Jackson, boot and shoe manufacturers, was totally consumed by fire, also an adjoining building occupied by J. G. Frost. Loss about \$11,000; insured for \$3,000 in the Royal Canadian, \$3,000 in the Stanstead Mutual, and \$3,000 in the Canadian Mutual.

Montreal, April 21.—A two-storied house on William street, owned by Mr. Davis, was destroyed by fire. Fully insured in the Royal.

Galt, Ont., April 21.—The residence of A. McBean was burned, together with the contents. Insured for a small amount in the North Dumfries Mutual.

Brantford, Ont., April 21.—The residence of Mrs. Kerr was badly damaged by fire.

Montreal, April 22.—The jewellery shop of E. G. Mellor was damaged by fire. Insured, but to what extent is not known.

Halifax, N. S., April 22.—A house owned by D. McLean, at Aylesbury, was burned.

Halifax N. S., April 22.—The shop and dwelling of J. D. Patton at Bear Piver was destroyed by fire, also the shop of C. Purdy.

Batiscan, Que., April 22nd. Two wooden house at St. Genevieve were burned.

Dartmouth, N.S., April 23.—An unoccupied house owned by P. Beham was burned.

Greenwood, Ont., April 24.—The barn and outbuildings of W. B. Robson, of Pickering, were totally consumed by fire, together with 400 bushels of barley and all the farming implements, also two horses. Loss about \$1,500; insurance \$1,400.

Chesley, Ont., April 25.—The barn and stables, with contents, belonging to T. Katon, were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1,000.

Halifax, N. S., April 25.—The grocery store of Mr. Inguls was damaged by fire.

Hamilton, April 26.—Mr. Campbell's pottery was burned, also the adjoining building and contents, in which the models of all the work done in the pottery are made. Insured for \$3,000 in the London and Lancashire, which will cover the loss. Supposed to have originated from the kiln house.

Chatham, April 26.—The steamer "Bruno" owned by S. Hadley was badly damaged by fire. Loss about \$5,000; insured for \$10,000 in the Royal Canadian.

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

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

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

Correspondence.

LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of *The Journal of Commerce* :—

DEAR SIR,—An anonymous writer in your issue of last week, styling himself "Insurance" professes to have discovered grievous errors in your editorial in the comparative gross expenditure of four Life Companies, and, reconstructing your tabulations on a somewhat different basis, submits them thus altered for our acceptance as correct.

At the outset "Insurance" is very unfortunate in his manner of meeting those "errors." You quote the American business of 1874, and, assuming that you had erred, it would have been a very easy matter for him to have cited the authority of an Insurance Commissioner to settle the point. But instead of doing that he simply quotes from the business of 1875, thus completely evading the charge and the proof required to establish it.

His reconstruction of your tabular comparisons are outrageously faulty, but I shall not be so illiberal as to believe that he made it so intentionally, and yet it is difficult to discover how any man of average intelligence could innocently produce such a document. Here are his figures:

| NAME. | Premium Income. | Expenditure. | Ratio of expenditure to income. | Percentage for future dividends. |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sun..... | \$65,304.94 | 31,083.30 | .48 | .52 |
| Etna..... | 4,081,215.00 | 2,220,671.41 | .55 | .45 |
| N. Y. Life. | 6,069,002.81 | 2,436,839.01 | .40 | .60 |
| Equitable. | 7,339,991.39 | 3,650,490.23 | .45 | .55 |

The Reports published for circulation by the American Companies do not supply sufficiently detailed information from which to construct a perfect comparison for 1875 and the Commissioner's Report will not be out for a couple of months yet. In these circumstances probably some slight mistakes may be found in the following table, but I have carefully followed in the wake of the Massachusetts' Commissioner, keeping ever in view the object of the comparisons. I do not therefore apprehend that the Ratios will have to undergo any serious alterations.

| NAME. | Premium Income. | Expenditure. | Ratio of expenditure to income. | Percentage for future dividends. |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sun..... | \$82,448.7 | \$31,803.80 | .38 | .62 |
| Etna..... | 3,408,623 | 3,308,396 | .97 | .03 |
| N. Y. Life. | 6,792,267 | 3,336,240 | .53 | .47 |
| Equitable. | 7,945,656 | 6,007,021 | .73 | .27 |

I should, perhaps, explain, that where the reports do not give precise information I have used the figures of the preceding year, as, for instance, where two or more distinct accounts are grouped in one sum, I have separated them by using the figures accredited to one of them in the analysis of 1874. With that explanation "Insurance" may proceed with his work of reconstruction for next week.

Now, Sir, can any one compare the figures of these two tables and believe that both compilers were honest and fair in their work? Consider the position and character of the competing Institutions. Three of the oldest and largest American Companies, combining the accumulated experience of full thirty years, and the advantages of economy and solidity thence accruing, actually arrayed against one of our youngest Canadian suppliants; and yet this redoubtable champion of American interests must needs compare the net cash premium receipts of the Sun with the gross premium receipts of those large corporations; and contrast the gross expenditure of the Sun with but a partial and garbled quotation from the others! He might have been generous, but he was bound to be honest. Mr. Editor, knowing the facts as you do, I am surprised that you should admit to your columns such miserable caricatures of truth and fact. Should he venture again to instruct us in the analysis or compilation of figures it should be done over his signature, that his well-earned laurels be not accredited unjustly to another.

I cannot refrain from adding, that as the representative of a leading American Company, which I presume "Insurance" really must be, he will have done our young local Institution good service;—none the less so that it was not

intended. For, if these long established corporations, in measuring strength with the *Sux Mercat*, have to resort to misrepresentation and unfair comparisons, it strikingly shows their high appreciation of its superior position, and their deep-seated jealousy of its growing fame.

VERITAS.

MONTREAL, April 27, 1876.

INSOLVENCY.

LETTER No. 5.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*,

Sir,

The following remarks refer to the estate of Ireland, Gay & Co.

"The accommodation notes, to the enormous extent of \$120,908.37, shown in the statement of notes under discount are literally based upon misrepresentation, being always expressed in direct contradiction to the truth, as for value received. It must be stated, however, to the credit of the firm, that all these accommodation notes, as far as ascertained, have been specified by memorandums on the Bill Books, and that there appears to have been no attempt at concealment of their real nature in these books."

I remember once meeting with the President of a certain Banking Institution in this city, (the Directors thereof having the name of helping themselves pretty liberally, and thus leaving a rather small balance for Commercial Depositors) on an occasion when I was favored with what they esteemed an enormous discount—viz.: £1500—he, with a very serious face, asked, "what are you going to do with so much money?" I told him that was my business. Had the Directors of the Institutions where Messrs. Ireland, Gay & Co., got the "enormous extent of accommodation" above alluded to—put the question: what are you going to do with so much money?—perhaps they might have answered we have been induced to step aside from our legitimate business and dabble a little in 'Wall street' and as is oftener the case than otherwise have been left to brood over the *oppler shell*.

The subjoined is another sample of book-keeping by single entry:

The creditor of Sparks & Crawford, cattle dealers, Ottawa, held a meeting to-day, at which Sparks was examined. He positively denied that he had any money in his possession, and reiterated the statement that his partner had secretly withdrawn \$20,000 from the business, which he believes he had still in his possession. Crawford was called for examination, but did not file an appearance. An order will probably be issued for his arrest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
AN ACCOUNTANT.

THE CASE OF JOHN O'BRIAN.

L'Original, March 20, 1876.

Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

Sir.—In your issues of 25th February and 3rd March, under the Editorial heading "History of an Insolvent Case, you make some strictures on my professional conduct of the case, basing your comments on information evidently obtained from some source hostile to me. I can not allow these statements to pass unnoticed, and I now ask you to give the other side of the story.

1. The insolvent carried on business as a lumber broker in the City of Quebec for a series of years, and latterly purchased a saw and grist mill at L'Original, went into lumbering operations in Western Ontario, and was reputed to be doing well. In November, 1871, he applied to the Royal Canadian Bank, in Toronto, to renew the credit which he had there the previous year, and with this application submitted a statement of his financial position which showed a surplus of \$24,000 over liabilities, and on the faith of which the required credit was given, and his lumbering operations were carried on to the close of the year 1872. After that time, as he stated on his Examination, he kept no cash-

book, did no business except commission business, and running the L'Original mills and renewing paper. His business losses were confined to two, made prior to the statement referred to, and, after it, some loss in Western business believed to be about \$15,000 and some loss in wreckage of timber on its way to market; and, when questioned as to certain entries in his private account in the ledger, made when closing his business, he says: "By those entries all the assets appear to have been transferred to my private account, and all the liabilities assumed. The total amount to my debit assets, as counted up, appears to be \$97,348.07, and the total amount of liabilities, including balance of \$7,301.39 from the previous year, is \$81,782.52, shewing a surplus over all my outstanding engagements. The principal items outstanding that year, taken from the journal, page 202, appear to be *Bills payable* for amount transferred, assumed by me, amounting to \$72,568.58. Of the bills receivable shown by entries in the journal in November, 1872, already referred to, and particularized, I do not know that any of them have been dishonored, or still remain unpaid, . . . there seems to be a deficiency somewhere, and it will have to be enquired into."

2. This is the sworn statement of the insolvent. His creditors were getting alarmed, and some had commenced suit. The Merchants Bank obtained judgment, and execution was put into the sheriff's hands marked for the sum of \$1600 or thereabouts, and another by Mr. John Butterfield for Heber S. Bullis, marked for \$131.67. On 14th June, 1873, the insolvent wrote a letter to Messrs. Cook Brothers, who were then threatening him, in which he says: "forced payment I do not think will be wise. I can pay in full all my indebtedness if you do not push me before the end of 3 or 4 months;" another letter was addressed by him to them, dated 18th November, 1873, in which he asks them to make further advances to him, and says: "the principal botheration to me for an immediate payment to-morrow is \$1700 to the Merchants Bank, Ottawa, a telegraph from you would, I suppose, satisfy them for a few days, till you were better secured, if you grant the request at all."

