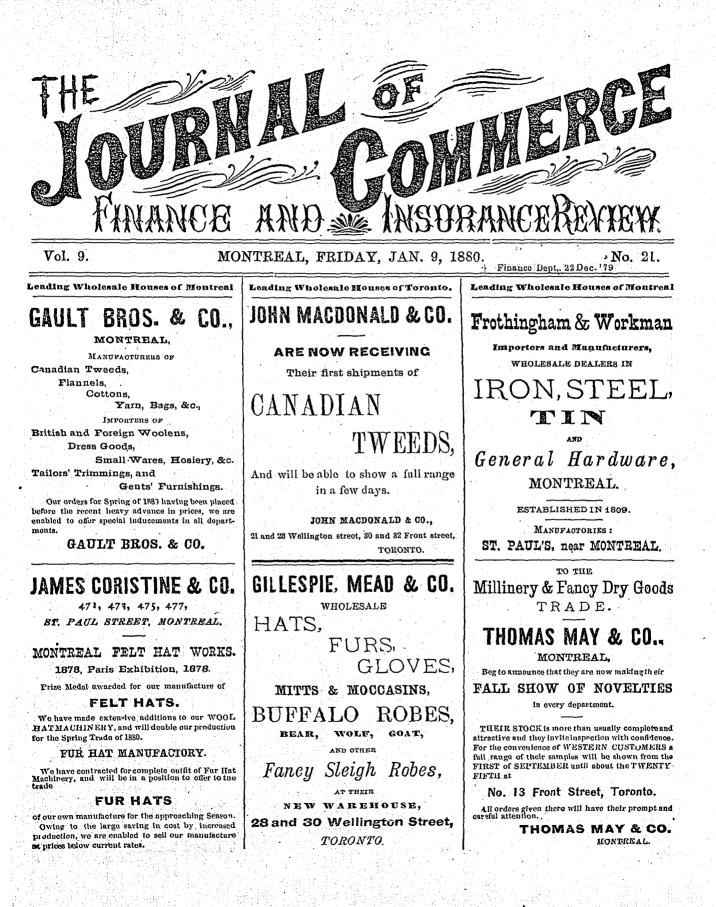
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THOMAS CRAIG, .- . Cashier. GEO. BURN, . . . Inspector.

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Co. Lyone-Credit Lyonnik.	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
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Capital, \$2,000,000 Rest, \$100,000

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THE CANADIAN

Bank of Commerce.

Head Office, -Torouto.

Paid-up Capital	 -	\$6,000,000
Rest	 -	1,400,000

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Noah Barnhart, Esq Hou, Altuall pa	James Michie, Esq. T. Sutherland Stavper, Esq.
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CAPITAL	AUTHORISED SUBSORIBED PAID-UP	•	\$2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000
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ТĤЕ **Consolidated Bank** OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following calls upon the unpaid Stock in this Bank have been made due and payable at its Banking House, in this city, on the dates set forth as follows, viz.: TEN

PER CENT, on	15th Sept., 1879.
44	16th Oct . 1879.
	17th Nov , 1879.
	18th Dec., 1879.
44 44	19th Jan., 188J.
	19th Feb., 1880.
	22nd March, 1880.
	22nd April, 1880.
	24th May, 1880.
	24th June, 1880.

By order of the Board. ARCH. CAMPBELL,

....

"

•• .

Act'g Gen'l Manager. Montreal, August 5th, 1879.

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OF CANADA.

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Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

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Capital subscribed. . . \$1,000,000 do paid up 1st Aug. 1875. 990,890

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Capital, \$2,000,000, Reserve Faa

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921,500.00

KING STREET EAST, HAMILTON. H. D. CAMERON.

Treasurer

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE COMPANY.

OF LONDON, CANADA.

the second se	
Paid-up Capital,	\$970,000
Reserve Fund, .	158,000
Total Assets,	. 2,500,000
Total Liabilities, .	1,367,470
Name last an Roal R.	

Money loaned on Real Estate securities only. Municipal and School section Debentures purchased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE, . . . LONDON.

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Brockville, Ont.

JOHN N. ABBOT'l, Brockville, Ont., Official As-signee for the County of Leeds, ac. Galt, Ont,

A LEX. MACGREGOR, Ollicial Assignee, County of Waterloo, Gait, Ont.

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Guelph, Out. JOHN SMITH,

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT, and General Agent,

GUELPH, ONT.

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H. DOBBIN, C.

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By special appointment ASSIGNEE for all the Estates controlled by the members of the above Asso-ciation.

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ASSIGNEES, ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS. No. 55 St. James Street, Montzeal.

C. BEAUSOLEIL, Official Assignee.

A. L. KENT, Accountant and Commissioner.

Assignces, Accountants, &c. (For Legal Cards see other page.) AJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH. Assignces & Accountants, Nos. 64, 66 & 68 St. James Street, Montreal. L. JUS. LAJUIE, Official Assignee, City of Montreal. C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee, District of Montreal. DAVID SEATH. Accountant and Commissioner. Montreal, July 2nd, 1877. New Westminster, B.C. JAMES MORRISON, Land and General Agent, Official Assignce. New Westminster, British Orangeville, Ont. JOS. W. SILAW, Official Assignee for the County of Wellington, Orangeville, Ont. Ottawa, Out. LARMONTH, ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT. Official Assignce for the County of Carleton includ-ing the City of Ottawa. Agent for Western Fire Assurance Company, Quebec Fire As-surance Company, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Standard Life Assurance Company, Anchor Line of Office 161 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Owen Sound, Ont. GEORGE PRICE, Official Assignce for the County of Grey. Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express, Owen Sound, Ont. Fenobsquis, N.B. J. E. B. MCCREADY, Official Assignee for King's County, Coroner, &c., Penobsquis, N.B. Peterborough, Ont. JAS. A HALL, Sheriff and Official Assignee-Peterborough. Ont. Plantagenet, Out. JAS. VAN BRIDGER, Official Assignee for Pres cott County, Plantagenet, Ont. Prescott, Ont. JOHN EASTON, Official Assignce, Accountant, &c. Prescott, Ont. N.B.-Estates wound up with economy and despatch. Renfrew, Ont. GEORGE PEARSON, Olicial Assignce County of GEORGE PEARSON, Odicial Assignce County of Renfrew, Conveyaucer, Commissioner in B.B., Agent for the Building and Loau Association and the North British Camadian Investment Companies of Toronto, also Agent for the Union, Standard, and Royal Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Office, Main Street, Reutrew, opposite Merchant's Bank. Riversdale, Ont. JOHN MILLAR, Official Assignee for the County of Bruce, Accountant, &c. Riveredale, Ont. Sarnia, Ont. J. FLINTOFT, Official Assignee for the County of Lambton, Sarnia, Ont. W.M. J. KEAYS, Official Assigned for the County of Lambion, Sarnia, Ont. Sherbrooke, P. Q. BROOKS & WIGGETT, John Official Assignees, Accountants, Real Estate Agents, Fire and Life Insurance J. W. Wiggett, Official Assignee. Geo. Brooks, Official Assignee. Sherbrooke, P.Q. Office in Brooks' Block. Stratford, Ont. THOMAS MILLER, Official Assignee for the County of Perth, Stratiord, Unt. Accountant Insurance and General Agent. Collections solicited St. Catharines, Ont.

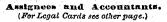
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H. NICHOLSON, Accountant, Official Assignee, Real Estate Agent, Agent for National, Cunard, and Anchor Lines of Ocean Steamers. Money to Loan at 8 per cent, per cantum. Office: Front St., Strathroy, Middlesex County, Ont.

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Toronto, Ont.

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Uxbridge, Ont.

W.M. SMITH, Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent. Roferences: G. Wheier, Esq., M.P.; T. Paxton, Esq., M.P.C. and A. T. Buttar, Esq., Into Official Assignee. Office in J.G. Crosby's Block, UXBRIDGE, ONT.

Walkerton, Out. GEO. GOULD, Official Assignee, &c., Walkerton, Ont.

WM. M. SMITH. Official Assignce for the County of Bruce, Walkerton, Ont., Agent for "Allan," "Apedor," and "Dominion" Royal Mail Steamers, Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co., Account-ant, Conveyancer, &c., Commissioner in Queen's Bench. Money to Loan. Prompt attention given to Collections, and to all information required from time him.

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F. SWAYZE, Official Assignee for the County of Welland, Accountant, Conveyancer, &c. Office in the Court House, Welland.

Whitby, Out. JOHN RICE, Official Assignee, County Ontario, Ac-countant, Auditor, &c., Office at the Court J countant, Audito House, Whitby, Ont.

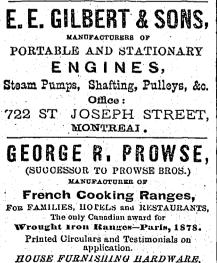
Williamstown, Out. D. MoLELLAN, Official Assignee for the County of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Williams-town, Ont.

Windsor, Out. J. MOCRAE, Official Assignce for Essex County, Windsor, Out.

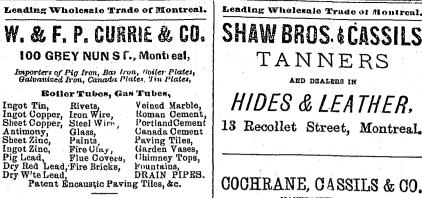
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Now solicit and will book orders at Montreal, for September and October, delivery from the Works in Toronto, of their Manufactures of

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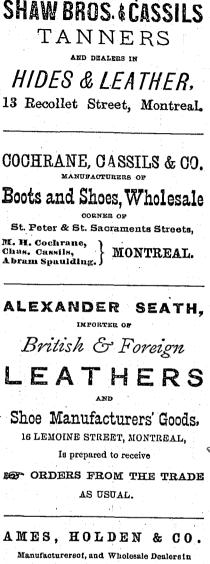
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Alarge and well assorted stock constantly on hand, specially adapted to the wants of the country trade.





Fine Manilla & Flour Sack Paper a Specialty.

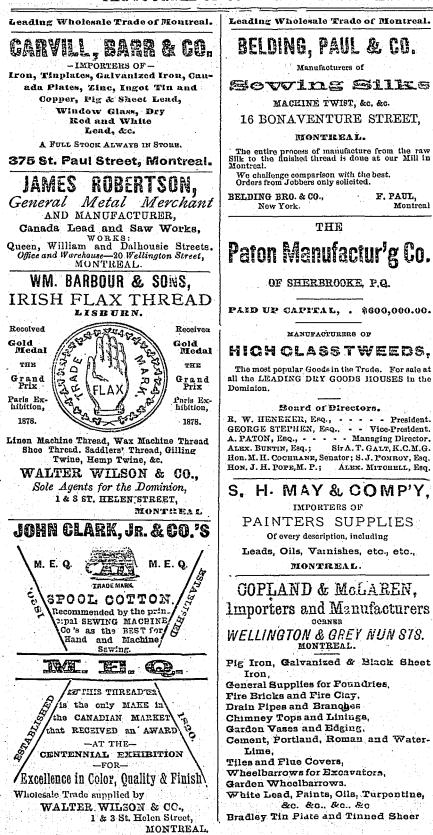
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Union Mills, 59 College st., Montreal. NEWELL & CHAPIN,

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The entire process of manufacture from the raw Silk to the finished thread is done at our Mill in Montreal. F. PAUL. BROAD CLOTHS, Montreal PRESIDENTS. - AND -PAID UP CAPITAL, . \$600,000.00. HICH CLASS TWEEDS. only supplied. The most popular Goods in the Trude. For sale at all the LEADING DEY GOODS HOUSES in the R. W. HENEKER, Esq., - - - - President. GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq., - - Vice-President. Woodstock, N.B. A. PATON, Esq., - - - - Managing Director. SirA. T. GALT, K.C.M.G. HOR. M. H. COCHBANE, Senator; S. J. POMROY, Esq. ALEX. MITCHELL, Esq. by vessels bound for this city. Standard ; it is gilt-edged. two ports.

> *.* The paragraph in our last week's issue to the effect that Mr. John Rankin, of the firm of Rankin, Beattie & Co., of this city, had disposed of his interest in the Canada Cotton Co. of Cornwall to Mr. D. McInnes, of Hamilton, requires correction in so far as that it is only the agency of the Company which has been transferred. Mr. Rankin is still a large owner of stock and preferential bonds in the Company. Mr. McInnes will probably devote his entire attention in future to the Canada Cotton Co.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

woollens.

The Montreal Woollen Mill Co.

Are now producing at their Mills,

IN MONTREAL,

OVER 2000 YDS. PER WEEK,

and ARE ADDING LARGELY to their present capacity for manufacturing

PILOTS.

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OTHER HEAVY OVERCOATINGS.

Equal in MAKE and FINISH to Imported Goods and of Superior Value.

The WHOLESALE TRADE

Commercial Summary.

. An American company, it is said, contemplates the crection of a woollen factory at

. The corporation of pilots at Quebec received over S111,000 for pilotage during the past season, of which \$35,000 was contributed

. There are good prospects, according to an exchange, that smelting works and a manufactory for the dry distillation of wood will be shortly added to the industries of Napance.

. The Standard Life is out with its usual compact, elegant little diary for the year. The book is indicative of the security afforded by the

. The steamship "Peruvian" has just made the passage from Halifax to Liverpool in 7 days 21 hours and 30 minutes, the quickest trip ever made by an " Allan Line ' steamer between the

. We regret to learn that one of the vampires who drew so much out of the late Mechanics' Bank is flitting about another not over strong moneyed institution. Bank officers here and there when hard pressed themselves become occasionally wondrous kind-with other people's

money.

669



WASHBOARDS, ETC.

The OLDEST and most RELIABLE HOUSE in the IRADE.

• The Bank of Yarmouth has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year.

• The Bank of Nova Scotia has declared a dividend of 31 per cent. for the half-year.

•• Bank of New Brunswick shares sold at 125 by auction in St. John, N.B., on Saturday last.

•.• The style of the firm of Ross, Cumming & Co., hardware, of Prescott, Ont., was changed on the 1st inst. to R. W. Ross & Co.

•.• A new express service has been established from Winnipeg to Cross Lake and Rat Portage.

•.• A telegram from St. John, N.B., states that a cotion factory is to be crected at Lepreux, on the line of the Grand Southern Railway.

• • The first call of 20 per cent. on the shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank under the double liability clause fell due Wednesday, the 7th inst.

•.• A telegram from Ottawa states that iron ore from the Baldwin mine is shipping to Ohio, by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway, at the rate of 50 tons per day.

• Practical steps have been taken in St. Stephen, N.B., according to an exchange, towards the erection of a cotton factory at that point.

*. Seventy-five cents a bushel is offering for wheat at Portage la Prairie, Man., by an agent from Minnesota; the wheat to be forwarded in the spring.

• The "Seven Ages of man," from Shakspeare's As Jou Like It, is appropriately employed in detail by the Confederation Life Association in illustrating its handsome calendar for the new year.

•.• Chatham, Ont., market and bridge tolls were sold last week, the market to McCoig and Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



Wemp for \$3,025, and the bridge to R M. Northwood for \$1,510.

•.• Application will be duly made for the incorporation of a company to build and operate a railway from Toronto to Quebee, passing through or near the city of Ottawa.

•,• One hundred and eleven cargoes of round spruce spiling were shipped from Comberland County, N S., to the United States and three to Great Britain during the year 1879.

•.• The project of establishing a sugar refinery at Moneton, N.B., is considered of assured success, the requisite amount of capital, \$130,-000, being now subscribed.

•.• Two steamers, a steam barge and a schoouer are repairing at Millpoint, which gives shipbuilding an appearance of activity in that section.

•.* Shareholders in the Levis and Kennebec Railway representing a majority of the stock protest against holding the annual meeting at Beauce instead of at Levis, as heretofore.

• Mr. Bodwell, late Superintendent of the Welland Ganal, has been transferred to the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific Rullway, and will hold the position of paymaster.

•.* The liabilities of James Fitzgerald, hotel kceper, London, Ont., insolvent, are stated in round figures at \$2,500, of which the sum of \$800 is protected by security. Assets nominally \$2,223, consisting mostly of real estate. •.* The Shoematkers' Protective Union, New

• The Shoemilkers' Protective Union, New York, have agreed to demand an increase in wages of 15 per cent, and have notified all shoe manufacturers in the city and neighborhood to this effect.

• • Mr. John Fraser, late of the branch firm of D. McInnes & Co, in this city, has been appointed representative agent in this city of the Canada Cotton Co. of Cornwall. Mr. A. W. Croil is their representative in Toronito. •.• A meeting of the shareholders of the Ville Marie Bank is called for the 17th of February next, to consider the affairs of the Bank and finally determine whether or not the business is to be wound up.

