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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

Vol. 5.—No. 6.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1877.

{ SUBSCRIPTION
\$2 per annum

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

FALL TRADE, 1877.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

COR. ST. HELEN AND RECOLLET STS.

MONTREAL.

Importers of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

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FLANNELS,

GREY COTTONS, BAGS, YARN,

&c., &c., &c.

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ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

FUR GOODS.

And Jobbers in

BUFFALO ROBES,

MOCCASINS,

MITTS AND GLOVES,

FUR WOOL,

STRAW HATS, CAPS, &c.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Montreal Felt Hat Works.

—:O:—

Special Inducements offered to the trade in our
manufacture of Fur Goods and Wool Hats.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Toronto.

FALL TRADE, 1877.

Desirable Lines for every Trade:

Extraordinary Value in LINENS.

Extraordinary Value in FLANNELS.

Extraordinary Value in BLANKETS.

Extraordinary Value in WINCIES.

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DRESS GOODS.

Extraordinary Value in
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SILKS and CRAPES.

Extraordinary Value in WOOLLENS,
SMALLWARES and NOTIONS.

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28, 30 & 32 Front Street, }
38 Fountain St., Manchester, England.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Company, of London, England, having recently Canadianized its business, now offers all the advantages of a Home Institution, with the security of a British Office. **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** in cash has been deposited at Ottawa for the exclusive benefit of Canadian Policy Holders in addition to which the whole of the earnings of this Branch are invested in Canada. New and revised rates with full information, on application to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

A. F. W. SMITH, Manager for Canada,
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Active & Energetic Agents Wanted.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

FALL TRADE, 1877.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

British and Foreign

Dry Goods,

381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET,

Rear of the French Cathedral,

MONTREAL.

1877. FALL 1877.

D. MCINNES & CO.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

ENGLISH and SCOTCH WOOLLENS,

Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Are now offering a complete assortment in these lines, and giving them our undivided attention. Are in a position to offer special advantages.

D. MCINNES & CO.,

22 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Capital Subscribed, \$12,000,000
 Capital Paid-up, 11,998,400
 Reserve Fund, 5,500,000

Head Office, Montreal.

Board of Directors.

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 Cornwall, " Newcastle, " St. John, N.B.
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 Goderich, " Ottawa, " Toronto, "
 Guelph, " Perth, "
 Halifax, N.S. Peterboro', "

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Bankers in United States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank, Boston, The Merchants' National Bank, Buffalo, The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Nfld., The Union Bank of Newfoundland, British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia, New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand, India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world.)

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP . . \$1,000,000

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 E. K. Greene, James Crathern,
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C. R. MURRAY, Cashier.
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 Aylmer, Ont. J. G. Billett, do
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 Joliette, P.Q. R. Terroux, Jr., do

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Quebec, Owen Murphy.
 Valleyfield, D. B. Pease.

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CHICAGO:—Union National Bank.
 Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Collections made promptly and remitted for at lowest rates.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1856.

Capital, \$2,000,000 Rest, \$540 000

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 H. A. NELSON, Esq.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Cashier.
 M. HEATON, Inspector.

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 Exeter, Morrisburg, Windsor,
 Ingersoll, Owen Sound, Sorel, P. Q.
 London, Smith's Falls, Campbellton, N. B.
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New Brunswick—Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John.

Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.

Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of Halifax, Charlottetown & Summerside.

Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns.

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The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital - - - \$6,200,000.

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 JOHN McLENNAN, Vice-President

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 Damase Masson, Esq., Wm. Darling, Esq.
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 WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager

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Toronto, Napanee,
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 Kingston, Flora,
 Belleville, Almonte,
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 Chatham, Orangeville,
 Galt, Pembroke,
 Ottawa, Mitchell,
 Windsor, Waterloo, Ont.,
 Ingersoll, St. John's, Que.,
 St. Thomas, St. Hyacinthe,
 Stratford, Sorel,
 Berlin, Renfrew,
 Owen Sound, Beauharnois,
 Walkerton, Gananoque,
 Prescott, Wmipeg, Manitoba,
 Perth, Montreal,
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Bankers in Great Britain.—The London Joint Stock Bank.

Agency in New York, 62 Wall Street.

Bankers in New York.—The National Bank of the Republic.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Capital \$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, . . MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERNIER, Esq., President.

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A. A. TROTTER, Esq., Cashier.

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New York—National Bank of the Republic.

Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

City & District Savings Bank.

Head Office, 176 St. James Street,

Open Daily from 10 to 3. Capital, \$2,000,000

President, EDWARD MURPHY.

Vice-President, SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

Manager, EDMOND J. BARBEAU.

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No. 640 Catherine Street, A. GARIEPY.
 No. 446 St. Joseph Street, HY. BARBEAU

Point St. Charles, Corner Wellington

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The Branches will be open daily from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 8 p.m.

INTEREST ALLOWED FOR DEPOSIT

Collections made. American Greenbacks bought Exchange on New York, London and Paris at Current rates.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA.

Capital, - \$4,000,000

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 THOS. McCRAKEN, - - - Asst. Gen. Manager.
 Arch. Campbell, - - - Inspector.

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 Do, Newmarket.
 Do, New Hamburg.
 Do, Senfouth.
 Do, St. Catharines.
 Do, Sherbrooke.
 Do, Wingham.
 Do, Woodstock.

TORONTO.

Do, Yonge street.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

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 National Bank of Scotland and Branches.
 National Bank (Ireland) and branches.
 Ulster Banking Company, Belfast.
 Smithers & Watson, New York.
 National Park Bank, New York.
 Bank of the Republic, New York.
 Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo.
 First National Bank, Oswego.
 Interest allowed on Deposits, according to arrangement.
 Letters of Credit granted on England, Ireland and Scotland and on China, Japan and West Indies.

THE CANADIAN

Bank of Commerce.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000
 Rest - - - - - 1,900,000

DIRECTORS.

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 HON. ADAM HOPE, *Vice-President.*

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 William Elliot, Esq. T. Sutherland Stuyner, Esq.
 George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.
 A. R. McMaster, Esq.

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 Chatham, Lucan, Thorold,
 Collingwood, Montreal, Toronto,
 Dundas, Orangeville, Trenton,
 Dunnville, Ottawa, Walkertown,
 Galt, Peterboro', Windsor,
 Goderich, St. Catharines, Woodstock,
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Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

New York—The American Exchange National Bank
 London, England—The Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... \$1,500,000
 CAPITAL PAID in March 31, 1877..... 1,223,684
 RESERVE FUND..... 300,000

Board of Directors.

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 C. BROOKS, Vice-President.
 B. Pomroy, E. O. Brigham,
 G. K. Poster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
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Hon. T. Lee Terrill.
Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.
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 Conitcook, Stanstead.
 Cowansville
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 London, England—London & County Banks.
 Boston—National Exchange Bank.
 Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Subscribed, \$3,000,000; Paid-up, \$2,950,272;
 Reserve Fund, \$525,000.

Head Office, - - - Toronto, Ont.

DIRECTORS:

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 HON. W. P. HOWLAND, Vice-President.
 HON. D. A. MACDONALD.
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 D. MACKAY, Esq.
 WM. MCGILL, Esq., M.D.
 A. M. SMITH, Esq.
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Foreign Agent—London, Eng.—Bank of Montreal.
 New York—R. Bell and C. F. Smithers.
 Boston—Tremont National Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$1,000,000
 Capital Paid up - - - - - 853,000

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 D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

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 AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Bank of Montreal.
 Gold and Currency Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

Union Bank of Lower Canada.

CAPITAL - - - 2,000,000.

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 Ottawa, Three Rivers.

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The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Toronto,

CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

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LONDON, ENG., The City Bank; New York, National Bank of Commerce, and C. F. Smithers and W. Watson; OSWEGO, N. Y., Lake Ontario National Bank; QUEBEC and OTTAWA, La Banque Nationale.

STADACONA BANK.

QUEBEC.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

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 F. Kirouac, G. R. Henfrew,
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 T. LeDroit.
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 New York—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.
 Chicago—Bank of Montreal.
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Bank of Ottawa,

OTTAWA.

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 Hon. George Bryson, George Hay, Esq.
 Hon. J. R. Church, M. P. P.
 PATRICK ROBERTSON,
 Cashier.

Agency—Annprior. Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York—J. G. Harper & J. H. Goadby, London, Eng.—Alliance Bank, [Limited.]

Merchants Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that the following calls upon the unpaid portion of the last issue of New Stock in this bank have been made due and payable at its banking house of this city, on the dates set forth as follows:

Ten per cent. on	1st September next.
" "	1st December "
" "	1st March, 1878.
" "	1st June, 1878.
" "	1st September, 1878.
" "	1st December, 1878.
" "	1st March, 1879.
" "	1st June, 1879.
" "	1st September, 1879.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE HAGUE,
 General Manager.

Montreal, July 25, 1877.

Financial.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

Hon. ADAM HOPE—President.
W. E. SANDFORD—Vice-President.

Capital (authorized to date)..... \$1,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital..... 950,200.00
Paid-up Capital..... 686,749.00
Reserve Fund..... 65,000.00
Total Assets..... 1,074,404.00

MONEY ADVANCED ON the security of Real Estate on the most favorable terms.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT and interest allowed at 6 and 6 per cent. per annum.
OFFICE,

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

THE ONTARIO SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000
Paid up, 621,000
Reserve Fund, 124,300

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Deposits, at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
Manager.
Office Cor. Richmond & Carling Sts.,
London, Ontario.

THE HURON & ERIE LOAN & SAVINGS COMP'Y, LONDON, . . . ONT.

(INCORPORATED, 1846.)

Paid up Capital \$963,461
Reserve Fund 204,000
Total Assets 1,895,819

Money advanced on the security of improved farm property on favorable terms.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.

Interest allowed on Deposits at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

Office: 442 RICHMOND ST.,
London, Ont.

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MANAGER.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

COTTON, CONNALL & CO.,

3 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

CONNALL, COTTON & CO.,

97 West George Street, Glasgow.

Successors to Morrison, Maclean & Co.,

Representing in Canada CHAS. TENNENT & CO.,
St. Rollox, Glasgow—Sul Soda, Soda Ash, Bleaching,
Powder, Roll Sulphur. H. J. ENTHOVEN & SONS
London—Pig Lead. WM. LANG, JR., & CO., Glasgow
—Red Lead, Litharge. J. & H. TENNANT, Well
Park Brewery, Glasgow—India Pale Ale and Porter
and other well-known liquors. Also Scotch Refined
Sugars, Lined Oil, Tin Plates, Sheet Zinc, etc., etc.
Orders for any of the above or other goods executed
in British markets on best possible terms.

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BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHANT IN

Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.

432 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL

W. E. M. ROBITAILLE,

General Commission Merchant, and Wholesale
Agent. Depot: Young's Building, 73 Peter St.,
and 20 Sault-au-Matelot St., opposite Stadacona
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Cheap Goods. Well served. Job Lot. Terms cash.

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Member Montreal Stock Exchange.

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FRANK BOND & CO.,

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7 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

Stocks bought and sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Commission on the par value when \$5000 or over.

FENWICK & BOND, STOCK BROKERS,

(MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.)

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J. R. MIDDLEMISS & CO.

BANKERS,

Financial and General Agents,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES,

Safe and profitable investments secured for clients.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

115 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON

BROKERS,

North British & Mercantile Insurance Building

MONTREAL,

Members of the Stock Exchange.

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

RITCHIE & NOTT, STOCK BROKERS,

(Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.)

Office No. 6 HOSPITAL STREET.

Stock bought and sold for cash or on margin. Investments made or realized. Loans negotiated. All investments made through us will be periodically reported upon, and the interest of all our clients will receive our most careful and immediate attention.

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Stock & Share Brokers,

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J. D. Crawford. Geo. W. Hamilton.

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Chemicals, Pig Iron, &c.,

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Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange,

Dealers in Sterling Exchange, Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c., U. S. Currency, Silver and Bonds. Drafts on New York issued in Gold and Currency. Prompt attention given to Collections. Advances made on Securities.

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Estate and General Commission Agents,

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Toronto.

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AND

GENERAL AGENTS.

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Gore District Fire Insurance Co. of Galt, Ont.

United States Plate Glass Insurance Co.

General Agents for the whole Dominion.

Whiteside, Jordan & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITESIDE'S PATENT SPRING
Beds Mattresses and Bedding.

Dealers in English and American Iron Bedsteads
Children's Carriages and Perambulators.

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Public Accountant and Official Assignee,
COMMISSIONER
For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of
Ontario,
MONTREAL.
181 St. James Street.

Perkins, Beausoleil & Perkins
Assignees & Accountants,
60 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
A. M. PERKINS, Com. and Official Assignee.
C. BEAUSOLEIL, Official Assignee.
ALEX. M. PERKINS, Accountant.

JOHN S. SHEARER,
Commission Agent, Assignee & Accountant
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
5 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.
Prompt attention given to collections and the closing of accounts.

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Accountant and Official Assignee
For the County of Perth, Ont.,
Established in 1858.
Special Attention given to Insolvency Business.
COLLECTIONS punctually attended to, and prompt
returns guaranteed.
Office, Odd Fellows Block, Market Square,
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L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Official Assignee, City of Montreal.
G. O. PERRAULT,
Official Assignee, District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH,
Accountant and Commissioner.
Montreal, July 2nd, 1877.

DUPUY, TAYLOR & DUFF,
Official Assignees, Accountants,
AND
Commissioners for taking Affidavits,
353 NOTRE DAME STREET,
OPPOSITE EXCHANGE BANK, MONTREAL.
Louis Dupuy, Official Assignee.
JOHN TAYLOR, } Commissioners of the Superior
JOHN M. M. DUFF, } Court of Lower Canada and
for Province of Ontario.

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Assignees & Accountants,
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MONTREAL.
WM. RHIND, JOHN FULTON,
Official Assignee, Accountant & Commissioner.

EVANS & RIDDELL,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
AUDITORS, & C.
EDWARD EVANS,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
22 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Assignees and Accountants.

STEWART, DUPOUY & CO.,
Accountants & Official Assignees
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
MONTREAL.

JAMES DOUGALL,
ACCOUNTANT,
No. 2 Merchants Exchange Court,
10 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

D. S. EASTWOOD,
Official Assignee, Accountant,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
OTTAWA, ONT.

DOUTRE & WHITTON,
Assignees & Accountants,
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ALPHONSE DOUTRE, A. J. WHITTON,
Official Assignee, Accountant & Commissioner.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Cochrane, Lewis & Co.,
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Sole Agent in Canada for
R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.
Export Confectioners, GLASGOW & LONDON.
Glenfield Starch.
Marmalade.
Jams & Jellies.
Ac., &c., &c.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

GAS FIXTURES.

A large and varied assortment
OF
Bronzed and Crystal Gasaliers
Brackets, Hall Lamps, &c.
ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.,
MONTREAL BRASS WORKS,
Corner of St. Peter and Craig Streets.

M. MULLIN & CO.,
STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS,
South Side Canal, Next Redpath's Sugar Refinery.
All sorts and dimensions of
SAWED LUMBER AND TIMBER
Suitable for Building,
Constantly on hand or Sawed to order.
SEASONED & PLANED LUMBER
Of every description, always in Stock, at Lowest
Market Prices.
Planing and Sawing at very low Rates.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN ST., Montreal,
Importers of Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates,
Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, Tin Plates,
Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes,
Ingot Tin, Rivets, Veined Marble,
Ingot Copper, Iron Wire, Roman Cement,
Sheet Copper, Steel Wire, Portland Cement,
Antimony, Glass, Canada Cement
Sheet Zinc, Paints, Paving Tiles,
Ingot Zinc, Fire Clay, Garden Vases,
Pig Lead, Flue Covers, Chimney Tops,
Dry Red Lead, Fire Bricks, Fountains,
Dry White Lead, Patent Encaustic Paving Tiles, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SOFA, CHAIRS AND BEDSPRINGS.
A large stock always on hand.

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,
TANNERS
AND DEALERS IN
HIDES & LEATHER,
13 Recollet Street, Montreal.

CASSILS, STIMSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF
Foreign Leathers, Prunellas and
Shoe Findings,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 10 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL.
ARCHD. M. CASSILS. CHAS. STIMSON

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots and Shoes, Wholesale
CORNER OF
St. Peter & St. Sacrament Streets,
M. H. COCHRANE, }
CHAS. CASSILS, } MONTREAL.
ABRAM SPAULDING. }

AMES, HOLDEN & CO.
Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes,
596, 598, 600, 602 & 604 Craig St., Montreal.

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

LA CANARDIERE,

Beauport Road, Quebec.
One mile from the Dorchester Bridge, valuable
property, worth \$14,000, to be sold for half
the cost; Coach house, Stables, &c.
Apply to LOUIS LECLERC,
Notary, Quebec.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

BEATTIE & BROSTER,
IMPORTERS
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TEAS,
GENERAL GROCERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
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H. MATHEWSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
188 & 190 McGill Street,
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IMPORTERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TEAS, SUGARS AND TOBACCOS,
CORNER OF
ST. MAURICE & ST. HENRY STS.,
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Samples sent by mail when desired.