3. The request was not granted, and immediately after all the insolvent's moveable property was sold by the sheriff under execution, including some sawn lumber and other timber, which was purchased at a low figure by Bullis's attorney, Mr. Butterfield. This brought on a crisis. Messrs. Cook Brothers instructed me to proceed in compulsory liquidation, and on 29th December, 1873, the insolvent made an assignment, but unaccompanied by any statement of assets or liabilities, or delivery of books or papers, from which the assignee could prepare the usual statement and take the necessary action at the first meeting. It was not known for some time who were creditors, the latter were, however, preparing for the meeting. On 10th January Mr. Gillies, a creditor by mortgage on the mills to extent of \$15,252, and for \$7,152, not secured, executed a power of attorney to me to represent him and the Bank of British North America in Quebec, Messrs. A. F. Knight & Co., Mr. G.B. Hall, the St. Lawrence Dock Co., The St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company, Messrs. Fry & Co., Mr. J. Connolly and Mr. Walter Smith executed powers of attorney to Mr. James W. Cook of the firm of Cook Brothers, with a power of substitution, and that gentleman subsequently made me his substitute, and his firm made me their own attorney, with full instructions as to the action I was to take. Mr. Walter Burke, Mr. Jas. K. Ward, and Mr. Proctor appointed Mr. Richard Lanigan their attorney. These were the only powers produced, and were unsolicited either by the assignee or by me. The total amount of claims represented by me was \$30,485. Exclusive of the Royal Canadian Bank for \$10,585, who were in communication with me, and Mr. Lanigan represented \$11,400, the claims subsequently filed were but three in number, aggregating \$619, including Bullis's for \$131.67, but no power of attorney to represent any of them was produced.

4. On the 17th January the meeting of creditors took place, but there being no information before them, save a rough memorandum, which the insolvent gave in, of liabilities and assets, the latter consisting of two lots of wild land, and the L'Original Mills, mortgaged far beyond their value, the prospects of the creditors seemed gloomy enough.

5. The wild land produced at public sale \$355, to which was subsequently added \$63.49, collected from book debts and some scattered timber gathered by the assignee, nothing more seemed available for the creditors and the expense of winding-up the estate.

6. At the first meeting on 17th January the insolvent gave hopes of being able to offer a composition, and asked time for the purpose, and an adjournment of the meeting to the 20th February took place to enable him to do so.

7. In the interim the Quebec and L'Original books were looked into, and the appearance of large funds being abstracted was such that I communicated my opinion to Messrs. Cook Brothers and urged that some competent accountant and bookkeeper should be sent up to look into them before the next meeting. Mr. H. W. Welch of Quebec was sent for the purpose. Mr. Welch attended the meeting and examination of the books and arrived at the same conclusion which I did. The examination of the insolvent was commenced that day, continued on the next, and the insolvent having promised to furnish further books and papers, and stated that he still expected to make a satisfactory proposition to his creditors, the meeting was adjourned to 28th March.

8. The insolvent said his Western business was altogether managed by his clerk, Mr. Henderson, who had gone to the Southern States, and whose drafts on insolvent were traced to a large amount. When questioned as to them the answer of the insolvent was "The Bills payable charged Western account" for acceptance of Henderson's drafts, amounting to the sum of \$41,915 have all been paid to the best of my belief, with the exception of balance remaining on the \$14,300 draft already referred to."

9. This meeting adjourned to 2nd April, and was followed by several other adjournments, to receive the promised proposal of the insolvent. On the 14th May the last adjournment was held, and no proposition being made by the insolvent, the meeting closed.

10. When Mr. Welch attended the meetings in February, it was apparent that, if a clue could not be obtained to discover the assets supposed to be abstracted, there were no funds likely to be realised to justify any heavy expense in looking after them, and the creditors were not disposed to contribute anything for the purpose. I was therefore requested to continue my examination of the books and accounts, and it was intimated to me and to the assignee that the creditors were desirous to devolve any possible dividend then apparent to defray the expense which might be thus incurred. It was also considered advisable that the assignee should turn the grist mill to profitable account for the estate, by working it until the foreclosure of the mortgages on it took place, and thus provide a fund towards payment of the heavy taxes on the mill property and other incidental expenses. This he did, and in the two seasons for which it was so worked, under the superintendence of the assignee, the proceeds from grist were \$997.01, and, after deducting wages and other outlay, amounting to \$450.89, left a net gain to the estate therefrom amounting to \$546.12, thus nearly doubling the assets for expenses and dividend.

11. The sale of the land took place in October, 1874. There was no expectation that anything further would be realised, unless some discovery of assets therefrom took place, and it was deemed advisable to wait until the mortgages on the mill property were foreclosed to declare the first and final dividend, settle the remuneration of the assignee, and, after deducting the ordinary expenses in insolvency, apply the dividends of the creditors co-occurring therein to the liquidation of the costs specially incurred under their direction.

12. The result of the examination of the books and papers of the insolvent, and the continued keeping back of the books relating to his Western business, decided some of the creditors to direct the prosecution of the insolvent under the penal clauses of the insolvent act. Messrs Cook Brothers decided to prosecute at the Fall assizes, 1874. This, however, was not done, Mr. Cook's Counsel not attending to prosecute, as contemplated. But, at the last moment, I was called on by Mr. Cook to send an indictment to the grand jury, and, being counsel for the Crown at that assizes, I could not consistently with my duty have declined to do so; a true bill was found by the grand jury on the evidence adduced. And, as an offence under the insolvent act could only be tried by a special jury, the case necessarily lay over for the Spring assizes, 1875.

13. It was intended by the assignee and the creditors that, as soon as the trial of the insolvent on the indictment was over, a dividend should be struck, and the Estate wound up. That trial took place at the Spring assizes at L'Original, in May, 1875. Messrs Cook & Brother's private counsel was again expected to have been there to take charge of the prosecution, but at the last moment telegraphed to me his inability to attend, and, being again counsel for the Crown, the charge of the case again devolved upon me. Two of the counts were on technical points withdrawn, confining the charge to that of withholding the books and papers relating to his Western business, after due demand of them. The only witness examined was the assignee, and his memory having at the moment failed him altogether as to the fact of the demand, though made by him, both verbally and by letter, the case could go no further, and a verdict of not guilty was recorded.

14. It was shortly before this trial came on that the claimant Bullis, by Mr. John Butterfield, pressed his demand of privilege, although no dividend had been struck, and no collocation of his claim made. The assignee would not acknowledge the claim as privileged, whereupon Mr. Butterfield got a rule nisi to show cause why the assignee should not declare a dividend, three months having elapsed since the appointment of the assignee, a large sum being charged as realised out of the assets of the estate, and further requiring the production of books and paper. The assignee met the application by the statement that the delay in preparing the dividend sheet was in compliance with the instructions of the inspector and the wishes of the creditors, but the judge considered that the statute over-rose their instructions, and the assignee was directed to prepare a dividend sheet.

15. In obedience to the order the assignee prepared this dividend sheet, and collocated "the claimant" therein as an ordinary creditor. Mr. Butterfield demanded an inspection of the books and papers of the insolvent, but as Bullis had long left the province, and no power of attorney from him to Mr. Butterfield, or any one else, to act on his behalf, had been either filed with or produced to him, he declined to do so until his authority was shown. Mr. Butterfield then applied to the Court, and obtained a rule nisi to show cause why the assignee should not file with the clerk of the Court a duplicate of a correct register of all his proceedings, and of the reception of all papers, claims, minutes of meetings, and other proceedings, from the time of his appointment. (This had been done nearly twelve months previously.) Why he should not permit the claimant to inspect and take copies of same, and why, if he had lodged monies in bank belonging to the estate, in his own name he should not be dismissed from his said office.

16. In the affidavit of Mr. John Butterfield, in support of this motion, he stated that the assignee had collocated in his dividend sheet Mr. Gillies and the Royal Canadian Bank, for debts secured by mortgage, that he had not registered the proceedings and had not accounted for a large quantity of lumber which he charged insolvent was possessed of at the date of the insolvency. Mr. Butterfield mistakes on all these

points, and various other charges made by him, were subsequently apparent.

17. In the statement filed with the dividend sheet by the assignee he merely set forth the net amount received from the grist mill, instead of shewing the gross receipts on the one hand, and the cost of working it on the other. This made no difference to the creditors in declaring a dividend but it would have reduced the percentage payable to the assignee if his services were to have been so covered. He was also charged with having made no mention of two uncollected debts on that amount, and properly in as much as they would have come in in the further and final dividend sheet after collection. One of these was due by Mr. Chancery Johnson, the father of the assignee, for grist from the mill sent to his store and sold there. That gentleman died suddenly in October, 1874, and at the time of his death he was chargeable with grist to the extent of \$195.52. Shortly prior to Mr. Butterfield's movements administration was taken out to his estate, but the administratrix had not paid the amount due to the insolvent's estate to the assignee at the time that the dividend sheet was prepared, and it was, of course, omitted therefrom, but, in subsequently preparing the amended dividend sheet, the assignee assumed the debt, to enable him to close the estate. There was a trifling error discovered in the miller's account which was at the same time corrected.