•.• The inland revenue receipts at Halifax, N.S., for December were \$24,780.13, an increase over December, 1878, of \$3,059.13. Customs recvipts were \$67,140.93 a decrease under like comparison of \$4,376.07.

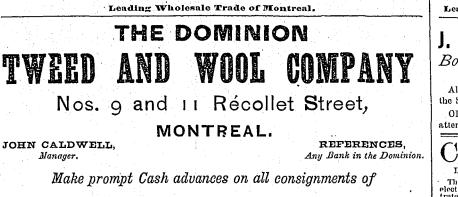
. The Bank of Montreal in London, Eng., invites tenders for £200,000 City of Montreal 5 percent sterling bonds at a minimum price of 1014 per cent., the bonds redeemable through the operations of a sinking fund within thirty years.

• Customs receipts at this port for December, 1879, amounted to \$282,558.73; for December 1878, \$215,817.75; increase in 1879, \$66,-710.97. For the year the receipts were \$+,512 - 475,12; 1878, \$3,644,385.36; increase in 1879, \$808,089.76.

•.• The traffic returns of the Great Western Railway of Ganada for the week ending December 19th, 1879, show receipts amounting to \$102,373.20, against \$79,891.03 for the corresponding week the year previous, being an increase of \$22,482.17, or about 28 percent.

• The inland revenue receipts in this city for December, 1879 were \$111,172.12; 1878, $$1^{15},2^{13},20$; increase in 1879, \$5,928.92. The total receipts for the year 1879 were \$862,591.-61; 1878, \$1,161,585.85; decrease in 1870, \$208,-94.24.

•.• M. de Lesseps is now at Panama, the recipient of various honors and ovations. Enthusiasm and confidence in his canal scheme abounds, and finds expression in dinners and speeches. According to a telegram to the New York *Herald*, an engineer corps started on Monday last for the final survey of the route.



Canadian Cotton & Woollen Goods:

ARE ALSO PREPARED TO SUPPLY

Wool to Manufacturers at most advantageous figures.

We sell to the Wholesale Trade only.

* The town of Farnham voted last week on the by-law authorizing and directing a subscription of \$25,000 to the capital stock of a beet root sugar company, and carried the same without an adverse vote. The parish is shortly to vote on taking \$10,000 stock in the enterprise.

... The Acadia Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend for the half-year of 10 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year. This company has paid during the past seventeen years dividends amounting on the aggregate to \$210 per share of \$100 par value, or an average of close upon 121 per cent. per annum.

. The deposits for December in the Government Savings Bank, Halifax, N.S., reached the sum of \$109,726.94, of which \$38,016.11 were transferred to Government 5 per cent. stock. For the six months ending December 31st, 1879, the deposits were \$527,151.90, an increase of nearly \$100,000 over the amount for the corresponding period in 1878.

. In reference to the Sault St. Marie railway scheme, it is stated somewhat authoritatively that the Government will propose to Parliament the building of eighty miles of the road in lieu of the abandoned Georgian Bay branch ; and further, that the policy of the Government would be to make the Provinces pay for the railways passing through them.

. Citizens along the line of the Beeton Branch of the Northern Railway are making sturdy complaint against inadequate mail and passenger service under the new running arrangements. A grievance meeting was held at Alliston, last week, at which it was decided to represent the wants of the community to the managing director of the road, and also to the Postmaster General.

... The first rail laid on a railway in Minnesota was put down in 1862-only eighteen years ago-and that State now boasts 2,951 miles of railway. The amount of construction in Minnesota the present year reached the large figure of 396 miles, the largest number of miles ever built in one year, except in 1871, when the Northern Pacific threw its span of iron across the State. In that year 458 miles were built.

. In reference to the proposed change of gauge of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway it is stated that an understanding has been reached by which, as soon as the directors are in a position to carry out their plans, the rolling stock of the Grand Trunk Railway will be run over the two lines in common ; in other words, through rates and complete arrangements for the interchange of traffic will be adopted.

. Forty-three vessels of 4,533 tons were registered at the port of Halifax, N.S., during the year 1879, and fifty-seven vessels of 12,655 tons were struck off for reasons, as follows: Lost and destroyed 18; unseaworthy, 3; transferred to other ports, 24; sold in port, 9. The total number of vessels on registry is now 1001, with 98,141 registered tonnage; a year ago the figures were 1015 vessels, 106,281 registered tonnage.

. Alex McDonald, hatter and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, London, Ont., who successfully resisted the operations of a writ of attachment uttered on the 16th ult., yields to a second issue without contest. The liabilities of the insolvent are given at \$3,600, and assets, comprised of stock and book debts, \$2,949.52. The total of book debts is \$624.29, of which sum \$241 is accounted bad without qualification.

. The additions to New Brunswick shipping for the year 1879 numbered 27 vessels of 14,679 tons burthen, and the losses 31 vessels of 10,617 tons. The total registered shipping is now 1,137 vessels, 342,844 aggregate tonnage, distributed as follows: St. John, 738 vessels, 281,101 tons; Chatham, 170 vessels, 17,558 tons; St. Andrews, 191 vessels, 20,200 tons; Dorchester, 21 vessels, 17,579 tons; Sackville, 13 vessels, 4,720 tons, and Moncton, 4 vessels, 1,686 tons.



the STAPLE LINES.

ORDERS by MAIL promptly and carefully attended to.

(HARLES DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS.

LOVELL'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

LOVELL'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATED EDITION. This is an entirely new edition, printed from new forted and bound in elots, gilt. It contains all o Nr, Diekens' writings as far as the publisher has been able to collect them, and in this respect it is published. The beauty of the type and illustrations will commend it to all desiring a fine, and, at the same time, cheap edition of Nr. Diekens' works, free per vol. \$1.50; the set of 15 vols, in neat paper box \$22; 50, Orderswill be received for the complete of the volter of the type and illustrations will be developed the type and illustrations for \$25; 50, Orderswill be received for the complete volumes a month. Pickwick Papers, 800 pp.; David Nietolas Nickbey, \$21 pp.; Blenk House, \$82 pp.; Vietolas Nickbey, \$31 pp.; Blenk House, \$62 pp.; Vietolas Nickbey, \$32 pp.; Blenk House, \$62 pp.; Vietolas Nickbey, \$24 pp.; Blenk House, \$62 pp.; Vietolas Nickbey and Amorical Notes, \$33 pp.; Old Curioshy shay, and Amorical Taveller, and Mikeellaneous, pp.; Christianas Storfes and Reprinted Pieces, \$64 pp.; Christianas Storfes and Reprinted Pieces, \$65 pp.; Storff's Intervent and the stores on receipt of pp. Storff's Intervent for the complete stores on the stores of the print stores on the print stores of the print stores on the stores of the print stores of the print stores on the stores of the print st

ROBT. K. LOVELL. 28 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. CPTAGENTS WANTED.

. Commercial morality and fraud occasionally meet upon the line of demarcation that separates the two. Some there are who claim there is no line, but rather a debateable ground where some exponents of the former so frequently enter that it is difficult to say to which class they belong. Nearly every business man knows of such a character, of one who is so meanwithin the law-that it is hard to determine where morality ends and meanness or fraud begins.

. The year 1879 was anything but satisfactory from a business point of view to St. John, N.B. The value of imports was only \$3,000,000, against \$6,102,000 the year previous and \$7,301,000 in 1865. The value of exports was \$2,540,000, against \$3,000,000 in 1878 and \$3,642,000 in 1875. The entire business of the year was less than that of any previous year since confederation, and as shown by the foregoing figures, taken from the St. John Telegraph, considerably below one half that of the year 1875.

. The U. S. Consul at Buenos Ayres reports that the financial, agricultural and general condition of the Argentine Republic is excellent. In 1852 there were 5,500,000 sheep in the Republic, in 1879, 56,000,000. To improve stock-breeding sheep are imported at from \$90 to \$300 a head. The number of horned cattle is estimated at 14,000,000. Immigration had increased from 5,000 in 1860, to 36,000 in 1878, in steady ratio. A third of the emigrants come from Italy, about 8 per cent. being farmers, who with their families settle on the public lands. They are in a prosperous condiLeading Wholesale Trade of Montreal MORLAND, WATSON & CO. Iron and Hardware Merchants & Manufacturers. All descriptions of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. MONTREAL SAW WORKS, MONTREAL AXE WORKS, 385 & 387 ST. PAUL STREET. MONTREAL. FINE JOB PRINTING. We have added to our establishment a Job Print-ing Department. Contracts undertaken for BANK, RAILWAY, INSURANCE, And General COMPLEXCIAL PRINTING ! Newest Type, Presses and other appointments as required in a first-class Printing Oflice. MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, Manufacturing Stationers and Steam Job Printers, 375 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

tion. The trade in cheese, hams and paper can be largely increased.

• The property transferred by William Clark, the missing Waterloo (Que.) merchant, to his relatives, including the stock " sold " to Edwin Clark (what remains of it), the outstandings, &c., has been taken possession of by the assignce.

• The preliminary proceedings at the meeting of shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company, held to-day, resulted in the presage of victory for the incumbent board through the election of Messrs. Most and Cummings as scrutineers by an overwhelming vote.

• At a recent meeting of the creditors of James and Andrew Ward, flax manufacturers, Sarnia, the insolvents were discovered to be altogether ignorant of the state of their affairs. The assets were found to consist of a quantity of flax, valued at \$900, and some machinery mortgaged for more than its full value. The liabilities amount to about \$1,700. The assignee was instructed to sell out the concern and wind up the estate at once.

RETAILERS' MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Messes. Gagnon Bros. & White of this city have just issued their, "Retailers' Reference Book" for 1880. Mr. Gagnon is well known to our wholesale merchants as one of the most indefatigable of "mercantile agents," and the book before us is a striking proof of persevering industry. We have not examined the work in detail, but a cursory glance would lead to the supposition that it would be worth at least its weight in gold to any retailer who is obliged to give credit in such a large city as Montreal. Even the far shoppers are "rated."

•• A meeting of the creditors of William Jones, grocer and liquor dealer of Forest, Lambton County, was held at the office of James Flintoff, jun., official assignce, on the

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, Stor, 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 Artis's 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 WHOLESALE CANADIAN WOOLENS 186 McGill street Montreal



Large variety. PRICES LOW. Travellers now on the road. Buyers visiting Montreal are requested to examine our Stock before placing their orders.

3rd inst., and a statement submitted showing liabilities amounting to \$5,217.34, and assets \$2,283.55, the latter made up of stock \$1,625.55, and book accounts, more than one-half confessedly bad or doubtful, \$658. The insolvent made an offer, which was accepted by the creditors, of 50 cents on the dollar, at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months, without interest, secured, and the estate thereupon reverted to his possession.

• A difficulty has arisen with regard to the call upon the shareholders of the Mechanics Bank under the double liability clause which in all probability can only be settled by legal decision. The assignce, Mr. Court, makes his demands on the basis of the old capital prior to the 40 per cent, reduction. This is resisted on the ground that the apportionment is unfair to the common stockholders who, in any event, earnot be liable for an amount beyond that of the capital now represented by their shares, except it may be for obligations created by the Bank before the re-organization, none of which, it is assumed, enter into the matter of present liquidation.

•. The first National Bank of New York is a wonderfully prosperous institution. From the time of organization, which, as its name suggests, was immediately after the adoption of the National Bank system, it has paid extraordinary dividends, mostly earned through the negotiation of Government loans. For the year just past the dividends amount to 120 per cent. on the paid up capital of \$500,000, in addition to which \$500,000 has been added to the surplus, making that fund \$1,500,000, and \$267,700,84 remains undivided in profit and loss

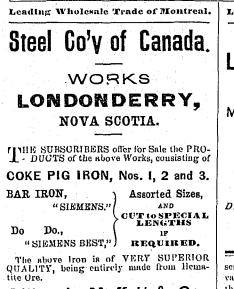


account as a contingent fund. These facts clearly indicate that conservatism keeps pace with success in the management of this institution.

, An excellent little book, judging from its table of contents and general arrangement and make-up of matter, "A Manual of Government in Canada," by D. A. O'Sullivan, Esq., M.A., has found its way to our desk, and we take pleasure in bringing it to the notice not only of those " who are unacquainted with the machinery of Government in Canada, and who are anxious to know something of its constitution, its powers and its objects," for whom the introduction modestly states it is intended, but also of any who having general knowledge of these things may feel the need of a carefully prepared and, we assume, exact statement of facts in relation thereto. The work issues from the publishing house of J. C. Stuart & Co., Toronto.

. At a board meeting of the Stadacona Insurance Co., of Quebec, held last week, the directors passed a resolution to the effect that before separating from their manager, Mr. George J. Pyke (whose engagement with the company terminated the 31st ult.), they felt bound to express their unqualified appreciation of, and deep sense of gratitude for, the courteous, faithful and able manuer in which he had discharged the onerous duties of his office, and to offer their best wishes for his future career. It may be said of the unfortunate Stadacona that divided counsels, as in other severely tried joint stock cencerns, were not the least of its troubles. But there is one thing to be recorded of the executive, that prompt payment of losses was never a cause of any difference of opinion among them

. The firm of E. L. Foster & Co., of this city, manufacturers of boots, shoes and cacks, has succumbed beneath the continued pressure of inadequate resources dating from their outs. t in business, some two or three years ago. The real head of the firm, Mr. I. D. Thurston, is a gentleman of long and varied experience in tho trade, who has been overtaken by the misforfortune of insolvency more than once before.



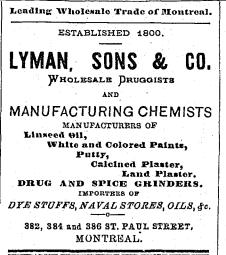
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., 12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,

AGENTS, Steel Co'y of Canada.

Mr. Foster is comparatively new to the business, and is understood to have acted merely as representative head of the firm. An assignee is now in possession of the manufactory. The failure is without significance as to the extent of interests involved, and occasions no surprise to the trade, being regarded as but another instance of the almost insurnountable difficulty of carrying on a manufacturing business without ample capital.

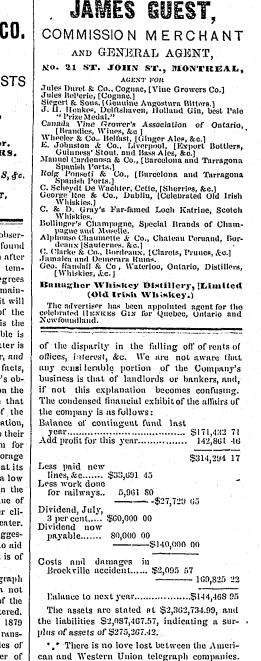
. General Manager Hickson of the Grand Trunk Railway, in a recent letter to the Montreal Board of Trade, in reference to the projected Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, says : " I have no hesitation in saying that 1 expect to see the work of the construction of the road from Brousseaux and St. Isadore completed in the season of 1880. During the summer a survey has been made, and in a few days the engineers, it is expected, will have completed the estimates of the cost of the line. The Montreal' & Champlain Junction Railway Company will at once be legally organized, and I think you will agree with me that the progress made since the close of last session is all that could be expected under the circumstances." He concludes as follows : " The mercantile community of Montreal have, it seems to me, a deep interest in the proposed railway. The district is one of the most important in Quebec, and heretofore much of its trade has been done with the States, owing to the imperfect means of communication with the Metropolitan city of the Dominion, and I venture to think that there are very few prospects which would so well repay liberal encouragement from the Governmont of Quebec and the people of Montreal as that of the Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway Company."

