

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.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
SPICES, FRUITS,
AND A FULL ASSORTMENT

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Maintained from best Markets.

J. A. MATHEWSON,
202 McGill Street.

as being issued against S. J. Thompson, carrying on business as J. McKinnon & Co., is being contested and will most likely be quashed, defendant holding a letter of guarantee that the note, upon which action is taken should be renewable, so as to make it run 12 months from date, being a portion of the old firms' indebtedness assumed by Mr. Thompson upon 6, and 12 & 18 months time.

—We learn from the *Stratford Beacon* that Mr. Wm. Damer, who for several years has been carrying on a boot and shoe manufactory in Toronto, has determined to open a wholesale business in Stratford, his former home, with a view of ultimately engaging largely in manufacturing, and has taken for that purpose the large premises, formerly occupied by Clark & Gordon.

—Those who complain that the people of Montreal will not support first-class amusements have only to visit the Academy of Music during the performance of such plays as that put upon the stage during the present week, to learn differently. Shakespeare's immortal creations, when well represented, never fail to draw good houses here, and it is to be hoped Mr. Strakosch will continue to show his good sense in catering for the public taste by giving them fun without vulgarity, and dignity without dullness or morbid sensationalism.

—The London (Eng.) Customs officers have, during the month past, seized, under powers given them by 39 and 40 Vict., sec. 42, cap. 36, a harmless looking fluid, which on analysis proved to be nicotine. The importation, which

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.

J. RATTRAY & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS,

AND GENERAL

TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.

MANUFACTORY:

No. 80 ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET.

WAREHOUSES AND OFFICE:

428 ST. PAUL cor. of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

MONTREAL.

was from Hamburg, was exceedingly small in bulk, being only 23 gills. Its terrible potency may, however, be imagined from the fact that it was the produce of 2,500 lbs. of tobacco sweepings mixed with alcohol. The presumed intention of the Hamburg chemist was that it should be used as a ready means of converting early York cabbage into the finest Havannah tobacco. The Commissioners of Customs retained a sample for their museum, and ordered the rest of the mixture to be returned to the port of shipment.

—The number of packages of cotton goods exported from New York last year was 74,456, an increase of 33,448 as compared with 1875. Of this increase, 12,782 was in the shipments to Liverpool, 5760 to London, 4,470 to China, 3,138 to New Grenada, 2,125 to Glasgow, 894 to Hamburg, 861 to Venezuela, 761 to Mexico, 436 to Brazil, 297 to British East Indies, 439 to British West Indies, 635 to British North American Colonies, 362 to Smyrna, and 281 to Central America. Going back to 1872, we find an increase of 61,411 packages, or about 470 per cent. during the past five years. From Boston the exports for the year were, in round numbers, 32,500 packages, as against about 4,900 in 1872, an increase of 560 per cent. in five years.

—Levi, to man with second-hand coat to sell—Do you know how much I wouldn't gif for dot goat? I gif twelve shillings. Owner—It's worth five dollars. "Fife tollar! Shust wait till I gall meine wife and dell dot we haf a lunatic in der store. Why, mein goot frent you must have been stunstroke by der heat last summer." And he got it for two dollars.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

NEATS FOOT OIL.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LUBRICATOR.

BLACKING GLUE.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.,

Manufacturers.

TORONTO, ONT.

The Toronto Tweed Co.

Hird, Fyfe, Ross & Co.,
CANADIAN

WOOLLENS,

14 Front Street, East,

TORONTO.

JOHN BIRRELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

IMPORTERS,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Same man in the evening to Levi, while examining the same coat—How much for this old coat? "Old goat! Why, dot goat was made last week, and worn to one party." "I'll give you two dollars." "Two! Here, vife, hurry up! Put up der plinds, lock der doors. Shus dink of dot man offering me doo tollars for dot goat what you bought of a great Alderman yesterday for fife!"

—The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in a review of the fire insurance business of New York State during the past year, makes the following sensible remarks about the maintenance of rates:—"It is a deplorable fact that so little has been ascertained, indisputably and generally about the vital matter of rates and hazards, and that so little attention has been given to the subject. The field required for review is so many years in duration, and the conditions change so rapidly, that classification has been a task of extraordinary and peculiar difficulty, and permanent agreement on rates has been impracticable. Nevertheless, the cost of insuring similar and parallel risks ought to be uniform and rigid in fire as in life insurance, and it is a weakness and misfortune to have them the subject of dispute and under-bidding; nothing can be done except to labour on in gathering and collating data, and not the least point to be gained is a public appreciation of the fact that improvement of the business and the cessation of all jockeying and chicanery in it are as important to the holder of policies as to the owner of stock."