18. Mr. Butterfield charged that the costs incurred should not have been deducted to the extent they were from the fund applicable to dividend: in this respect the assignee fell into an error. The particular costs which the creditors intended should be defrayed with the dividend payable to them personally should have been left out until the dividend was declared, this would raise the amount of the dividend a fractional part of a cent, and when the amount was thus set apart to each creditor he was free to pay it over for the purpose intended. It made a few cents difference to the claimant, none to the creditors concurring in its application, but was a technical error, in no way affecting the amount admitted by the assignee to be in his hands for the purposes named.

19. The assignee fell into another technical error, the monies of the estate were admitted to be in Bank in his own name, instead of in the name of the insolvent's estate, and in this respect the letter of the law was not complied with.

20. The judgment of the Court was given on 12th July directing the assignee to transfer from his own name in bank to that of the estate, the sum of \$655.17, within 30 days, and in the meantime to call a meeting of the creditors to settle the sums to be paid to the assignee and accountant, after which a final dividend could be declared, and the estate wound up. The Court, however, refused to remove the assignee for what were mere technical omissions. Your informant has suppressed all proceedings after that, but I shall now detail them.

21. The claimant proceeded to contest his collocation in the dividend sheet as an ordinary creditor, requiring to be paid in full as privileged. I reported to Messrs. Cook Brothers and other creditors that he had, in my opinion, no right to rank as privileged, but, as he was no mark for costs, had left the province, and his whereabouts was unknown, it might be advisable to accord him the privilege claimed as the assets would suffer as much, even by a successful contest with him, as any costs against him would be irrecoverable. They were not disposed to submit to his claim of privilege, and it was contested in the manner prescribed by law before the assignee, who gave the claimant the benefit of a legal doubt as to the costs of his judgment, being privileged, amounting to \$28.20, ranking the residue of his claim with the other creditors. Against this award the claimant appealed to the County Judge who dismissed his appeal with costs, which were deducted from the sum otherwise awarded him.

22. The following is a copy of the judgment given by the County Judge dismissing his appeal against the assignee's award, and confirming the amended dividend sheet:—after setting out the purport of the petition in appeal it proceeds as follows:

"The insolvent's liabilities, as appear by the dividend sheet, are \$51,827.20. Bulliss' claim is \$32.85. Bulliss' claim is for wages due to him for services rendered before the insolvent made his assignment. The assignment was made upon the 24th December, 1873. Bulliss recovered a judgment for his wages on 13th November of same year, and issued writs of execution against the insolvent. It does not appear upon the petition when Bulliss left the insolvent's employment. Bulliss says it was shortly before the assignment. It must have been before the recovery of the judgment. Bulliss claims that, by the 67th section of the insolvent act, he should be collocated by special privilege for the arrears of his wages, although he was not at the time of the assignment employed by the insolvent in and about his trade or business. Bulliss in my opinion is not entitled to the privilege he claims under said 67th section. As to the other matters in the summons, a meeting of creditors was held on the 6th August, 1875, at which a statement was rendered by the assignee to the creditors, and everything settled to their satisfaction, and a final dividend declared. Bulliss did not attend this meeting to make any objection to the accounts of the assignee or his dealings with the estate. If creditors representing \$51,895 of the insolvent's liabilities were satisfied, Bulliss has no reason to complain under any circumstances. It is now too late for him to do so. If the two sums he mentions were added to the assets, and the \$100 deducted from the expenditure made by the assignee, Bulliss' dividend would not be increased more than about one cent. The petition contains no less than twenty-one pages closely written, which I have been obliged to read over. One page of foolscap would easily contain every word necessary for an application of this nature. The summons must be discharged with costs."

(Signed,) JAMES DANIELL, Judge.

23. It is alleged that the creditors, being mostly at a great distance were in ignorance of the acts with which we are charged and in particular of the proposed course of action for the meeting on 5th August last, and you say "it will seem strange that the creditors, many of whom are influential merchants, should have allowed themselves to be thus treated, but in fact these transactions took place at a distance, and no real publicity being given to any of the proceedings, the result was that the assignee and inspector were enabled to divide the assets between them without let or hindrance" and you wind up by the statement that the official assignee has been removed from his post, "this insinuation it was from misconduct in this case."

24. From the time I commenced my investigations after the missing assets of this estate to its close, I was in constant communication with all those large creditors who entrusted their interest to me. From both the banks, and several others, I received every assistance, and much valuable information. On every difficulty that arose in the case I communicated with them, and prior to the last meeting of 5th August I sent to each a resumé of the past, an outline of the claimant's objections, and the course of action intended to be submitted for adoption at that meeting. From most of them I received either letter or telegram approving of the course about to be pursued, and in no case was dissent intimated. They have all through shown every reliance in my integrity and zeal for their interest, and I still expect it will continue despite the wanton attack made upon me, based on the statements of some party who is not a reliable authority in the case.

25. It is equally untrue that the official assignee, Mr. Johnson, "has been removed from his post" in the manner insinuated. When the new insolvent act came into force, he was removed by operation of law in common with all the assignees of the Dominion. He did not seek for a renewal of the appointment, firstly, because he considered it was not worth looking for, so far as the business of these counties, and secondly that his political leanings were not likely to make him acceptable to the powers that be. Hence he is no longer official assignee.

for these counties. Mr. Johnson has been long known to leading mercantile houses in Montreal. As to Mr. Richard Lanigan, as the local manager of Mr. J. K. Ward's business here, he is too well known to need any vindication of his action in this matter.

26. For myself I will only add that three times the sum which remained applicable to the payment of my labor in this case would not compensate me for the time devoted to it. The creditors have failed in getting at the large sums of money drawn from them in a brief time, and the result of your editorial comments has forced from me in reply statements which I would rather not have made to the future prejudice of the insolvent.

27. Accompanying this letter I submit for your inspection various letters and documents to sustain my statements, they are equally open to inspection by any creditor interested, and the proceedings in appeal and the judgment therein, which was suppressed by your informant, are matters of Record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court at L'Original, open to the inspection of any one.

I remain,
Your Obedient Servant,
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL.

Commercial

MONTREAL GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, APRIL 27th, 1876.

Since our last review there is little change to note in the general condition of trade. There is a fair business doing in most departments, and a good many buyers continue to come in. Eastern trade is reviving as the season advances. The number of failures in the country is lessening, and this together with the generally fair condition of the Winter Wheat is encouraging. There is every appearance of an early opening of navigation. Several vessels have already come into harbour from Boucherville. A slightly active demand for money is beginning to be felt. Stocks are quiet and somewhat lower. The weather continues mild and spring-like.

AMES.—Receipts of Pots have been fair this week. The sales have been about 150 Brls First sort, of which one-half were sold at \$4.42½ to \$4.52½, and remainder the past three days at \$4.37½ to \$4.45, according to tares. Seconds, \$3.50; Thirds, nominal, at \$2.65. **Pearls.**—Firsts are enquired for, and have been sold at \$5.25. Nothing done in Seconds. Receipts for the year have been 315 Brls Pots, and 251 Brls Pearls; the deliveries 1178 Brls Pots and 67 Brls Pearls; and the stock in store this evening was 4018 Brls Pots, and 1189 Pearls.

BOORS AND SHORS.—A steady, although moderate trade continues. Stocks are very low, and the production during the winter months so light, that desirable goods will be scarce should there be an average sorting-up trade, on the opening of navigation. Prices are firm at former rates. See *Prices Current*.

CATTLE.—At the St. Gabriel market on Monday there were 35-car loads of cattle offered for sale, also three cars of hogs. Prices ranged from \$3.75 to 5.00 per 100 lbs., live weight. A dealer from Stratford sold one car load to the Sherbrooke Meat Company, at \$3.81 per 100 lbs. The same dealer sold a car load to a butcher in Quebec for \$5.00 per 100 lbs., these averaged about 1500 lbs. each. A dealer from Guelpih, had two cars; sold the lot for \$65 each; the weight of these would average about 1,300 each. A dealer from Whitley sold one car at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. There arrived at Point St. Charles on Monday 5-car loads of cattle from Chicago, for the North American Packing Company also 3 cars of hogs for dealers in the City.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A good many country buyers are in the city, but orders are not heavy, and there seems to be a general disposition to buy only for actual requirements, there being an absence of all speculation in buying. There will not be any material change in price until the arrival of Spring Stocks. We quote nominally:—Soda Ash at \$1.90 to \$2.25; Sal Soda,

\$1.50 to 1.75, according to quantity; Soda Bicarb, \$4 to 4.25; Caustic Soda, 3½c to 3¾c; Alum, 2c. 2½c. Extract Logwood continues scarce and firm at 12c. to 12½c. for bulk, and for packages in proportion. Bleaching Powder, 2½c. to 2¾c.

DRY GOODS.—The current week's trade has shown somewhat of a revival, a large number of Western buyers having visited our market. The City trade is slightly depressed, owing, no doubt, to this being the season when so many are engaged in changing their places of residence. We have again to express regret to hear of the lack of improvement in money receipts.

FISH.—Business quiet. Dry Fish about the only kind inquired for, which is scarce and firm at quotations. Prices unchanged. We quote:—Codfish No. 2, \$4.75 to 5.00 Dry Cod, cwt., \$5.25 to \$5.50; Mackerel, No. 1, \$8.50; Salmon steady, No. 1, \$15; No 2, \$14; No. 3, \$13.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the week 9,775 barrels. The business of the week has again been light. Foreign markets being unfavorable, shippers have not been disposed to purchase in anticipation of their wants, while holders, on the other hand, are very firm in their views, and unwilling to make any concessions to induce business. The stock of shipping lots is small, and this helps to strengthen the market.