. The effects of a low temperature on milk have been carefully examined by M. Eug. Tis-



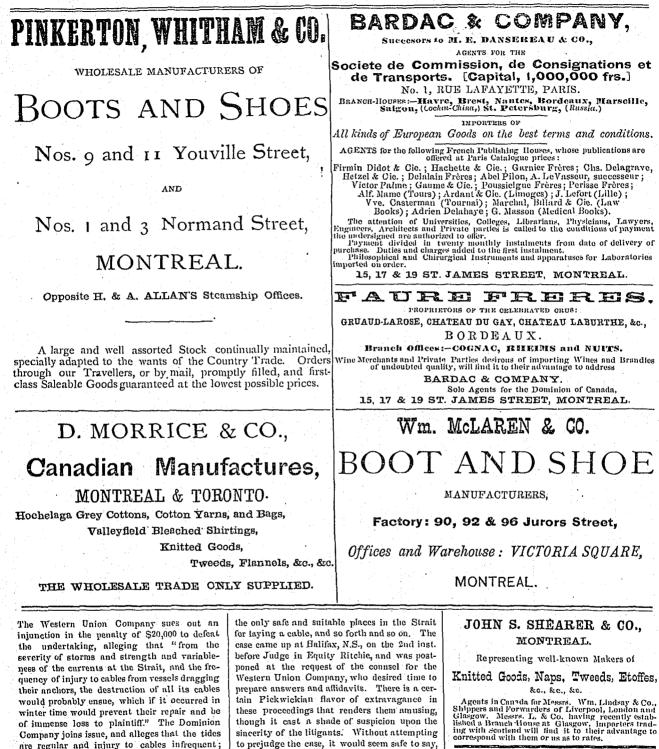
serand, who recently communicated his observations to the Academie des Sciences. He found that if cows' milk is, immediately or soon after being drawn, placed in vessels at various temperatures between freezing point and 90 degrees Fahrenbeit, and the initial temperature is maintained for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, it will be found that the nearer the temperature of the milk is to freezing point the more rapid is the collection of cream, the more considerable is the quantity of cream, the amount of butter is greater, and the skimmed milk, the batter, and the cheese are of better quality. These facts, he believes, may be explained by Pasteur's observations on ferments, and their effects on the media in which they live. It is probable that the refrigeration arrests the evolution of the living organisms which set up fermentation, and hinders the changes which are due to their growth. The facts stated indicate room for great improvement in the methods of storage and preservation of milk. To keep milk at its original quality, extreme cleanliness and a low temperature are absolutely necessary. In the north of Europe, Denmark, etc., the value of cold is already recognized, and in warmer climates the need for its assistance is greater. There is nothing impracticable in the suggestion, since running streams can be used to aid refrigeration. Where the quality of milk is of great importance, ice may be employed.

, The report of the Montreal Telegraph Company for 1879 is out, and shows a not unfavorable condition of affairs in view of the more vigorous opposition lately encountered. The following items show an increase in 1879 over 1878 as severally stated : messages transmitted, 41,696; miles of poles, 1772; miles of wire, 2391; offices, 50. The total number of offices is now 1619, and miles of wire 212,364. The revenue for the year was \$478,435.32, a decrease as compared with 1878 of \$6,867.14, The current expenses were \$335,573.86, a decrease from 1878 of \$7,630.95. These figures present a net increase of profit in 1879 over 1878 of \$763.81. That the number of messages should show a large increase, while the gross revenue has actually fallen of, might satisfactorily be accounted for by reduced rates due to competition, but the directors find explanation



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

can and Western Union telegraph companies. Litigation is going on constantly between them here, there, and everywhere. Wherever the rivals are proximate, there rights are invaded, or said to be, disputes arise and law-suits ensue. Just now the Strait of Canso is the scene of contention, and perhaps a brief statement of the matter in dispute will serve as well to illustrate the character of quarrels going on as would any other instance that might be selected. The Dominion (American Union) Company desires to lay a cable across the Strait of Canso



from the facts presented, that the Western Union

does not propose to allow of competition which

it may be able to defeat, and the American

Union proposes to compete wherever it can,

Upon the adjourned hearing of the case the

counsel for the Western Union Company asked

for further extension of time, and, this being

that cables are usually laid close together, that

they might be a protection to each other; that

the Western Union Cables were close to cach

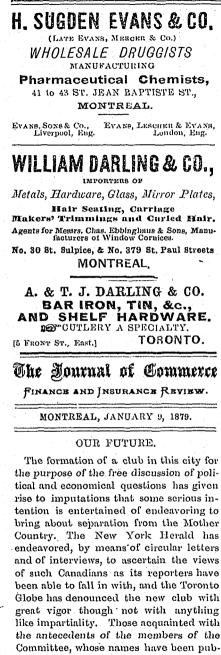
until last November, when that Company,

learning of the intentions of the Dominion Com-

pany to extend its lines, removed its cables a

quarter of a mile apart, thereby monopolizing

denied, refused to go on in the face of the strong affidavits presented by the other side. The injunction was thereupon dissolved, and it is now promised that the Dominion Company will have a cable across the Strait, and the line completed to Cape Breton within a few weeks, We are not unaware that some of the



of such Canadians as its reporters have been able to fall in with, and the Toronto Globe has denounced the new club with great vigor though not with anything like impartiality. Those acquainted with the antecedents of the members of the Committee, whose names have been published, must admit that the responsibility for the formation of such a club must be shared by both of the political parties. It is certainly not easy to conceive the possibility of any concurrence of opinion between some of the members of the Committee, who have heretofore been unable to act in concert regarding mensures of infinitely less importance than a total change of allegiance, with the almost inevitable consequence of the substitution of a republican for a monarchical form of

government.

promoters of discussion on the subjects announced by the new club maintain that our present system cannot be permanent, and that, when our population increases to ten or fifteen millions of souls, we must look out for a new state of political existence. On the other hand, it is urged that there are practical grievances under which we are suffering at this moment, and which render immediate change imperative. Those grievances either exist or they do not. If, as we believe, they have no existence, then we fail to comprehend why a constitution under which we enjoy practical independence under the protection of a powerful monarchy should be less suited for fifteen than for five millions of people. But if there are grievances consequent on our connection with Great Britain, it would then be desirable to consider whether they are so serious as to counterbalance the advantages which we derive from the connection. On previous occasions we have noticed, and have endeavored to refute, the arguments of those who maintain that we are suffering from grievances. It is in our opinion most ungrateful, in view of the treatment that we have received from the Imperial Government during the last forty years, to put forward a complaint, that we have not the power to make treaties. Rather more than twentyfive years ago Canada was anxious for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States of America, and notwithstanding the fact that there was a British Minister resident' at Washington, the Imperial Government appointed the Earl of Elgin, then Governor General of Canada, Minister Plenipotentiary, with full power to negotiate on the subject with the United States, and Lord Elgin invited the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to send delegates to Washington to confer with him and with one of his Canadian Ministers on the details of the treaty. Special reference has been made to France, and to the neglect on the part of England to guard the interests of Canada in her commercial treaty with France. There are two simple and obvious answers

Special reference has been made to France, and to the neglect on the part of England to guard the interests of Canada in her commercial treaty with France. There are two simple and obvious answers to this charge. 1st. Canada never intimated to the Imperial Government prior to the French treaty that she desired any change in her commercial relations with France; and 2nd. England could not pledge herself that Canada would give effect to any stipulation which might have been made with France on her behalf. We have strenuously maintained for a considerable number of years our constitutional right to impose such duties of customs as we ourselves deem for our

interest, and, as a necessary consequence, we must be prepared to negotiate our own commercial treaties. Instead of our being in a better, we should be in a much worse position if we were independent. At present we have the advantage of the powerful influence of Great Britain in our negotiations, while as a weak independent nation we should have no more influence than we have at present, even on the assumption that we are unable to get the assistance of the Imperial Government. That influence, however, is considerable, and it is entirely our own fault that it has not been exerted. We have persistently admitted the exports of France to entry in Canada on the same conditions as the most favored nations, including our own Mother Country, which receives all our exports free of duty. We have only to inform the French Government that unless by a day to be named. the exports of Canada shall be admitted into France on the same terms as the most favored nations, an extra duty will be placed on all exports of France admitted into Canada. Our Government has proposed, and has taken authority in the present tariff to purchase justice from France, but has taken no authority to enforce it. Towards the United States, which has always treated us as the most favored nation, we have adopted avowedly a retaliatory policy, but towards France, which has treated us with gross injustice, we have acted with a degree of weakness that is almost incomprehensible. And now we are told by a French Canadian, after an official visit to Paris, that we can only hope to get justice from France by declaring our independence. Truly the advice comes from a suspicious quarter. and it is inconceivable to us that so many intelligent men should have fallen into the trap.

We shall on a future occasion deal with the special grievance founded on our commercial relations with the United States. Meantime we may remind the members of the new club that there can be no greater fallacy than the assumption that a separation from Great Britain can be accomplished peaceably. This assumption is invariably based on the belief that Great Britain would not seek to retain Canada by force of arms, and if there was any probability of a unanimous demand for separation we should be ready to admit its correctness. Up to the present time not only has the question not been discussed in Parliament, but the advocates of independence have not announced their views to their constituents. We are unaware of any instance in which so important a revolution as that which is contemplated

by the advocates of independence and annexation has been effected without civil war, which is the most deplorable kind of warfare. Judging from the past history of Canada we should apprehend the most serious consequences from the mere agitation of the question, and it is therefore satisfactory to find that at present the new club does not contemplate public discussion.

CUTTING PRICES.

With the advent of better times it may have been reasonably hoped that the offence of excessive competition would gradually disappear. When manufacturers, wholesale dealers and retail merchants found themselves, each in turn, compelled to force goods upon the market in order to escape insolvency it was not surprising that "cutting under" should develop into the crowning evil of the times; for those who were from such cause driven to whittle down profits, and finally sell at no profit at all and even below cost, drew after them two widely different classes: the wealthy merchant. solvent beyond all contingencies, and the veiled bankrupt, whose exposure could be but a matter of time. The former entered into the ruinous competition deliberately and eagerly, determined above all things that his custom should not be coaxed away through the allurements of others' necessities, and satisfied that he could keep the pace until his rivals were forced from the track; the latter with like premeditation, but with cunning that was dark, launched into the contest with reckless zeal, knowing that his debts were not to be paid in full, and counting all the cash obtained before the crash as so much gain. With these three elements pressing, though with divers purposes, towards a single goal, i.e., the sale of goods regardless of price, it was not surprising, we repeat, that " cutting under " assumed, as a system, ruinous proportions, or that calamity after calamity followed.

But now that a world-wide awakening from trade lethargy, brought on by abundant harvests on this continent, and marked by great rises in prices, has taken from these disastrously competitive ele ments all rightful title to existence, it is strange indeed that, instead of onickly dying out, they merely take a new form in which to display a degree of vitality but little impaired by the metamorphosis. The present evil is not cutting prices, but holding fast to them; it is not making new prices, but refusing to do so. No business principle is better understood by merchants generally than that goods should not be sold below the prices at

which they can be replaced with profit. And yet to-day throughout Canada the rule is meeting with constant infraction, if it be not "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Retailers either have not watched the markets, or, knowing the changes that were taking place, have refused to be guided thereby. We are reliably informed that it has been quite common for country storekeepers to sell their stocks on hand, sugars, teas, etc., at unchanged prices in the face of the rapid advances reported from commercial centres, justifying their action on the ground that their neighbors did the same, and there was no alternative if custom was to be retained. A particular instance is recounted in which a country merchant secreted some barrels of sugar which he had bought before the rise, and then maintained that his stock was run out, feeling that, were it known that he still had low-priced sugar on hand, he would have to sell it on the old basis. So with hardware : the wholesale price of cut nails, 3 inches and larger, is now \$3.35 per keg; yet, we hear of single kegs offering at country stores at \$3.00. Only last October these nails could be bought at \$2.50 on the usual trade terms, and undoubtedly the kegs selling at \$3.00 pay an apparent profit, but, when new purchases are made and paid for the storekeeper will find himself out of pocket. The impolicy, not to say the folly, of this sort of business is manifest.

We have instanced the retail merchant to point our theme, but perhaps the methods of the wholesale dealer are even more open to like criticism. The boot and shoe trade affords a striking illustration. Since September last sole leather has risen over 50 per cent., splits nearly 50 per cent., and findings on an average not less than 30 per cent., so that men's common brogans, the standard shoe of the trade, cost in material close upon 50 per cent. more than four months ago. The following figures, showing the cost of the material, will perhaps bring these facts more clearly in view:

SEPTEMBER, 1879.

Cost of 1 lb. splits " " 13 lbs. sole leather, Spanish No.	22	cts.
" " 13 lbs, sole leather, Spanish No.		
2, at 18c	317	
" " Findings	$2\underline{\tilde{b}}$. 44
Total cost of material	56	cts.
JANUARY, 1880.		·
Cost of 1 lb. splits	32	ets.
" " 13 lbs. sole leather, Spanish No.		
2, at 28c	49	ets.
" " Findings	34	"

Here is a rise of over 50 per cent. in the cost of the material used in the manufacture of men's common brogans, and yet wholesale houses are known to be offering this class of goods at unchauged prices. Travellers of established reputation, whose extensive custom renders them quite independent and free from the weakness of imagining conditions to explain away light sales, now write that it is idle to attempt to effect sales in view of the unprofitable prices at which goods are offered by certain competitive eastern houses. Brogans which, under careful estimates, cost 88 cents to manufacture when yet sole leather was 22 cents (now 28 cents) and other material proportionately low, have quite recently been offering through the country at 90 cents. To be sure the quality of the goods in some cases is very inferior, but, as a rule, this is only discovered by the wearer, who, however, is not likely to buy again in the same place.

It is not necessary to conclude that any manufacturer is selling at a positive direct loss, but the inference is irresistible that those who make these low prices are giving away all the advantage they might be supposed to derive from having bought manufacturing stock before the advance, and, more than this, are selling their goods at little or no profit as well.

Assuming that the facts to which we direct attention are admitted, the question at once arises, is there any remody for the evil? Undoubtedly there is, and time will surely make it known; but, meanwhile, the lamp of experience may be trusted to throw some light on the matter. We have before had occasion to note the fact that the most imposing failures of the past year were those of houses which had been foremost in granting credit, foremost in cutting prices, foremost in seeking a large business at all hazards. It may be depended upon that there was no accident about this conjunction; it was cause and effect; it was the violation of sound business principles and the penalty therefor. The law has not changed; it is still in operation though its vindication may be put off to another day. Indeed, we are informed that some of the purchasers of low-priced goods are more or less in doubt if ever they will get them, but think it worth while to take the chances, the bargains are so good.

The result here foreshadowed can hardly full to overtake houses that systematically sell goods for less than the figure a twhich they can be replaced, and a very good way to expedite matters would seem to be that upheld by a leading city manufacturer, who says, "if my rivals choose to sell without a reasonable profit they are free to do so without competition from me. I do not propose to enter upon that field. When I have only the alternative of selling goods at cost or not at all, I shall choose the latter, for it is neither my pleasure nor my purpose to do business for nothing."

SECURITY OF BANK INVESTMENTS.

Few bank directors in Great Britain have been blessed with absolute peace of mind since the troubles that followed the suspension of the City of Glasgow Bank. Even the London and Westminster Bank has been sorely exercised on the subject. if we are to judge from the recent circular proposal made by the directors to the shareholders of that stable institution. They advise the acceptation of the Act of last Session and the registration of the institution as a "Limited Bank," with a nominal capital of £14,000,000 with twenty per cent. paid up; in this respect adopting the system of a large number of banks in England. The objects of the Act passed last session were to relieve shareholders of the excessive liabilities which, in the case of the Glasgow Bank, had recently shocked the nation; to lessen the sudden effect upon the general welfare caused by the panics following such wide-spread ruin; and to make depositors more secure by encouraging wealthy persons to purchase shares in joint stock banks. The policy of the London and Westminster resembles that of those great nations whose motto appears to be: "In times of peace prepare for war;" a wise policy if you do not alarm the surrounding community. The object of the bank directors in limiting liability in this instance is to provide against any possible risk- in the future.

In unlimited liability banks like the London and Westminster any man who holds even a single share is a partner, and liable for the bank's liabilities to the extent of all his means; it is therefore his interest to buy all the shares he can, and so derive all the advantage possible from a risk which cannot, by any amount of purchases on his part, be greater than it was; besides that, with all his fortune invested from the outset, he compensates himself meantime by his greater income and influence. In an article on this subject in a London (Eng.) paper the writer points out that the chief difficulty in the way of making unlimited liability a real and final security is that the rich shrink from such shares, and that they come generally to be held by men who are too poor to pay calls, or who, being wealthy, have staked their whole fortune in the bank; and, holding nothing but shares, have nothing, when shares are unsaleable, with which to pay calls.

There is much food for thought in these points for shareholders in Canadian banks, especially in such banks as pay high rates of interest on deposits. Banking is simply borrowing money at a low rate of interest and lending it at a higher ; and it is a well known axiom that the higher the rate of interest the poorer the security. In such cases the security to depositors must principally depend upon whether the wealthy shareholders and directors have invested all or nearly all their means in shares of the bank, and whether the great majority of the shareholders have anything left to pay with in case of any " calls " under double liability. Depositors and shareholders would be much better secured by a wealthy proprietory under double liability, for such a proprietory would take the trouble to see that no risk was run. We agree to a great extent with the London journal, that the best guarantee for any bank, better than any audit, is worrying espionage on the part of rich men who are not directors. John Jones, holding five shares in a joint stock bank, has just the same rights as Sir Edward Makehay holding five hundred; but if Sir Edward asks for explanations in the manager's office or in the Board-room he will get them, while John Jones will run a chance of being unhesitatingly snubbed.