THOMAS H. COX,
Importer and Dealer in
Teas, Wines,
and General Groceries,
WHOLESALE,
478 St. Paul and 399 Commissioners
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COSTELLO BROS.,
IMPORTERS
Wholesale Grocers,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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JOSEPH JAMES & CO.,
Manufacturers to the trade of
every description of
Galvanized Iron Cornices,
Window Caps, Door Caps, and
Pressed Zinc Ornaments, &c.
*The only Galvanized Iron Works in the Dominion
that uses steam power Machinery.*
We supply the trade with the above goods at less
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Send for illustrated catalogue.

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JAMES ROBERTSON,
General Metal Merchant
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Office and Warehouse—20 Wellington Street,
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A. HODGSON & SONS,
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Rosamond Woolen Co.,
ALMONTE, Ont.
FIRST PRIZE.

The GOLD MEDAL awarded by the British
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The Only Gold Medal given at the Cen-
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H. ROSAMOND, President and Managing
Director, ALMONTE,
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MONTREAL.

EDWARD JAMES & SONS
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND,
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
DOME BLACK LEAD,
French Royal Laundry, and Ultrama-
rine Ball Blues.

Every Description of **WASHING POWDERS**
PRIZE MEDAL RICE STARCH.
Sole Agent for the Dominion and United States
JAMES LOBB,
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THE LONDON
Oil Refining Company
Manufacturers of
REFINED PETROLEUM
Works: Adelaide St., London East.
Office: Richmond St., London,
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WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
IMPORTERS,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

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IMPORTERS OF
Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Brushes, Wooden
AND WILLOW WARE,
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56 to 58 FRONT STREET,
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CANADA PAPER CO.,
(LIMITED.)
Late ANGUS, LOGAN & CO,
Manufacturers of News, Books and Coloured
Printing Papers,
ENVELOPE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
Manilla, Brown, Grey and Straw Wrapping Papers,
Roofing Felt and Match Paper, Strawboard and
Paper Bags, Cards and Card Board.
Blank Books.
Importers of every description of fine
**WRITING AND JOBBING PAPERS, ENAMEL-
LED PAPERS, ENVELOPES.**
Mills at Windsor, Sherbrooke and Portneuf.
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CRATHERN & CAVERHILL
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,
Tin, Canada Plates, Window Glass,
Paints and Oils,
Caverhill's Buildings, 135 St. Peter St.,
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AGENTS, VIEILLE MONTAGNE Zinc Co.

E. E. GILBERT & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
ENGINES,
Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.
Office:
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IRISH FLAX THREAD
LISBURN.



Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread
Shoel Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling
Twine, Hemp Twine, &c.
WALTER WILSON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion,
& ST. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

McLACHLAN BROS. & COMPANY,

Have removed into New and Commodious premises,
480 St. Paul & 401 Commissioners Sts.
Their STOCK is now complete. Its inspection by close buyers is requested.
ORDERS have Prompt Attention.
J. S. McLachlan. Wm. McLachlan.
CHARLES MORTON.

CROIL, TAIT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
WHOLESALE,
No. 204 MCGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

ROBT. DUNN & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
VICTORIA SQUARE,
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SIX CORD
SPOOL COTTON,
Has the Highest Testimonials in the Market.

The following Sewing Machine Companies recommend their customers and the public to use this COTTON THREAD ONLY with their Machines.
WHEELER & WILSON Manuf'g Co.
SINGER Manuf'g Co.
HOWE Machine Co.
RAYMOND Sewing Machine Co.
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Wholesale Importers only supplied.
WALTER WILSON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Nos. 1 and 3 St. Helen Street.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

ROBERTSONS, LINTON & COMPANY,

LEMOINE & ST. HELEN STREETS,
MONTREAL,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
Stock now complete in all Departments.
Aug. 15, 1877.

BROWN, TAYLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
WHOLESALE.
162 MCGILL ST., MONTREAL.
JOHN STEVENSON BROWN. INNES M. TAYLOR.

ANTHONY MCKEAND & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
14 St. Helen St., Montreal.

Canadian Woolen
and Cotton Manufactures,
CANADIAN WOOL.

COPLAND & McLAREN,
Importers and Manufacturers
CORNER
WELLINGTON & GREY NUN STS.,
MONTREAL.

Pig Iron, Galvanized & Black Sheet Iron,
General Supplies for Foundries,
Fire Bricks and Fire Clay,
Drain Pipes and Branches,
Chimney Tops and Linings,
Garden Vases and Edging,
Cement, Portland, Roman and Water-Lime,
Tiles and Flue Covers,
Wheelbarrows for Excavators,
Garden Wheelbarrows,
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Turpentine,
&c. &c., &c., &c.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers

IN
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS,
Albert Buildings,
VICTORIA SQUARE,
CORNER OF
MCGILL & BONAVENTURE STS
BELDING, PAUL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Machine Twist,
Sewing Silks,
Tailors' Twists,
Embroidery and Saddlers' Silks,
16 Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.

SALES-ROOMS IN THE U. S.
New York, 510 Broadway | Philadelphia, Cor. 6th
Chicago, 198 East Mad- | and Arch Streets.
son Street, | Boston, 56 Summer St.
Cincinnati, 56 West 4th | St. Louis, 601 North 4th
Street. | Street.
W. S. Brown & Co., Agents, 569 Market St., Sa
Francisco.

Maritime Summary.

— Work has been commenced on the Grand Junction Railway west of Stirling.
— John McBean, president of the Canada Car Co., Toronto, is dead.
— There is a complaint in Chicago of a scarcity of cars to move grain.
— The Bank of Montreal will open a branch at Winnipeg immediately. C. Sweeney, agent at Lindsay, will be manager.
— It is stated that the United States will offer \$1,000,000 indemnity to Canada for the fisheries. Check!
— Mr. Bolekew, M.P., of England, has entered another action in the Superior Court against the South Eastern Railway Company.
— The American fishermen on the P. E. Island shores, with few exceptions, are reported as having met with poor success.
— The patent office at Washington was seriously damaged by fire on Monday, and a large number of valuable models destroyed.
— Still they come. The Fidelity Savings Bank of Chicago suspended payment on Monday. A receiver has been applied for.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.
16 ST. JOHN STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

American Boiler Iron & Tubes
WROUGHT STEAM PIPE & FITTINGS,
CAST IRON WATER AND GAS PIPE,
RUBBER-COATED TUBING.

AGENTS FOR

MORRIS, TASKER & CO., (Limited) PHIL. U.S.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,
GEORGE BRUSH,
24 to 34 King and Queen Streets, Montreal,
MAKER OF

Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Engines,
Steam Pumps, Circular Saw Mills, Bark Mills, Water
Mills, Mill Gearing, Hangers and Pulleys, Hand and
Power Hoists for Warehouses, &c., also, sole Manu-
facturers of

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

"ASKWITH'S" Patent Hydraulic Lift.
AND AGENT FOR

WATERS' PERFECT ENGINE GOVERNOR.
And Heald & Sisco's Centrifugal Pumps.

— The Merchants Bank will close its Pem-
broke agency in a few days.

— The number of buildings now going up in
St. John, N.B., is about 700, of which 300 are
of brick.

— The Kingston lead smelting works were
formally opened last Friday. They are the only
works of the kind in Canada.

— The Ontario Provincial Exhibition is be-
ing held in London this week. The entries
number 10,300, being 700 more than last
year.

— The first cargo of this season's herrings
from Labrador, consisting of 2,974 barrels and
959 half barrels, arrived in this port the end of
last week.

— The question is to be tested at Halifax,
whether vessels belonging to residents and
registered as belonging to the port are liable
for city taxes.

— Commencing on Monday next, meteorologi-
cal reports will be forwarded by telegraph and
posted up in a number of the principal post
offices in the Dominion.

— It is said that the Gulf Ports SS. Com-
pany intend running a weekly line of steamers
between New York, Porto Rico and St.
Thomas during the coming winter.

— The well-known firm of Joab Scales &
Co., tobacco manufacturers, Toronto, have
dissolved. Mr. Scales will henceforth conduct
the business alone.

— The Manitoba Mennonites are about to
erect a steam flouring mill on their reserve.
A manufacturing firm at Baden, Ont., have re-
ceived an order for the machinery, which is to
be shipped by 1st December.

— Bargemen at Ottawa have asked for an
increase of 50 cents per thousand feet in lumber
freights, but owing to the dulness of trade
have been refused. Vessels may be had at the
old rate, \$2.25.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1832.
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
BUFFALO ROBES.

LADIES' FURS,
GENTS' FURS,

CHILDREN'S FURS,
GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS.

SCOTCH CAPS,
CLOTH CAPS,

FUR TRIMMINGS,

A Large and Complete Assortment.

TERMS LIBERAL.

GREENE & SONS,
517, 519, 521, 523, and 525 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

— The labor difficulty that has so long exist-
ed between the firm of Messrs. R. R. Dobell &
Co. and the Ship Laborers' Society of Quebec
has been satisfactorily settled, and the men
have returned to their work as before.

— Vessel owners at Toronto are protesting
against the Government granting permits to
American tugs and barges to carry grain from
Kingston to Montreal, there being sufficient
vessels owned by Canadians to do this service.

— The Allans' clipper ship *Glenfinart*, which
left here on Saturday, went ashore near Laval-
trie. A portion of her cargo was transferred
to lighters, and she was got off on Tuesday
without damage. She had on board a valuable
cargo of breadstuffs, &c.

— The SS. *Sarmatian*, Capt. Aird, has made
the fastest time on record between Liverpool
and Quebec, by 5 hours and 30 minutes. She
landed her mails in 6 days 2½ hours after receipt,
and they were delivered in Montreal on Satur-
day at 11 o'clock.

— Mr. Kew, of the firm of Kew, Stobart & Co.,
North West traders with headquarters in Win-
nipeg, has retired. Mr. Eden, a cousin of Mr.
Stobart, has been admitted. The firm will
henceforth be known as Stobart, Eden & Co.

— Some traders are in the habit of issuing
advertisements in the form of bank bills. This
is illegal. There are at present two such in
circulation in this city, of the denomination of
fifty cents and one dollar. They are such good
imitations of genuine bills that the unwary are
liable to be deceived by them.

— The estate of Sparks & Crawford, Ottawa,
has paid the following dividends: Crawford,
personal, 20 cents in the dollar; Sparks, per-
sonal, 5 cents; the firm, 3 cents. The book
debts of the estate, amounting to \$9,000, were
sold for 4½ cents on the dollar.

— At a meeting of the creditors of Pouliot
& Robitaille, of Quebec, Napoléon Pouliot offer-

ed a composition of 60 cents on the dollar
secured, which was accepted. At a meeting
of the creditors of P. J. E. Hensley, of Montreal,
55 cents on the dollar, secured, was offered and
accepted.

— An Ottawa lumber firm has been awarded
the contract for the building of the following
stations along the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. line:
Calumet, Point au Chêne, Montebello, Papineau-
ville, North Nation Mills, Ange Gardien,
Thurso, Buckingham, Gatineau Point, Aylmer.
The contract price is \$24,000.

— A passenger by the *Sarmatian* was arrested
by the Quebec Customs authorities on Satur-
day, and \$10,000 worth of diamonds in his
possession seized for an alleged attempt to
smuggle. A robbery took place on the steamer,
and he was suspected of having had to do with
it, but was acquitted of that charge.

— A Prescott (Ont.) paper says that hop
picking in that section is now finished, and
the growers are busily engaged in preparing
them for market. One man had six acres
under hops, and estimates the crop at about
five tons, a yield that has never been surpassed
there. Prices are likely to rule low on account
of the abundant crop.

— A despatch from Sarnia says that the
Presidents of the Grand Trunk and Great
Western Railways have issued instructions to
their executives to maintain equal or agreed
rates, fares, and facilities, and have concurred
in the appointment of a Joint Committee of the
two Boards for the better enforcement of these
instructions.

— A valuable discovery of silver has been
made at St. George, N.B., on an island in the
river. Some United States citizens secured the
property, and have taken out about two tons of
ore, each barrel of which is said to be worth
\$500. The people of St. George are getting
excited over the discovery, and the neighbor-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

Montreal.

Sole Agents in the Dominion for:—

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., Xeres de la Frontera, Sherries.
 " T. G. Sandeman & Sons, Oporto, Ports.
 " Butler, Nephew & Co., do. do.
 " Pablo, Oliva & Castles, Tarragona, Red. Wines
 " Leal Brothers & Co., Madeira, Madeira Wines
 " Theo. Roederer & Co., Rheims, Champagnes.
 " Louis Henouf, Epernay, Champagnes.
 " Gazol & Pils & Co., Bordeaux, Fruits &c.
 " Pinet, Castillon & Co., Cognac, Brandy.
 " A. Houtman & Co., Schiedam, Gins.
 " R. Thorne & Sons, Greenock, Whiskies.
 " Wm. Hay, Fairman & Co., Glasgow, Whiskies.
 " Machen & Co., Liverpool, Export Bottlers of Guinness & Sons' Dublin Stout.
 " Robt. Porter & Co., London, Export Bottlers of Bass & Co's Ale.
 " D. J. Thomson & Co., Leith, Ginger Wine, Old Tom, &c.
 Mr. Wm. McEwan, Edinburgh, Scotch Ales.
 Mr. Lawrence Joyce, Liverpool, Pickles, Sauces, &c.
 The North British Co., Leith, Paints, Colors, &c.

Orders taken only from the wholesale trade.

ing country is being thoroughly searched for the precious metal.

— Cotté, ex cashier of the Jacques Cartier Bank, was liberated from jail yesterday, having served his term of six months.

— 27 head of fat cattle were driven through Bryson, P. Q., last Wednesday for a shanty on the Coulouge. It is certainly an economical method to make provisions transport themselves to the lumbering districts.

— New branches of trade are constantly being developed. Among the most recent are the export of worms from Nottingham, England, for bait, and of mica from the United States to China, to be manufactured into household gods. The latter threatens to cut off a portion of the trade of Birmingham, which has hitherto enjoyed almost a monopoly in the manufacture of idols.

— Joshua, Hezekiah, Amos and Richard Smith have been presented by the Dominion Government with silver watches, for having saved eleven lives off the wrecked vessel *Maggie II.*, at Port Hood, N.S., last December. Another brother was engaged in the rescue, but was lately drowned close to where he had acted so gallantly. The watch intended for him was given to his father.

— Wm. Hope, lye of the firm of Hurd, Hope & Roberts, whose case has already been referred to in these columns, has been committed for trial for embezzlement, there being ten distinct charges against him. The sum he is charged with appropriating amounts to about \$3,000, but his late partners state that his defalcations represent a much larger sum. He obtained the money by altering cheques.

— In consequence of the withdrawal of the two sureties who had guaranteed the payments of the compromise offered by John A. Rafter

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

FALL TRADE.

OGILVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS

CORNER OF

St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,

MONTREAL

And Cor. of Wellington & Jordan Sts.

TORONTO.

E. & C. GURNEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES, RANGES,
 HOLLOW WARE,
 HOT AIR FURNACES,
 HOT AIR REGISTERS,
 PARLOR COAL GRATES,
 Thimble Skeins, &c, &c.,

HAMILTON AND TORONTO, Ont.

& Co., insolvents, a petition has been presented, praying that the Court should rescind the order of the inspectors placing the estate in the insolvent's hands again. Other sureties have been offered, but they are not satisfactory to some of the creditors.

— Real estate in Montreal is looking up, as evidenced by the fact that at a sale on Monday the lot on the south-east corner Chaboillez Square and Inspector street, about 26 feet front, 86 feet deep, 23 feet rear, area, including passage, 2,079 feet, sold for \$5,973, with legal and other expenses added, or equal to \$6,400. The lot is subject to right of passage for adjoining property, and the small building is of wood only. Bidding was spirited.

— The New York *sun* says:—It will not do, after this, to reproach our Canadian neighbors with being slow. One hundred and eleven miles in an hour and forty-nine minutes—six miles in five minutes—a mile in fifty seconds—must be conceded to be passably rapid traveling. Yet this remarkable time is reported to have been recently made by a special train on the Canada Southern Railroad.

— The liabilities of L. J. Beliveau & Co., hardware merchants, who recently assigned, are in the neighborhood of \$175,000. The Jacques Cartier Bank is the principal creditor. The liabilities of John Edwards, stationery, Toronto, amount to \$35,905.82. The liabilities of L. Sutherland, dry goods merchant, Belleville, whose estate has been attached, are about \$15,000.

— Mr. Gustave Leve, the well-known ticket agent and excursion organizer, is making

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

THE CANADA**Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s**

ARE NOW MAKING

UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

Plain & Twill, from 32 to 72 inches in width.

Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and Clyde Sheetings.

In checks and stripes, the latest and newest patterns produced. Particular attention directed to the new patterns in

FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTINGS!

FOR COMING SEASON.

Plain Brown, Striped & Checked Ducks, Seamless Cotton Bags, Yarns, Warps,

—ALSO—

MEN'S HEAVY SOCKS AND WOMEN'S STOCKINGS.