FURS AND SKINS.—The recent sale of raw skins, at the Easter fair in Leipzig must have proved disastrous in a financial aspect to the sellers. The tone of market for nearly all kinds of Furs is decidedly tame with the exception of Fox, Bear and Raccoon skins which are firm at advanced quotations; other classes are lower. Quotations: Beaver \$2. to 2.25; Prime Black Bear, \$6. to 12, according to size; Fisher, \$6.00 to \$9.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to \$60; Cross Fox, \$2.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Lynx, \$1.50 to \$2.25; dark Labrador Martin, \$7 to \$9; pale Martin, \$1.50 to \$2.00; prime fresh dark Mink, \$2.00 to \$2.50; fine dark Otter \$7 to \$9; Fall Muskrat, 12c. to 17c.; Winter do, 18c. to 22c.; Spring do, 23c. to 30c.; Raccoon, 25c. to 60c.; Skunk, 20c. to 50c.

GROCERY MARKET, WHOLESALE.—One item of hopefulness is the expected arrival of a large fleet at Quebec this spring, and one is said to be already reported below. The extensive movement of our productions in Timber will, of course, go to reduce our indebtedness abroad. And, if we fully learn the lessons now being taught us as a people, and don't fail to apply them, business may reasonably be looked for in the not very distant future, as to be sounder and safer than has been unhappily the case. In Groceries, beyond some movement in Sugars and a moderate amount of general trade on spring orders there is little of moment to report for the week. **Sugars.**—To arrive, several lots of British Refined Yellows have been sold about 7½c. to 7c. held in smaller quantities at 7c. to 7½c. An advance is reported in England and general steadiness in United States markets. Some considerable operations on private terms made in raw sugar lately.

TEAS.—Only a moderate distributing business to report at about former prices for all kinds. The tone of markets abroad may be considered as probably slightly improved in some quarters though dullness is still the prevailing feature here. Some Y. Hyson at low prices selling for the West.

COFFEES.—Light trade at about former quotations, Rice \$3.65 to 3.80. **Spices.**—Pepper, 11c. to 12½c. **Nutmegs,** 85c. to \$1.00. **Cloves,** 45c. to 48c. **Fruits.**—Valencia Raisins, 7½c. to 8c. **Layers,** \$2.15 to \$2.30. **Currants** 6½c. to 7c.

HARDWARE.—We think that, notwithstanding the refusal of British Iron masters to reduce prices on last quarter day; that the tendency of prices must be downwards, though the steps be small, the pace slow, and the bottom not far off. Another drop of 10s. stg. in Bars and Puddled Bars would probably shut out American competition from our Markets, unless they continue to slaughter still more fiercely in the face of a firm and rising home market for Bars, and a positive advance in the home price of cut nails. That the wages of colliers and iron workers in Great Britain are lowering slowly

to near the old point seems evident to all, still it must be borne in mind that the Mines Regulation Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1872, makes the labor of 14 men but equal to that of 10 under the former system, and so seriously interferes with England's great power of cheap labour in her competition for trade, that further legislation is likely to be had on the subject. We quote.—See *Prices Current*.

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

LEATHER.—Very little doing the past week; prices remain firm with the exception of Upper Leather, which is rather weaker, but little or no demand.—See *Prices Current*.

LIQUORS.—There is still no movement in quantities, but many goods are moving in small lots to supply orders to be shipped in May and by the first steamers for the West. Stocks are very much reduced and full prices are being obtained. We quote as in *Prices Current*.

LUMBER.—There is no change from last report and the outlook for business is not encouraging. The square timber supply will be much larger this season than was anticipated. The calculation was that there would be only 9,000,000 cubic feet taken out this season, but owing to the bright prospects of the English market in January, the lumbermen increased their working force in the woods until they cut 15,000,000 feet. The stories that are circulated against it coming out are that the high water is running off before the lake ice is broken up, and a wet Spring is not anticipated. A train of about 18 cars of square timber, the first of the season, came over the Midland railway from Ditholt Station the 15th inst. Large quantities from the same place will follow. It will be rafted at Port Hope and sent to Quebec. The freight business promises to be an unprofitable speculation during the coming season, even more so than last year. Small contracts at Ottawa have been made at the following figures, a rate of fully ten per cent lower than last summers:—\$1.50 per 1,000 feet to Montreal, \$3 to Quebec, \$2.50 to Burlington (the above rates are gold), \$3.50 to Troy and Albany (U. S. currency), \$4 to New York. Coal freights from New York to Montreal \$1.90 gold, per ton; gross, \$2.35 do to Ottawa. Prices at Montreal:—**Shipping culls,** \$8.00 per m. feet; **Spruce Siding,** \$8 do. **Pine**—Common boards and scantling, \$10 to \$16 per m.; Clear lumber, \$30 to \$45; First quality lumber, \$30 to \$35; Third-class, 1½ inch deals, \$30 to \$36 per m, surface measure; Cull deals, \$18 to \$24 do.; do, dressed, \$35 to \$40 do.; 2 by 1 inch furrings \$4 per 100 pieces; Laths, \$1.30 to 1.50 per m; **Spruce lumber,** \$10 to \$12 per m feet; **Spruce deals,** \$24 per m feet, surface measure; **Hemlock lumber,** \$9 to \$11 per m feet; long pine lumber, for building purposes, \$18 to \$34, according to length and size; long hemlock lumber is \$3 less per m feet than pine. **Dressed lumber**—1 inch boards, \$18 to \$20 per m feet; do. 1½ inch roofing, \$20 do.; do. 1½ inch flooring, \$20 to \$24 do.; do. 1½ inch flooring, \$20 to \$30 do.; do. 2 inch flooring, \$28 to \$31 do. Prices—Quebec.—**Pine deals,** 1st quality, \$90, per Quebec standard; 2nd do, \$56 do; 3rd do \$28. **Spruce deals,** 1st quality, \$32 do; 2nd do \$24 do; 3rd do, \$16 do, with little demand.

OILS.—Late reports from Newfoundland continue favorable for the Seal catch, and several steamers are reported in with fair catches. A number are yet to hear from, however, and nothing can be said about the price of new Oil for a week or two yet. In this city the price continues firm for Seal and other Oils.

Naval Stores are in good demand with a somewhat easier feeling in Turpentine.

Paints are unchanged; but the demand is improving.—See *Prices Current*.

PROVISIONS.—Butter.—The receipts of New Butter have caused prices to drop considerably, and prices are hard to quote. Finest grades range from 27c. to 29c., and will drop every day now until it reaches 20c., when, it is thought, consumption will increase greatly. **Cheese.**—No change to note; market steady.

SEEDS.—Demand good, but prices are unchanged. We quote Timothy, \$2.75 to 3.00.

Red Clover, 14c. to 15c.; Canrry, 14c. to 15c.; White Beans, \$1.00 per bushel.

Wool.—We have nothing new to remark in this department. The long continued dull state of the Tweed trade continues unchanged for the better, and wool in sympathy with cloth, is a good deal depressed, as manufacturers affirm there is no margin between the price of wool in the raw state, and the goods when finished: No change in prices. We quote:—Fleece, 30c. to 35c.; Pulled Wool, Sup., 30c. to 35c.; Pulled Medium, 28c. to 32c.; Pulled No. 1, 26 to 28c.; Black, 26c. to 32c.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE via DOMINION LINE.

Toronto, April 27.—Market very dull indeed. Flour, no enquiry, but nominally unchanged. Wheat weak. A cargo of No. 1 spg. sold last evening at \$1.05, f.o.b., but the best bid to-day is \$1.04 for Spring, and \$1.06 for No. 2 Fall f.o.b. Oats scarce and firm with sales at 36c. and 36½c. on track. Barley and Peas quiet and nominally unchanged. Meats firm; a lot of a 1000 sides of Cumberland Bacon sold to-day at 10c. On the street Fall sold at \$1.07 to \$1.11; Treadwell

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal from 1st January to 27th April 1875 and 1876:

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| | 1875. | 1876. |
| Ashes..... | 3,093 | 3,330 |
| Bacon..... | — | — |
| Barley..... | 20,848 | 60,061 |
| Butter..... | 14,557 | 10,922 |
| Cheese..... | 1,234 | 4,405 |
| Corn..... | 9,200 | 4,800 |
| Flour..... | 172,201 | 136,498 |
| Lard..... | — | 6,001 |
| Oats..... | 26,950 | 26,450 |
| Peas..... | 182,500 | 153,781 |
| Pork..... | 7,030 | 3,001 |
| Wheat..... | 146,901 | 368,622 |

REMARKS.

Ashes.—Receipts for the week, 162 brls. Pot, brls. Pearl. Increase, 246 brls. Bacon.—Receipts, 76 bush. Barley.—Receipts, 39,213 brls. Decrease, 3,635 brls. Cheese.—Receipts, boxes. Increase, 1,116 boxes. Corn.—Receipts bush. Decrease 300 bush. Flour.—Receipts 10,171 brls. Decrease, 35,703 brls. Lard.—Receipts, 1,015 brls. Increase 6,001 brls. Oats.—Receipts, 2,100 bush. Decrease, 500 bush. Peas.—Receipts, 6,024 bush. Decrease, 28,719 bush. Pork.—Receipts, 1,075 brls. Decrease, 4,029 brls. Wheat.—Receipts, 4,800 bush. Increase, 231,721 bush.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports of leading articles at the Port of Montreal, from the 1st January to 27th April, 1875 and 1876.

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| | 1875. | 1876 |
| Ashes..... | 1,138 | 1,247 |
| Bacon..... | 11,161 | 24,350 |
| Barley..... | — | — |
| Butter..... | 19,415 | 17,837 |
| Corn..... | 63,484 | 26,395 |
| Cheese..... | 3,553 | 24,197 |
| Flour..... | 7,320 | 3,512 |
| Lard..... | 5,737 | 14,709 |
| Oats..... | 94,247 | 58,216 |
| Peas..... | 267,091 | 144,402 |
| Pork..... | 942 | 2,452 |
| Wheat..... | 438,988 | 477,826 |

REMARKS.