· The journal referred to maintains that the one grand danger of every bank which pays interest is to receive in deposit more money than it can prudently employ. The weight of the interest to be paid worries directors, who are thinking of dividends, till they are tempted into almost any profitable form of investment within the ordinary way of business, and that is a wide range. That is what brings down honest banks-that, and the inability to "make a loss" and be done with Messrs. Shinplaster & Co., when they have discovered the unsoundness of that great firm. In very prosperous times, of course, a bank is the better for heavy deposits; but in average times and in bad times, money, beyond a certain proportion to capital, is the most dangerous of all snares to bank directors. They would make more without it; and then they fear the reduction of dividends, and are tempted to think that persons asking huge loans on fairly good security should be conciliated as benefactors.

• The value of Cauadian imports into Manitoba for the year 1879 is approximately stated at \$2,000,000, an increase of about \$500, 000 over the aggregate for 1878.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LIFE INSUR-ANCE PRACTICALLY EXPLAINED.

Although the subject of Life Insurance is very much better understood now than even twenty years ago, and prejudice against it may now be said to be a thing of the past, yet it is by no means understood or appreciated as it ought to be. It still appears to many as surrounded by an atmosphere of mystery, and not a few have the idea that it is quite a hap-hazard sort of business, and that the rates of premium charged are arbitrarily fixed according to the caprice of each company. This, it need scarcely be said, is quite erroneous. The whole system is founded upon sound scientific principles ; it is not, however, within the scope of this article to enter into an elaborate discussion thereof, the object is rather to give a concise practical explanation of its leading features.

In the first place, it has been accurately ascertained from carefully prepared statistics (compiled from official registers of deaths), how many persons out of any given number will die off each vear until all are dead. For example, take one thousand persons alive at age 30, on the first day of January, 1880. The death rate will average very nearly one per cent., or ten out of the thousand each year up to age 40, or to 1st January, 1890. The next ten years, up to age 50, or 1st January, 1900, the rate will be about 12 per annum. The next ten, up to age 60, or 1st January, 1910, the rate will be about 15 per annum. The next ten, up to age 70, or 1st January, 1920, the rate will be about 22, and the next ten, up to age 80, or 1st January, 1930, about 25 per annum. At this stage out of the original 1000 there will be \$40 dead, leaving 160 still alive. These latter, being now all over 80 years of age, die off rapidly, until all are extinct within the next sixteen years, or by 1st January, 1946. (In practice the calculation is of course entered into much more minutely. but these figures are sufficient for the purpose of illustration.) These death rates are the foundation upon which the whole fabric of Life Insurance is constructed.

Now suppose these thousand individuals were insured with any company for \$1,000 each, equal \$1,000 000 upon the whole. It is manifest that the company must reckon upon having to pay \$10,000 per annum for death claims the first, second, third years, and so forth, increasing according to the above rate of mortality, until the whole \$1,000,000 has been paid. Next in order comes the question of compound interest or compound discount, which has an important part to play, and the rate to be assumed in the calculation is of material consideration. That generally assumed by British companies is 3 per cent., owing to the lower rates obtainable in Great Britain, while that of the Canadian companies is 44. Let us now illustrate the effect of these rates respectively. The company's risk of \$1,000 upon each of the thousand individuals is assumed to commence on 1st January, 1880, and it has to pay a certain number of death claims each year; the point to be ascertained is, what is the present value of each of these claims ? One or two examples will show. Take a claim of \$1,000, payable on 1st January, 1900, or twenty years hence; the value, after discounting at 3 per cent., will be only \$553.67, in place of \$1,000; or discounting at 41 per cent. it will only be \$414.64, or, in other words, \$414.64 laid aside to accumulate at 41 per cent. compound interest will exactly meet the claim of \$1,000, payable twenty years from the date of starting. Take another claim of \$1,000, payable forty years hence; at 3 per cent. it will only be \$306.55, and at 41 per cent. only \$171.92. Lastly, take \$1,000, payable at the last death, say in 1945, i.e., sixtyfive years hence; at 3 per cent. it will only amount to \$146.41, and at 4½ per cent. to \$57.2011 Now summing up the whole payments for each year successively, discounting as aforesaid, the company's liability for death claims in the future will be at 3 per cent., \$401,290, and at 44 per cent., only \$279,730, in place of \$1,-000,000, the amount (without discount) which will have been actually paid when the whole 1,000 have died. The next step is to divide these discounted amounts by the number insured, i.e., 1,000, and we have the cash value or cost to each individual entering at age 30 for \$1,000, payable at his death, viz., at 3 per cent., \$401.29, and at 4½ per cent., \$279.73. To these last figures a small percentage would be added to cover the working expenses of the company, and the result would then represent the single premium for the assurance of \$1,000, payable at the death of a person aged 30 years. Since, however, comparatively few are prepared to pay such a large amount in cash, it is generally commuted into an equivalent annual payment for life, or for a limited number of years, such equivalent being estimated according to the number surviving each year to make the annual payments. The rates for other ages are arrived at ina somewhat similar manner.

The foregoing is a mere rough outline, and much lies beyond, but, if it conveys to the reader a general idea of the nature of the calculations involved, its object will be attained. The following practical deductions, naturally suggested by the foregoing illustrations, may now be found worthy of consideration, viz. :

lst. The rate of interest, as has been shown, being such an all-important factor in the calculations, it follows that the rates of premium charged by the various classes of companies is necessarily dependent upon the interest returns that can be obtained on their investments, hence the great advantage possessed by Canadian companies, seeing that they are not only enabled to charge lower rates of premium to begin with, but are enabled likewise to give very much higher profit returns.

2nd. So far as Canadian companies are concerned Life Insurance, as an investment, yields a higher rate of interest than Savings Banks, for, in addition to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. assumed in the calculation of the premium, so long as the higher rate of 7 to 8 per cent. continues to be realized, as at present, a large proportion of the surplus varying from 75 to 90 per cent. is returned to the policy-holders in the shape of profits; thus they have the benefit of the highest rate obtainable on first-class securities.

3rd. Seeing that Life Insurance is based upon such sound scientific principles, and that there is no hidden elements of risk in it, such as Chicago, Boston or St. John disasters in Fire Insurance, or cyclones and hurricanes in Marine Insurance,-not even epidemics affect it perceptibly,-a Life Insurance company should be, and is, one of the safest institutions in existence, if only managed by men of integrity and ability, as has been amply proved by experience. Notwithstanding the excitement that has been caused by the failure of a few dishonestly and recklessly mismanaged concerns, statistics show that about one billion two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been intrusted by the people of the United States to the management of Life Insurance companies, and of that sum considerably less than one percent. has been lost to policyholders by frauds, failures, and every other source of loss combined. No other class of business of such magnitude can show a more favorable record.

4th. Any company not operating upon sound principles as aforesaid must sooner or later come to grief; and the alluring offers held out by "co-operative societies" of supplying life insurance at less than half the price of the genuine article as dealt in by reliable Life Assurance companies are simply a delusion and a snare. Therefore of such we emphatically say beware !

THE BYSTANDER.

The first number of The Bystander, a monthly review of current events, Canadian and general, has been issued in Toronto, and, although anonymous, it is known to be written by the author of "Current Events" and of papers signed " A Bystander" in the Canadian Monthly. Those papers were always read with interest, even by those who were unable to concur in the opinions of their author. In the first number of The Bystander numerous subjects are treated, some of which we shall notice in this and succeeding issues. It is needless to remind those who are familiar with the writings of the Bystander and the author of "Current Events" that he is one of those who believe that party government is prejudicial to the interests of the country. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that The Bystander acknowledges that a great deal of good has been obtained through the instrumentality of political parties. The great measures of reform which Lord Macaulay, in one of his speeches at Edinburgh, claimed to have been obtained by the influence of the Reform party are admitted by The Bystander to have been won by means of party, and he very fairly acknowledges that in Canada what he terms "the measure of self-government which she possesses" was obtained by party organization. It is difficult to comprehend how it would be possible that representative government could be carried on without the instrumentality of party, and to those who believe that Canada enjoys all the advantages of an independent monarchical government, at the cheapest possible cost, it is consolatory to find that The Bystander, who certainly does not believe in the permanency of our political institutions, is compelled to admit that the evils attendant on party government are in full force in the neighboring republic.

It has never been denied that there are evils attendant on party government, but it is believed that the advantages more than compensate for the evils, and that the latter would be ten times more formidable under any other system. We are assured by The Bystander that in the United States, as in Canada, party has degenerated into faction, and that "un-"less it can be arrested in its fell career "it will threaten the very life of the re-"public." What "chiefly lends malignant "energy to faction is the elective presidency," which is said to be "the prize of a "perpetual strife between two armies of "office seekers, ever growing more nu-" merous, more hungry and more unscru-

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"pulous." After several instances of the consequences of faction, we are informed that "a few more steps in that direction "and the faction fight will become anar-"chy." It is candidly admitted by The Bystander that the adjoining republic is threatened with serious perils, such as "the Irish element," "the foreign element," "faction," and "the solid south."

Such is The Bystander's deliberate opinion of the state of affairs in the country in which he considers it is our manifest destiny to be absorbed, and our annexation to which he thinks we ought to endeayour to accomplish as soon as practicable. It is true that he is likewise of opinion that faction is predominant in Canada, and that there is really no party question before the country. He admits that at the last general election "there was an " important issue, but it was economical. "not political." What meaning the learned essayist attaches to the term " | olitical" we are unable to conceive. We should infer that during the great agitation in the United Kingdom for the repeal of the Corn Laws, the question at issue was economical, not political. Whatever it may have been most assuredly there was a strict adherence to party organization.

We are informed by The Bystander that "the attempt of Sir Robert Peel to rise "above party and govern in the interest " of the whole country carried with it the "sympathy of the people, and was second-"ed by the best public men of that day." A more misleading statement we never read. It is an utter falsification of history. Sir Robert Peel's "rise above party" was his measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws. He got for that measure the support of its advocates on the liberal side of the house, but hardly had the bill been read a third time when " the sympathy of the people," "seconded by the best publie men of the day," was manifested by a combination of Tories and Liberals to eject from power the statesman who had acted "in the interest of the whole country." Sir Robert Peel never again had an opportunity, as a Minister of the Crown, of promoting "the interest of his country," and the case to which reference is made by The Bystander affords the most conclusive proof of the ascendancy of party. We shall take an early opportunity of noticing other portions of 'The Bystander's essays.

A NEW KIND OF CHRISTMAS BOX.

The Toronto manager of an American Life Insurance, Company took advantage of the generous and merry season surrounding Christmas and New Year, just passed, to attempt a little stroke of business through the guise of a present to each and all whom it may concern, that is, to the public at large. The following "private and confidential" circular explains the modus operandi:

TORONTO, Christmas, 1879, and New Year, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—It being my custom to make a present of a policy of hie insurance to several of my newly married friends about Christmas time. I have this year concluded to open the circle a little wider, so that more of them may share the benefit if so disposed. In doing this I will be unable to pay the entire first premium for any, but can help some to help themselves. Your name has been handed in by a friend, as one who would probably appreciate the offer.

Four hume has been handed in by it field, as one who would probably appreciate the offer. If you will fill out, sign, and send me the application form mailed in another envelope, selecting what plan will suit you from the ratetable, I will return it if found all right, with instructions as to seeing our physician in your neighborhood for a free examination. If our physician advises you that his report

If our physician advises you that his report is favorable you can at once forward me twothirds of the first annual premium, enclosing with it this private letter as a voucher for the remaining third herein conveyed. The doctor will send his report direct to this office, and in about a week the policy will be forwarded, or the money promptly returned.

Should you not desire, or be unable to avail yourself of this proposal, open only to Jan. 1, 1880, please kindly *return this letter* and the application blank in the manifla prepaid envelope, unsealed, and let this be "as if it had not been."

I remain, dear sir, yours truly, (Signed,) WHO., Manager.

The public will look anxiously for the next returns of the institution in Canada to see what effect such a reduction of rates has had. If the company wiskes to cut down rates one-third it had better do so all round, in justice to its other policy-holders, whose money has for years been earning any profits or ultimate benefit that might accrue from the investment. Comment upon the generosity of the profiered gift were entirely superfluous.

AN INDEPENDENT OPINION .- It is with much satisfaction that we transfer to our columns an article from the Torouto National on the subject of the charge of blackmailing recently preferred against this Journal by Mr. Strathy of the Federal Bank. Unlike many of our contemporaries, the National waited to learn what could be said in answer to the charge before pronouncing judgment. We value our Toronto contemporary's opinion all the more because we have been compelled to take a different view from his of some questions. especially that of the national currency, to which he attaches great importance. In discussing that question, which is one of the highest importance, we have endeavored to avoid personality, and we hope to be able to conduct our future discussion in the same spirit.

• The following figures are published as an estimate of the quantity and value of cotton manufactures of mills now running: St. John's, 1,200,000 yards, value, \$350,000; Hochelaga, 8,000,000 yards, value, \$700,000; Ganada Cotton Company, 3,500,000 yards, value \$450,000; Stormont Cotton Company, 2,400,000 yards, value \$300,000; Thorold, 1,800,000 yards, value \$250,000; Merritton, bags and yarn, value \$100,000; Dundas Cotton Company, 1,300,000 yards, value \$150,000; Valleyfield Cotton Company, 7,400,000 yards, value \$700,000. Total yards, 28,600,000, value \$3,450,000. These figures substantially agree with our estimates published last August, but take no account of the increased capacity of the Hudon mills, now nearly d-ubled, which will probably bring the total np to 35,000,000 for the current year, apart from the turn out of new enterprises.

— Five-eighths of the Goldring phosphate mine in Templeton was sold by auction yesterday by Mr. J. E. Brais, assignce, of Montreal, for \$25,000, to J. E. Ledne, a director of the Bank of Hochelaga. The property belonged to Paquet, the defaulting cashier of the bank.

-The Lieutenant Governor in his address at the opening of the Ontario Legislature at Toronto, yesterday, referring to the abolition of the Insolvency Act as imminent, pointed out the desirability of some measure for the equal distribution of the property of execution debtors.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

(From the Toronto National, Dec. 27.)

We refrained from commenting at the time on the charge brought against the Journal of Commerce by Mr. Strathy, the cashier of the Federal Bank, to the effect that Mr. Fuley, the editor of the Journal, had attempted to black-mail him, because we felt that it was but fair to wait for the statement or explanation of the Journal. We could not help looking with distrust on Mr. Struthy's statement, for we had been accustomed to look on the Journal with both esteem and confidence. We had always found it fair, and condence. We had always found it fair, and as a rule reliable so far as statements of fact went. We had not always been able to agree with its views on public questions, but we had always found it prepared to maintain its own opinions and combat the views of its opponents in a frank and courteous manner. And thus knowing and respecting the Journal we were not prepared to accept Mr. the Journal we were not prepared to accept Mr. Strathy's statement, at least until we had heard the other side. We are now glad that we refused to comment on the matter, for the reply made by the Journal, in our opinion, completely disposes of Mr. Strathy's statements, and places him in a light in which no honorable man would care to appear. Instead of the articles which appeared in the Journal, commenting untavorably on the management of the bank, being caused by the refusul of Mr. Strathy to give an order for the insertion of an advertisement, as the latter would have the public believe, one of the articles, the main one, which referred to the payment by the Federal of a high rate of interest on deposits, was written some three years ago, and, as to the others complained of, the Journal shows, to the satisfaction of all fair-minded people, that their publication was in the ordinary way of news, and not, as Mr. Strathy says, in revenge for his refusal of an advertisement. On the whole Mr. Strathy's reputation for truthfulness. will suffer vastly more than ever he could have hoped that the Journal's reputation for honor-able dealing would. The course of the Globe has been most reprehensible. To condemn Mr. Foley unheard was bad enough, but to garble his reply, and to say that he had not tried to lear hinself of the charge brought against him, is simply to add falsehood to indecency. The Journal's defense was an ably written one, and fully met the case. To say, as the Globe does, that the rate of interest paid for deposits is a matter that concerns the bank alone, and that the public has nothing to do with it, is to talk unmitigated nonsense. The public has had too much reason of late to know how deeply it is concerned in the management of the banks, to be likely to endorse the Globe's view of the case. If the Federal Bank wishes to be free from the criticism of the press, and have the public cease to take an interest in its manage-

ment, let it surrender the charter which gives it privileges at the expense of the public, and then as a private banking institution it may make ducks and drakes of its finances and claim that it is no one's business but its own.