All orders to be addressed to the Manager at Cornwall, or Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON, Montreal, and prompt attention will be given. Samples furnished free of charge. Orders accepted from wholesale houses only.

A. G. WATSON, Secretary.
 Cornwall, July 10th, 1877.

Dobbin, Lamont & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

MILLINERY

AND

**FANCY DRY GOODS,
230 McGill St., MONTREAL.**

arrangements, in addition to his specialty of winter excursions to the favorite resorts of the "Sunny South," for the general agency of first-class ocean lines to Europe, &c. Those contemplating trips to milder climes during the coming season either by sea or land will do well to give him a call.

— We referred last week to a mutual fire insurance company at Waterloo as being in difficulties. We learn on further inquiry that matters are not so bad as at first represented. A note given by the company to a former employee, and endorsed by him, was allowed to go to protest, and the Mechanics Bank, which held it and refused a renewal, are pressing for payment. There is some dispute between the company and the employee referred to, but it will probably be settled at the next meeting of the board of directors. The Bank disclaims any intention to force matters to a crisis. We hope the company will guard its reputation for good pay before it is too late.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

IRON AND HARDWARE*Merchants & Manufacturers,***Saws, Axes, and Edge Tools,**

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

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,*Montreal Saw Works.**Montreal Axe Works.***CHAMBLY SHOVEL WORKS,****385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST.,****MONTREAL.****MILLS & HUTCHISON,****13 and 15 ST. HELEN ST.,****MONTREAL.****CANADIAN WOOLENS.**

Are now prepared to offer the Trade a
FULL RANGE of

FALL AND WINTER TWEEDS, &c.,
FOR CONVENIENCE OF WESTERN BUYERS.

OFFICE AND SAMPLES

13 WELLINGTON ST., (East),**TORONTO.**

— We note the following business changes this week:—three new partnerships, thirteen dissolutions, ten sold out or retired. P. Gleason, cooper, London; D. R. Burniss, baker, Parkhill, and T. Pelkey, blacksmith, Glencoe, have absconded. The Sheriff is in possession of the estate of F. S. Landsell, grocer, Simcoe. Walker & Mills, map publishers, Toronto, have obtained an extension. W. M. Somerville, marble dealer, Ottawa, and W. Tawse & Son, boots and shoes, Guelph, are asking for an extension. Rogers & Moore, planing mill, Brantford; J. S. Parmenter, glue manufacturer, Dundas, and Luke Stewart, ship broker, St. John, have called meetings of their creditors.

— The following are reported as offering to compromise:—T. Pendergast, boots and shoes, Toronto, at 50 cents; A. Morton, starch manufacturer, Brantford, at 33½ cents; Wm. Power & Son, shipbuilders, Kingston, at 10 cents cash; McGiverin, Kerrigan & Co., hardware, Toronto, at 50 cents; D. R. Shaw, ale bottler, Toronto, at 30 cents cash; Dupuy & Dupuy, watches, Sherbrooke, at 30 cents; John N. Mills, general store, West Shefford, at 25 cents. Settlements have been secured by W. Dickson, general store, Parkhill, at 75 cents secured, and T. W. Jackson, general store, Chatham, at 60 cents.

— In the Legault case at Ottawa, Judge Lyon set aside all proceedings and referred the disposal of the estate to a meeting of creditors which was held on Tuesday. He censured Mr.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,

Importers of and Dealers in

White Lead & Colors,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star,
Diamond Star and Double Diamond Star Brands
English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.
Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
Colored, Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet
Glass.

Painters and Artists Materials.

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.

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

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

310, 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street

AND

253 255 and 257 Commissioners Street**MONTREAL.****J. RATTRAY & CO.,***Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers*

IN

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS,

AND GENERAL

TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.

MANUFACTORY:

No. 80 ST. CHARLES BARRONMEE STREET.

WAREHOUSES AND OFFICE:

428 ST. PAUL cor. of St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.**MONTREAL.**

Matchmore, one of the inspectors, who had first seen the tenders for the stock and then assisted his clerk to put one in before the time for receiving had closed, which was accepted as being the highest. At the meeting of creditors a resolution was passed to call for new tenders for the stock, open until Wednesday, the 3rd proximo.

— We regret to learn that the Smith-Elkins Manufacturing Co. of Sherbrooke is in an embarrassed position, owing to losses and the unfavorable state of trade for the past two years. Some of their creditors who have been pressing them are willing, it is reported, to accept 50 cents on the dollar, and it is probable they will be able to continue business. The company employ 60 hands when working full time, and their stoppage would be a serious loss to Sherbrooke.

— On Tuesday, as the SS. *Polynesian* was leaving her berth, the blades of her screw struck the barge *Prototeur* on the bow, crushing it in. The barge immediately filled with water and was sinking, when the tug *Calumet* came to her rescue and towed her to the lower part of the harbour, leaving her in shallow water. The *Prototeur* had on board 10,000 bushels peas. The cargo was insured in the Merchants' Marine for its full value, and is partly re-insured in another company. The barge is owned by Mr. Hubert Lavallée, and its value is estimated at about \$4,000. There was no insurance upon it.

— Matters in connection with the estate of the late L. J. Beliveau have been precipitated by the action of Messrs. Peck, Eenny & Co. taking

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.

MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO,

ONT.

Blacking,
Snow Blacking,
Leather Preserver,
Harness Oil,
Neats Foot Oil,

Glue,
Ivory Black,
Animal Charcoal,
Super Phosphate,
Bone Dust.

The Toronto Tweed Co.

Hird, Fyfe, Ross & Co.,

CANADIAN

WOOLLENS,

14 Front Street, East,

TORONTO.

out a writ of attachment, and the business is now in the hands of an assignee. There was some talk of contesting the writ, but no action has yet been taken in this direction, nor is it thought probable there will be. Stock is being taken and a statement prepared, but it will be some time before any definite figures can be given to the public, so that the estimates of liabilities appearing in evening prints can have their origin only in the fruitful brains of their "town trotters."

— Mr. E. H. Goff has resigned his position as Managing Director of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company of this city, but still retains a position as a member of the Board. Mr. Goff, as we announced last week, has been elected President of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway, a position involving many and weighty responsibilities, requiring Mr. Goff's undivided energy and attention; hence his resignation. Mr. G. H. Dumesnil, a gentleman well known in business circles, has been appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Goff. The President of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway; as well as the new manager of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, have our warmest wishes for their success.

— The general terms have been agreed on for a lease of the Canada Southern Railway and its dependencies (excepting the Chicago and Canada Southern) to the New York Central and Hudson, the terms being that the present Canada Southern first mortgage bonds shall be called in and new bonds issued in their place, to bear 3 per cent. for three years and 5 per cent. for the next succeeding seventeen years. The other bonds of the Canada Southern are to be scaled down, and new 3 to 5 per cent. bonds issued for them. The whole of the latter will amount to \$14,000,000. As Mr. Vanderbilt owns \$1,800,000 of Canada Southern bonds and \$10,000,000 of Canada Southern stock, this road practically becomes a Vanderbilt property, which will take its chances with New

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.**WINE**

—AND—

Commission Merchants44 ST. SACRAMENT ST.
MONTREAL.*Sole Agents in the Dominion for*

BISQUIT DUROUCHE & CO.,	Cognac
"PIPER HEIDSIECK," &	Brandy.
H. PIPER & CO.	
CARTE BLANCHE "Sec."	Champagnes.

JOHN HAURIE NEPHEW, Xerez, Sherries.
 WELSH BROS., Funchal, Madeiras.
 OSBORN & CO., Oporto, Ports.
 B. REIG, Port Vendres, Ports & Sherries.
 R. P. VAN WINKLE, "Schiedam, Gin."
 T. P. GRIFFIN & CO., London, Export Bottlers
 of "BASS'S" AND "ALLSOPP'S ALES, AND
 "GUINNESS'S" STOUT.

AND IMPORTERS OF

Fine Old London Dock JAMAICA RUMS and
 the leading brands of GINS and BRANDIES.

The Journal of Commerce

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 28, 1877.

THE RECENT STRIKES.

The last number of the *North American Review* contains an interesting letter addressed to the editor by Col. Thomas Scott, one of the railway magnates of the United States, on the subject of the recent strikes. It is too long for insertion, but our readers will be interested in knowing the views of a leading capitalist as to the cause and consequence of a strike of the most formidable character that has occurred for many years. It was on the 16th July that the firemen and freight brakemen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad struck work at Martinsberg, in West Virginia, and it soon became known that no freight trains were allowed to pass that point in either direction. The movement spread in every direction with great rapidity, and the consequence was an embargo on the entire freight traffic of more than 20,000 miles of railway, while the whole passenger traffic and the movement of the mails was at the mercy of a mob. Great commercial cities like Chicago and St. Louis were subjected to a violent disturbance of all their business relations, and worse than all, the great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh was

made for 24 hours a scene of riot, arson and bloodshed. In several other cities and States the laws were set at defiance, the properties of the various railway companies seized, injured and in some cases destroyed, the civil authorities overpowered or overawed, and even the military organizations of several States called out only to be proved inefficient. The rioters acted as such people have frequently acted elsewhere under the influence of a kind of insanity. Suffering from the depression of the times which necessitated a reduction of wages, they resorted to a destruction of the very property, the existence of which alone rendered the payment of any wages possible. Mr. Scott goes back to 1873 as the origin of the depression, or rather he refers to that period as the time when the weight of the burden which the civil war imposed upon the country began to be severely felt. In a few hours there was a total collapse of that credit on which the whole fabric of the apparent prosperity rested, and as a consequence the capital which had been freely lent to all enterprises offering, where there was even a show of prospective profit, was suddenly withdrawn. Since that time every important industry in the country has been compelled to practice the closest and most rigid economy in order to escape marketing its products at an absolute loss. All the industries of the country have, it is said, passed through the same experience; the cotton and woollen mills of New England, the furnaces and mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri have the same story to tell. In many establishments the business has been carried on chiefly in order to give employment to the operatives, and without affording any profit to the owners. The very railroads which were selected for mob violence and opprobrium had given orders in advance for rails not required at the time, in order to prevent the closing of the large rolling mills in Pennsylvania. It is further asserted that the reason for the railways reducing local freight charges to the lowest points ever known was to aid the depressed industries of the country, and to enable manufacturers to continue business and thus keep their men steadily employed. It is asserted with regard to the special class of railway employees, firemen and freight brakemen, that there are few railways in the United States that are not employing a much larger force than their business requires. The policy of the railway companies in reducing wages was to enable a larger number of employees than was actually required to earn a competence during the period of severe depres-

sion, to the close of which all business men were looking forward. Mr. Scott, we are glad to notice, emphatically denies that any considerable portion of the outrages on life and property were committed by railway employees. On the important lines of railway his estimate is that 90 per cent. of the men where strikes occurred were faithful to their duties, and either remained at work or stood ready to resume it whenever they were relieved from the intimidation to which they were subjected by the rioters and their leaders. It was a small minority of discontented men who, as General Hurlbert of Illinois expressed himself, "permitted themselves to be the nucleus around which the idle, vicious and criminal element could gather. Reinforced by these dark and disreputable allies, they destroyed property, stopped commerce, deranged the mails, burned great public buildings, broke up tracks, and thus paralyzed the natural circulation of the Commonwealth." The paper before us urges the necessity of this most important subject receiving the earnest attention of the members at the approaching Session of Congress. The able lawyers, it is hoped, will frame a law which will give to the owners of every highway carrying interstate commerce, whether by land or water, in which citizens of different States are interested, or carrying the United States mails or other Government property, the right to appear by petition properly verified before the tribunals of the United States, in order to show that the movement of such traffic has been interfered with by unlawful combinations, by threats or by violence, and which upon such showing will give these tribunals the right, when necessary, to call upon the United States in the form now authorized by law to enforce their process by arresting the rioters, and the suppression of all such unlawful combinations. It is said that the magnitude of the evil to be met and dealt with can hardly be overstated. We fully concur in the opinion that some effective remedy for an evil of such magnitude as these combinations to effect their object by violence, is absolutely necessary. We doubt the efficacy of the very cumbersome proceedings recommended, but we have been chiefly led to notice the subject, because at any moment we may have to deal with similar combinations. We have more than once pointed out what we believe is the true remedy, viz., the establishment of an efficient Dominion Police scattered over the whole country, but under an organization that would render them effective. We have a model in the Irish Constabulary, but, by

the co-operation of our cities, towns and counties, a more economical arrangement could be made.

RESUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Matters do not look at all serene in the United States as to resumption, the time for which is rapidly approaching. The main cause of difficulty is to be attributed to the system of government, which the vainglorious people of the great Republic persist in believing the best in the world. It is admitted pretty generally, and especially among the classes who have devoted most attention to the subject, that the existence of a large irredeemable currency is an evil of great magnitude, and one that ought to be redressed without delay. There is good reason to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury has sound views on the question, and if he were in the position of an English or Canadian Minister, he would be able to give them full effect. Unfortunately he is almost destitute of power, and it seems probable, that far from there being even a reasonable probability that his suggestions would be concurred in by the Houses of Congress, the fact that they emanate from the government will operate against them. The system of a government of checks seems to be looked on as the true Conservative remedy against the encroachments of democracy, and we are sometimes recommended to adopt republican institutions as a safeguard against the democracy which prevails among us. For our own part we prefer that the government should be strong, and we have a firm reliance that the public opinion of the country will be sufficiently powerful to prevent it from running riot. It is difficult at present to comprehend precisely what the Secretary of the Treasury would do if he had the power, but he is fettered by existing laws, and there seems no probability that legislation of a satisfactory kind will be obtained from the present Congress. For several years, legal tenders have been performing in the United States the functions of coin. They constitute the reserves of the National Banks, and if there were not a redundant issue, would occupy a most useful place in the currency, and would tend to economize the use of coin, which at present at all events would be most desirable. The bank notes in circulation in the United States are in round figures about 650 millions of dollars, 350 millions in government legal tenders and 300 millions in National Bank notes. The fact that the premium on gold purchased with these notes is now about 3

per cent. is sufficient proof that the currency is not much, if at all, more than the public necessities require, although, judging by our circulation in Canada, it seems large. The principal evil of the system is that the legal tenders are in excess, and the obvious remedy would be to reduce them to an amount sufficient for the public requirements, and to issue bonds for the surplus. The probability is that the National Banks would be able to absorb a large portion, if not the whole, of the issue of bonds, and to issue National Bank notes to nearly the same amount. There would be no danger of excessive issues, as the convertibility of the National Bank notes into coin or legal tenders, would effectually prevent them. The Secretary of the Treasury has it not in his power to sell bonds for legal tenders which would be the obvious mode of reducing the redundant issue of greenbacks, which must be effected before resumption can safely take place, and he is now pursuing a policy which is, to say the least, dangerous, viz., hoarding gold in anticipation of the period of resumption, now fifteen months distant. The legal mode by which the legal tenders can be reduced, is by withdrawing National Bank notes from circulation, the consequence of which is that the Treasury is required to call in greenbacks in proportionate amounts. It was alleged some time since, that several of the National Banks had formed a syndicate for the purpose of facilitating withdrawals of greenbacks by withdrawing National Bank notes, and then repeating the operation. This plan, if it really was ever organized, was bitterly denounced by the press, and seems to have been abandoned. But the Secretary of the Treasury is also required to accumulate as much gold as in his discretion may be sufficient to enable resumption to take place on the 1st January, 1879. The New York *Bulletin*, a most reliable authority, estimates the gold reserve at \$4,000,000 per month, and the withdrawals of legal tenders at \$1,000,000 a month, which in 16 months would amount to \$80,000,000, which he alleges are obtained from the reserves of the National Banks, and our New York contemporary seems to apprehend serious inconvenience to the National Banks from the depletion of their reserves. We confess that we do not quite seize the idea of our contemporary. The bank reserves cannot be obtained except in payment of deposits or circulation. On the assumption that the Treasury had large deposits with the National Banks, we could perfectly understand that a systematic monthly drain on those banks for their deposits might subject them or their

customers to inconvenience, just as all abnormal conditions of things invariably do. The National Banks are not, as it happens, indebted to the Government. How then can their reserves be attacked? The latest statement we have seen of the condition of the National Banks shows that they had a larger amount of deposits in June, 1877, than in June, 1876. The circulation was not materially different, and the effect of the withdrawal of legal tenders would rather be to sustain their circulation. The United States are not acquiring their gold by selling bonds, and we should infer that the surplus is a legitimate excess of National revenue over National expenditure. Still the hoarding of gold is undesirable, and it seems most unfortunate that there should be any obstacle in the way of the simple remedy of reducing the legal tenders by the process of funding. We should feel not the slightest uneasiness if we in Canada were in a similar position to the United States, for without any reference to the state of political parties, we feel assured that a Canadian Minister of Finance would grapple at once with the difficulty, and that he would be sustained certainly by a majority, and possibly even by his political opponents, in providing a remedy. We own, however, that we are unable to concur in the apprehensions of the New York *Bulletin*, that the banks will lose their gold, and a large portion of their legal tenders, in consequence of the Treasury demands. We are inclined to think that efforts will be made to frighten the Secretary of the Treasury, and to induce him to abandon his rather energetic preparations for resumption. From one passage in the *Bulletin* article we should infer that the Treasury was procuring its coin reserves by selling bonds, and if so, it is following the only possible course by which resumption can be effected. The misfortune is that it cannot sell the gold for legal tenders and thus reduce the circulation.