Ashes.—Exports for the week, 63 brls. Pot, —Pearl. Increase, 109 brls. Bacon.—Exports, 23 boxes. Increase, 13,189 boxes. Barley.—Exports.—Butter.—Exports, — brls. Decrease, 1,746 brls. Cheese.—Exports 1,578 boxes. Decrease, 20,644 boxes. Corn.—Exports bush. Decrease, 32,822 bush. Flour.—Exports, brls. Decrease, 3,808 brls. Lard.—Exports, 22 brls. Decrease, 8,972 brls. Oats.—Exports, 13,532 bush. Decrease, 36,031 bush.

Peas.—Exports, 1,202 bush. Decrease, 112,689 bush. Pork.—Exports, 60 brls. Increase, 1,510 brls. Wheat.—Exports, 38,839 bush. Increase, 49,544 bush.

Exports per SS Sarmatian, Portland to Liverpool, April 23, 1876.
Sundries, 241 rolls leather; H. Dohell & Co., 63 brls potash; G. Carter & Son, 14,400 bush. wheat; A. Gerrard, 801 bush. wheat; E. L. Gerard, 6,400 bush. wheat.
Western Shippers, 28,040 bush. wheat, 1202 peas, 13,532 oats, 210 brls. oatmeal, 60 brls pork 2 brls lard, 308 brls beef, 23 boxes bacon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Mail steamship Prussia, from Portland 15th April, arrived out yesterday.

Sailed for Montreal.—Ardmore, —, (off Holyhead), April 4. Tross, Muir, Sunderland, April 6. Stor Johon, Mortensen, Rotterdam, April 4. Newcastle, Anderson, Greenock, April 6. Elizabeth Dougall, White, Liverpool, April 7. A.I., —, Liverpool, April 8.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

Grand Trunk of Canada.—Week ending April 1—£40,000. Same week last year, £43,600. Decrease, £3,600. 1,383½ miles open. Traffic interrupted by weather.

Great Western of Canada.—Week ending March 31—£14,486. Same week last year, £19,688. Decrease, £5,202. 511 miles open. Traffic affected by severe storm in the west.

Welland.—Week ending March 31—passengers, £81 14s. 10d.; goods, £120 3s. 4d.; total, £201 18s. 2d. Same week last year—passengers, £59 6s. 11d.; goods, £147 18s. 9d.; total, £207 5s. 8d. 25 miles open.

Detroit and Milwaukee.—Week ending March 16—£4,020 7s. 3d. (or £21 5s 5d. per mile.) Same week last year, £3,000 9s. 5d. (or £15 7s. 6d. per mile.) Increase, £1,019 17s. 6d. 189 miles open.

Canada Southern.—The earnings of the Canada Southern railway for the second week of April (seven working days) were: For passengers \$6,800.75; freight, \$40,818.62; mails, express, &c., \$759.71—making a total of \$48,385.08. For the corresponding week of last year the earnings were \$36,080.99. The increase in passenger traffic has been \$3,572.51, in freight \$18,586.57, mails, express, &c., \$145.01 and the total increase \$32,304.03. The total earnings of the road since the first of January have been \$516,995.25.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Four Hours, April 21st, 1876.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for week.

From 7th to 14th April, 1876, in comparison with same period last year:
Passengers, \$1,792.96; Freight, \$33,95.24; Mails and Express, \$240.08; Total, \$5,428.28. Same week last year, \$5,981.23. Decrease, \$552.95. Total Traffic to date, \$65,406.82; do. year previous, \$56,423.44. Increase, \$8,983.38.
F. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

CANADIAN EXHIBITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

[Concluded.]

Class 650.—Wines, alcohol, and malt liquors.
O'Keefe & Co., Toronto, O. Ale in brls and bottles.
Carling & Co., London, O. Ale, porter, malt.
R. Adwell, London, O. Ale, porter.
John Labatt, London, O. Ale, porter.
Wm. Osborne, Hamilton, O. Malt.
Slater & Scringier, Galt, O. Malt.
R. Smith & Co., Fairfield Plain, O. Native wines.
Thos. Davies & Bro., Toronto, O. Ale and porter.
Howard & Northwood, Chatham, O. Malt.
Henry Beaver, Hamilton, O. Red and white wines.

Taylor & Bato, St. Catharines, O. Ale, porter, malt.
Jos. Waterhouse, Chatham, O. Ale, porter.
McNaughton & Leveille, Montreal, Q. Ale, porter.
M. Lefebvre, Montreal, Q. Vinegar.
Boswell, Quebec, Q. Beer.
Laforce, Quebec, Q. Bitters.
O. V. Troop & Co., St. John, N. B. Brls vinegar.

Class 661.—Bread, biscuits, crackers, and cakes.
T. McCormick, London, O. Confectionery and biscuits.
Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, O. Collection of biscuits.
Jas Girwin, St. Catharines, O. 50 kinds of biscuits.
J. C. Hulman & Co., Hamilton, O. Confectionery and biscuits.
Wm. Hessin, Toronto, O. 100 boxes Conf. and 20 boxes biscuits.
Alexander & Son, Montreal, Q. Conf. 50 varieties.
Hossack, Woods & Co., Quebec, Q. Pilot and cabin biscuits.
Viau & Bros, Montreal, Q. Conf. and biscuits, 90 varieties.
Th. Rankin & Sons, St. John, N. B. Biscuits, crackers, &c.
J. J. Scriver, Halifax, N.S. Pilot and navy biscuits.
Class 662.—Vegetable oils.

Turcotte, Quebec, Q. Linseed oil.
Class 663.—Hemp, flax.
R. Nichol & Ruth, Belmont, O. Scotch flax manufactured, &c.
S. S. Fuller, Stratford, O. Dressed flax.
D. H. Harrison, St. Marys, O. Dressed flax.
Class 667.—Wool.

J. H. Davis & Co., Hamilton, O. Samples of Canadian wools.
Th. H. Taylor, Chatham, O. Piece of combing wool.
John Harris & Co., Hamilton, O. Canadian wools.
Stahlschmidt, Victoria, B. C. Wool, spec's Island and Mainland.
Class 669.—Hair, bristles.
Jos. Peever, Hamilton, O. Hair, upholstery, &c.

NIAGARA DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY,
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.,
ESTABLISHED 1835.

Economy in Fire Insurance.
By care and prudence in this business, this Company find that losses and current expenses may be nearly always met by the receipt of three quarters of the ordinary premium. They are prepared to effect insurance on this principle in all cases where the expense is considerable, that is, when the payment required from \$10 and upwards. The party insuring instead of paying \$10 to a Stock Insurance Co. for one year's insurance, would pay \$7.50 in this Mutual Co., and be liable to \$2.50 more in case of a prevalence of fires rendering it necessary.
This system applies to yearly insurance only.

HASTINGS Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY,
Guarantee Capital, \$100,000.00.