ATTACHED.

ONTARIO. John W. Wright, Barrie; P. W. Mitchell, Han-over; Harris, Brelsford & Co., Toronto; John McNeil, barber and bookseller, Parkhill; George Forrest, Embro; John Ferguson, general store, Gananoque; D. & J. Smith, I/Orignal; E. K. Ostrom, Peterborough; Edmund Hooper & Sons, Napance.

OTERKO

URREG Wm. A. Charlebois, Montreal; Saml. Beaufoy, saloon, Montreal; Philip Maher, contractor, Richmond; N. H. Asselin, sewing machines, Quebec; John McCaughan, stoemaker, St. Jean Baptiste; James Howley, Montreal; Jos. A. La-montagne, Montreal. John Crilly & Co., paper mfrs., Montreal. Jos. Courtmarche, Chambly Charlet C. Lorow, grain Catenandi Leo. County. G. Leronx, grain, Coteau du Lac.

J. R. & J. E. Smith, Sussex; Norris Best, St. John; Kelly & Sullivan, St. John.

ASSIGNED.

ONTARIO.

J. & J. Vanstone, builders and contractors, Kincardine; John Radigan, Guelph; J. M. Smith, builder, Toronto. QUEBFC.

Connolly & Latulipre, Quebec and Portneuf; Jos. Normandin, Montreal; John Chapman, Tingwick. J. G. Kennedy, clothing, Montreal. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Petitcodiac Lumber Co., Petitcodiac.

Linnucial and Commercial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1880.

The year opens well. Expectations of a reasonably good business abound, and these are not based upon theories but upon the solid fact of good and advancing prices, a profitable fall trade extending up to the close of the year, and more money in circulation, as indicated by prompt payments, than for years past. Under such conditions all branches of industry naturally wear a cheerful aspect, and it is certainly gratifying, especially after so long an era of depression and discouragement as that just passed has been, to come upon a year opening with fair promises supported by recent good performance. It would not be well, however, to let expectation run too high. Action and reaction is a law of trade observed by numbers. though often disregarded by the individual. Those who look for immediate unchequered prosperity put themselves in the way of meeting prosperty put themserves in the way or meeting with disappointment, even though the general course of business for the year should verify every present outgiving. Stock taking is still extensively going on in the different lines of trade, although completed or nearly so in very many instances. It is yet too soon after the holidays for actual business to gain much foothold, but the stir of preparation is generally to be noted. In dry gods, travellers are on the point of starting out, and possibly some are already on the road. The revision of price lists of cotton goods is now complete. The hardware trade is again excited by reason of great strength and sharp demand in England, and prices are all up on the basis of bar iron at 2.50, as indicated last week, and cut nails at \$2.50, as indicated instructs, and cut mains at \$2.35. Hides and leather are firm at prices generally as last reported. Boot and shoe travellers are sending in orders well, though there is a good deal of complaint of competitive there is a good deal of complaint of comparities $f_{\rm end}$ and $f_{\rm end}$. prices down to figures at which, it is claimed, the goods cannot be manufactured with profit. Lumber is strong, and the feeling of the trade

very hopeful. Butter is in a hidden way attracting some attention on account of possible scarcity later on, but the actual market is dull. Grain has suffered a considerable reaction in Chicago; here the market is quite lifeless. Wool is strong with prices unchanged. Money remains at rates last quoted. Sterling exchange is the turn firmer at 84 to 85 prem. for 60-day bills between banks and 84 for counter busi-ness. The rate in New York is posted \$4.82 for 60-day bills. Currency drafts on New York are done at | premium, and reported firm at that figure. The stock market has been very weak, and reflects quite a different temper from that Since witnessed in the general trade markets. Since the re-opening of the Exchange on Monday prices have steadily declined without excite-ment or special cause, except that the state-ment of the Montreal Telegraph Company is held to be less favorable than expected. In view of the strong opposition encountered, this construction of the exhibit presented would appear somewhat forced. The falling off from the highest prices within a fortnight reaches a maximum of 4 per cent, for the more active and speculative shares, with a less marked decline in the general list. Our summary of sales for the week is as follows: 220 Bank of Montreal the week is as follows: 220 Bank of Montreal at 1384 to 1354; 310 Merchants, at 864 to 834; 3 Eastern Townships at 98; 28 Commerce at 1144; 1 Toronto at 124; 50 Jacques Cartier at 59; 1265 City Gas at 1114 to 109 to 112; 535 Montreal Telegraph at 93 to 90; 25 Richelicu Navigation at 41, and 40 Internation Coal at 7. To-day the market is duil and barely steady, with Merceal Montreals and City City Comp To-day the market is duil and barely steady, with Montreal Telegraph weak and City Gas strong. Reported sales are as follows: 325 Bank of Montreal at 136 to 1364 to 1354 to 1354; 25 at 136 s. 30 flat and 25 at 136 s. 60 fint; 14 Toronto at 1214; 105 Merchants at 844 to 84; 645 Montreal Telegraph at 89 to 90 to 89; 10 Richelieu Navigation at 40, and 77 City Gas at 113 to 114. Consolidated Bank bills are still quoted 95 bid and Mechanics' 20. We would direct attention to the table average We would direct attention to the table average of prices of stocks in detail for 1879, compiled by Messrs. Oswald Bros. of this city, of which we published a general summary last week.

Asues .--- The market opens quiet, and it is generally expected an early decline will be experienced in Pot Ash. Firsts have been sold at \$3.65 to \$3.75. Seconds, \$3.70 to \$3.75. No Thirds in stock. Pearls .- Nearly 130 barrels were held over for inspection this year, and a few barrels have since been receivand a few barrels have since been receiv-ed. The only sale which has transpired is one of 5 barrels Firsts for local use from seconds hand at \$5.75. Receipts since 1st January, including lots held over, 123 barrels Pot Ash, 142 barrels Pearls. Deliveries, 71 barrels Pots, 79 barrels Pearls. Stock in store on evening of 7th January, 514 barrels Pots, 167 barrels Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- There is very little doing for immediate delivery, and not much can be expected until spring sales commence. Travellers are now mostly out, but not many orders have yet been given.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There is no revival of trade in this department, and there is scarcely any movement in any line of goods Holders of stocks are very firm in their ideas about prices, and anticipate an advance as soon as any demand arises.

DRY GOODS .- Actual business is still in the vocative. The month of December proved a very good one in some instances, and the results for the season are generally accounted satisfactory notwithstanding the serious drawback of very warm weather late in the fall. Stocks carried over into the new year are as a rule light compared with former years. If there be exceptional cases of heavy stocks the owners find their compensation in the fact that the goods have gone up in value, so that balance sheets make quite as favorable an exhibit as if a greater clearance had been effected. All the

domestic mills have now advanced prices ten to fifteen per cent. and the new lists will, we understand, not only be rigidly adhered to, but special measures will be taken to compel buyers to make corresponding prices. A special cir-cular is issued by the Canada Cotton Company, calling the attention of the trade to " the cours a pursued by some houses in selling our goods under list price, allowing discounts and longer terms than three months from 1st following." After characterizing this action as a violation of a general understanding assumed to obtain amongst the wholesale trade, the circular con-oludes in these words: "We have, therefore, determined to discontinue the sale of our goods to any houses to whom a breach of the understanding may be authentically traced." This language is certainly explicit, and would indicate the supposed dependency of wholesale dealers upon the milis, a relationship which would go far to ensure its efficacy as a corrective of the demoralizing custom at which it is aimed. Travellers are just about starting out atmed. Travellers are just about starting out with spring goods samples, and possibly by next week, or the week after surely, we shall be able to give some account of their reports. The prospects, it may now be said, are very favor-able, for the foreign goods they will offer can-not be duplicated at the prices in consequence of the general advance. A leading house im-forms us of the direct refusal to fill repeating orders at less than 10 per cent advance on lost orders at less than 10 per cent. advance on last sales. This condition of the market should certainly stimulate buyers to get in their sup-plies early, and it is quite rational to expect that travellers will encounter a prompt and eager demand as soon as well on the read. The full details of their new list will be found in our prices current. Lybster quotations are only nominal pending the new price list next week.

FISH .- A little more business is being done this week, but prices remain the same.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .-- No sales of wheat advised in this market since last report. The figures of the year's business are published, and show a gratifying increase over those for 1878, doubly so when the great improvement in prices is taken into consideration. The total receipts of grain at this port for 1879 were 18,910,659 bushels, and for 1878, 16,290,325 bushels, an increase of 2,620,334 bushels. Of these totals the receipts of wheat amounted to 10.461.221 bushels for 1879, against 6,802,822 bushels for 1878, an increase of 3,658,399 bushels Spring No. 2, on the 2nd January, 1878, to \$1.42, January 2nd, 1879, something over 50 per cent. The total exports of gruin from this port for the year were 18,537,471 bushels, and for 1878, 16,025,042 bushels, an increase of 2,511,429 bushels. Of these totals the export of wheat amounted to 10,461,221 bushels in 1879, against 6,802,822 bushels in 1879, against 6,802,822 bushels. The frenzy of bull provedence of 3,655,339 bushels. The frenzy of bull speculation on the Chicago market would seem at last to have reached its climax. A very marked reaction, of which that reported last week is now discovered to have been but a premonition, has taken place, tallying a decline from the highest point of about 6 cents per bushel. It is worthy of note that this reverse movement was not sharp and spasmodic, suggestive of speculative legerdemain, but steady and continued, indicative of a change in the tendency. The clique operators must therefore be taken to have changed front, or to have suffered a check. In either case the marwhet has a new aspect, though it would be unwise to conclude that the power of the Keene combination to affect prices is no longer Keene combination to affect prices is no longer considerable. The daily quotations in Chicago for February delivery at the close of business have been as follows: Friday, \$1.33; Saturday, \$1.31[‡]; Monday, \$1.30[‡]; Tuesday, \$1.29[‡]; Wed-nesday, \$1.29[‡], and to-day at 1.05 p.m. \$1.31. Coarse grains remain steady and quiet, at the following prices: Rye, 82c to 84[‡]c; Pease 80c to 81c; Oats, 31c to 32c; Barley, 60c to 70c; Corn, in bond, 68c to 70c. The flour market is very dull, and an exceedingly light business is reported. We note sales of Spring Extra at \$6.10; Strong Bakers' at \$6.50; and Superior Extra at \$6.30. The following are the quotations of to-day: Superior Extra, \$6.30 to \$6.35; Extra Superfine, \$6.15 to \$6.20; Strong Bakers', \$6.25 to \$6.50; Spring Extra, \$6.05 to \$6.10; Superfine, \$5.75 to \$5.80; Fine, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Middlings, \$0.00 to \$4.40; Ontario bags, \$2.95 to \$3.00; City bags, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Oatmeal, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Buck wheat flour, \$2.00 to \$2.40.

Fuurts.—The post-holiday season of dulness has now set in, and the trade presents an altogether lifeless and uninteresting appearance. Prices are unchanged except for craiberries, which are scarce and are up to \$6. Although bushess is so inanimate just at this juncture, the retrospect for the season is a most satisfactory one. The lively shipping business in apples which so suddenly spring up and continued with but little abatement to the close of navigation, gave legitimate dealers a golden opporunity to handle fruit with profit, while shippers, notwithstanding a good many disappointments in consequence of a variable market on the other side; and some carcless packing, &c., on this, may be assumed to have done fairly well. At all events the promise of a new and active line of industry was opened up to them, and another season they may be expected to avail of the experience gained in this, and reap a better harvest.

Funs.—The prospect for prices of shipping furs is that they will rule low for Fox, Mink, Marten and Muskrat. The stocks carried over are still larger, and there is no favorable indication that there will be any advance.

GROCERIKS .- This year has happily opened up to us commercially with a brighter outlook than last. Let us hope that, our national horizon may in no respect be clouded during present year, and that the strong lessons of wisdom meant to be learned by us from past experience may be so worked into us as a people as never to be forgotten and unnecessary to be repeated. Sugars.—Market reports abroad, specially from New York, show firmness and some advance. With us a settled advance of ke on Granulated has been made. Yellows not specially changed, and Raw Sugars steady. Teas.—New York Intest reports are to the effect that the year has opened up with more desire for business, sp cial attention directed to Green and Formosa Teas. Japan and Black Teas had received little attention, and are somewhat easier. Japanese advices to-day received Kobe to 9th and Yokohama to 12th ult. Good medium quoted at Kobe \$30 to \$33 down to \$8 to \$10 for rubbish per picul. These figures, though showing a reduction of \$2 to \$3 the picul, yet are beyond possibility of importing to advantage. Yokohuma quotations Merer S21 to S23 for common, S33 to S34 Good Medium, S36 to S38 for Fine, and S40 to S46 for Finest and Choice per picul of 1338 lbs. These prices are about equal to a reduction of \$2 the picul since previous report.; still, however, as in Kobe, too high to import with safety. Export for season from both ports showed increase of about 94 million pounds over 1878. London markets at late date firmer for most kinds, specially Blacks, which appear to have in part recovered the drop that had taken place, particularly in the lower qualities. With us particularly in the lower qualities. With us market is quiet, with some ense in certain grade Japans, as Nagasakis, that were about 3*c to 40c; and fine to finest Yokohamas about te to Adoc; ned fine to finest Yokohamas about le to 2c off highest points. Low Sweet well made Japans not plenty. Young Hyson and Black Teas quiet. Coffices.—Little business at about rates formerly current. Java keeps steady. Molasses.—Little doing. Market for the week not specially altered. Very much more Mo-lasses used than formerly. Spices.—Firm for Perper at advance noted. Other spices steady. Pruits.—Valentias; 7% to 8c. Sales not much doing, however, here, as usual after the holidays. Malaga Fruit is quiet, and rather ensite. Cur-rants are again being exported from New York and advanced. The Wine districts of France are taking currants pretty freely, because of are taking currants pretty freely, because of

damage and short vintage-firm and higher. Almonds firm. 174c to 194c for Tarragona. Salt firm. Freights high.

HARDWARE .- The upward movement in prices goes on with accelerated speed, apparently gaining new momentum with every advance. Prices here are given by metal merchants only for the day, or with the caution that they may be changed at any moment. A private cable received yesterday reports the English market for bar and pig iron and in plates the wave cited, and offerings withdrawn. The foundries and manufactories are generally refusing to accept of orders, according to custom, with spe-cifications to be sent on later, and it is said to be impossible to place a liberal order on any terms. Old factories, closed for years, are re-opening, and the trade is in a very whirl of ac-tivity. We have again to direct attention to extensive changes in our prices current all in direction of higher prices, and we may add that there is still an adverse margin between local quotations and the prices at which the goods could be replaced to-day. The following are the descriptions of goods that have advanced with the new prices attached : Glass, up to 10 The descriptions of goods that mixe architect with the new prices attached : Glass, up to 10 x 14, \$1.60 to \$1.70; 12 x 16, \$1.70 to \$1.80; 18 x 24, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Cut Nails, 3 inch and larger, \$3.35, an advance of 25 cents per keg; other sizes of Cut Nails, a like advance; Best Blued American Shingle Nails, \$4.80; Common Pattern Shingle, \$3.80; Lath, \$4.30. Cutenn-ized Iron.—No. 24, 74e to 8c; No. 20, 8e to \$2e; No. 28, \$3e to 9e; Pig Iron.—Siemens No. 1, \$27.50 to \$30; Eglinton, No. 1, \$27 to \$28; Summerlee, \$29 to \$50; Langloan, \$20; Bar Iron, \$2.50; Sheet Iron to No. 20, \$3.25; Refined, \$2.75; Swedes, \$4.50; Coopers' Hoops, \$3.00; Band Hoops, \$3.00; Condat Plates.— Hatton, \$4.50; Penn, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Garth, \$5-25 to \$5.50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bundle, \$2.00; No. 9, \$2.20; No. 12, \$2.60; No. 16, \$2.00; Spring Steel per Ih, 34e; Tire, 3e; Sleigh Shee, 2ae; Tim Plate, I C Coke, \$8.90; I C Clinarcoal, \$8.50, and other brands in proportion. We also \$8.50, and other brands in proportion. We also add to our list the following: Lead. Bur per 100 lbs., \$5 56; Pig, \$5.00; Sheet, \$6.00; Shot, \$6 56; Powder. - Canada Blasting, \$5.50 to \$3.75; F P, \$4.75; F F F, \$5.00; Boiler Plates, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

HIDES.—The market is about as last reported, demand still enger, supply limited, and tone very strong. We are not disposed to change quotations, although we still find those who name \$10 for No. 1 green butchers. A dealer who gives this price rather admits it to be below the market by stating that competition to buy is so sharp that nominal prices are not strictly adhered to, and improved bids are made if necessary to secure supplies. Sheepskins are also very firm at \$1.35 to \$1.60, the higher price for best skins only.