In a later article on the same subject, the *Bulletin* criticizes with some severity a scheme of Mr. Crittenden for funding the legal tenders, and withdrawing them entirely from circulation. We think some of the *Bulletin*'s objections to this scheme erroneous. We cannot admit that it is a sound argument to use, "that legal tenders are a part of the money with which the country transacts its exchanges, and that to withdraw them in the way he proposes, would deprive the country of one half of the tools by which it effects its business operations, and the banks of the money on which they make their loans and effect their payments." If greenbacks were funded,

there would, of course, be no limit to the issue of National Bank notes secured by the deposit of United States securities, as at present. Such notes would take the place of the greenbacks, and restore to the country the tools for transacting its exchanges. We concur with the *Bulletin* in objecting to the total withdrawal of the greenbacks, because it would render a much larger quantity of gold necessary. The estimate of the *Bulletin* is that the banks require for their reserves 160 millions of legal tenders, and if that be correct, it would be desirable to retain in circulation 200 millions, or if the government were to undertake to furnish the entire small note circulation, 50 millions more might safely be retained. The *Bulletin* seems to object to the funding of legal tenders at all, which in our opinion is indispensable to a satisfactory resumption of specie payments. That funding should take place certainly to the extent of 100 millions, and possibly 50 millions more might be added with advantage.

We shall watch with interest the proceedings in the next Congress on the questions affecting resumption. There will be all kinds of schemes proposed, viz., the postponement of resumption, the remonetization of silver, a measure which can only be characterized as a fraud on the public creditors, and the Treasury recommendations, which we have no doubt will be sound.

INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL LIFE.

One cannot but help being struck at times, in visiting other countries, to see the various and often novel courses pursued in making the search after wealth as secure as possible. This is nowhere more noticeable than in the cities of the United States of America. Whether this condition is the outflow of keen competition, or an innate commercial capacity in the people, it is hard to define; but certain it is that if there be a right way to do a thing, it seems as if the Yankee had discovered it. A few incidents—actual facts in the writer's experience during a residence in New York—may be of interest to men of business in Canada, and possibly tend to guide them to a more safe course in the prosecution of their business life.

In speaking with a prominent New York importer a short while since; and for illustration we will style him a tea merchant, he said in general conversation, "I don't like your Canadian business. You all want your goods on four or six months' credit." His principle was this, that when he bought tea, so soon as he saw an advance

in it he sold it at once, and so secured his profit. But to take a note, he argued, was merely to enter on another risk quite foreign to his business. The only true profit was money in hand; to deal in paper was a banker's or bill discounters' vocation, and was not his trade. Therefore if he could not get the cash for his goods, he didn't want the Canadian trade, unless he could at once sell the note without recourse. He then turned up his bill-book, and he had not one bill receivable. He had taken plenty, but invariably disposed of them so soon as he had passed a contract for the sale of his goods. This man's ideas were indisputably correct. He was only prepared as a tea importer to take a risk on the fall or rise of the tea market, and having done that, his whole undivided energies were strained in watching this market and taking hold of the first advance. But to burden himself with bills receivable, he said, was not his business, it was a money broker's or speculator's simply, and were he to add this to his tea business, one or the other, he guessed, must be neglected. Of course in American cities the purchase of commercial paper without recourse is a business largely carried on, and every commercial man has a rate fixed to his name; some, 6, 7, 8, 10 per cent., and it is no detraction to the reputation of any house to find its paper on the street, for the best names can be seen there almost daily. In a community where money is not worth more than 2½ per cent., the purchase of commercial paper at 8 and 10 per cent. is a fair, legitimate, and often a good paying business. So it will be soon that the views of this tea merchant were commercially sound, and he was a better tea merchant than he who carried a book full of bills receivable, the looking after which would undoubtedly abstract the larger portion of his time and best energy.

A short while since a house in New York failed for \$400,000. Immediately it was made public, the outside world immediately said, "So-and-so are heavily stuck." One firm referred to, the writer spoke to one of the principals, and said he hoped they were not heavy losers. "Guess not," was the shrewd answer. "Catch this weasel asleep." This house had sold the insolvent firm goods to \$24,000 in amount, but the paper had all been disposed of before the goods had been delivered. It therefore can be imagined that in this state of things the banks do not do a large discount business with their customers, it is a speculator's calling. Their trade is more in call loans, exchange and produce bills secured on bills of lading, advances on bonds and stocks, &c., &c.

Many other incidents of shrewd Yankee business life might be given, but this will suffice for the present.

MERCATOR.

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

We publish the summary of the bank returns for August and a similar one for the corresponding month of 1876. They seem not to call for any special comment. The most notable difference is in the great reduction in loans on the collateral security of stocks and bonds. The capital is about three millions less than last year, and the circulation nearly a million less. The public deposits have increased and the government slightly diminished. There is a considerable diminution in the indebtedness to foreign banks, which is an indication that less money is employed abroad. The statements next month will probably be more interesting.

	1877.	1876.
Capital authorized....	\$66,966,666	\$67,966,666
Capital paid up.....	58,533,515	61,802,818
LIABILITIES.		
Circulation.....	16,398,879	17,319,700
Government deposits.....	7,232,715	8,518,158
Public Deposits.....	59,253,262	53,886,169
Due Banks in Canada.....	1,816,367	1,835,855
Due Banks not in Canada.....	2,077,631	3,151,124
Other liabilities.....	106,062	85,086
	\$86,914,910	\$84,826,032
ASSETS.		
Specie.....	5,719,713	6,092,111
Domestic notes.....	7,120,913	8,207,929
Notes and cheques on other Banks.....	3,657,206	4,172,674
Due from Banks in Canada.....	2,970,432	3,216,047
Due from Banks not in Canada.....	4,896,317	8,159,003
Available assets....	\$24,364,581	\$29,847,764
Government Stocks.....	3,105,330	1,162,262
Loans to Government.....	216,136	145,074
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	6,515,005	11,085,744
Loans to Corporations.....	3,439,393	3,868,777
Discounts.....	111,300,344	110,712,270
Real Estate and Bank Premises.....	4,152,061	3,879,177
Sundries.....	1,667,738	1,644,306
Overdue Notes.....	5,718,650	5,881,777
	\$160,479,238	\$168,227,161

IMPERIAL CONFEDERATION.

The leaders of both the political parties have again taken the field, and are holding meetings with renewed vigor. Mr. Blake, whose health has led him to abstain from attending these meetings, has been making a speech in South Bruce, which will naturally excite interest. We are indebted to the *Mail* for the report that we have seen, but it must be a meagre one. Mr. Blake is known to entertain views which have not been up to the present time ex-

pressed by any of his colleagues, nor indeed by himself since he assumed the responsibility of a Minister of the Crown. We refer especially to the representation of minorities and to some undefined scheme of Imperial Confederation. Sir Julius Vogel has in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* which has been copied by the *Canadian Monthly*, propounded his views on this question. Mr. Blake, if the *Mail* report be correct, has certainly not committed himself very far. We copy this passage of his speech :

He desired to say a word in reference to our relations with the Mother Country. He believed, in common with many others, that our relations were anomalous, and that our present form of Government was not likely to be perpetual. He thought we must exchange dependence for association, exchange our position of colonists for the responsibilities of partnership with the mother land. Mr. Forster, M.P., in a speech at Edinburgh in 1875 had recognized that the change must come. He (Mr. Blake) invited the people of Canada to look the situation in the face, and prepare their minds for the change ; for, he said, our present position is not perpetual.

Mr. Blake does not explain what there is that is "anomalous" in our relations, nor does he state the grievances under which we labor. The meaning of "association" is simply the assumption of a large share of Imperial expenditure from which we are at present free. We can understand quite well that English statesmen may desire to bring about some change, the object of which would be to require the principal colonies to share the cost of the army, the navy, the diplomatic service and possibly, other Imperial charges. We do not believe that we would obtain any compensating benefits, and we are not aware that we have any grievance to complain of in our present relations with the mother country. To us it seems sheer madness to propose any change in this direction, although if any were proposed by England it might be entitled to respectful consideration.

COMPROMISING.

A serious difficulty in the way of a return to a healthy state of business throughout the country is the frequent compromises which retail dealers are able to effect with their creditors, either under the act or by private arrangement. The result of these settlements is that the honest man who is willing to pay in full is placed at a disadvantage alongside the dishonest man who compromises. A settlement is so easily obtained now-a-days that unless a man is possessed of the strictest possible integrity he is strongly tempted, though quite solvent, to ask for a compromise to place himself on a par with his neighbour. An instance of this in a well-known town has come to our notice. A dealer, whom we shall call John Smith, effected a com-

promise at 50 cents on the dollar. His neighbour, John Jones, who is in the same line of business, finds that Smith, by means of the settlement he has obtained, is underselling him by 25 per cent. He therefore, though quite able to pay his debts in full, calls a meeting of his creditors, who, when they come together, ask him what he is prepared to offer. He asks how much Smith paid, and when told, says he will pay the same, as he thinks he can do as well!

The temptation to do this sort of thing is very strong, and though very wrong, we fear it is too often resorted to by those who are not strictly honest. Wholesale men are too ready to connive at it, and though they may in some instances make more out of an estate than if it passes into the assignee's hands, we doubt if they are not losers in the long run. A correspondent of a contemporary suggests that the wholesale merchants should buy up the stocks of bankrupt retailers, rather than let them fall into the hands of those who sell them at less than current prices, greatly to the detriment of honest traders who are striving to get a living by doing a legitimate business. We fear this suggestion is impracticable, but wholesalers might do much to remedy matters by refusing to grant a compromise except in extreme cases, and by making examples of those who misrepresent their standing, as we are glad to know one house in Montreal has done in the case of one Alexander Robertson of Belleville, who, after receiving every consideration from his creditors, deceived them, and represented himself as being in a much better financial position than he really was. He has been in jail since April, and when brought before the judge will probably receive the just reward of his dishonesty.

Speaking of bankrupt sales as a result of this pernicious system of compromising, a correspondent says :—

"A country merchant cannot, at the present time, go to Montreal and buy cottons, prints, and flannels, and sell them at a profit, as dealers in bankrupt stocks are actually selling the same kind of goods at less than wholesale price. Many of the farmers and mechanics who run accounts at credit stores, will take the money they should pay the parties that give them credit and buy goods at these stores they do not actually need, just because they can buy them cheap; and the merchant in turn has to pay high rates of interest for getting extension on his bills."

If retail men in good standing would take firm ground in this matter, it would be of advantage to themselves. We know of one instance where a prominent retailer refused to deal any longer with two wholesale houses, whose proprietors had voted for giving a compromise to a man whose character was not above suspicion.

It may be consoling to our business men who suffer through this system of compromising to know that in older countries, such as England, the same trouble is experienced, and, judging from the draft of a new insolvent act, with very little prospect of a legal remedy being obtained. The remedy lies with the creditors. If they were not so ready to grant a settlement, it would not be so often asked for.

RATES.

It appears to be an admitted fact that fire insurance rates are now far too low to be at all profitable to the companies, or safe for the policy holders. In fact we consider the position one that admits of no doubt, and we would urge upon the companies the only safe course they can pursue, viz., raise the rates to a point where there can be some prospect of profit to themselves and security to their patrons.

In a recent issue we advised the companies, more particularly those engaged in agricultural insurance, to meet and discuss the situation, especially as to rates, and we are happy to find that our advice, though not yet fully carried out, has been to some extent acted upon, for individual companies have approved of our suggestion, and have resolved to pursue a more careful and conservative course. We are satisfied that a short experience of the policy we suggest will operate largely to the benefit of the companies themselves, and will improve the security they offer. To companies doing a general fire insurance business we tender the same advice. Consult with one another, stop this childish competition, for the immediate result of it is demoralization, and the end ruin.

We cannot, in fact we do not, expect the weak companies to stand out for rates, because the most of them are managed by parties of limited experience, and such men regard the mere accumulation of business and a large volume of business as "the one thing needful," the one thing indispensable to an insurance company. Hence it is we have the unreasoning, blind, stupid, we had almost said criminal, competition, and consequent reduction in rates and the increase of unsound risks. Such companies have always existed, if their mere living a sort of lingering death can be called existence, and they cause trouble to themselves and all others. But the really sound companies, such as the many British companies whose standing is beyond doubt, whose names are as familiar as household words, and loved as well; to these add our own well established companies and the old American standards who have fought the fire-battle at burnings all over the country, whose policies, signed, sealed and delivered, are a guarantee not only for the indemnity they represent but are also "good" for fair, upright treatment when the evil day overtakes the insured—why such companies should come down to this pitiable position of begging business, haggle over it, and be thankful to get it at any, the very lowest rate, we cannot and never could understand. When banks, and other money-lending institutions, importers, wholesale dealers, manufacturers, in a word, those who have money invested in specu-

lation, or enterprises of more or less hazard, and desire to secure it against the ravages of fire, when they want their "money's worth" safe beyond any "if" or "but," they patronise these solid well-tried insurance companies who have earned for themselves an enduring reputation for sterling honor and unquestionable ability to meet their engagements. Those companies have the right to say what is and what is not a fit rate for the risk they accept, and if they were only wise in their day and generation they would accept none but paying rates, for the commercial classes must have security and are willing to pay for it.

We firmly believe that if a stand was taken upon their rights by these companies, British, Canadian and American, entirely reliable every one of them, by asking fair rates and taking none else, not only would their business not diminish but it would increase, and the day of the small tottering concerns, the mercantile adventurers, would soon have an end, the business atmosphere would be purged and purified by their absence, and all interests would be benefited by the change.

As insurance is now conducted, it is simply a matter of certainty that the companies are wasting their means, the hard earned money of the shareholders, and the community in too many instances are accepting that which is neither bread nor fish, insurance that is not what it claims to be, indemnity against fire. As said in a former article, we are writing in the interest of the community as well as in the interest of the companies. We desire for the one that security which the other professes to give, and we well know, all should know, that inadequate rates, the rates now current, can never purchase indemnity, and that it is only a question of capital against time how long the companies can indulge in the luxury of treating the public as they have been doing for many years.

Rates must be adjusted to their hazard, or some of our staunchest companies will return to whence they came, across the ocean, or across the lakes, and many of our home companies, even the best of them, will stagger to the fall and finally bite the dust.

The insurance fraternity should discuss the situation, and now is the time.

COUNTRY NOTES.

LANCASTER.—Times are a little brisker than usual on account of grain beginning to come in. Business matters are looking much better here.

FARMERSVILLE.—Prospects of trade improved since last year. Crops have turned out well, and farmers will be able to pay up this fall.

DUNVEGAN.—Crops of all descriptions have turned out first-rate, and the general expectations are that business will be much improved in consequence.

RICHMOND, QUE.—Trade apparently reviving slowly. Money still rather scarce on account of farmers holding their butter for higher prices. Crops very good in this section, and all well harvested.

MANSONVILLE.—Trade continues dull. Farmers manifest a will to keep out of debt, buying only the necessaries, and turning everything to

liquidate old accounts. Crops are unusually fine. Butter very good, and moving freely at present rates, but it is all required to remove old scores, consequently we are not looking for any great improvements in trade this Fall.

MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND BOSTON RAILWAY.

Every new avenue of communication opened up gives increased trade facilities and an impetus to business. The latest addition to the means of traffic to and from Montreal is the railway whose name heads this article. This road will furnish a new means of access to Portland, Boston and New York independent of the Grand Trunk.

The official inspection of the line, which is now completed to West Farnham, 33 miles from Montreal, was made last Saturday. A party, consisting of E. H. Goff, President of the road; T. E. Foster, Superintendent; H. A. Wood, Chief Engineer; A. L. Light, Government Inspector, and a number of invited guests, left Montreal at 9 a.m., and taking a special train at St. Lambert, proceeded to West Farnham, stopping on the way to inspect the various bridges, especially that over the Richelieu, which is being strengthened by the addition of further trusses and supports than were contemplated in the original plan. On the return trip, some fast running was made, and the smoothness of the road was favorably commented on by all on board. The government engineer expressed his satisfaction at the condition of the road in no unmisgivable terms.

At West Farnham a junction is made with the South Eastern road to the White Mountains and Boston, and when the line is completed to Frelighsburg, 21 miles further, a connection will be formed with the Portland and Ogdensburg road, affording communication with east and west. Having partaken of lunch on board the train, the party reached St. Lambert about 3 o'clock, and returned to the city by ferry.

It is contemplated to run regular trains to West Farnham on and after 1st October, and a few weeks later the line, which is nearly all graded, will be opened to the province line.

—The Special Insurance Commission of the Connecticut Legislature resumed their investigations on the 4th inst. They propose to secure at once a copy of the contract made between Henry J. Furber and the Charter Oak Company under which the former received compensation for the cancellation of his claims against the Company. The Wiggin contract looks more and more formidable. Wiggin refuses to yield, and threatens to sue for the amount due him. He is willing now to compromise for \$50,000.