President—MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P.
Secretary.—JAMES H. PECK, Esq.
A. DE LAET, Manager
for both Companies, for the Province of Quebec
Offices.—BARRON'S BLOCK, MONTREAL.
Chambers 5 and 6, entrance 49 St. John Street.
Reliable Agents wanted in every unoccupied point in the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, 1876.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. | Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. | Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. | Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| S. c. S. c. | | S. c. S. c. | | S. c. S. c. | | S. c. S. c. | |
| Boots and Shoes : | | Muscovado..... " | | Arrow..... | 4 00 4 50 | Milwaukee..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| Men's Calf Boots..... | 3 00 3 75 | Sugar house..... " | 0 26 0 28 | Swinnsea..... | 4 50 4 70 | Treadwell..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| " Kip Boots..... | 2 75 3 00 | Fruit. | | Iron..... | 4 50 4 70 | Canada Spring..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| " Stogas Boots, No. 1..... | 2 50 2 75 | Loose Muscatel... per box. | 2 65 2 75 | Iron Wire (4 mths)..... | 2 50 2 60 | Chicago..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| " Stogas Boots, No. 2..... | 2 25 | Layers in boxes..... | 2 15 2 30 | No. 6, per bundle..... | 2 50 2 60 | Red Winter..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| " Knee Boots..... | 3 00 3 75 | Sultanas..... (Crop 1874) | 1 70 1 80 | " 9..... | 2 50 2 90 | Oats..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| " Con. gait. & Bal..... | 2 00 4 25 | Seedless..... per lb. | 124 13 | " 12..... | 3 20 3 30 | Barley, No. 1..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| Boys' Kip Boots..... | 1 90 2 00 | Valentia..... " | 7 5 8 | " 16..... | 3 60 3 70 | Barley No. 2..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| " Stoga Boots..... | 1 25 1 90 | Currants..... " | 6 4 7 5 1/2 | Tin Plate (4 mths): | | Peas..... per 66 lbs. | 0 00 0 00 |
| " Gaiters & Bals..... | 1 30 1 50 | Prunes..... " | 4 1/2 5 1/2 | IC Coke..... | 7 00 7 25 | Oatmeal..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| Woman's bls. & gts. pg..... | 1 30 1 75 | Pigs..... " | 6 14 | IC Charcoal..... | 8 00 8 25 | Superior Extras..... | 5 15 5 25 |
| Women's Bacts..... M.S. | 1 30 1 25 | Almonds, shelled, in boxes..... | 20 | IX..... | 10 00 10 25 | Extras Supperline..... | 4 80 5 00 |
| Wives' Batts..... | 80 90 | " in boxes..... | 4 1/2 5 | DC..... | 12 00 12 25 | Strong Bakers..... | 4 80 4 85 |
| Children's Batts..... | 0 50 0 75 | S. S. Almonds..... | 11 15 1/2 | Hides, per 100 lbs..... | 7 00 0 00 | Fancy..... | 4 80 4 85 |
| " Turned Cocks..... | 0 25 0 50 | Walnuts..... " | 5 1/2 8 | Gr'n Hide, Insp'd No. 1..... | 7 00 0 00 | Spring Extra..... | 4 65 4 70 |
| Drugs. | | Filberts..... " | 7 1/2 8 | " " " No. 3..... | 4 00 0 00 | Superline..... | 4 25 4 40 |
| Aloes Capoe..... | 0 13 0 15 | Brazils, new..... " | 6 1/2 7 | Cured and inspected..... | 1 cent more | Fine..... | 4 00 4 10 |
| Alum..... | 0 24 0 24 | Spices. | | Leather (at G w's this): | | Millings..... | 3 40 3 50 |
| Bornx..... | 0 15 0 17 | Cassia..... per lb. | 18 23 | In lots of less than 50 | | Polards..... per 100 lbs. | 2 50 2 60 |
| Castor Oil..... | 0 30 0 33 | Mace..... " | 90 1 00 | sides, 10 p.c. higher | | U. G. Bags..... | 2 35 2 40 |
| Caulic Soda..... | 0 29 0 33 | Cloves..... " | 45 48 | Sp'n's Sole, 1st q'ty | | City Bags..... | 2 50 2 60 |
| Creum Tartar..... | 0 2 0 2 1/2 | Neutmegs..... " | 55 1 00 | heavy wgt's, per lb | 0 23 0 24 | Oatmeal..... | 4 65 4 90 |
| Extract Logwood..... | 0 12 0 12 1/2 | Jamaica Ginger, Bl. | 21 22 1/2 | Spanish Wgt's, 1st | 0 24 0 25 | Provisions. | |
| Indigo, Madras..... | 0 65 1 00 | Jamaica Ginger, Unbl. | 15 15 1/2 | quality, mid. wts., lb | 0 19 0 21 | Butter, Townships, pr lb | 0 27 0 29 |
| Madder..... | 0 10 0 12 | African..... " | 15 15 1/2 | Do. No. 2..... | 0 19 0 19 1/2 | Do Brockville..... | 0 27 0 29 |
| Opium..... | 6 50 7 00 | Allspice..... " | 11 12 1/2 | Do. do. 2..... | 0 23 0 25 | Do Morrisburg..... | 0 27 0 29 |
| Oxalic Acid..... | 0 15 0 20 | Pepper..... " | 11 12 1/2 | Slaughter, heavy..... | 0 24 0 26 | Do Western Dairy..... | 0 25 0 28 |
| Potass Iodide..... | 2 25 2 30 | Mustard, Colman's | 18 1/2 | Do light..... | 0 24 0 26 | Do Store packed..... | 0 20 0 24 |
| Quinine..... | 1 30 2 25 | & Keen's, 4 lb Jars " | 24 | Harness, best..... | 0 25 0 27 | Cheese, fine Fall made..... | 0 11 0 12 |
| Soda Ash..... | 4 00 4 25 | Rice. | | No. 2..... | 0 22 0 23 | Pork, mess, inspected..... | 23 00 24 00 |
| Soda Bicarb..... | 1 60 1 75 | Arracan..... per 100 lb. | 3 65 3 80 | Upper heavy..... | 0 32 0 33 | Do thin mess..... | 22 00 23 00 |
| Sal Soda..... | 0 48 0 50 | Rangoon..... | 3 65 3 85 | Kip Skins, French..... | 0 35 0 37 | Do Extra Prime..... | 11 50 15 00 |
| Tartaric Acid..... | 0 02 1/2 0 02 1/2 | Sago..... per lb. | 0 06 1/2 0 06 1/2 | English..... | 0 35 0 36 | Hams, green..... | 0 09 0 10 |
| Bleaching Powder..... | | Tapioca, Pearl..... | 8 4 0 09 | Kip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do smoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Groceries. | | " Flake..... " | 6 1/2 0 7 1/2 | Grained Upper..... | 0 35 0 36 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| TEA, (Hf-Chests & Cnd.) | | Sundries. | | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 13 0 13 1/2 |
| Japan, com. to med per lb. | 0 23 0 40 | Bath Bricks..... per doz. | 34 37 1/2 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do canvassed..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| " med. to good..... | 0 36 0 45 | Chocolate..... " | | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| " fine to finest..... | 0 50 0 68 | Cocoa..... " | | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Japan Nagasaki..... | 0 30 0 40 | Gelatine, Cox's..... per doz. | 2 10 | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 13 0 13 1/2 |
| Y. Hyson common..... | 0 28 0 35 | Modium..... " | 1 60 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| " fine..... | 0 56 0 70 | Small..... " | 1 10 | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| " good to finest..... | 0 55 0 65 | Maccaroni, Cannadain..... | 8 9 | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| " fine to finest..... | 0 55 0 75 | Vermicelli..... " | 11 13 | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 13 0 13 1/2 |
| Imperial, med..... | 0 35 0 40 | Maccaroni, Italian..... | 11 13 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| " Choice to finest..... | 0 40 0 60 | Vermicelli, French..... | 15 | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Trankay, com. to good..... | 0 22 0 28 | Liquorice..... " | 14 20 | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Oolong..... | 0 26 0 30 | Sugar Candy..... " | 12 1/2 14 1/2 | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Congou common..... | 0 28 0 32 1/2 | Jar Salt, 2 doz. in case..... per doz. | 1 40 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| " medium..... | 0 40 0 45 | Castile Soap..... " | 0 61 0 7 1/2 | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| " fine to finest..... | 0 50 0 70 | Hardware. | | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Souchong common..... | 0 30 0 32 1/2 | Tin (four months): | | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| " medium..... | 0 40 0 45 | Block, per lb..... | 0 23 0 24 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| " fine to choice..... | 0 55 0 75 | Grain..... " | 0 26 0 28 | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| COFFEES, green. | | Copper..... " | 0 22 0 23 | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Mocha..... per lb. | 0 32 0 35 | Sheet..... " | 0 27 0 28 | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Java, old Govt..... " | 0 30 0 33 | Cut Nails: | | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Marcabo..... " | 0 23 1/2 0 28 | 3 inch to 6 inch..... | 3 00 5p off | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Laguayra..... " | 0 24 0 26 | 2 1/2 inch to 2 3/4 inch..... | 3 30 | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Jamaica..... " | 0 24 0 26 | Shingle..... " | 3 80 100 ks | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Rio..... " | 0 00 0 24 | Lath..... " | 4 60 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Ceylon..... " | 0 27 0 29 | Pat. Chisel Pointed..... | 25 cts. extra | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Chicory..... " | 0 10 1/2 0 11 1/2 | Galvanized Iron: | | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| SUGAR, (Tes. & Brs.) | | Best, No. 24..... | 0 8 0 8 1/2 | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Porto Rico..... per lb. | 0 07 1/2 0 7 1/2 | " 25..... | 0 8 0 9 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Cuba..... " | 0 06 1/2 0 7 1/2 | " 26..... | 0 8 0 9 1/2 | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Barbadoes..... " | 0 06 1/2 0 7 1/2 | " 27..... | 0 9 0 9 1/2 | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Demerara..... " | 0 05 0 05 1/2 | Horse Nails: | | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Sec. Refined..... " | 0 07 1/2 0 08 1/2 | Patent Ham'd sizes..... | 0 20 25p off | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Canada ref. 60 days..... | 0 07 1/2 0 07 1/2 | Iron..... | | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Dry Crushed..... " | 0 00 0 09 1/2 | Pig, Gartsheerrie..... | | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Ground..... " | 0 08 1/2 0 09 1/2 | No. 1..... | 22 00 23 00 | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Extra Gro..... " | 0 9 0 0 0 0 | Eglinton, No. 1..... | 22 00 21 50 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| C. A..... " | 0 08 1/2 0 8 1/2 | " Summerlee..... | 21 50 22 00 | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Gro. A..... " | 0 08 1/2 0 8 1/2 | Other brands, No. 1..... | 20 50 21 50 | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Granulated..... " | 0 8 0 5 | Bar-Scotch pr 100 lbs..... | 2 20 2 20 | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| SYRUPS. | | Refined..... " | 2 40 2 50 | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Amber 60 days..... per gal. | 0 64 0 67 | Swedes..... " | 4 75 5 00 | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Golden..... " | 0 00 0 00 | Hoops-Coopers..... | 2 80 2 90 | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Standard..... " | 0 00 0 00 | Canada Plates..... | 4 25 4 50 | Rip Skins, French..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| MOLASSES, (Tes. & Brs.) | | Hatton..... " | | English..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 14 0 15 |
| Barbadoes..... per gal. | 0 00 0 00 | | | Do light..... | 0 36 0 37 | Do unsmoked..... | 0 13 0 14 |
| Cuba..... " | 0 30 0 38 | | | Do heavy..... | 0 36 0 37 | Lard..... | 0 14 0 15 |

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

Dividend.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City on and after

Thursday, the 1st Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of JUNE next.

Chair to be taken at One o'clock P.M.

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 26th April, 1876.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of

OLD IRON RAILS,

Delivered as follows :

About 7,000 Tons at TORONTO, SARINIA, DETROIT JUNCTION or BUFFALO.

About 1,000 Tons at MONTREAL or POINT LEVI (opposite Quebec).

About 3,000 Tons at PORTLAND.

The Company has wharfage accommodation for shipment by water at Toronto, Sarinia and Portland, and deliveries will be made commencing with MAY, and extending through the summer.

Offers stating the price per ton (of 2,240 lbs.), and the place of delivery will be received by the undersigned up to the FIFTEENTH MAY.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, April 13th, 1876.

