

## Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**

Iron and Hardware Merchants and  
Manufacturers, All descriptions of

**SEELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.**

MONTREAL SAW WORKS,

MONTREAL AXE WORKS,

385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL

**SKATES**

Agents for the sale of Messrs. Barney, & Perry's celebrated Skates. Invite the attention of dealers to their stock and prices for the present season.

Illustrated Catalogues and prices or samples forwarded on application.

**Order early.**

**H. M. HAMILTON & CO.**

(Successors to Hamilton, Lounsbury & Co.,)

**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,**

*Commission Merchants,*

AND IMPORTERS OF

House-Furnishing Hardware, Heavy Metals, Etc.

43 DOCK STREET,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

P. O. Box 225.

**WAREHOUSING,  
Brockville, O.**

Strict attention given to all business, and instructions regarding consignments carefully attended to.

**ROBERT CRAWFORD.**

REFERENCE PERMITTED TO

Bank of Montreal, Brockville.

Sir Hugh Allan, Montreal.

Andrew Allan, Esq., Montreal.

George Stephen, Esq., Montreal.

James A. Grahame, Esq., H.B. Co., Montreal.

Hon. Don. A. Smith, M.P., Montreal.

W. W. Ogilvie, Esq., Montreal.

These men are non producers, and are taken from their legitimate spheres of daily toil. These men cost on an average \$200 per annum, or about four millions dollars each day, or a total of fifteen hundred millions of dollars per annum, expenses for the services of men who do not add one penny to the productions of the country.

-- Action for three calls of ten per cent. each on \$1,000 of stock subscribed was recently taken by the National Insurance Co. against a Mr. Chevrier. The defendant pleaded that his signature had been got by improper representations of the agent of the company, a Mr. McDonald, and that in point of fact he was not held by his subscription. The summing of the evidence showed that although Chevrier may have subscribed incautiously and without sufficient enquiry, he did so deliberately and freely in the hope of profit, and it was no defence to say that the stock had turned out temporarily unprofitable. The court ruled that as the proper effect of the evidence in the cause, for the verbal testimony of what McDonald said at the time of subscription, could not be received against the written consent of the party; therefore there must be judgment for the amount demanded, with costs.

-- Says the *Detroit Free Press*:—"Lord Lorne will rule over a Dominion that has some

## Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**

Importers of and Dealers in

**White Lead & 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.

**MILLS & HUTCHISON,**

186 MCGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

**CANADIAN WOOLENS.**

FALL SAMPLES COMPLETE.

STYLES ATTRACTIVE,

AND

Prices in favor of the Buyer.

Travelers now on the road.

INSPECTION INVITED.

aspirations to becoming a great country yet. The introduction of the National Policy, or 'Canada for the Canadians,' idea shows that the people of the Dominion feel quite independent, and imagine that they can go alone without help from any one. Canada is no doubt doing as well as could be expected. Its commercial marine is increasing at the rate of 50,000 tons per annum, and now ranks fifth among nations, surpassing that of France, Spain, or Germany, and nearly equalling that of Norway and Italy. In railway mileage Canada ranks eighth, having 5,700 miles of railway, or one mile to each 600 persons, while Great Britain has only one mile to every 1,859, and France one mile to every 2,860. The Canadian fisheries, not including Newfoundland, which does not yet form a part of the Dominion, employ some 1,400 vessels, 2,200 boats, over 52,000 men, and over \$3,500,000 of capital.

-- The financial situation in England is closely connected with the prosperity of the cotton manufacture. The October circular of Smith, Edwards & Co., of Liverpool, describes the state of the spinners and manufacturers as deplorable. They are losing from 1 to 2 cents a pound on every bale of cotton they consume. The price of the raw material is too high compared with that obtainable for the product. Edison & Co., of Liverpool, give a not less gloomy view of the present and future of the industry, but there is a sharp difference of opinion between the two as to the remedy.

## Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

**Keep Your Feet Dry.**

Water proof leather preserver,  
(WHITE.)

Water proof Snow Blacking,  
(BLACK.)

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

**PETER R. LAMB & CO.,**  
TORONTO.

The Toronto Tweed Co.

*Hird, Fyfe, Ross & Co.,*

CANADIAN

**WOOLLENS**

14 Front Street, East,  
TORONTO.

*Edward James & Sons,*

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

**DOME BLACK LEAD,**

Royal Laundry & Ultramarine Ball Blues.

Every Description of WASHING POWDERS

PRIZE MEDAL RICE STARCH.

Sole Agent for the Dominion,

**JAMES LOBB, Toronto.**

Samuel Smith, the writer of Smith, Edwards & Co.'s circular, advocates reduced production, while Edison & Co. declare that this would be suicidal. The advance in prices it would lead to would give foreign competition an advantage that would make it more formidable than ever. Their remedy is reduced cost of production. The rising tendency in the price of silver is recognized by Mr. Smith as the only favorable sign at present. An upward movement in silver would have a beneficial effect on Manchester.

-- Messrs. Conger Brothers of Belleville, Ontario, are about to inaugurate the cash system, in conducting their business after 1st. January, 1879, and give the following sound reasons for the change: The credit system is expensive, costing us many hundreds of dollars per year for keeping our books and attending to the collections. Then, again, it is an impossibility to conduct the credit system without annually sustaining heavy losses by bad debts, &c. Another very important reason is this, to sell goods cheap one must buy where and when they can buy the cheapest, and to take advantage of the markets one must have money and buy for cash, which cannot be done under the credit system; and with the strong competition and the narrow margins upon which goods are being sold it becomes an imperative necessity to conduct business upon the cash system. It is a self-evident fact that the cash and prompt paying customers in all credit systems are ne-