—Advices from the Magdalen Islands to the 3d inst. state:—The cod and mackerel fisheries are not good. Cod bait is scarce. Mackerel is abundant, but will not bite. Twenty-five American vessels which were fishing around the Islands last week were doing well. On August 30 a sudden and terrific squall of wind and rain passed over the Islands, injuring several fishing vessels.

—The telephone is coming into use in a practical form. Dr. Foster, Government In-

spector of Mines in England, has placed one down the ventilating shaft of a mine in Cornwall. The instrument having been attached to a covered copper wire, persons speaking at the bottom of the mine were distinctly audible on the surface. The telephone will supersede the inefficient cord signals hitherto used as a means of communication between the interior of deep mines and the surface.

—Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and from New York to Chicago, and thence to the Pacific coast, has been noticed an increased activity in business circles. Money is in better demand, merchandise is moving more freely, and a degree of restored confidence permeates the mercantile community, such as has not been experienced since the days of the late depression in trade began. These circumstances, occurring in advance of the general movement of the crops, is a cheering sign for the future.

FRICTION.—A well-known insurance adjuster recently went to see a man whose house had been destroyed by fire. Said the adjuster: "How did the thing happen?" House owner: "Don't know—it's a mystery." Adjuster: "Well, I know." House owner: "Let's have it, that's just what I'd like to find out." Adjuster: "Its friction." House owner: "Friction—friction? what's that?" Adjuster: "Why, friction is the result of rubbing a \$1000 policy on a \$600 house."

—That "a free canal is essential to the prosperity of the State," and that "the water route is superior to the railway," are the leading positions taken in a valuable pamphlet by Mr. Alonzo Richmond, president of the Buffalo Board of Trade. Mr. Richmond holds that "if the Erie canal were free from tolls and in good order," freight, as is clearly shown by the statements he presents, "can be moved at a good profit to boatmen, in lots of 240 tons or more, at the rate of 4½ cents for wheat and 4 cents a bushel for corn from Buffalo to New York, and 18 cents a barrel for flour, provided the boatmen can have a return cargo of about 100 tons, at from 50 to 60 cents a ton, free in and out."

CLAWSON WHEAT.—The doubt as to the milling qualities of this grain, says the Galt Reporter, has caused our millers to make extra exertions to have it tested, and one of them, who had ground a quantity of it, placed some of it in the hands of our bakers, to have it tested along with Spring and Treadwell. The result was that, while it was considered slightly deficient in quality for bread—in color and strength—it was so little behind that the result could scarcely be looked upon as unsatisfactory; especially when it is considered that the flour used was made from new "Clawson," and that it appears to be a grain that requires a little time after early threshing for maturing for milling. Having many excellent qualities in the way of growth and yield, our millers do not like to condemn it, or advise farmers to discontinue its cultivation. Again, there has scarcely been a wheat brought into this section that has not improved in quality in our land, and there is every reason to think that if there is now anything deficient in the "Clawson," the cultivation of a year or so will remove it.

— There was considerable discussion at a recent meeting of the members of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange over the order of the Wheat Committee forbidding the inspector to grade as standard grades artificially dried wheat. The general fear was expressed that if the opinion was formed abroad that wheat was artificially dried there it would injure Baltimore as a wheat market. They stated that only some ten thousand bushels had been dried by a patent machine, which is constructed on the fan principle, the wheat being dried by the air passing through it, and that no kiln was used. The dealers in wheat, says the *Gazette*, "fearing that the grading of this wheat might injure this market, called the attention of the committee to the fact, and it was at once stopped. The amount that had been shipped was but a trifle in comparison with the bulk of the grain that had passed through the elevators. Any way, now such wheat would not be graded by the inspectors, and there is an end to the matter."

— *The Railway Age* says:—It is probable that civilization will eventually reach such a stage in this country that the idea of suspending telegraph wires on lofty and unsightly poles, not only through the wilderness and prairie, but in the handsome streets of great cities, will be considered as primitive and absurd as is now the idea of an ox-cart for rapid transit. To say nothing of the disfigurement caused by the present custom, there is to be considered the constant danger to the wires from wind, lightning, malice and accident, and the loss attending frequent interruption of communication. They have adopted the better way in Germany of laying telegraph wires under ground, arguing that, although it costs much more at first than the pole system, it will be economy in the long run in doing away with constant repairs and interruption, and—what is of great importance in any country in time of war—making it difficult for an enemy to cut the wires, not knowing where to find them. A subterranean line has already been opened between Berlin and Mayence, and it is intended to connect Frankfort and Strasburg in the same way. There has been some movement toward this method on this side the water. It will become practical eventually.

— A Montreal gentleman, who has recently been in Manitoba, arranging for a supply of North West wheat for mills in which he is interested, thus writes:—

I cannot refrain from giving you a few lines about the great wheat farms of this country. I will give you a slight idea of one of the largest of them. The Dalrymple farm is situated 20 miles west of Fargo on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, and contains 11,000 acres. 1,200 acres were broken up in 1875, and sown with wheat last year. This year there are 4,000 acres in wheat, and 3,000 acres additional were broken this year for seeding next spring. Mr. Dalrymple also owns the Grandin farm, 35 miles north of Fargo. It contains 40,000 acres. On this farm there are 3,500 acres in wheat this year, and 3,000 acres additional broken up for next year. To harvest this crop of 7,500 acres of wheat now in progress, Mr. Dalrymple has 42 self-binding reapers, 225 horses and mules, and 150 men. One reaper, with two men and a boy, cuts on an average fifteen acres per day, or fifteen sheaves per minute. There are now nine threshing machines, each with a capacity of threshing 1,000 bushels per

day, at work on the farms. In addition to this, Mr. Dalrymple has another farm, called the Cottage Grove farm, of 2,000 acres, 1,500 of which is in wheat this year. So Mr. Dalrymple has 9,000 acres of wheat this year, and will have land ready for 15,000 acres next year. He intends breaking on an average 5,000 acres each year until he has his whole 51,000 acres under cultivation. So far as threshed, the yield has been 23 bushels of wheat per acre, and of splendid quality. It is put into cars and shipped to Duluth immediately—one full train every day; and the Montreal bakers will shortly have an opportunity of testing the favorite wheat from the Red River valley. Mr. Dalrymple tells me that although this is only the second year of his enterprise his net profit, at the present price of wheat, will be over \$10 per acre each year. There are many other large farms, the handsomest and best cultivated farm being that of John Dunlop, Esq., of Woodstock, O. It contains 11,000 acres, 1,700 of which are in wheat. He has the best root crop and the finest cattle, sheep and swine in the territory. I have been driving through these immense farms from morning till night for three days. Wherever I go as far as the eye can reach all is wheat.

ASSIGNMENTS IN ONTARIO DURING PAST TWO WEEKS.

J. Goodfellow, Toronto.
Nicholson Bros., Toronto.
W. Thomson & Co., Toronto.
John Edwards, Toronto.
Alex. Morrison, Lucknow.
William Gowan, Barrie.
Patrick Hickey, Barrie.
Patrick Slattery, Pembroke.
John Moins, Hamilton.
Andrew Rathven, Hamilton.
Patrick J. Pgleson, Ottawa.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED VS.

Adam Roos, Berlin.
Sarah M. Fletcher, Brockville.
J. F. M. McFarlane & Co., Woodstock.
G. Henderson, Brantford.
J. Stevenson, Belleville.
W. H. Gand, Guelph.
J. R. Oliver, Windsor.
J. M. Davis, Aylmer.
S. Brown, Windsor.
Alex. Taylor, Ottawa.
Rolling & Armstrong, Walkerton.
Howell & McIntosh, London.
John Hyslop, Chatham.
G. C. Bigford, Toronto.
Robert Hunter, Toronto.
A. J. Comfort, St. Thomas.
John Lewis, Windsor.
Robert D. Boomer, Barrie.
Leitch & Brown, St. Catharines.
Isabella Douglas, St. Catharines.
William S. Robertson, Stratford.
G. C. Goff, London.

ASSIGNMENTS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DURING PAST TWO WEEKS.

Hilaire Beliveau, Montreal.
WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED VS.
Camille Lussier, St. Hyacinthe.
Thomas Beaudoin, Levis.
Gilbert Sauvé, Montreal.
William McLaughlin, Montreal.
Gustave R. Fabre, Montreal.
Thomas O'Leary, Montreal.
Stanislas Cays, Beauharnois.
Alfred Bachant, Roxton Pond.

ASSIGNMENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK DURING PAST WEEKS.

Fowler & Graham, Grand Falls.
Richard Welch, St. John.

ASSIGNMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING PAST TWO WEEKS.

Thos. F. Woodman, Halifax.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED VS.

John D. McKenzie, Pictou.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECISION.

STOPPAGE OF GOODS IN TRANSIT.

The case of *Wiley et al. vs. Smith*, in which the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals in Ontario has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, establishes a principle of great importance to the mercantile commerce. Plaintiffs sold to B. Bendelari & Co. 250 barrels of currants, which were entered in bond by the vendees. One hundred and fifty barrels had been sold when the vendees became insolvent, and plaintiffs instituted proceedings against the assignee to recover the remaining 100 barrels, on the ground that being still in bond the *transitus* had not terminated.

Moss, J. A., in pronouncing judgment in appeal, said:—"I am so entirely in accord with the judgment pronounced by my brother Burton, that I should have contented myself with a simple expression of acquiescence had not the great importance to the mercantile community of the question involved in this appeal induced me to endeavor to explain the reasons and considerations by which I have been brought to my conclusion. The system of storing goods in bonded warehouses belonging to themselves is almost universally adopted by importers, and any decision affecting rights in such goods must be of vital consequence. Large numbers of persons are concerned to know what are the respective rights of the unpaid vendor of such goods, and of the general creditors of the vendee upon his becoming insolvent. I agree with the expression that fell from Mr. Justice Galt upon the original hearing of the case, that to hold otherwise than that, in a case like the present, the *transitus* is at an end, would be to lay down a rule that so long as the duties were unpaid the *transitus* continues. The express ground of the plaintiff's case is that, until the duties are paid, the goods cannot be deemed to have reached the possession, either actual or constructive, of the purchaser, but remain in the custody of the officers of the law as intermediate parties between the vendor and the vendee, so as to prevent the termination of the *transitus*. The duties need not be paid for two years after the goods are first stored; they may be sold by the original vendee, and their *situs* changed to another bonded warehouse belonging to this sub-purchaser, without the duties being paid or the custody of the law being relinquished. It is not difficult, therefore, to perceive that the principle contended for is attended with grave consequences; that principle ought to be subjected to careful examination."

After copious quotations from numerous authorities, the learned Judge concludes:—"I venture to think that the decision we are pronouncing not only has the support of sound legal principles, but will be conducive to general convenience and the security of mercantile transactions. No doubt it is a persuasive equity which restores to the unpaid vendor his goods, instead of distributing them among the general creditors; but a vendor has ample means of protecting himself if he chooses to employ them, instead of asking a court to lay down a rule which would enable him to seize goods months after they had apparently been the absolute property of the vendee, subject only to the payment of duties and which, if ruthlessly pressed to its logical results, might authorize him to follow them from bonded warehouse to bonded warehouse all over the Dominion."

Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

FIRE RECORD.

Downsview, Ont., Sept. 20.—The farm buildings belonging to John Robinson, containing farm implements and grain, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$2,000; no insurance.

Barrie, Ont., Sept. 22.—A fire broke out in the rear of Marrin Bros.' store and dwelling, and entering into the store, which contained coal oil, butter, bacon, etc., which burned very fiercely and rapidly, in a short time destroyed the building, and also spreading to five tenement houses

Commercial.

MONTREAL GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27th, 1877.

Business in all lines has been moderately active during the past week, while in some lines, such as Dry Goods, a good trade has been done. There is a tendency on the part of some of the farmers, to hold back their Grain in hope of an advance above present rates (in which they may be disappointed,) but there is enough moving to cause great activity among forwarders and keep vessels fully employed. Stocks in store in Toronto have more than doubled during the past week, but yet are not half so heavy as at this time last year. Sixteen barges all laden with wheat left Kingston in one day for this port. They contained in all about 215,000 bushels, a most unusual shipment of wheat for one day. On Tuesday, some sixty grain vessels were lying in Kingston Harbour. On Saturday, 40 car loads of wheat shipped by the Grand Trunk were taken out by the Montreal Warehousing Co., on Monday, 64 cars and on Tuesday 68. The best indication of the unprecedented wheat crop in the West is found in the receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee. During the entire month of September, 1876, the receipts of wheat at Chicago were 1,325,044 bushels. This year, during the first two weeks of September, Chicago has received 1,302,809 bushels. In September, 1876, Milwaukee received 1,160,992 bushels against 2,017,512 bushels during the first two weeks of the present month. There were vessels loading and chartered at Milwaukee last Wednesday to carry at least half a million bushels of wheat. The shipping at Quebec and Montreal is one third more than at this time last year, whether as regards tonnage or number of vessels. On every hand there is the prospect of great activity among shippers, and as a result of the bountiful harvest, business of all kinds promises to be brisk. The money market is becoming animated on account of the funds required for moving the crops.

ASSES.—Receipts continued light till the past two days, when they were very heavy. Sales amount to about 200 brls. First Pots at \$4.07; to 4.10 for light tares, up to \$4.15 for choice. A few Seconds sold at \$3.30; Thirds, \$2.65. Pearls are more enquired for, and sales have been made at \$4.45 to 4.50 for first sort; Seconds neglected. The stock of Pearls is heavy. The receipts since 1st January have been 10,409 brls. Pots and 1,253 brls. Pearls; the deliveries, 10,274 brls. Pots and 1,062 brls. Pearls; and the stock in store at six o'clock Thursday evening was 2,750 brls. Pots and 963 brls. Pearls.

ROOTS AND SHOES.—Business is still fairly active, and shows little alteration from the previous week. Very few buyers are in the market at present, but sorting up orders are beginning to come in by mail, which, with back orders yet to complete, are keeping manufacturers well employed. No change can be noted in prices.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Since our last report the general aspects of trade in this line remain unchanged, and there is nothing calling for special reference. **Oils.**—Lined Oil remains pretty firm with a slightly fluctuating tendency. Cable report to-day reports Olive firm and tending upwards, with very light stocks in England. Some large sales of S. R. Seal Oil was made during the past week, purchase being made on speculation, but as supplies are still coming forward, the price has not been affected. Other Oils are quiet and demand easy. Naval Stores are in fair demand with firm price for Turpentine, but other articles easy. **Paints** are selling pretty freely with prices in favor of buyers.

Dry Goods.—Our City retail trade has been quite brisk for the past week, and we are happy to learn that a more cheerful feeling than has been experienced for some time now pervades this important branch of business. A fairish number of buyers have been in our market during the past few days, and a large quantity of stuff has been sold. Travellers are beginning to prepare for the "sorting up" trip, usual about this time; but from all that we can learn,

belonging to Andrew Graham, sr., four of which were totally destroyed, valued at about \$800, and are not insured, of which one of the occupants were insured. The total loss will reach \$40,000. Marrin Bros. are insured in the Western for \$5,000 on stock; in the Stadacona for \$5,000.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—A fire broke out in the bush at Nepean Point, near the magazine containing Government stores of ammunition, but was speedily quenched.

Mitchell, Ont., Sept. 20.—A fire was discovered in the building lately vacated by Edward Stiles, carriage-maker, who had still a large number of sleighs and seasoned lumber in the building, which were all destroyed. Loss \$2,000; no insurance.

Quebec, Sept. 22.—Two hangards belonging to Mr. Durveau of St. Valier st. were burned; insured in the Stadacona for \$500.

Carden Island, Sept. 20.—A fire broke out in one of Calvin & Breck's warehouses, containing a large stock of canvas, sails, and other vessel equipments. After a hard struggle, the fire was got under control and confined to the one warehouse, which was completely destroyed, together with the greater portion of its contents, valued at about \$10,000; no insurance.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 18.—A fire occurred in a new house not quite completed and owned by G. Hamilton. Loss very small.

York Point, N.B., Sept. 19.—A slight fire occurred in a house on the corner of Mill and Pond streets. Very little damage.

Long Creek, N.B., Sept. 19.—The post-office was burned down. Loss considerable. The Postmaster was in St. John at the time.

Wellandport, Sept. 19.—A large straw stack on Geo. Sutherland's farm caught fire, and was burned.

Ottawa, September 21.—A fire broke out in the rear of Baskerville Bros.' store, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Janetville Ont., Sept. 20.—A house owned by J. Lechire was destroyed by fire. Loss \$400; no insurance.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 18.—The Bible Christian Church was partially destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000; no insurance.

Thomasburg, Sept. 19.—The blacksmith shop belonging to Thomas Graham took fire this morning, and was burned down with contents. Loss \$1,000; no insurance.

Napierville, Que., Sept. 18.—The farm-house owned by a man named Duguay, outside the city limits, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$500; no insurance.