THE

PHOENIX IRON CO.,

410 Walnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers of

*Carved, Straight and Hipped
Wrought Iron Roof Trusses,*

BEAMS, GIRDERS & JOISTS,

And all kinds of Iron Framing used in the construction of Iron Roof Buildings.

Deck Beams, Channel,
Angle & T Bars curved to Template

Largely used in the construction of Iron Vessels.

Patent Wrought Iron Columns, Weldless Eye Bars for top and bottom chords of Bridges.

Railroad Iron,

Street Rails,

Rail Joints and

Wrought Iron Chairs.

Refined Bar, Shoeing and every variety of Shipping Iron made to order.

Plans and Specifications furnished.

ADDRESS

SAMUEL J. REEVES,

President.

THE

MERCHANTS' MARINE INS.

COMPANY OF CANADA.

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

With Power to Increase to \$2,000,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

WM. DARLING, Esq., *President.*
A. W. OGILVIE, Esq., M.P.P., *Vice-President.*
EDWARD MACKAY, Esq. SAM. WADDELL, Esq. JAMES LORD, Esq.
ALEX. WALKER, Esq. JAMES O'BRIEN, Esq. W. WITHALL, Esq., Que.
JAMES MACDOUGAL, Esq. W. R. OSWALD, Esq. D. C. THOMSON, Esq., Q.
C. H. GOULD, Esq. AUGUSTIN CANTIN, Esq. F. M. AUDET, Esq., Que.
HON. PETER MITCHELL, M.P.

This purely CANADIAN COMPANY is now prepared to take every description of Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, on the most favourable terms, throughout the Dominion.

J. K. OSWALD,
General Manager.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.

THE BRITISH AMERICA

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1833.

HEAD OFFICE :

Cor. of Court and Church Streets, Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

HON. G. W. ALLAN, M.L.C. HUGH McLENNAN, Esq.
GEORGE J. BOYD, Esq. PETER PATTERSON, Esq.
HON. W. CAYLEY. JOS. D. RIDOUT, Esq.
PELEG HOWLAND, Esq. JNO. GORDON, Esq.
ED. HOOPER, Esq.

GOVERNOR PETER PATTERSON, Esq.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR Hon. WM. CAYLEY.

Marine Inspector

General Agents KAY & BANKS.

Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation. Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.

F. A. BALL, Manager

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. OF MONTREAL,
FIRE AND MARINE,
 For the Year ending 31st December, 1875.



Amount of Capital Subscribed \$6,000,000

Amount of Capital paid up in Cash \$579,780

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| U.S. Bonds and other Securities and Cash in hands of U.S. Trustees..... | \$581,218 78 |
| Bank Stocks and Bonds (Canadian)..... | 354,461 30 |
| Due by Agents in course of transmission..... | 219,860 47 |
| Mortgages on Real Estate (1st lien)..... | 37,000 00 |
| Bills Receivable (Marine Premiums)..... | 43,714 97 |
| Amount of Interest due and accrued..... | 16,716 52 |
| Due the Company for Salvages, Claims on Re-Insurances, and Premiums due H. O..... | \$62,502 48 |
| Office Furniture (Home and Foreign)..... | 22,272 74 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cash on hand and on Deposit..... | 50,252 50 |
| Total Assets..... | \$1,387,999 85 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total Liabilities, including unpaid and unadjusted Losses, and Amount required to re-insure all outstanding Risks..... | \$664,790 02 |
|--|--------------|

INCOME.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Premiums received..... | \$1,368,680 36 |
| Interest on Investments..... | 57,982 35 |
| Total Income during the Year..... | \$1,426,662 71 |

The above Statement is presented to the Canadian Public as an evidence of its strength, and the Company trusts to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto accorded by the Insurance community.

Board of Directors.

JOHN OSTELL, Director "The New City Gas Company"—President. | J. ROSAIRE THIBAudeau, Director "La Banque Nationale"—Vice-President.
 JOSEPH BARSALOU, (of Messrs. Benning & Barsalou.) | ANDREW ROBERTSON, Vice-President "Montreal Board of Trade,"
 ANDREW WILSON, Director "The New City Gas" and "City Passenger | and Vice-President "Dominion Board of Trade."
 Railway" Companies. | DUNCAN McINTYRE, of Messrs. McIntyre, French & Co., Wholesale
 M. C. MULLARKY, President "Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada," Vice- | Dry Goods Merchants.
 President "Quebec Rubber Co." and President "St. Pierre Land Co." | HUGH MACKAY, of Messrs. Mackay & Brother, Wholesale Dry Goods
 W. F. KAY, Director "Merchants' Bank of Canada." | Merchants.

Trustees of Funds and Securities in the United States.

RICHARD BELL. | EUGENE KELLY. | JOHN D. WOOD.
 JOS. B. ST. JOHN, Wm. J. HUGHES.....New York Managers—
 Office:—No. 51 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Boston Directors.

GEORGE RIPLEY. EZRA FARNSWORTH. D. N. SKILLINGS. | CHARLES WHITNEY. WM. CLAFLIN. JOHN CUMMINGS.
 HARVEY D. PARKER.
 C. F. SISE, Manager.....24 Congress Street, BOSTON.

Detroit Directors.

E. G. MERRICK, Chairman. ALEX. LEWIS, Mayor of Detroit. | HUGH MOFFAT, H. P. BRIDGE, PETER HENKEL.
 HENRY F. CRAWFORD, Manager.....115 Griswold Street, Detroit.

LOCAL BOARDS IN CANADA.

TORONTO.

R. Wilkes, M.P.
 Benj. Lyman, (Lyman Bros & Co.)
 Wm. Arthur.
 Solicitors—Beatty, Chadwick & Lash.
 Capt. Chas. Perry, Agent.

BRANTFORD.

C. H. Waterous, (C. H. Waterous & Co.)
 Alfred Watts, Merchant.
 H. W. Brethour, (H. W. Brethour & Co.)
 James Wilkes, Agent.

KINGSTON.

John Carruthers.
 John MacNee,
 James Richardson.
 George Robertson,
 M. Doran.
 C. F. Gildersleeve, Agent.

LONDON.

Geo. F. Birrell, (Birrell & Co.)
 Daniel Macfie, Merchant.
 Ellis W. Hymun, Merchant.
 A. G. Smyth, Agent.
 Barrister—Hugh MacMahon.

HAMILTON.

James Turner, (James Turner & Co.)
 John Stuart, (Harvey, Stuart & Co.)
 Alex. McInnes, (Donald McInnes & Co.)
 Solicitors—McKilcan, Gibson & Bell.
 S. Jones, Agent.

QUEBEC.

Hon. I. Thibaudeau, M.P.
 A. Joseph, Vice-Consul of Belgium.
 Joseph Hamel, (Hamel Freres.)
 O. Itoy, Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

S. B. De Veber, M.P., Merchant.
 Simon Jones, Merchant.
 J. H. Parks, Merchant.
 Hon. T. W. Anglin, M.P., Speaker House of
 Commons.
 Thos. Furlong, Merchant.
 Solicitor—G. Sydney Smith.
 M. & T. B. Robinson, Agents.

PORT HOPE.

J. Ross, M.P.
 Arthur Williams, M.P.P.
 Horace Aylwin.
 A. M. Cosby, Agent.

COBOURG.

Peter McCullum, (of McCullum & Son.)
 John Jeffery (of Jeffery Bro.)
 George Gullett.
 John Butler, Agent.

WINDSOR.

Wm. McGregor, M.P. (Banker.)
 Geo. Campbell, Merchant.
 C. D. Cassett, Manager Molsons Bank.
 M. McIntosh, Merchant.
 J. C. Paterson, Barrister.
 Fraser and Johnson, Agents

HALIFAX DIRECTORS :

J. B. Duffus, Esq., Chairman.
 Thomas B. Kenny, Esq.
 B. W. West, Esq.
 Wm. Esson, Esq.
 W. J. Lewis, Esq.
 W. M. Harrington, Esq.

Representing in all nine hundred Distinct Agencies.

CHAS. FORTIER, *Manager Marine Dept.*

D. L. KIRBY, *Sub-Manager Montreal.*

ARTHUR GAGNON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ALFRED PERRY,
General Manager.

Insurance.

THE

Accident Insurance Co.

OF CANADA.

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

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

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

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

President:—SIR A. T. GALT, K.O.M.G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

MONTREAL.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

SURETYSHIP.

THE CANADA

GUARANTEE COMPANY

MAKES THE

Granting of Bonds of Suretyship

ITS SPECIAL BUSINESS.

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

SURETY FOR HIMSELF

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

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:—MONTREAL.

President:—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT.

Manager:

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT,

Reported by J. D. CRAWFORD & Co., Members of the Stock Exchange.

Table with columns: NAME, Shares, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Prices April 27th. Lists various Canadian banks and companies like British North America, Dominion Bank, etc.

SECURITIES.

Table listing various securities including Canadian Government Debentures, Dominion 5 per cent. Stock, Montreal Harbor Bonds, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BRITISH.—(Quotations on the London Market, April 1st.)

Table listing insurance companies from Britain with columns: No. Shares, Last Dividend, NAME OF COMPANY, Share par value, Amount paid, Last Sale, etc.

AMERICAN. (Latest New York Quotations.)

Table listing American insurance companies with columns: When org'd, No. of shares, NAME OF Co'y, Par. val. of Sh's, Op'n'd, A/k'd.

RAILWAYS.

Table listing railway companies with columns: Name, Par. val., Quotation, etc.

EXCHANGE.

Table listing exchange rates for Bank of London, Gold Dratts on New York, etc.

Insurance.

North British & Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

Subscribed Capital, - - £2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

BONUS YEAR, 1875.