Hors.—The active brewing season is now at hand, and naturally this serves to inspirit holders. It may truly be said that they need a stimulant of some kind, for indeed the market has a shubby look. A fair, open bid is not to be found. If stock were forced on the market, of which there is no probability, it is quite impossible to say what it would bring. A close observer of the market thinks that 25 cents ought to induce business. A leading dealer might be tempted to sell at 30 cents, but would not leave the offer open for any time. Out of such matterial our report must be made, and we give it for what it is worth. There is a better tone to the New York market in consequence of the approach of the brewing season, when, if ever, demand for consumption must make itself felt. American buyers are abroad feeling the market, and are apparently willing to pick up firsts and seconds if to be had on favorable terms, that is, at a considerable concession from recent high prices. Private advices from Vermont state that section has been swept unusually clean of stock, that both yearlings and the erop of '79.

LEATURE.—The market continues very firm, with prices tending upward. English advices report an active demard for pebble and buff, and a good advance in prices. It is hardly yet time for full effects to be reflected in this market, but holders' views have naturally undergone a change, and purchases cannot now be mude on as favorable terms as last week. *Pebble grain*, heretofore quoted 13c. to 16c., must now be moved up to 14c. to 17c., and *Buff*, heretofore 14c. to 17c, is now 15c. to 18c. At the request of subscribers we particularizo the weights of uppers in our prices current as follows: Upper, heavy, over 8 lbs. 37c. to 40c. ; Upper, nedium, 6 lbs. to 8 lbs., 40c. to 424c. ; Upper, light, under 6 lbs., 424c. to 45c.

LIVE STOCK .- 105 carloads of cattle, 12 of hogs and 19 of sheep were the arrivals at Point St. Charles for the past month. On Monday last, owing to the large supply of cattle at the St. Gabriel market, prices declined somewhat, and many head remained unsold. First-class and many near remained theorem. First-cases cattle sold at 4c. to 4_{2c} , per 1b.; good fat cows and ordinary steers at 3_{4c} . to 3_{5c} , per 1b, in-ferior beef critters at 2_{c} , to 3_{c} , do, bulls in fair condition 3_{c} , per 1b. 13 cattle were sold at 550 each, 6 at 552 each, or from \$4 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs, 1 carload at \$51 each, 2 carloads at \$33 per head, and about a dozen others at from \$22 to \$55 each, or from 2c, to 44c, per lb. 2 carloads of cattle were sold at an average of 220 head of cattle were offered at 3%c. per lb. iger Market, which were readily disposed the V 29 chttle were sold at an average \$36 each, or from 3c. to 3(c. per lb.; 1 carload at from \$15 to \$60 each, or from 2c. to 4c. per lb.; 1 carload at \$23 to \$42 each, or 21 to 34c. per lb.; and 1 carload at an average of \$25.50 each. 15 hogs were sold at 53c. per lb.

LUMMER.—There has been nothing doing in this market beyond light retail dealings since last report. Little or no building is going on in the city, and the trade through the winter season is consequently stagnant. From outlying points, Ottawa, Quebec, &c., strong markets are constantly reported, and we hear of contracts made at the latter port for deals for shipment next spring at 38s., a full price in ordinary times; so that the unwonted depression in this branch of trade would now appear entirely removed. Some Americans are in the market looking about the different yards, seemingly more with a view to study the situation than to enter at once upon contracts, but their presence gives strength to the market, and very probably this is its legitimate effect. The cut for the winter in the Ottawa district and else where promises to be unusually large, though the demand for consumption from all indications will more than keep pace with the increase of supply. Should the spring prove unfuvorable to the forwarding movement, the probabilities would favor a sharp rise in prices, and a general scramble for supplies, while even under ordinary conditions a good business at good prices is confidently counted upon. Attention is directed to our prices current, in whick quotations for the given description of wood are advanced to the following figures: Birch, I to 4 in, S15 to 516; Good clear Pine, \$22.50 to \$30; ditto 3rd quality, \$9 to \$12; Sound Pine, 1 in, planed, \$12 to \$16; Sound Flooring, planed, \$12 to \$16; Pine Roofing, planed, \$8 to \$10; Pine Strips, I to 2 in, 56 to \$8; Pine, Strips, I to 2 in, planed, \$8 to \$10; Common pine culls, \$6 to \$9; Common 3 in, pine culls, \$6 to \$7; ditto planed, \$7 to \$8; Pine, timber, \$12.50 to \$15; \$310, quality, culls, \$1.25; Lath, 9ce. to \$1.10. Out,—There has not been much doinr in

On.s.—There has not been much doing in this line except in Linseed Oil, in which there has been some movement, and one or two lots have changed hands, one lot of some 250 barrels at 674c, per wine gal. The price in England is temporarily lower at present, this effect being brought about by the active demand which exists for Linseed Cakeat good prices, crushers being tempted to produce more oil than is wanted in order to realize from cake. In other oils there is very little doing; and prices are nomiually without change. Naval Stores are quite dull, and without change in price. Paints are quiet also. Refined Petroleum, firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS .- Butter-Although no actual business is reported, and dealers concur in citing the market quiet and dull, there are indications and intimations of a disposition to make ventures if terms could be agreed upon. It is thought that some parties in the market are about ready to purchase as a speculation, basing their expectations of a rise on low stocks and impending scarcity, of which there would seem to be a possibility not very remote. At present prices there is certainly no money in buying for shipment; for we are advised of ac-count sales recently to hand covering more favorable conditions as to prices on both sides of the Atlantic and as to freight than can now of the Atlantic and as to freight than can now be had, which show just about even,—a trilling loss. We hear of Brockville in this market to be had at 204c, but in the Brockville district holders refuse to meet direct inquiries with offers below 22c. Whether or not Morrisburg has recently been picked up in that section at 21c we are still unable to state positively, but our inquiries lead us to give more credit to the report than on first hearing. A round lot of Kamouraska has been offered here at 174c. without meeting with a purchaser. The under current of the market would appear to be strong, although not sufficiently so to disturb the surface, which is quiet and duil. *Chece.*—The situation is unchanged : stocks

Cheese .- The situation is unchanged ; stocks so concentrated that a single house is commonly named as the only holder. The probabilities of an eager demand for consumption as the winter advances are considered more apparent, and those who have no stock, and may there-fore be held to be disinterested, are rather dis-posed to look for higher prices. The English market, judged by the public cable, which now stands at 68s, must be accounted strong. The New York market is also acquiring a firm tone, although buyers are said to be reluctant to recognize the tendency.

SEEDS .- Since our last the market has continued very quiet. Farmers have not commenced to bring in their Timothy, and there is nothing doing in it. Prices are nominal. Clover is coming forward freely in Ontario; buyers are offering \$4.25 to \$1.75 per bushel for it on the street, and it is offered in quantity at \$5.25 to \$5.50. We have not heard of any transactions in the article here of any consequence.

TOBACCO .- Manufactured Plug, considering the season, is in good demand, prices remain unchanged. Comparing with same date last year it will be found that the advance is, in Shack Work, 2c per bb, and in Bright, from 2c to 7c per lb. Leaf of all grades is quoted very firm, and the prospect is it will continue to ad-vance slowly *Gigars.*—A good trade is doing in domestics, for low to medium grades; in better the demand is light on account of the low price of old Havanas of 1877 and 1878 crops. New erop (1879) Havanas have been imported to a rooderate extent. Frices show an advance of from \$500 to \$15,00 per M over last year, and, although the quality so far is somewhat disappointing, it is expected that, as the leaf matures with age, it will improve much.

WINEE AND LIQUORS .--- The spring circular of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. contains the following notice of special interest to the trade :-"We are requested by Messrs. James Hennessey & Co. to intimate that the vintage for last year, in the Cognac district, having entirely failed, they will have no 1878 is limited for ship-ment. Their stock of 1878 is limited and firm at Fs, 250 per hectolitre, with every prospect of further and early advance. For cases, present quotations are: 30s for *; 35s for *; 40s for ***; 45s for V. O. Montreal quotations

from stock in wood, \$3.70 to \$3.75; in cases, S11."

Woot.—Market for domestic wool remains in the same firm state as previously reported. Small sales have been made since the New Year. Quotations as given. Market quite bare of stocks. Foreign wool is firm as heretofore reof slocks. Foreign wool is hrm as heretolore re-ported, with prices unchanged. We learn of a sale of 45,000 lbs. p. t. The holders of the one large stock recently on this market, ex Ubbina, are now entirely out, and other stocks are reported exceedingly light. There is a little something doing in Australiau wool, but only in sample lots, at about 30c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 8th Jan., 1879.

Market shows no improvement. Flour al-most nominal; Superior Extra offered at \$5.85 with no demand. Oatmeal weak, and offered with no demand. Oatmeal weak, and offered at \$4.80 with no bids. Wheat, inactive; No. 2 Fall held at \$1.32, with buyers at \$1.30; Spring not offered, but buyers could be found at \$1.29 for No. 1 and \$1.27 for No. 2. Oats firm at 36c to 365c. Barley quiet to-day, but further sales yesterday at 67c for No. 2, at 57c for Extra No. 3 and 50c for No. 3. Peas nomi-nally unchanged. Hors faily steady and sold nally unchanged. Hogs fairly steady and sold to-day at \$6.25.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Albert GAN MARKELS. Chicago Jan. 8th.--Wheat, Cash, §1.292; Jan \$1.304; Feb., \$1.31; March, \$1.314. Corn, Jan., 40§c.; Feb., 40§c.; May, 39§c. Oats, Jan., 34§c.; Feb., 34§c.; May, 39§c. Oats, Jan., 3436.; Feb., 513.724; -March, \$13.90. Lard, Jan., \$7.70; Feb., \$7.7714; March, \$7.39. U. S. Yards.--Receipts Hogs, 17.500; Light, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Mixed Packers, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Haavy Stipping. \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Heavy Shipping, \$4.50 to \$4.60. Milwaukee. — Wheat, Casli or Jan., \$1.284 ;

Milwaukee. — Wheat, Casli or Jan., $1.28\frac{1}{2}$; Feb., 1.293; March, 1.303. New York. — Wheat quiet; sales, 400,000 bush. Chic., 1.43 to 1.45; Mil., 1.45 to 1.46. Oorn, No. 2, 594c; sales, 150,000bush. Pork, Jan., 13.75; Feb., 13.85; Mch., 14.05. Lard, Jan., 7.95; Feb., $88.07\frac{1}{2}$; Mch, 81.45. Ocean freights, 38.

ENGLISH MARXETS.

Liverpool and London, Beerbohm's Report, Jan. 8th.-Floating cargoes wheat, buyers hold off to obtain concessions; maize inactive. Car-goes on passage, wheat and maize, very heavy. Good cargoes Red Winter Wheat off coast was Good Cargoes Red Winter Wheat off Coast was 568, 661, now 568; do Mixed American Maize, T. Q., was 268, 6d. to 27s., now 20s. Liverpool Spot Wheat, rather easier. Galu Average Red Winter and Spring, I penny dearer. Maize quiet. London Stock Flour, 280,000 to 230,000 bbls. on passage to U. K. ports. Call‡and direct ports: Wheat, 2,200,000 qrs.; Maize, 210,000 qrs.



7,000 Lineal feet of Cast Iron Water Pipes.

SIX INCHES IN DIAMETER, and

130 lineal feet, 36 inches in diameter.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be had at the Engineer's Office, Moneton, at the Offices of the station Masters at St. John, Halifax and Point Levi, and also at the Agent's Office, No. 120 St. François Xavier street, Montreal. Tenders will not be noticed unless made in accor-dance with printed form supplied.

D. POITINGER,

Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 27th December, 1879.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY .- Return of traffic for week redding 3rd January, 1880, and the corresponding week, 1870.—Passengers, Mails, and Express Freight, \$42.648; Freight and Live Stock, \$117,373; Total, \$160,021. Correspond-ing week, 1878, \$137,707. Increase, 1880, \$22,314.

NORTHERN OF CANADA AND HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS .- Traffic receipts NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.—Traine receipts for period ending 31st December, 1870—Prassen-gers, \$10,688.20; Freight, \$12,384.74; Mails and Sundries, \$4,342.43. Total Receipts for current period 1870, \$27,415.37. Corresponding period, 1878, \$25,582.94. Increase, \$1,832.43.



SEALED TENDERS marked "For MOUNTED POLICE SUPPLIES," and addressed to the Right Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, will be received up to NOON on THURSDAY the TWENTY SECOND day of JANUARY next, for the following supplies, viz. :--

Grey Military Flannel, 30 inches wide, 5 oz.
to the yard
Brown Duck, 12 oz
Woollen Undershirts, full fashioned
[double breasted]
Woullen Drawers, full fashioned [double
seated by extra thread of yarn 750 pairs
Woollen Socks, long legs
" Stockinge, long legs 750 "
" Mitts, long wrists 500 "
Blue Artillery Cloth, [shrunk] 51 inches
wide
wide
Scarlet Cloth, (shrunk154 " 60a "
Scarlot Cloth, (shrunk) 54 " … 609 " White Serge Lining, 35 " … 500 " Yellow Overall Lace, 2 " " … 2006 "
Yellow Overall Lace, 2 " "
Yellow Russia Braid2,000 "
Helmets, with spikes and chinstraps com-
plete 300
Forage Caps 400
Buffalo Coats made from No. 1 Summer
Robes 150
Waterproof Sheets, 4 ft by 6 ft 200
Moccasins, all Moose, large sizes, 6 inches
high in leg 500 pairs
Kit Bags 100
Mosquito bars 400
Gauntlets, Buckskin, unlined 350 pairs
" Teamsters, Deerskin, unlined., 100"
Blankets, 10 lbs
Towels, large, linen
4 small, 4
Nose Bags
Nose Bags
MATERIAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS.
Contrast Logither 10 to 00 Cost and the population

No. 1 Russet Sneep Skins, for finnings.... 17 doz-The skins must be nearly trimmed, have a good spread, and be free from holes. Patterns of all Articles, except Leather, may be seen at the Department. The Flannel, Brown Duck, Leather, Red and Blue Cloth, Red and White Serge, and Yellow Lace and Braid, to be dolivered at the Fourientiary, Kingston, within six weeks of acceptance of con-tract.

tract. The other Articles to be delivered at Ottawa not later than 1st April. Every article will be subject to examination and rejection if not fully equal to sample. Freight charges from places of shipment to King-

Archite Charges from places of shipment to King-ston or Ottawa, as the case may be, to be paid by the Contractor. Any Customs duties payable on the above supplies to be paid by the Contractor. Printed forms of tender may be had on application to be outdesigned

to the undersigned.

Samples to accompany tenders. Tenders may be for the whole or any of the above

Articles. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Payment for these supplies will be made on the 3rd July next.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting the above advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

FRED. WHITE, Chief Clerk.

OTTAWA, Dec. 22nd, 1879.