Boularderie, C.B., Sept. 18.—The schooner *May Queen*, together with her cargo, was burned to the water's edge. She was insured in Halifax.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—A fire broke out in the boiler house of A. Pleck's foundry, and damaged to the extent of \$150.

Papineauville, Sept. 25.—The stables, barns, and all the crops belonging to Seraphin Charron were struck by lightning and speedily consumed.

Montreal, Sept. 24.—A fire originated in the roof of the large building formerly known as St. George's Church, now used for manufacturing purposes. The building is occupied by three firms, namely, C. D. Edwards, safe manufacturer, who occupies the basement and half the ground floor; Miller Bros. & Mitchell, pattern makers, &c., the other portion of the ground floor and the first floor, and Jas. Wright & Co., manufacturers of church and fancy furniture and parquet flooring, the top floor and loft under the roof; the latter was stored full of dried lumber ready for manufacture, which is of very little use now, being damaged both by fire and water. The boiler and engine which supply the motive power to the three firms were being cleaned and repaired, and as there was no steam as usual to heat the glue used in the business of Jas. Wright & Co., the foreman had a stove fitted up and the pipes extended to a chimney having both flue and stove pipe hole; at the time the

church was converted into a factory, the chimney, into which the pipe was put, was built up as far as the roof and then covered over by it, as it was at that time thought it would be of no use in any future time. Neither any of the firm or employees knew of this fact, and consequently the roof slowly ignited until it increased so as to attract the public eye. Chas. D. Edwards' loss will not exceed \$1000, and is insured for \$8000 in the British American on stock, and for \$6000 in the Citizens and British American on engine, boiler and tools. Miller Bros. & Mitchell lose \$1,000 by water on machinery, original plans, &c., and are insured for \$5,000 in the Commercial Union and an English Company. Jas. Wright & Co., whose loss will not exceed \$800, are insured for \$2,000 in the Lancashire Insurance Company on lumber and unfinished work. They also lose some machinery, plans, etc., which are not insured, which amount to about \$500. W. L. Jobbitt, occupying part of the second flat as a cabinet-maker, loses about \$250, no insurance. The building belongs to the estate of the late Oliver Edwards, and is insured for \$12,000 in the Royal.

Campbellford, Sept. 19.—Two dwelling houses, two barns, out-buildings, a reaper, and mower, a large quantity of grain and straw, and the whole contents were destroyed by fire. One of the barns, which contained a threshing machine, was owned by Joseph Ellison, who is partly insured.

Montreal, Sept. 24.—A shed on the east end of Ontario street was consumed by fire.

Cornwall, Sept. 25.—The barns and out-building, containing a barrel of petroleum, a quantity of hay, dried lumber, salt, etc., belonging to C. P. Adams, were consumed by fire. Loss about \$2,000; no insurance.

Nelles' Corners, Sept. 22.—The dwelling and contents belonging to Joseph Rutherford, with the exception of the furniture belonging to Wm. Hawson, who occupied the rear portion of the house, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,500; insurance \$900.

Beauport, Sept. 24.—A large barn near to and owned by the Lunatic Asylum, containing five thousand bundles of hay, was entirely consumed. Insured for \$200.

Montreal, Sept. 24.—A fire took place in the upper portion of the residence of Mr. J. Smith, Papineau road. Three well furnished rooms were considerably damaged. The family went out, leaving a lighted coal oil lamp on one of the tables, which exploded. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Cranbrook, Ont., Sept. 23.—A cheese factory and a large quantity of cheese were destroyed by fire.

St. George, Ont., Sept. 25.—A fire broke out in a wood pile belonging to the foundry of B. Bell & Sons, and was not extinguished before about 150 cords of wood and a quantity of lumber were consumed.

Musquash, N.B., Sept. 25.—The "Twelve Mile House" and outbuildings were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1000; no insurance.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—The barns and shed with their contents belonging to J. Gamble near Troy, Beverly, were burned to the ground. Loss \$4000; buildings alone are insured.

St. Andrews, Que., Sept. 25.—Lightning struck and set fire to a barn belonging to John Watson, a farmer on the Laclute Road, three miles from here, and spreading to his stable and destroying everything in its reach, namely, a mowing machine, a horse rake, three sheep and all his crops. Partially insured.

Maskinongé, Sept. 26.—A dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Montray, and belonging to the Montreal Lumber Company, was destroyed by fire; part of the furniture was saved. Loss \$1000.

Boucherville, Sept. 25.—Two large barns filled with hay and grain, belonging to Adolphe Dubé, half a mile from here, were set on fire by lightning and totally destroyed. Loss \$200; insurance \$500.

there is a feeling of hesitation in sending out early this season in consequence of the slowness of payments. The farmers in the West, were reported some weeks ago as not being willing to sell at the prices of the day, and therefore could not pay on old account or buy on new, and now are too busy with spring work to mind matters much. A quietness is therefore experienced in the way of selling a second parcel. Remittances show some improvements since our last issue. Reports from Lyons, up to Sept. 1st, show an improvement at last in the tone of the silk trade, higher prices being asked.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour.—The arrivals have been large during the weeks, and perhaps a little in excess of the wants of the trade, so as to give the advantage to the buyer in the general tone of the market. Still values have been well maintained, and we do not have to change our quotations excepting for Superior, which has sold down to \$6.30. It is questionable, however, if any more could be bought at this figure.

Liverpool, Sept. 27, 5.0 p.m.—Flour, 26s. 6d to 32s; Red Wheat, 10s 3d to 11s 10d; Red Winter, 11s 8d to 12s 1d; White Winter, 12s 6d to 12s 10d; Club, 12s 9d to 13s; New Corn, 27s 3d to 27s 6d; Barley, 3s 6d; Oats, 3s; Peas, 41s; New Pork, 49s; Lard, 47s; Beef, 92s 6d; New Bacon, 37s to 40s; Tallow, 41s; New Cheese, 62s.

London, Sept. 27, 5 p.m.—Consols. 95 9/16; four and a half's, 105; 5s 107 1/2; Erie, 11 1/2; do pfd, 21; N.Y.C., 103 1/2; I.C., 64 1/2.

Chicago, Sept. 20, 1.05 p.m.—Wheat, unsettled; \$1.16 1/2 to 1.17. Corn quiet; 42c cash; 41 3/4 to 41 1/2 c October. Oats, quiet; 23 1/2 c cash; 23 3/4 c October. Barley quiet; 61c cash; 62c Oct. Pork, firm; \$13.70 Oct; \$13 year; \$13.12 1/2 Jan. Lard quiet, \$8.37 1/2 year; \$8.45 Jan.

Chicago, Sept. 27, 2.15 p.m.—Wheat, sales: \$1.04 1/2 Nov.

FREIGHTS.—Grand Trunk Rates.—Rates on flour are as follows:—From Montreal to Point Lewis, 20c.; Sherbrooke, 27c. St. John, N.B., and Halifax via Intercolonial or via Portland or Danville Junction, 40c. *Through Rates to England.*—Rates on flour via Allan line to Liverpool and Glasgow now stand at 3s. per barrel. Beef and pork in brls., 40s. per ton; boxed meats, tallow and lard, 40s per ton; butter and cheese to Liverpool, 45s.; to Glasgow, 45s.; oil cake, 3s. 6d. per brl. to Liverpool and Glasgow. Cattle, £5 to £6 stg. per head, including stalls.

Fish.—Gaspé Dry Fish in good demand at full quotations. We quote:—Dry Cod, Gaspé, very scarce, \$1.50, firm at that. Cod Oil firm at 49c to 50c for fine Newfoundland or Gaspé; Tanners, 45c. First cargoes Labrador Herrings arrived and selling by cargo at \$5.00. Demand so far dull.

FURS AND SKINS.—Since the beginning of the month there has been no activity in raw furs. There has been an active demand for manufactured furs, and all the large houses have been kept busy, with a fair prospect that the transactions in made-up goods will continue to increase for some time to come. There is hardly any doubt but that the closing of the season will see stocks well sold out. The low prices at which goods are offered, now that skins cost less than formerly, is the principal reason for the ready demand that has sprung up for them. Buffalo Robes are in good demand, and are taken in larger quantities than usual in consequence of the reduced prices at which they are offered. We quote:—Rat Spring, 18c to 20c; Fall do, 10cts. to 15cts.; Coon, 22c. to 55cts.; Red Fox, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cross, Fox, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Martin Pale, 70cts. to 90cts.; Martin Dark, \$1.30 to \$1.75; Mink, Western Canada, good colors, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Mink, Eastern Canada, prime small, \$1.00 to \$1.50; large, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Otter dark prime, \$5.00 to \$7.00; Fisher, dark prime \$1.50 to \$6.25; Lynx, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Beaver, fall clear pelts per lb. \$1.25 to \$1.75; Winter do. \$1.75 to \$2.00; Bear, large prime, \$8.00 to \$10.00.

HARDWARE.—Business has been fairly active, but not quite up to what had been expected. Canada plates and sleigh shoe steel have as usual been shaded till nothing is left.

LEATHER.—The improved demand of last week

has continued, and parties holding first-class stock, such as Splits, Bulls, Pebbles and Slaughter Sole, do not feel like pushing sales, as a further advance is looked for. Hides have advanced to \$11, and should this only continue at that figure a short time a very decided advance must take place.

LIVE STOCK.—The market has been very dull. There are plenty of beef animals offered but there is little demand, and the few sales effected are at low prices, 3c to 4c per lb. Country drovers declare that Tuesday's business was the worst they have experienced this season. A Toronto dealer complains that he lost from \$6 to \$9 on every animal he sold, and others have the same story to tell. A superior milk cow was sold for \$55 and a pretty good springer for \$53, another cow for \$40, a few small cows at from \$20 to \$25 each, strippers at from \$16 to \$22 each. There were about 140 head of beef cattle offered. 25 cattle sold in one lot for \$625, three cattle for \$23.50 each, and a bull weighing 1,300 lbs. for \$31, a pair of oxen, a steer and a heifer in one lot for \$110, and three heifers for \$63. The four market hogs on Monday afternoon had only about fifty cattle each. A Cornwall man sold a pair of good two-year old heifers for \$33.50, and two dry cows for \$41. A Port Lewis man, sold four dry cows at \$25 each; a few other sales of small cattle were made at from \$14.00 to 16.00 each. The supply of sheep and lambs has been small of late, and prices are higher. One man bought between forty and fifty good sheep at from \$5.00 to \$6.50 each. Another bought eleven lambs at \$3.12 1/2 each; other sales of lambs were made at from \$2.25 to \$3.00 each. Six sheep and thirty lambs were bought in one lot for \$134. The same buyer purchased eleven prize sheep and four lambs for \$100; these were exhibited at the recent Provincial Exhibition at Quebec, some of them taking first prizes. There were the usual supply of old lean hogs and a few three to four months' old pigs offered. Old hogs sold from \$7 to \$9 each; pigs at from \$3.50 to \$5 each.

LUMBER.—Reports here to hand show that the lumber market is improving somewhat. At Buffalo an advance has taken place. At Chicago prices rule firm at previous quotations, and at St. Louis the shipping trade is reported heavy and city demand better than at any time this season. At Cincinnati and Louisville trade is looking up. In the former the local demand is good on account of a largely increased amount of building going on in the city. 17 million feet have been shipped from Ottawa to the United States since August 1st; 509,000 feet more than for the same period last year. A sale of between three and four million feet of assorted lumber has been made at the Stinson Mill, Belleville, at \$8 per m. A number of small sales are reported. In the local market there is little doing and prices are unchanged. Freight rates from Quebec to London are 77s 6d for dry deals, 30s for timber, to Liverpool 26s for timber, 77s 6d for deals, and 82s for boards.

PROVISIONS.—Cheese.—At the Ingersoll market for the week ending 25th inst.—Eleven factories offered 6252 boxes, Sept., and Oct. make. No sales reported. 13c offered. Sellers want 13 1/2 c for September and October. Cable 62s. The attendance of dealers was small. At the Little Falls Market, 4,000 boxes sold, at 12 1/2 c, causing dead-lock. Cheese for export desired at 12 1/2 c.—Buyers not anxious at over that figure. At Utica 6,000 boxes offered, and 3,000 sent on commission, buyers and sellers apart. At New York.—Receipts for the week, 77,420 boxes. Receipts since 1st January 1877, 1,678,041 boxes. Same date 1876, 1,518,428 boxes. Exports for the week, 58,294 boxes. Exports since 1st January 1877, 1,530,045 boxes. Same date 1876, 1,430,874 boxes. Closing quotations 13c to 13 1/2 c. Fancy factory, good to prime, 12 1/2 c to 12 3/4 c.

SALT.—Liverpool salt is dull and full supply on hand, 51c to 52c Factory filled Fine, dull at 90c, in good supply. Demand slow. Prices firm. There were shipped from Goderich last week 556 barrels of common salt, 40 tons of land salt, and 19 bbls. of dairy salt.

TOBACCOES.—In plug, both manufacturers and jobbers are doing a good trade, although there are no large lots of any kind moving. Prices remain steady, and are quoted in bond:—Blacks, common to fair, 13c to 16c; good to fine, 17c to 20c; Mahogany and Brights, common to fair, 12c to 18c; good to fine, 20c to 30c; fancy, 30c to 40c; Prince of Wales 10s, 38c to 41; Solace, 35c to 45c; Rough and Ready 5s and 6s, 53c to 60c; Bright Navy 3s, 45c to 58c; Black Navies, 37c to 42c duty paid. In cut tobaccos next to nothing is doing except in contraband goods. One cutting machine can more than supply the demand in the Dominion for duty paying goods. Cigars.—The demand improves, and a good fall trade expected. Prices are unchanged, and we quote for Domestic, clear seed, 13c to 25c; Seed and Havana, \$25 to 50, according to size; Imported Havanas, for common to fair, \$25 to 50; good to fine, \$55 to 150. Cigarettes are in good demand. For paper wrapper, \$3.75 to 7.00; tobacco wrapper, \$10 to 20.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.—Sugars.—Yellows 8 1/2 c to 9 1/2 c; Granulated 10 1/2 c to 10 3/4 c. Market in England to-day reported advance of 61. The change of drawback in the United States on 1st October, will add 42c to cost. Now that this question is settled it is not improbable but that our Refinery may before very long be again in operation. If refining and exporting Sugars in bond could be arranged for in the several countries, all doubts as to quality would be at an end. Molasses and Syrups steady.

Teas.—There is a good degree of animation in the market for certain kinds of Japans, and an advance of 1c to 2c. may be noted in low to fair sweet grades. In other Teas no special change. In sympathy with New York our market has, during the last few days, shown some signs of increased activity. The scarcity in low grade Japans which we noticed in our last issue, has become to be perceptibly felt, and it is next to impossible to find any sweet drawing samples except at an advance of from 1c to 3c. The conservative policy which our importers have been adopting in reducing their stocks has had a very salutary effect, and now that the country storekeepers are sorting up, the stocks here are being rapidly diminished, old lines of teas being passed into immediate consumption, and thus affording a ready sale for the new crops. In this connection we may say that the importations this Fall are and will continue to be light, and instead of (which has been the case for the last two or three years) the market being glutted, we confidently expect that the quantity of teas brought into store and those going out will be about evenly balanced. With the exception of blacks we believe that those Cantons which in former years were imported for mixing, are now "hors de combat" as the present low prices do not admit of any alteration. We quote:—Japans, good to medium, 35c to 40c; Fine to Choice, 37c to 47c, some Extra Choice lines fetching as high as 52c. Ping Sings are dull of sale and holders have to make a still further concession. Moyunes are in steady demand.—First of both Young Hysons and Sanpanderes being somewhat scarce. Souchongs and Congous are in moderate demand at former quotations. We hail with satisfaction the fact that the attention of our grocers is being directed towards the importation of Assam Teas. These are pungent and delicious in flavour and prove a powerful adjunct to English breakfast teas. For years past these with Orange Pekoes have been freely used in England and with a judicious mixture it brings up straight Cough or Souchong, some twenty to thirty cents a pound at an actual extra cost of only from 3c to 6c. **Coffees.**—Market steady for all kinds. **Rice.**—From \$4 3/8 to \$5.50. **Chemicals.**—Bi-carb soda \$3.50, sol soda \$1 3/8 to 1 1/2. **Kruits.**—Late advices confirm reports of damage to currant crop about one sixth will be unmerchantable, fancy are quite high at place of growth. Valentin raisins are also higher. In meantime so many betters fingers have arisen from operations in this article as well as Malaga fruit that exports are likely to be quite high. It is not improbable that a good deal may be sent on consignment at later date. Currants, 1876, are 6 1/2 to 6 1/4; Va-

lentias, 1876, 4 to 4½; New, 7½ to 7¾; Almonds, Crop, short and price advanced about 2 cts., 15 cts., now asked for good soft shell. *Spices*.—Generally steady and without change, with no enquiry; fair demand. *Fish*.—Codfish *Gaspé* held at \$4½ to \$5; U. S., \$4½ to \$5½. A change is wanted in packing Gulf codfish for this market whereby all culis and damaged fish must be set aside. There has unhappily existed to the injury of the trade too long, a habit of pulling up improper fish in the bundles to the extent of sometimes as much as 10 to 20 per cent. The best policy would be the straight one of leaving out all such fish. No finer fish can be found than best *Gaspé* but doubtless the trade has been injured by causes mentioned. Labrador herrings opened at \$5 and are now held at \$5½ to \$6. Catch is reported short. *Salt*.—Liverpool, 50 cts. to 53 cts. *Factory*, 95 cts. to \$1.20.