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

At last Division the Bonus declared was at the rate of £1 6s. per cent. per annum on all sums assured, and the previously vested Bonuses. On policies of old standing, this was in many cases equal to £1 19s. per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

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

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

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

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

Wm: EWING, Inspector.

Insurance.

THE CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT.

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

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

DIRECTORS.

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

EDWARD STARKE,

Manager Life, Guarantee and Accident Department.

JOHN HUTCHINSON,

Manager of Fire Department.

ARCIB'D MCGOUN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

Insurance.

SCOTTISH
COMMERCIAL
Insurance Co.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000.

Province of Quebec Branch,

194½ ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Directors:

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

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

THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec.



Canada Agricultural Insurance Co.,

180 St. James Street, Montreal.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

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

It pays all losses caused by lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

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

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

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM ANGUS, President. A. DESJARDINS, M.P., Vice-President.
EDWARD H. GOFF, Managing Director & Sec. J. H. SMITH, Chief Inspector.
J. P. CONSTABLE, Assistant Secretary.

N.B.—People desiring Insurance in this Company should be careful about giving their Risks to Agents of rival Companies, who claim the Company they represent to be the same as ours. We hear of a great deal of this kind of dishonesty being practiced on the public.

INSURES FARM PROPERTY AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.



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

WILLIAM ANGUS, First Vice-President.

EDWARD H. GOFF, Second Vice-President and Manager.

HENRY LYE, Secretary.

C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector.

Head Office, 180 St. James Street.

Deposit with Dominion Government, \$50,000.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS THROUGHOUT the DOMINION.

Fire Risks written at adequate Rates.

Insurance.

AN IMPORTANT FACT TO EVERY MAN.

A good many are complaining of hard times, dull business, shrinkage of goods, depreciation of Real Estate and other investments.

If these be true in your case, we suggest the expenditure of a comparatively small sum in an article that does not and can not depreciate.

A Reserve Endowment always means the full number of dollars expressed on its face. No panics or hard times can depreciate it, and when all other values are shrinking, this stands sure and steadfast.

We suggest, if you are a business man, that the premium on a 10 or \$20,000 Reserve Endowment is the best possible use you can make of that amount of money.

If you are an experienced agent, contemplating a change of contract or territory, take time to look into the merits of this popular plan.

If you are out of business and a clear-headed, intelligent man, try your hand at an agency, and begin a successful work. The grandeur and dignity of the business may be realized when we say that *Seventy Millions of Dollars* were paid by the life companies to beneficiaries last year alone.

Here is a business offered you involving no expense, hazard, or loss, and the productiveness of which is only limited by our own ability.

A few of the more salient points of the Reserve Endowment are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite cash surrender value specified in the policy.
4. The TERM for which the insurance is to be run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months: a great accommodation to the insurer these hard times.
6. The merits of plain life insurance, endowment, and investment combined in one contract.

Send to the Company for its canvassing material, or for any information.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
HOME OFFICE—319 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
JOSEPH E. KNAPP, *President*; John R. Hegeman, *Vice-President*; Robert A. Grannis, *Secretary*; William P. Steward, *Actuary*; Hon. A. L. Palmer, *Counsel*.

DIRECTORS FOR CANADA:
Lieut.-Gov. LEMUEL A. WILMOT, Fredericton, N.B.
JOHN S. McLEAN, *Pres. B. of Nova Scotia, Halifax.*
Major B. R. CORWIN, New York.

Frederick A. Moore, Esq.,
Manager for Ontario and Quebec.
Thomas A. Temple, Esq.,
Manager Maritime Provinces.

BEHOLD it, and you will admire it;
Examine it, and you may desire it,
For smoke or water to escape
The eye of fancy fancies shape,
Intricate, tasty and complete,
Yamped out of one sheet-iron sheet,
I represent for those to view,
To whom it may be something new,
The model, patent but original elbow,
Turned out by Weylberg & Co.,
On Queen Street West, three eighty-four;
For stoves-pipes we fit much and more;
So apropos, with draft so clear,
They scarce need cleaning once a year;
So monumental in its bend,
The hot-tens value is a friend;
So neat and tidy that, we trust,
It is not troublesome to dust,
The galvanized, the eyes and height,
Wrought out of tin-plate water tight,
As graceful as the rainbow's skirt,
It trumps over soot or dirt,
For steam it is a prime resistor,
And worthy of the Golden Beaver.
Such washnet and steam-pipe elbows
Are made at Weylberg & Co.'s
From copper, brass, or tin, or zinc,
On iron galvanized to pink,
To satisfy your bean lion,
In clothes and best material;
It won't corrode or out with rust,
Nor wear with time as others rust;
Nor subject to be clogged with rust,
The water whirls through it so nice,
Select and test it if you want to,
It takes the premium in Toronto,
Porslow, utility nonpareil,
It is the Elbow nonpareil.
Toronto March, 1876.

Insurance.

QUEEN Insurance Co'y.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

—00—
CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.

—00—
FIRE.

All ordinary risks insured on the most favorable terms, and losses paid immediately on being established.

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The Security of a British Company offered.

A. MACKENZIE FORBES.
H. J. MUDGE,
Montreal,
Chief Agents in Canada

THE STADACONA

Fire & Life Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE: . . . QUEBEC.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF 14 MONTHS BUSINESS TO 31st DEC., 1875.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital, | .. . | \$5,000,000 |
| Subscribed do. | .. . | 2,300,000 |
| Paid up Capital, | .. . | 200,095 |
| Government Deposit, (Fire) | .. . | 50,000 |
| Do. do. (Life) | .. . | 50,000 |

| | | |
|---|------|-----------|
| Total Revenue, Fire Premiums, and Interest, | .. . | \$223,775 |
| Total Losses, | .. . | 63,528 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|---------|
| Invested Funds, | .. . | 194,713 |
| Cash in hand and Deposit, | .. . | 49,193 |
| Other Assets, | .. . | 49,883 |

Total Assets. . . \$293,794

This Company has now established itself, and has 11 Branches and 207 Agencies in the Dominion.
GEO. J. PYKE, *General Manager.*

Canadian

Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE . . . HAMILTON, Ont.

PRESIDENT: VICE-PRESIDENT: SECRETARY:
JOHN BARRY. A. EGLESTON. F. R. DESPARD

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:
191 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

JAMES GRANT, Manager.
The Lowest Rates are charged upon all classes of property, and THREE YEAR policies are issued on the popular MUTUAL system.

Insurance.

Royal Insurance Coy.
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
FIRE AND LIFE.

Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

—
CAPITAL - - - - - \$10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED - - - 12,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME - - - 5,000,000

—
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.

Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.
H. L. ROUTH,
W. TATLEY,
Chief Agent

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—
ESTABLISHED 1825.

—
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

—
Policies in force, over Eighty Millions of Dollars.
Accumulated Fund, over Twenty Millions of Dollars.

Income, over Three Millions and a half.
Claims paid in Canada, over \$500,000.
Funds invested in England, United States and Canada, with the most perfect safety.
Deposited at Ottawa, for benefit of Canadian policy holders, \$150,000.

For information as to Life Assurance, apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

Established 1803.
IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Comp'y
OF LONDON.

—
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
Montreal, 102 St. Francois Xavier St.

RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, - £1,600,000 Stg.
Paid-up Capital, - £700,000 Stg.
ASSETS, - - - - - £2,222,552 Stg.

Insurance.

CARD.

H. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Prov. Manager
Confederation Life Association.

Dear Sir,—Having this day received from you payment of the claim of \$5,000, under a policy with your Company, upon the life of my deceased husband, Jacques Felix Sincennes, Esq., I desire by this means to express my appreciation of the Company's promptitude and liberality in settling so soon after the completion of the necessary documents; at same time I would not omit to thank you for your personal kindness and attention in the matter.

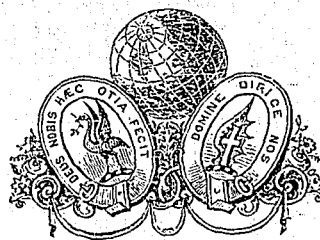
I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed,)

D. DINIPE PERRAULT SINCENNES,
Ex. and Ad. Estate J. F. Sincennes.

Montreal, 24th April, 1876.

Insurance.



THE
Liverpool & London Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND FIRE.

Capital - - - - - \$10,000,000
Funds Invested in Canada - - - - - 700,000
Government Deposit for Security of
Canadian Policy Holders - - - - - 150,000
Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality
in the Adjustment of Losses
are the Prominent Features
of this Company.

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HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,
MONTREAL.

Insurance.

BRITON

Medical and General

LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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Annual Income, over..... \$1,222,000 00
Government Deposit, over..... 100,000 00

Policies payable during lifetime
at ordinary life rates.

[By application of profits.]

—00—

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Manager.

Quebec Agency—No. 40 St. Peter Street.

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PROVINCIAL

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FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
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Insurance effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of insurance contracts, are the invaluable rules of the Company.

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The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

Wellington Street, Ottawa.

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\$50,000.00

Deposited with Government for protection
of Policyholders.

This Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE & LIGHTNING,
Farm Property, Private Residences, Churches, Convents, and Risks of a similar Class.

No Insurance effected on Manufacturing or Commercial Risks, thus avoiding losses from sweeping fires, to which many Companies are liable.

Farmers and others owning Private Dwelling Houses will find it to their advantage to insure with this Company,

As its Rates are much lower than those of Companies doing a General Business.

Your PROPERTY is SAFE in the "OTTAWA!" Insure with it.

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According to location of room.

Special Rates by Week or Month.

Extra charge for rooms with Bath and Closets
attached.

G. P. SHEARS.

April, 1876.

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