Table of Weekly Average Prices of Stocks during the Year

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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE-FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

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Legal. [For Assignces, Accountants, §c., see other page.] Belleville, Ont. DENNARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c., Belle- Bendeville, Ont. DENNARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c., Belle- George Demmark. W. B. NOTHAUM, M.A. Bowmark, W. B. Northrup, M.A. Bowmark, W. B. Northrup, M.A. Brock Kille, Ont. GEO. R. WEBSTER, SOLICITOR, &a. OFFICE, Barristers, and Attorney, SOLICITOR, &a. OFFICE, Barristers and Attorney, SOLICITOR, &a. Device, Street, Bowmanville, Carguag, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers and Attorney, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &e., Singston, Ont. Frable Convegancers, &c., Cayuag, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers and Attorney, Sublictors in Chancery, Notaries, &e., Singston, Ont. Frable Convegancers, &c., Cayuag, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers and Attorney, Sublictors in Chancery, Notaries, &e., Singston, Ont. Frable Convegancers, &c., Cayuag, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers and Attorney, Sublictors in Chancery, Notaries, &e., Lingston, Ont. Frable Convegancers, &c., Cayuag, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers, and Attorney, Sublictors in Chancery, Notaries, &e., Lingston, Ont. Frable Convegancers, &c., Cayuag, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers, and Attorneys, Sublictors in Chancery, Notaries, &e., Lossnon, Ont. Frable Convegancers, &c., Cayuag, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers, Altorneys, Barristers, &c., Cayuag, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers, Altorneys, Sublictors in Chancery, Notaries, &e., Lossnon, Oxr. J. MENIX PHAIR, Barristers, Altorneys, Barristers, &c., Cayuag, Ont. MENTAL, Barristers, & Convegancers, Machine, Man, M.P. J., Taylor. J. MENIX PHAIR, Barristers, Altorneys, Social K MCMILLAN, Barristers, Altorneys, Social Byron Window. Machine, Man, M.P. J., Taylor. Baselictors in Chancery, Notaries, Social Convegancers, & Machines, Machines, Machines, Machines, Parker, Monaristers, Convegancers, & Convegancers, & Machines, Machines, Machines, Social Street, Fredericton, N.S. Frantaries and Attorneys, Notaries, Social Stree	Boots & Shoes : 2 20 2 75 "Split	Controns : Yalleyileid (bleh'd) X 30 in * XX 33 in	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lybster No. 2, 32 in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Twill T S S 38 in. " 72 in No. 1, Prain 72 in No. 1, Prain 72 in No. 1 No. 1 72 in. No. 1 No. 1 72 in. 1will. 3-by R., per bule. 3-by R., per bule. 3-by R., per bule. - Green Cod, No. 1, 200 lbs. " No 2 Green Cod, No. 1, 200 lbs. " No 2 Carpet warp, white. " No 2 Carpet warp, white. " No 2 " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 1 " No. 3 " No. 3 " No. 3 " No. 3 " No. 3 " No. 4 " No. 5 " No	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	[For Assignces, Accountants, §c., sec of Belleville, Ont. DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barrister, George Denmark. W.B. Nor Bowmanville, Ont. Bowmanville, Ont. WM. H. LOWE, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, Co. de., Office, Silver Street, Bowmanville. Breckville, Ont. Breckville, Ont. Breckville, Ont. GEO. R. WEBSTER, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE, HANDRO'S REACK-Kin Brockville, Out HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barrister neye-st-Law, Solicitors in Chancer Public Conveyancers, &c., Cayuga, Ont. FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW Barristers at Law, Notaries Public, Co. C. Fredericton, N.K. Juo. Jos. Fraser Wetmore E. Byron Winslow. J. HENRY PHAIR, Barrister and Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, J Guelph, Ont. BISCOE & MCMILLAN. Barristers, Solicitors in Chancer and Insolven &c. Masonic Hall Block, F. Biscoe; D.	s, &c., Belle- thrup, M, A. AND tr. Attornoy, minissioner, MARTI Solucito MARTI Solucito MARTI Solucito MARTI Solucito MARTI Solucito MARTI Solucito Kilkipad Ma Collection NOTA D. Macmi S. McMillan	nees, Account Y & LON BARRIE NOTARIES, Hamilt N & CARA Barristers and its in ChAN Notar HAMILTO: It AN & CHICK & L Notaries, &c. LONG LLAN & BARRIE RIES, &c., Man, M.P. Mou T, TAIT, AB.	ands, fc., see other page.) GLEY, GLEY, STERS, SOLICITORS, STERS, SOLICITORS, CALLEN, I Attorneys at Law. CRIY AND INSOLVENCY. ics, &c N, CANADA. II. Carscallen. ⁴ inde in all parts of Canada. nee of Quebec. gaton. II. Carscallen. ⁴ inde of all parts of Canada. ics & C N, CANADA. II. Carscallen. ⁴ inde in all parts of Canada. ics of Quebec. gaton. II. Carscallen. ⁴ STER, SOLICITORS, LONDON, ONT. J. Taylor. ADVOATES. pors, 11 Hospital street, UEDAL.	PINITEY, DOMESTIC ACTION CONTRACTOR OF A DESCRIPTION CONTRACTOR OF A DESCRIPTION POINT CONTRACTOR OF A DESCRIPTION POINT AND A DESCRIPTION CONVEYANCE ASSIGNED CONTRACTOR POINT AND A DESCRIPTION POINT AND A DESCRIPTION POIN	 mees, Accountants, ice., see Ottawa, Ont. CHRISTIE & HILL, Barri CHRISTIE & HILL, Barri A.J. Christie. Parkhill, Ont. TH GOODMAN, Barrister and Main Street, Parkhill, Ont. TH GOODMAN, Barrister and Main Street, Parkhill, Ont. TH GOODMAN, Barrister and Main Street, Parkhill, Ont. TORCE: COUNTY TOWN OF B Sters, &c. Solicitors for Querces, Countain Street, Parkhill, Ont. There, and Clerk of the Pear Port Hope, Ont. & SMITH, Barristers and Solicitors in Chancery and Solicitors in Chancery and Solicitors in Chancery and Solicitors in Chancery and Solicitors, David Smart. Seth S.S. Durham. Arthur's Landing, They, ont. DERIC DUGGAN, Lr. B. BarNotary Public, Commission McDONALD, Barrister, ex, ex, Officiar Assignee for, and Solicitor for Meychant Office:-Raglan Street, ops Hardware Store. 	sters, Attor & Finhey, ing, No. 11 II, P. 11ill and Attorney IENPREW. INCOMENTION IENPREW. INCOMENTION IENPREW.

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1880.

Beaver, Winter, clean Pelt, per lb "Fall, clean Pelt, p b Bear, large Primo "small. Cub Fisher. Skunk black.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Granulated " "	S c. S c.	*/13 + 0/2	Sc. Sc.		S 0. S 0.
Groceries. TEA, (Hf:Chests, & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. per hi Japan, fine to choice per hi Japan Nagasaki	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pepper	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	YEAST. Twin Brothers, per doz Gold Yenst, per doz CANNED GOODS. p. doz Spiecel Animon, 3 lb, tins Fresh Salmon, 1 lb, tins Canned Salmon. 4 lb, tins Canned Salmon. 4 lb, tins Lobstors, 1 lb, tins. Haddock, 1 lb, tins Haddock, 1 lb, tins Scoold Ling, per lb, Scoold Ling, per lb, CANNED FRUIT. p. doz. " uarters. CANNED FRUIT. p. doz. Hardyck, 2 lb, tins Strawborries, 2 lb, tins ASSORTED FRUIT. p. doz. Nabob Sauce. Crosse & Blackwell, pts Potted Alexis, per doz Harvey Sauce, per doz Harvey Sauce, per doz Reading " per doz Harvey Sauce, per doz Reading " per doz Worcester, ‡ pts. per doz Worcester, ‡ pts.per doz Worcester, ‡ pts.per doz Worcester, \$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 kcgs 20 p.c. discount. <i>Flour Baryel Nails:</i> <i>i</i> in, 1 in, and 1 <i>i</i> in p. kg. 10 kcgs 20 p.c. dis. <i>i</i> in, and 1 <i>i</i> in p. 100 lb kg 13 " 2 " " 2 10 kcgs 20 p.c. dis. <i>Clinch and IFy Cl. Nails</i> : 1 and 1 <i>i</i> in por lb <i>i</i> " 1 <i>i</i> " 2 <i>i</i> " 2 <i>i</i> " 2 <i>i</i> " 2 <i>i</i> " 1 <i>i i i j</i> " <i>i i i i j i</i> … <i>i i i j i</i> … <i>i i i j i</i> … <i>i i i i j i</i> … <i>i i j i</i> … <i>j c i Nis</i> : <i>i and i j i per i b</i>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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Scales! Scales!

SCALES!

TO THE TRADE.

WITH A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE of over TWENTY YEARS in the manufacture of scales in Canada, we feel confident that our scales are fully equal to any in this market, and we warrant them to be of the best materials, and perfectly reliable.

The accuracy, quality and finish of our goods are fully attested by the awards of *first prize* which we have received at every Provincial and Central Fair at which we have exhibited during the past twenty years, where we have competed not only with Canadian manufacturers, but with the most popular of American manufacturers.

We also manufacture a superior quality of BRASS WEIGHTS of various patterns, and a desirable pattern of WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.

> GURNEYS & WARE, Hamilton, Ont.

NORTHWEST. FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

MANITOBA

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO. have very large tracts of land in THE GREAT FERTILE BELT for Sale, and now offer

500,000 ACRES

IN THE TOWNSHIPS, ALREADY SURVEYED.

They own two sections in each Township, and have in addition large numbers of farms for sale on the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

SPENDID PRAIRIE FARMS, GRAZ-ING LAND and WOOD LOTS.

Prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre, according to location, &c.

Terms of payment remarkably easy.

Pamphlets giving full information about the country and the lands for sale can be had on application at the Co.'s offices in Winnipeg and at Montreal.

> C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner Hudson's Bay Co.

Montreal, November, 1879.

Interc	olonial	Railwåy
	Vinter Arran	

Commencing 17th Nov. 1879.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:

LOSVO	Point Levi.		8 15	o m
Arrive	River du Loup		1.40	p.m.
**	Trois Pistoles			44
	Rimouski			44
	Campbellton	* * * * * * * * * * * *	9.15	
	Dalhousie			
	Bathurst Newcastle			a.m.
	Moncton			
64	St. John.			44
"	Halifax			
				1

This Train connects at Polnt Levi with the Grand Trunk Train, leaving Montreal at 9.30 p.m. The trains to St. John and Halifax remain in Moncton over Sunday.

The trains leaving Halifax at 1.14 p.m., and St John at 5.05 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 6.30 a.m., by connecting at Point Leavi with Grand Trank train leaving at 7.30 p.m., remain at Campbellton over Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Halfax, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

For information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c.,

> Apply to G. W. ROBINSON, 120 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Old Post Office Building), Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, • Chief Superintendent. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1880.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Black "Engle," § lb. size. 9 C. C. Best Norway right "W oor ford& Co." pointed and fini-hed to to ifc. p. c. dis. 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	$ \begin{array}{c} {\rm Ratere.} \\ \hline {\rm Sc.} & {\rm $\%$ c. $	Powder: Canada Blasting F. F. F. " T. F. F. " Califikins per 100 lbs. Califikins per lb. Califikins per lb. Green Hide, No.1 " No.2 Leather (at 6 m'ths:) Span Sole, 1st hvy wis. Span Sole, 1st hvy wis. Span Sole, 1st hvy wis. No. 1 B. A. Sole, mid. wis. No. 1 B. A. Sole, mid. wis. No. 1 B. A. Sole, over wis. No. 2. Sole, No. 1 Bufalo Sole No. 1 Do. do. 2 China Sole No. 1 Do. do. 2 Slaughter, No. 1 Do. No. 2 " No. 2 Slaughter, No. 1 Do. No. 2 Harness, best " No. 2 Harness, best " Sole, Sole, Sole, up " Sole, Sole, Sole, Up. Bight, 6 Ib. dim Medlum Red Upper Kip Skins, French English Hernes Calf	Rates. * c. * c. * c. * c. * c. * c.	Russetts, heavy Lumber, Ash, 1 to 4 in., M. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M. Birch, 1 to 4 in., M. Basswood, s. wide, M. Basswood, ex. wide, M. Basswood, ex. wide, M. Basswood, ex. wide, M. Basswood, ex. wide, M. Black Walnut, culls. Cedar, fau, lineal foot. Cedar, square, lineal foot. Cedar, square, lineal foot. Elm, ito 4 in., M. Elm, Nock, 1 to 3 in., M. Hemlock, 1 to 1 in., M. Hemlock, 1 to 1 in., M. Hemlock, 1 to 1 in., M. Pine, sound 1 in., planed. I'me, sound 1 in., planed. I'me, sound 1 in., planed. I'me, sound 1 to 2 in., M. Pine, com 3 in culle, M. Pine, com 3 in culle, M. Hene, tom 3 in culle, M. Singles, M. Singles, M. Singles, M. Singles, M. Singles, M. Singles, M. Singles, M. Singles, I to 2 in., M.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Olivo qt., per case olivo pts., per case Olivo bucca, Flasss Spirits Turpentine, bris Winle. refinod Coal Oli, car lots "Small lots Panus. & c. White Lead, gen. 100 lb kgs "No. 1 "" White Lead, gen. 100 lb kgs "" 2 " White Lead, dry Red Lead White Lead, dry Red Lead White Lead, dry Red White, (No. 2.) "Spring (No. 2.) Red Whiter Onts Barley Pass Flaused, prime Flour Flour Superior Extra Strong Bakers Fancy	Raites. Solution Solution $\$ o. $ solution $ solu$
in Plate: 1C Coke 1C Charcoal 1X '' IXX '' DX '' DXX '' DXX '' Anchors per lb	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stoga Splits Splits, large, per Ib 'small Extra five Shaved Splits Evather Roard, Canadian Bnamelled Cow, pr ft Patent Polished Grain	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Spruce, planed, 1 to 2 in, M Spruce, 3 in., M Otia, Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Straits Oil—American Straw Seal S. R. Pale Sen! Pale Seal, ordinary	7 00 9 00 4 00 4 50 0 50 0 55 0 (0) 3 45 0 45 0 45 0 60 0 65 0 00 0 65	Superfine Extra Superfine Superfine Middllings Pollards Ont. Bags City Bags Oatmeal.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
<i>Pad :</i> Par por 100 lbs Pig " " Sheet " " Shot " "	0 00 0 05 0 0-1 0 06 0 00 0 06 ¹ / ₂	Pebble Grain B. Calf. Brush Kid Buf. Russetts, light Isociunts apply only for immed	0 16 0 17 0 16 0 17 0 15 0 18 0 30 0 40	Lard Oil Linseed raw	0 00 0 75 0 00 0 79 1 00 1 05 1 75 1 90		0 22 0

Terms for all nails 4 months from average date of delivery. Cash discount (within 30 days) on Cliuch and Pressed Nails, 5 per cent.; on Cut, Finishing, Flour Barrel and Tob.cco Box Nails, 8 per cent.

The

ALWAYS AHEAD!

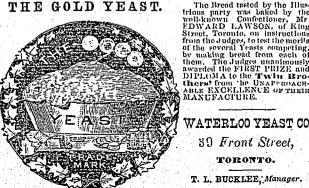
First Prize and Diploma, Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1879. First Prize and Diploma, Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1879, over all other Yeasts.

TWIN BROTHERS' YEAST,

Patronized by His Ex. THE Marquis of Lorne,

H. R. H. The Princess LOUISE

AND SUITE.



The Bread tasted by the Illus-trious party was baked by the well-known Confectioner, Mr FDWARD LAWSON, of King Street, Toronto, on instructions from the Judges, to test the merits of the several Years's competing, by making bread from each of them, The Judges unanimously awarded the FIRST PHIZE and DIPL(1MA to the **Twin Bro-thers** from the UNAPPROACH-ABLE EXCELLENCE OF THEIR MANUFACTURE. ABLE EXCELLEN MANUFACTURE

39 Front Street,

TORONTO. T. L. BUCKLEE, Manager.

Canada announce that they have increased the Deposit of Securities in the hands of the Dominion Government for the protection of Policy holders to \$76,246.00 par value. 103 The Directors further announce that they propose

MUTUAL

ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The Board of Directors of the Mutual Life Association of

to increase such Government Deposit from time to time to the full amount of Reserve required to cover policies in force, thereby giving absolute security to the Policy-holders. The investments of the Company are all held within the Dominion of Canada.

The Mutnal Life Offices, Hamilton, Ont., 25th Nov., 1879.] DAVID BURKE, Manager.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN Fire and Marine Ins. Co,

President, . ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq. Vice-President, Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU.

ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary-Ireas.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager Canada Fire Department. HENRY STEWART, Manager Marine Department.

LIFE

HEAD OFFICE :--- 160 ST. JAMES Street, MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, JAN. 8 .880

Agents wanted in every City, Town, Village and County in the Dominion.

THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company

OF THE

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

HEAD OFFICE:

MONTREAL, P. O.

JOHN CRILLY, Esq., FRANC O. WOOD, Esq., A., B.C.L., President. Vic -President. A. A. DICKSON, Secretary.

This Company Insures all classes of Property in the Province of Quebec at equitable rates (the large cities excluded). Agents wanted in all unoccupied Territory in the Province.

-Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, Toronto. W. H. Dunspaugh, Esq., Vice-President, People's Loan & De-

- posit Co., Toronto.
- James Paterson, Esq., late of Thomas May & Co., Toronto.
- A. A. Allan, Esq., of A. A. Allan & Co., Wholesale Furriers, Toronto.
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- Byron Williams, Esq., London.
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This Company Insures Household, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Risks at the lowest current rates against loss or damage by fire or lightning in places where there are efficient means for putting out fires. Applications for Agencics, with satisfactory references, will be entertained.

MESSRS. CASTON & GALT, SOLICITORS.

A. T. McCORD, JR., General Manager.





Advantages for the comfort of guests, with spacious PARLOUR and PROMENADES. Its location is high, which insures pure air, with views of the River and Manufair Scourer

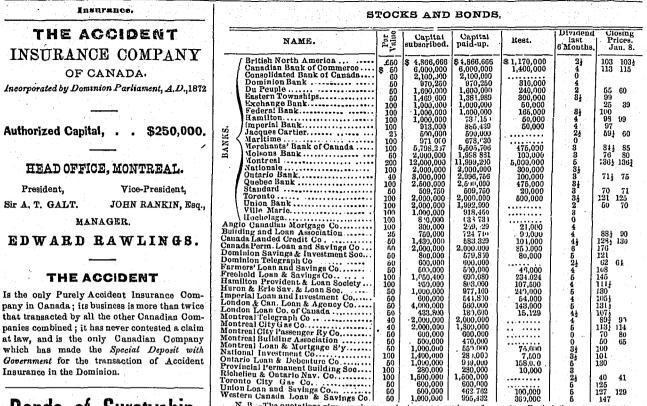
Rates, \$2.50 per day, and upwards. R. H. SOUTHGATE, Manager

AMERICAN HOTEL.

Rates Reduced to Meet the Times.

The most central and convenient Hotel in the city, both for commerce and family travel. Three minutes walk from the Union and Great Western Depots; and first-

GEORGE BEOWN, Proprietor.



N. B.—The quotations given are in every instance percentage of par value. To find the actual valuation per share multiply the given par value, or the amount actually paid up, by the quotation figures. For example: — The shares of the National Investment Co. par value Si20, of which S20 only is paid up, if quoted at 104, make the actual value of each share $S^{20} \times 1.44 = S^{20}S_0$.

	SECURITIES.	Montreal
GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.	Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct.	Jan. 8.
WESTERN DIVISION.	1877-80	102 106
	Do. do. 5 per ct., 1886	104 105
	Dominion 6 per ct. stock	100; 10
	Dominion 5 per cent. Stock	101 10
NAN OP DAH MAV	Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds	107
Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.	Do. 7 per ct. Stock	1274
SHORTEST & MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.	Toronto City 6 per ct Co. Debenturcs, (Ont.) 20 years 6 per ct Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct	103 9)
On and after WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, Trains		
will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows :-	EXCHANGE.	Jan. 8.
Express Trains for Hull at 9:25 a.m. and 4:45 p.m.	Bank of London, 60 days	01 . 0.
" Ar. at Hull at 1:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. " Aylmer 2:09 p.m. and 9:20 p.m	Gold Drafts on New York	parto 1-16
From Aylmer 8:15 a.m. and 3.35 p.m.	·	prem
"	Shra Rallway and other Stocks, Pd.	Quotations London
"Ar. at Hochelaga 1:20 p.m. and S:40 p.m. Train for St. Jerome at.		Dec. 12.
Train for St. Jerome at	100 Atlantic& St. Lawrence Sha	116
Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes Inter.	100 Do, do, 3rd Murt, 1891	106
Magnificent Palace Cars on all passenger trains. General Office. 13 Place d'Arines Square.	100 Do. do. 54 p.c. 2nd Mort	108
STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN. Ticker Agante	100 Do. Preference	91
Offices, 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Sts.	100 Grand Trunk of Canada	41 [4] 14]
C. A. SCOTT,	100 Do do do date date date date date date date date	104
Geu'l Superintendent, Western Division.	100 ac 49 and Prof Stock all	68 475 53
C. A. STARK, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agt.	100 UG Li ted Prof Stoale	254
Gen i Freight and Fassenger Agt,	2011 Great Westware of Court work	95 114
And the second s	100 Do 5 p c, pref conv till Jan 1st, 1830	106
n hara <u>en s</u> e statue s <u>e</u> ntre de seu se se	100 Do Perpetual 5 p o Debenture Stock all 100 Internat. Bridge 6 p c Mort Bds, Scrip all	9/1
ESTABLISHED 1850.	uo opdart Pret She Seel	107
J. H. WALKER,	100 M of Canada h no Sta lat Most	100
WOOD ENGRAVER,	100 Do do do las Polas	90
a 13 Place d' Armes Hill, Near Craig Street.	100 Northern Extension 6 the	.8
Having dispensed with	100 do 6 p c, imp Mort all 100 Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 pc Bds, lat More	118 79
half Stand Wind Stoll all assistance. I have to inthe	ISt Law & Ort She Rd.	42 87
(Washing Stand of mate that I will now devote	Can Goy at 6 n c Jan and July 1977 80	116
2 my entire attention to the artistic production of the	Do 6 p c 1841-1, Jan and July Do 5 p c 1885, Jau and July Do 5 p c 1885, Jau and July Do 5 p c 1ns Stock	105 107
better class of work Or, on	De 5 p c InsStock	105
for which are respectfully solicited.	Do Dom Stock of 1903, April and Oct.	169
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Bonds of Suretyship EMPLOYEES IN POSITIONS OF TRUST.

TTHE CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY is specially devoted to the issue of the above Its Bonds are authorized to be accepted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. It is the only Company which has made the required deposit of \$50,000 with the Government, and the only one authorized to transact Guarantee business throughout the Dominion.

In the past few years this Company has reimbursed, without a single contest at law, over \$100,000 to Employers for the defaults of Employees.

SPECIAL TO BANK OFFICERS.

This Company has inaugurated a system of Bonus to the insured, which after a certain number of years gives an annually increasing reduction in the premium, the reduction this year varies from 15 to 35 per cent.

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Corner of McGill Street.

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President.



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Insurance.		STOCE	S AND	BONDS	n de l'Anna de la composition de la co Esta composition de la					
CITIZENS' NSURANCE COMPANY,	INSURANCE COM	INSUEANCE COMPANIES, - CANADIAN,-Montreal Quotations Jan. 8, 1880.								
OF CANADA. APITAL, . \$2,000,000.	NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares	Last Dividend.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Valuo per Share.	Canada quotation per ct.			
DIRECTORS: Fresident:-SIR HUGH ALLAN. Vice-PresidentIIENRY LYMAN, N.B. Corse. J. B. Rolland. AROH. MCGOUN, SEC. THEAS. GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R. ALFRED JONES, INSPECTOR. Fire, Life, Accident, Gruarantee. RISES_TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES. CHIEF OFFICES.	British America Fire & Marine Canada Life Chizone, Fire, Life, Guarantee Confederation Life San Mutual Life and Assident Isolated Risk, Fire Quebec Kire Quebec Kire Staducona Insurance, Fire Staducona Insurance Co., Fire i	2,500 & Acc't 11,880 5,000 5,000 2,000 2,000 20,000 ada2305 20,000	71-6mos. 6-6 mos. 4-6 mos. 10 71 6 mos. 5 5 per ct. 8 per ct. 9	100 100 50	\$100 50 20 10 121 10 65 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	\$112 104 18 65 124 80 10 74 20 201 	113 208 136 100 26 80 100 150 153 147 J 48 100 102 J 			
ORONTO-HIME & LOVELACE, Agents. UEBEC-OWEN MURPHY. Agent. C. JOHN, N. BIRA CORNWALL, Jr., Agent. (EAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street, MONTREAL. WANTED. VANTED. Cylinder and Self-locker preferred. lust be cheap. Address, P.O. BOX. 885, MONTREAL.	BRITISH AND F Briton Medical Life. Briton Life Association Briton Life Association CommercialUnion Fire Life & I Edinburgh Life. Guardian Fire and Life Luncashire Fire and Life Life Association of Scotland London & Lancashire Life London & Lancashire Life Livery'l & London & Globe Fin Northern Fire & Life North British & Mercantile Fir Phoenix Fire Queen Fire & Life Scottish Commercial Fire & Life Scottish Inperial Fire & Life Scottish Inperial Fire & Life Scottish Inperial Fire & Life Scottish Provincial Fire & Life Scottish Dammercial Fire & Life Scottish Dammercial Fire & Life Scottish Provincial Fire & Life	08 E10 N	i iation on th 0 10 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 20 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 20 0 50 0 30 0 50 0 50 0 30 0 50 0 50 0 30 0 50 0 50 0 30 0 50 0	$\begin{smallmatrix} & London & Ma \\ & \pm 10 \\ & \pm 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 20 \\ & 40 \\ & 20 \\ & 100 \\ & 20 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$	 rrket, Dec. 8, 1 4 5 25 25 25 25 25 17-20 2 6 1 3 1 1 3 12 12 2 17-20 2 14 2 17-20 2 14 2 14 2 14 2 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	$\begin{array}{c} \pm 1 \ 2 \pm, \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ $				
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ROYAL INSURAN OF LIVERPOOL AND LO FIRE AND L LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDER: CAPITAL FUNDS INVESTED ANNUAL INCOME	CE CO'Y. NDON. IFE. S UNLIMITED. - \$10,000,000 - 21,000,000 - 5,000,000 Thi	on. J. MCMUR M. SMITH, H. YARRING KEJ Ion. S. C. WOU icies non-forfeli I equitably, Et ues Lifé and Em -a deservedly 3 for EVI Pure Insurance <i>diminished</i> on a Company issue lowest possible	RICH. sq. NNEDY, Es b). able. Return dowment 1 ² popular for RY DOL . No Tonti becoming cl sc Life and	iq. rn of Premi Assurance the olicies combi m of assuran (LAR of ine,—periodic aims. Cont	JAS. BE Q.C., JOHN F ANGUS iums guaran creby ronderd ned with we ce. Li*bility cal examinat racts plain an	to Policy ions or chance id straightfor	, Esq., M.) en is appo ce in case -holders e of Polici rward			

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Insurance.	Insurance.	POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE	QUEEN	MONTREAL, Dec. 22, 1879. DELIVERY. MAILS. OLOSING.
INSURANCE COMPANY.	INSURANCE CO.	A. M. P. M.
LIFE AND FIRE.	OF ENGLAND.	8 00 Manifelia S B CO
Invested Funds 27,470,000 Funds Invested in Canada - 900,000	FIRE AND LIFE.	OUEBEC AND KASTERDY DUCCESS \$ 15
Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the ad ustment of Losses are the prominent Features of this		thier and Sorel by O
Company. CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS :	Capital, £2,000,000 Stg. INVESTED FUNDS£660,818.	Ouchog by Stormon
	FORBES & MUDGE.	8 00 fQuebec by G.T.R
HON. HENRY STARNE, Chairman, Thomas CRAMP, L84, DepChairman, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C.M.G., THEODORE HART, L89. GEORGE STEPHENB, E89.		2 45 Q.A.U. & O. Ry, to Othawa 8 00
G.F.C. SMITH, Resident Secretary	Montreal,	11 00 51 Romi & Hombard D D
Medical Referee-D. C. MACOALLUM, Esq., M.D. Standing Counsel-The Hon. WM. BADGLEY,	ChiefAgents inCanada	8 00 12 45 brooke, &c 6 00 2 30-8
Agencies Established Throughout Canada	VICTORIA MUTUAL	10 60 St. Johns, Stanbridge &
HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,	Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.	10 00 Shofford Pathward
MONTKEAL -	Head Office, - Hamilton, Ont.	t New Brunswick. Nova
Agents' Directory.	W. D. BOOKER, See'y. GEO. MILLS, Pres.	Scotia and P.E.L. 800 Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whence
()HAS. DESJARDINS, General Insurance Agent,	Water Works Branch.	des, atch is by the Packet 8 00
U and Broker, representing first-class Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee Insurance Companies. Agent	Continues to issue Policies-short date or for three years-on property of all kinds within range of the city water system, or in other localities having efficient	Boucherville Controcontrol 6 00
Canadian Steam Geners Insurance Association. An- chor. Line of Steamers and General Transatlantic Company's Steamers from New York to Havre	water works. General Branch.	10 00 Cote St. Paul. 6 00
direct. 40 Elgin Street, Ottawa.	On Farms and other non-hazardous property.	6 30 Notre Dame de Graen
P. C. MURPHY, Scottish Commercial Fire Insur- suce Company; Union Mutual Life Insurance	Montreal Office, 4 HOSPITAL Street.	11 30 St. Cunegonde
Company ; Quebec.	EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Agent.	8 00 10 00 Longueit
OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assi- guee and Commission Merchant No. 85 St.		10 00 P. Vinu Sault-nu-Recoller
Peter Street, Quebec.		8 30 5 00 Point St Charles
R. C. W. MacCUAIG. General Insurance Broker, representing First-class Companies in Fire, Life and Accident, also agent for the White Star Steamship Co. Ottawa. Established 1870.		St.Laurent, St. Enstache. 3 001 15-0 3 001 15-0 3 001 15-0 10 00 10 00
	A ANTARA ANTAR	10 00 to Bout de L'isle, 2 50 9 (0) 5 00 Hochelaga
A. J. FORTIER, Official Assignce, County of Renirew, Insurance Agent and Town Clerk.	A WAN I CHANNE	UNITED STATES. Boston & New England
Office—Town Hall, Pembroke.	INSURANCE	States, except Maine 6 00 2 15
CHAMBERLAIN & WEDD, Conveyancers, Ac- countants, Fire, Life, and Accident in urance Agents, Land Agents, Commissioners in B. R. & c., office on Metropolitan Hotel, Penbroke, Ont, Without Market Construction of the second	COMPANY	8 00 12 45 Island Pond & Portland 2 30-8
Agents, Land Agents, Commissioners in B. R., &c., office opn Metropolitan Hotel, l'embroke, Ont, William Wedd, Official Assignee Co. Rentrew,	Mo	8-5 40] ((A) Western & Pacifie U.S.) 8 15 8 00 GREAT BRITAIN, & C. By Canadian Line (Thursday)
WM. OAMPBELL,	NTREAD	By Can. Line (German) Thursday
W INSURANCE AGENT		
and ADJUSTER OF LOSSES,		Wednesdays
Office 1 Court Street, Toronto. P. O. Box 1317.	A. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., President.	Letters, &c., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whone wells are developed by York,
	HENRY LYE, Secretary,	For Havana and West Indies nice Have
	J. R. HEA & J. T. VINCENT, Inspitors	* Postal Card Bars open till 8 45 p.m. and 0 25
Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.	AOCHA.	The Street Boxes are visited at 0.15 a m 10.00 r as
EASTERN DIVISION.	BOCHELAR	Registered Letters should be made the
Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 18, Trains will be run on this Division, as follows:	A A	the hour of closing ordinary Malls, and 30 min. before closing of English Mails.
EXPRESS. MAIL. ACCOM. Lv. Montreal 12.20 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.		The Journal of Commerce,
Lv. Three Rivers. 8 35 p.m. 7.40 p.m. 4.45 p.m. Ar. Grundes Piles 8.45 p.m. Ar. Quebec 6.00 p.m. 10.50 p.m. 9.00 p.m.		Finance and Insurance Review.
RETURNING.		DEVOTED TO Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways,
Lv. Quebec 11.00 a.m. 3.40 p.m. 6.15 p.m. Lv. Grandes Piles, 1.80 p.m	Mutual Fire	mining and Joint Stock Enterprises
Lv. Three Rivers 1.25 p.m. 6 35 p.m. 4.30 a.m. Av. Montreat 4.10 p.m. 9.35 p.m. 9.50 a.m.	Contraction of Annual State	Issued every Friday Morning. SUBSCRIPTION Montreal Subscribers \$3 a year
Express leave Montreal-Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturpays. Quebee - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, stopping at Terreboane, L'Epiphanie, Lano-		Other Usnadian Subscribers - 2 " British " - 108. stor
	INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1876,	American "- \$3 U.S. cy Single copies 10 cents each
Ste. Anne, Lachevrotière, Pont Rouge. Trains leave Mile End 10 minutes later. Tickets for sale at offices of STARNES, LEVE	HEAD OFFICE:	Office; Exchange Bank Building
& ALDEN, 202 St. James street, 168 Notre Dame street, and at flochelaga and Mile End Stations.	194 St. James Street, Montreal.	102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Corner of Notre Dame St., Montreal.
J. T. PEINCE, Genl. Pass. Agent.		



AUGUSTUS ALLISON, Halifax.

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Manager for Canada, Montreal.

St. John.