Wool.—There has been a fair demand for wool the past week. Fine fleeces although not yet fairly active are attracting more attention. The ability of manufacturers to dispose of their goods is giving more confidence to purchasers of the raw material. The demand for wool for the coming months of '77 will be sufficient to take all offering of suitable grade at fair prices.

OIL REPORT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Petrolin, September 24th, 1877.—Business continues quiet, and there is nothing to report of fresh ventures. All the strikes made during the last three months have been very small, nevertheless developing goes on briskly. Prices continue very firm with a slight advance in Crude, but no transactions of importance have been made at the increased price. Shipments continue well up to the average for the season as follows: Crude, 5,626 barrels; Distillate, 528 barrels; Refined oil, 504 barrels. Current prices: Crude, \$1.35 to \$1.40; Refined oil, 12c. and 12½c., for October delivery, F. O. B. London.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Return of traffic for week ending September 15th, 1877, and the corresponding week, 1876. 1877.—Passengers, Mails, and Express Freight, \$67,189; Merchandise, \$139,887; Total, \$207,076. Corresponding week, 1876, \$190,511. Increase, 1877, \$16,565.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Traffic receipts for week ending 15th September, 1877.—Passengers, \$5,293.55; Freight, \$9,966.43; Mails and Sundries, \$325.42; Total Receipts for current week 1877, \$15,585.40. Corresponding week 1876, \$13,901.93. Increase, \$1,683.47; Total traffic to date, 1877, \$482,994.66. Total Traffic to date, 1876, \$552,792.66. Decrease, \$69,798.00.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Port Hope, September 20th, 1877. Statement of traffic receipts for week, from 7th to 14th September, 1877, in comparison with same period last year.—Passengers, \$1,865.09; Freight, \$3,118.85; Mails and Express, \$228.32; Total, \$5,212.26. Same week last year, \$5,300.95. Decrease, \$178.69. Total traffic to date, \$175,784.68; do., year previous, \$181,377.07. Decrease, \$5,592.39.

GRAND TRUNK TRAFFIC.

Week ending 15 September, 1877.	
1877.....	\$207,076
1876.....	190,511

Decrease Passengers.....	\$12,510
Increase Freight.....	29,075
Increase.....	\$16,565

GREAT WESTERN TRAFFIC.

Week ending Sept. 14th, 1877.	
1877.....	\$80,247
1876.....	85,243

Decrease Passengers.....	\$13,744
Increase Freight.....	8,748
Decrease.....	\$4,996

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal per Grand Trunk Railway, the Canal and River from 1st January to 27th September, 1876 and 1877:

	1876.	1877.
Ashes.....	11,787	11,642
Butter.....	74,121	66,456
Barley.....	101,358	385,548
Bacon.....	219	146
Corn.....	3,128,031	4,081,203
Cheese.....	243,692	191,621
Flour.....	646,279	497,357
Lard.....	28,913	42,365
Oats.....	2,281,151	160,218
Peas.....	580,486	189,166
Pork.....	11,250	18,400
Wheat.....	5,106,653	3,322,985

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Ashes.—297 bbls. Pot, 53 bbls. Pearl. Decrease, 145 bbls.
Butter.—9,902 bbls. Increase, 7,665 bbls.
Barley.—3,126 bush. Increase, 385,329 bush.
Bacon.— box. Decrease, 73 boxes.
Corn.—242,086 bush. Increase, 953,232 bush.
Cheese.—15,980 boxes. Decrease, 51,971 boxes.
Flour.—32,093 bbls. Decrease, 148,922 bbls.
Lard.—965 bbls. Increase, 13,452 bbls.
Oats.—4,450 bush. Decrease, 2,120,933 bush.
Peas.—7,766 bush. Decrease, 391,320 bush.
Pork.—131 bbls. Increase, 7,150 bbls.
Wheat.—637,128 bush. Decrease, 1,783,668 bush.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports of leading articles at the Port of Montreal, from the 1st January to 27th September, 1876 and 1877.

	1876.	1877.
Ashes.....	8,980	10,880
Butter.....	97,631	59,514
Barley.....	20,388	387,946
Bacon.....	31,115	27,211
Corn.....	2,786,554	3,292,174
Cheese.....	408,081	308,886
Flour.....	263,247	103,465
Lard.....	38,090	32,113
Oats.....	2,729,272	151,615
Peas.....	639,728	418,773
Pork.....	7,803	15,678
Wheat.....	4,313,476	2,012,163

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Ashes.—30 bbls. Pot, 35 bbls. Pearl. Increase, 1,900 bbls.
Butter.—200 bbls. Decrease, 38,120 bbls.
Barley.— bush. Increase, 367,558 bush.
Bacon.— boxes. Decrease, 3,903 boxes.
Corn.—81,280 bush. Increase, 505,620 bush.
Cheese.—4,250 boxes. Decrease, 99,195 boxes.
Flour.—7,852 bbls. Decrease, 153,782 bbls.
Lard.— bbls. Decrease, 5,977 bbls.
Oats.—9,065 bush. Decrease, 2,577,657 bush.
Peas.—50,576 bush. Decrease, 520,955 bush.
Pork.— 330 bbls. Increase, 7,875 bbls.
Wheat.—310,176 bush. Decrease, 2,301,313 bush.

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Ladies' Twilled Umbrellas, with Chains and Gilt Rib Caps, only 35c each, or \$2.25 for six.
Men's Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, for winter wear, 37c each.
Men's Summer Undershirts, a very fair quality, only 25c, or \$2.75 per dozen.
Men's and Boy's Silk Towels, 25c per dozen, or six for 15c.
Men's Silk made-up Scarfs, really good quality, only 15c each, or \$1.50 per dozen.
Men's Silk made-up Scarfs, very good quality and stylish patterns, 20c each, three for 50c, six for \$1, or \$1.75 per dozen.
Six pair of Men's Cotton Socks for 55c.
Men's Oxford Shirts, 45c each.
Men's Oxford Shirts, good quality, 60c.
Men's Oxford Shirts, with two Collars, already dressed, only 75c.
Men's Zephyr Shirts, with two Collars, only 75c.
Men's very best Regatta Shirts, with two collars, \$1.10 each, or two for \$2.
Men's four-ply Linen Colls, in the newest shapes, at \$1.25 for six pair.

Corsets.

The new Extension Corsets, adjustable to any shape, 90c each, or \$8.75 per dozen.
A special bargain in French Glove-fitting Corsets. Ten cases, all at one price, only \$1.10 per pair, original price, \$1.75, \$9.00 per dozen.
Examine our 75c French Washing Corsets, made expressly for Summer wear.

Special Reductions.

Fleas-olor Light Prints, nearly a yard wide, reduced Fast-eto 7½c.
olor Printed Regattas, nearly a yard wide, reduced to 7½c.
Double-fold Unbleached Cotton Sheetting, 18c.
Bleached Cotton Sheetting, only 21c.

Flannels.

Every piece of Flannel in the store is being offered at a reduced rate.
All-wool Fancy Shirting Flannels, reduced to only 19c.
All-wool Grey Flannel, reduced to 27c, same as other stores sell at 30c.

Dress Extraordinary.

Remnants of Dress Goods at ridiculously low prices. Ask for them.
Liners for Dresses or Costumes, reduced to only 13c.
Summer Costumes and Mantles are being sold at desperate prices.
The 25c Black Alpines are selling faster than ever. Samples brought from other stores at 35c are no better. Price by the piece only 22c.

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Insurance.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO'Y.

OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Gross receipts to January 1, 1876.....\$11,558,254 06
Receipts, 1876..... 1,000,665 06

Total receipts to January 1, 1877.....\$12,558,919 12
Death Claims paid...\$3,156,895 49
Endowments paid... 98,961 66
Surrender Values paid..... 1,094,791 16
Dividends paid..... 902,721 13

Total paid assur'd \$5,253,369 44
Taxes, Re-insurance, and all other disbursements.....\$3,172,454 13

\$8,425,823 57

Balance.....\$1,133,095 55
Add premiums deferred and uncollected, less expense.....\$176,087 26
Add Market Value of Bonds over Cost..... 94,934 08
Add Market Value of Real Estate... 38,190 58
Add interest and rents due and accrued..... 58,817 43
Add sundry balances..... 1,235 00

Gross Assets, December 31, 1876.\$4,502,368 90
Surplus to Policy-Holders.....\$523,652 69

JAS. M. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

J. D. WELLS,
General Manager for Canada.

Offices: 199 St. James Street, Montreal.

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Offices—10 ST. SACRAMENT ST., Montreal.

Statement of Banks acting under Charter, for the month ending 31st August, 1877, according to the Returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

BANKS.	CAPITAL.				LIABILITIES.						
	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Provincial Govt. Deposits payable on Demand.	Provincial Govt. Deposits payable after notice on a fixed day.	Other Deposits payable on or after a fixed day.	Due to other Banks or Agents not in Canada.	Due to other Banks or Agents in United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under foregoing.	Total Liabilities.
1 Bank of Toronto.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	582,488	19,588	1,450,677	900,001	1,205	34,574	1,205	3,100,881
2 Bank of Montreal.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	678,520	202,544	11,588	567,570	215,570	1,205	142,163	1,205	1,136,246
3 Canadian Bk of Com.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	678,520	1,441,824	109,088	3,491,679	4,339,410	230,901	20,227	230,901	9,771,179
4 Dominion.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	970,250	1,441,824	109,088	968,650	991,901	2,964	201,968	2,964	2,511,263
5 Ontario.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	784,734	208,014	1,891,177	625,633	40,921	61,575	6,633	4,110,121
6 Standard Bk of Can.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	507,750	229,900	55,000	241,155	243,414	826	96,722	826	724,955
7 Bank of Ottawa.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	991,140	474,574	69,546	720,220	787,955	19,686	306,491	19,686	2,377,729
8 Imperial Bk of Can.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	585,394	181,500	24,494	184,948	306,491	10,684	262,795	10,684	649,858
9 Bank of Montreal.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	845,581	382,465	38,076	678,150	946,746	892,487	29,898	892,487	1,915,201
10 Montreal.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	4,806,665	3,098,732	1,008,815	6,796,216	4,709,179	58,258	29,898	58,258	11,292,770
11 Brit. North America.....	4,806,665	4,806,665	1,000,000	1,058,510	16,293	2,201,051	4,649,579	3,678	3,744	3,678	8,344
12 Peoples.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	188,297	11,765	598,111	606,942	3,678	5,676	3,678	1,202,770
13 Nationale.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	718,027	81,404	864,678	908,022	30,986	7,579	30,986	2,900,521
14 Jacques Cartier.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	841,006	30,295	11,625	216,838	277,089	65	4,807	65	739,593
15 Ville Marie.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	841,006	202,450	4,451	77,958	277,089	65	29,969	65	631,924
16 St. Jean.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	229,270	80,125	46,475	32,912	122,944	6	14	6	231,565
17 Banque de St. Hyac.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	603,000	221,270	16,898	162,914	50,107	11	398,421	11	398,421
18 La Bk of Hochelaga.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	89,900	631,000	11,112	158,310	432,919	11,000	18	11,000	491,269
19 Eastern Townships.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,839,249	429,943	50,097	258,411	432,919	14,555	18	14,555	1,839,249
20 Exchange Bk of Can.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	421,184	22,576	698,331	1,063,369	3,733	196,561	3,733	1,481,352
21 Montreal.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	781,806	56,507	2,008,323	730,844	149,219	65,872	149,219	3,921,469
22 Merchants.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,090,503	71,089	3,400,321	2,169,948	109,389	470,489	109,389	6,381,916
23 Merchants.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	869,500	6,171,764	1,090,503	3,400,321	163,548	192,357	28,969	192,357	286,440
24 Quebec.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	582,209	46,943	91,414	2,417,994	248,717	7,898	151,681	7,898	3,795,343
25 Union.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,892,050	632,782	102,007	581,944	817,735	64,209	604	64,209	2,243,183
26 Stadacona Bank.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	983,229	248,469	1,003	323,222	517,735	2,578	89,579	2,578	478,392
27 Consolidated Bk of C.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,406,183	1,078,387	185,547	2,595,200	1,191,287	106,002	1,740,955	106,002	5,390,023
Total Ont. and Que.....	66,956,695	63,165,916	58,538,916	16,398,879	2,088,124	32,884,142	26,419,129	1,846,307	385,649	1,846,307	86,918,924
28 Nova Scotia.....	400,000	400,000	377,340	101,355,44	79,709 86	55,292,42	49,617,81	1,179,45	64,701	1,179,45	207,124,96
29 Bank of Yarmouth.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	574,959,68	230,059 87	381,858,82	1,491,023,85	15,016,04	4,669,56	15,016,04	2,603,690,11
30 Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	456,347,71	155,286 01	202,412,72	652,755,24	43,642,04	139,262	43,642,04	1,646,616,19
31 Merchants Bk of Halifax.....	500,000	500,000	257,753	41,736,00	36,915,45	16,908,46	1,541,95	35,456,46	51,981,84	35,456,46	217,149,19
32 Union Bank.....	500,000	500,000	200,000	111,304,60	38,751,89	38,751,89	184,002,02	6,282,08	12,653	6,282,08	862,693,69
33 Bank of Liverpool.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	719,802,50	64,629,65	1,910,080,19	1,599,004,89	98,751,55	683,17	100,000,00	5,064,011,79
34 New Brunswick.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,400,000	10,099,37	10,099,37	169,966,29	182,171,68	26,169,09	64,663,04	26,169,09	609,513,54
35 Bank of New Brunswick.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	177,823,00	63,048,41	123,192,90	26,169,09	1,225,63	385,169,81	1,225,63	385,169,81
36 Maritime Bk of C.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	177,823,00	63,048,41	123,192,90	26,169,09	1,225,63	385,169,81	1,225,63	385,169,81
37 St. Stephen's Bank.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	177,823,00	63,048,41	123,192,90	26,169,09	1,225,63	385,169,81	1,225,63	385,169,81

New York Advertisements.

Whittemore, Peet, Post & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY,
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Are now offering the largest assortment of

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Ever shown in this country, comprising a full assortment, in sizes and qualities, from the following well-known manufacturers:

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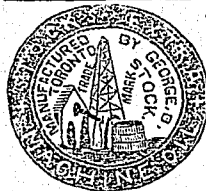
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AND

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This paper is published solely in the interest of the commercial classes, to furnish reliable information to Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers and Traders of any and all changes occurring in the Mercantile Community within the Province of Quebec, to wit: Particulars of all writs of Summons issued, of all judgments rendered in the Superior Courts of the Province, in all cases of mortgages, the name of the mortgagor and mortgagee, with all such necessary information as may pertain thereto: also of all deeds of sale exceeding \$100. and of all new firms, as well as dissolutions of co-partnerships.

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This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered Clyde-built, Double-Engine, Iron Steamships:—

Sardinian.....	4100	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R.N.R.
Circassian.....	3400	Capt. J. Wylie
Polynesian.....	4100	Capt. Brown
Sarmatian.....	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird
Hibernian.....	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian.....	3200	Capt. Trocks
Scandinavian.....	3000	Capt. R. S. Watts
Prussian.....	3000	Capt. J. Ritchie
Austrian.....	2700	Capt. H. Wylie
Nestorian.....	2700	Capt. Barclay
Moravian.....	2650	Capt. Graham
Peruvian.....	2600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Manitoban.....	3150	Capt. McDougall
Nova Scotian.....	3200	Capt. Richardson
Canadian.....	2800	Capt. McLenn
Corinthian.....	2400	Capt. Menzies
Acadian.....	1350	Capt. Cabel
Waldensian.....	2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen
Phœnician.....	2800	Capt. Scott
Newfoundland.....	1500	Capt. Mylins

FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Polynesian.....	29 Sept.
Sarmatian.....	6 Oct.
Circassian.....	13 "
Moravian.....	20 "
Sardinian.....	27 "
Peruvian.....	3 Nov.
Polynesian.....	10 "
Sarmatian.....	17 "
Circassian.....	24 "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin.....	\$80 and \$70
Intermediate.....	\$40 00
Steerage.....	25 00

FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW.

Corinthian.....	about 29 Sept.
Manitoban.....	" 11 Oct.
Canadian.....	" 18 "
Waldensian.....	" 1 Nov.
Manitoban.....	" 17 "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin.....	\$60
Intermediate.....	40
Steerage.....	25

Rates to England.—Rates on flour via Allan line to Liverpool and Glasgow now stand at 3s per barrel. Beef and pork in brls. 40s per ton; boxed meats, tallow and lard, 40s per ton; Butter and cheese to Liverpool, 45s, to Glasgow, 45s; oil cake, 3s 6d per brl. to Liverpool and Glasgow.

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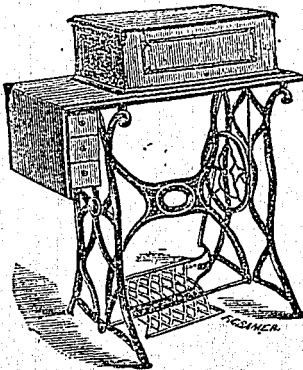
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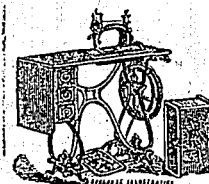
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John McMillan, Oil Merchant, St. Henry. | Narcisse Trudel, Mayor of St. Henri.
William Rutherford, Côte St. Antoine.

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Manager and Secretary - JAMES GRANT.

CASH PREMIUMS on Fire Insurances for ONE YEAR, OR LESS. Insurances on the MUTUAL SYSTEM, for THREE YEARS.—RATES MODERATE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, SEPT 27TH, 1877.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:				Fruit.			
Men's Thick Boots.....	2 00 2 50	Japan, fine to finest per lb.	\$ c. \$ c.	Loose Muscatel... per box.	1 25 1 60	Cut Nails: 3 in. to 6 in.	3 00 Und. 500
" Kip Boots.....	2 50 3 00	Japan Nagasaki.....	0 45 0 00	Layers in boxes.....	1 20 1 35	2 1/2 inch to 2 1/4 inch.....	3 30 400
" Call Boots, pugged.	3 25 3 50	Y. Hyson common	0 23 0 30	Sultanas..... per lb.	7 8	single.....	3 80 500
" Kip Brogans.....	1 25 1 35	" fine to finest.....	0 50 0 65	Seedless.....	5 6 1/2	Lath.....	4 60 1000 & ov.
" Split do.....	1 00 1 10	Gumpd, fair to med.	0 37 1/2 0 40	Valentia (New)	4 5	Pat. Chisel Pointed.....	25 cts. extra
" Bull Congress.....	1 75 2 25	" Good to fine.....	0 55 0 65	Currants.....	6 6 1/2	" 28.....	0 7 1/2 7 1/2
Wom's Pebbled & Bull Bais	1 10 1 50	" fine to finest.....	0 55 0 75	Prunes.....	0 0 0	" 28.....	0 8 0 8 1/2
" Split do.....	0 90 1 10	Imperial, med.....	0 30 0 40	Pigs.....	6 10	Horse Nails:	
" Prunella do.....	0 60 1 60	" Choice to finest.....	0 40 0 60	Almonds, shelled, in boxes.....	20 25	Patent Iron'd sizes.....	0 20 25p off
" Cong. do.....	0 50 1 25	Twankay, com. to.....	0 22 0 28	H. S. Almonds.....	5 6	Pig Iron, Gartscherrie, No. 1.....	21 00 22 00
" do Buskins.....	0 50 1 00	Onlong.....	0 26 0 30	S. S. Almonds.....	13 15	Eglington, No. 1.....	18 00 19 00
Misses' Pebbled & Bull Bais	0 90 1 15	Congou common.....	0 25 0 32 1/2	Walnuts.....	7 1/2 9	" Summerlee.....	20 00 21 00
" Split do.....	75 1 00	" medium.....	0 40 0 45	Pilberts.....	7 1/2 9	Other brands, No. 1.....	19 00 20 00
" Prunella do.....	50 1 00	" fine to finest.....	0 50 0 70	Brazils, new.....	7 8	Bar—Scotch pr 100 lbs.....	1 90 2 00
" do Cong. do.....	50 1 00	Souchong common.....	0 30 0 32 1/2	Spices.		Refined.....	2 15 2 25
Childs' pebbled & B'T B's	0 55 0 75	" medium.....	0 40 0 45	Cassia..... per lb.	15 17	Sweden.....	4 75 5 50
" Split do.....	0 50 0 60	Fine to choice.....	0 55 0 75	Mace.....	30 1 00	Hoops—Coopers.....	2 50 2 60
" Prunella do.....	0 50 0 75			Cloves.....	42 48	Canada Plates:	
Infants' Cacks.....	0 25 0 75			Nutmegs.....	60 60	Flatton.....	3 50 3 60
Drugs.		COFFEES, green.		Jamaica Ginger, Bl.	21 22	Arrow.....	4 00 4 20
Aloes Cape.....	0 10 0 18	Mocha..... per lb.	0 30 0 33	Jamaica Ginger, Unbl.	18 20	Sausage.....	3 75 4 00
Alum.....	0 2 0 2 1/2	Java, old Govt.....	0 27 0 30	African.....	10 11	Marshfield.....	4 00 4 20
Borax.....	0 11 0 13	Marcabio.....	0 23 0 25	Pimento.....	10 11	Penn.....	3 75 4 00
Castor Oil.....	0 34 0 00	Cape.....	0 20 0 22	Pepper.....	9 10	Iron Wire (4 mths):	
Caustic Soda.....	0 35 0 37 1/2	Jamaica.....	0 23 0 25	Mustard, 4 lb. Jars.....	17 1/2 00	No. 6, per bundle.....	2 20 2 30
Cream Tartar.....	0 27 0 30	Rio.....	0 22 0 24	" 1 lb.	24 25	" 9,	2 50 2 60
Epsom Salts.....	0 2 0 2 1/2	Singapore & Ceylon.....	0 22 0 26	Rice.		" 12,	3 30 3 40
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 0 11	Chicory.....	0 11 0 11	Arracan, &c. per 100 lb.	4 30 4 50	Tin Plate (4 mths):	
Ludigo, Madras.....	0 75 1 00			Sago..... per lb.	0 05 1/2 0 06	1C Coke.....	5 25 5 75
Madder.....	0 10 0 12	SUGAR, (Csts. & Brs.)		Tapioca, Pearl.....	6 1/2 0 7 1/2	1X Charcoal.....	6 25 6 75
Opium.....	6 25 6 50	Porto Rico..... per lb.	0 00 0 00	" Flake.....	6 1/2 0 7 1/2	1X.....	8 25 8 75
Oxalic Acid.....	0 15 0 18	Cuba.....	0 08 1/2 0 08 1/2	Hardware.		1XX.....	10 25 10 75
Potass Iodide.....	4 25 4 40	Barbadoes.....	0 08 1/2 0 09 1/2	Tin (four months):		DC.....	5 35 5 75
Quinine.....	1 25 4 30	Yellow Refined.....	0 8 1/2 0 09 1/2	Block, per lb.....	0 21 0 23	Anchors, per 1.....	0 07 0 09
Soda Ash.....	1 30 2 00	Dry Crushed.....	0 10 1/2 0 11	Grain.....	0 21 0 26	Hides, per 100 lbs.	
Soda Bicarb.....	3 25 3 50	Granulated.....	0 9 1/2 0 10 1/2	Copper:		Green Salted, for No. 1	10 00 10 50
Sul Soda.....	1 15 1 25			Pig.....	0 22 0 23	Imported.....	10 50 11 00
Tartaric Acid.....	0 47 0 50	SYRUPS.		Sheet.....	0 27 0 28	" " " No. 2	9 00 9 50
Bleaching Powder.....	1 57 1/2 2 00	Amber 60 days... per gal.	0 53 0 56			" " " No. 3	6 50 7 00
Groceries.		Silver Drip and Honey.....	0 47 0 50				
TEA, (H.Chests, & Cnd.)	0 25 0 33	Molasses (Barbados) Hlds	0 50 0 52				
Japan, com. to med. per lb.	0 25 0 40	Trinidad.....	0 43 0 46				
med. to good.....	0 38 0 40	Sugar House.....	0 33 0 35				

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

Ontario Advertisements.

W. BELL & CO.,

GUELPH, ONTARIO,

Centennial Medal Organs

AND ORGANETTES.

Silver Medal at Ontario Provincial Exhibition for 1871.

Silver Medal at Centennial Exhibition for 1876.

GALT, ONT.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

A. H. PEATMAN,

PROPRIETOR.

Freq. Omnibus to and from the Trains.

M. O'DONOVAN,

PRACTICAL CARRIAGE BUILDER.

WHITBY, ONT.

Ontario Advertisements.

Guelph Steam Confectionery.

MASSIE, WEIR & BRYCE,

Successors to MASSIE & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Biscuits, Confectionery

AND CIGARS.

FANCY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

ALMA BLOCK,

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

CHARLES RAYMOND,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lock-Stitch and Chain-Stitch

SEWING

MACHINES,

To work by hand or foot Power.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Ontario Advertisements.

GALT, ONT.

CENTRAL HOUSE,

Corner Mill and Main Streets.

THOMAS COLWELL, Proprietor.

CABS MEET EVERY TRAIN.

Livery in connection with the Hotel.

GUELPH, ONT.

CITY HOTEL,

Opposite Grand Trunk Passenger Station

JOHN HAUGH,

PROPRIETOR.

Free Omnibus to and from all trains
for Guests.

Good Stabling and Livery in connection.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1877.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Leather (at 6 mths.)	\$ c. \$ c.	Linseed raw	\$ c. \$ c.	U. C. Bags...per 100 lbs.	\$ c. \$ c.	Jules Duret & Co.... } gal	\$ c. \$ c.
In lots of less than 50 sides, 10 p.c. higher		" boiled	0 64 0 68	City Bags	2 75 0 00	" " " " } case	8 00 0 00
Span'sh Sole, 1st quality, mid. wts., lb	0 24 0 25	Olive machinery	1 02 1 05			J. Robin & Co.... } gal	2 40 2 00
Do. No. 2	0 23 0 24	" eating	1 75 1 90	Provisions.		Pinet, Castillon & Co.... } case	8 00 0 00
Buffalo Sole No. 1	0 31 0 22	" qt., per case	2 60 2 75	Butter, Townships, pr lb	0 21 0 22	" " " " } do	2 50 2 00
Do. do. 2	0 19 0 20	" pts., "	3 25 3 30	Do Brockville	0 21 0 21	" " " " } do	8 00 0 00
Slaughter, heavy	0 24 0 25	" pts., "	4 00 4 20	Do Morrisburg	0 21 0 21	" " " " } do	10 25 0 00
Do. light	0 27 0 28	" Lucca, Flasks	5 00	Do Western Dairy	0 19 0 19	" " " " } do	11 25 0 00
Zanzibar No. 1	0 21 0 22	Spirits Turpentine	0 47 0 50	Do Store packed	0 12 0 14	V	12 50 0 00
Do. No. 2	0 18 0 19	Whale, refined	0 70 0 75	Cheese, fine	0 12 0 13	P	2 40 2 00
Harness, best	0 27 0 30	Paints, &c.		Pork, mess, inspected	16 00 16 50	V. Chantoupin	7 50 8 50
" No. 2	0 23 0 25	White Lead, gen., 100 lb. kegs.	9 50	Do thin mess	15 25 15 50	Orard Dupuy & Co.	7 50 8 50
Upper heavy	0 33 0 35	" No. 1	8 50	Lard, smoked	0 11 0 12	Renault & Co.	2 25 0 00
" light	0 37 0 38	" 2	6 50	Lard " " " "	0 11 0 12	Cheaper shippers	5 50 6 00
Grained Upper	0 35 0 35	White Lead, genuine	2 50	" " " " "	0 11 0 12	Irish Whiskey	6 00 6 50
Red Upper	0 35 0 37	In Oil, per 25 lbs.	2 10	" " " " "	0 11 0 12	Mitchell's	6 00 6 50
Rip Skins, French	0 38 1 40	Do. No. 1	1 75	" " " " "	0 11 0 12	Dunville	6 00 6 50
English	0 65 0 80	" 2	1 50	" " " " "	0 11 0 12	Roe's	5 75 7 75
Hornlock Calf 30 to 40 lbs.	0 65 0 70	White Lead, dry	0 7 0 7 1/2	" " " " "	0 11 0 12	Scott's Whiskey	2 25 2 25
Do. light	0 50 0 60	Red Lead	0 6 0 7	" " " " "	0 11 0 12	" "	5 00 5 75
French Calf	1 15 1 30	Venetian Red, Eng'h.	0 2 0 2 1/2	India Mess	25 00 0 00	Rum: Jamaica	2 20 0 00
Fine Calf Splits	0 30 0 35	Yel. Ochre, French	0 2 0 2 1/2	Prime mess	15 00 0 00	Demarara	1 55 1 85
Stoga Splits	0 25 0 27	Whiting	0 75	Mess	17 00 18 00	Green c'ses	3 80 3 90
Splits, large, per lb.	0 28 0 28	Produce.		Hops	0 00 0 00	Red cases	7 50 7 75
" small	0 17 0 21	Grain:		Wool.		Champagne, (cases)	
Extra fine Shaved Splits	0 30 0 33	Treadwell	1 35 1 37	Fleece	0 25 0 30	Moet & Chandon	18 20 00 00
Leather Board, Canadian	0 12 0 14	Canada Spring, (No. 1)	1 30 0 00	Pulled Wool, Super.	0 25 0 30	Louis Roederer	22 50 24 50
Emannelled Cow, pr lt.	0 17 0 18	Red Winter	1 33 1 35	No. 1	0 22 0 25	T. Roederer	18 00 00 00
Patent	0 17 0 19	Oats	0 35 0 00	Medium	0 21 0 28	Gladiateur	20 00 00 00
Polished Grain	0 13 0 16	L. C. Barley, per 48 lbs.	0 48 0 55	Wines, Liquors, etc.		Piper Heidsieck	20 00 0 00
Pebble Grain	0 13 0 16	Per. per 60 lbs.	0 90 0 00	<i>Ale</i> English, qts	2 50 2 65	H. Piper & Co. Carte Blanche	24 00 0 00
Buff.	0 12 0 16	Oatmeal	5 00 0 00	<i>Stout:</i> Guinness	1 65 1 70	Jules Mumm Dry Verzenay	17 50 19 00
Russets, light	0 30 0 37 1/2	Corn	0 57 0 58	Montreal	1 70 0 00	Extra Dry	20 00 21 50
" heavy	0 20 0 30	Flour.		Brandy: Hennessy's	1 15 1 24	Private Stock	22 50 24 00
Oils.		Superior Extras	6 35 6 40	Martell's	3 00 3 10	Hollinger Champagne	20 00 00 00
Cod Oil, Newfoundland	0 52 1/2 0 57 1/2	Extra Superfine	6 20 6 25	" " " "	3 25 3 75	Port & Sherry, per gall.	1 50 4 00
Straits Oil—American	0 50 0 55	Strong Bakers	6 30 6 40	Bisquit, Dubouché & Co.	2 50 2 60	Claret, (cases)	
Straw Seal	0 50 0 55	Fancy	6 10 0 00	" " " "	7 50 8 00	Cruce & fils (wired)—Medoc	4 50 5 25
S. R. Pale Seal	0 57 1/2 0 60	Spring Extra	6 00 0 00	" " " "	9 50 0 00	" " " "—St. Julien	5 50 6 25
Pale Seal, ordinary	0 52 1/2 0 55	Superfine	5 50 5 60	" " " "	11 00 0 00	" " " "—Margaux	7 00 7 75
Lard Oil	0 85 95	Fine	0 60 5 20	" " " "	13 50 0 00	" " " "—Pontet-Canot	9 50 10 25
		Middlings	0 60 0 00			" Chateau Lafitte '65 & '69	25 00 26 00
		Pollards	2 85 0 00			Cette Ports	0 85 0 90

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



180 St. James Street, Montreal.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

This Company makes a specialty of insuring Farm Property, Private Residences, and non-hazardous Property against loss by Fire or Lightning.

It pays all losses caused by lightning, whether fire ensues or not. It insures Live Stock against death by lightning, either in the Building or on the premises of the Assured.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM ANGUS, President. A. DESJARDINS, M.P., Vice-President.
EDWARD H. GOFF, Managing Director. J. H. SMITH, Chief Inspector.
WM. CAMPBELL, Secretary

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

INSURES FARM PROPERTY AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The following statement shows the relative progress of the following Companies during the LAST FIVE years:—

Name of Company.	No. of Policies issued and amount.	Amount in force in 1877.
CANADA LIFE.....	7,525 — \$11,690,912	\$16,413,373
Confederation.....	4,889 — 6,920,659	4,001,689

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

A. G. RAMSAY, Managing Director.

R. HILLS, Secretary.

Agent in Toronto, J. D. HENDERSON, Canada Life Buildings, 46 King Street West.

J. W. MARLING, General Agent for Maritime Provinces, Hessian Building, Halifax.

R. POWNALL, General Agent for Province of Quebec.

CANADA LIFE BUILDINGS, 182 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Insurance.

Royal Insurance Coy.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

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

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

Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.

H. L. ROUTH,
 W. TATLEY,
 Chief Agents.

Northern Assurance Co'y

OF LONDON.

Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

OF GLASGOW.

Capital and Trustee Funds
 Represented:

\$28,367,000.00.

As General Agents for the above Influential and Liberal Fire Insurance Companies, we are enabled to offer to the Public unequalled facilities in *Fire Insurance*. All classes of Risk taken at current rates. Special Inducements for Dwelling House Risks.

UNION BUILDINGS,
45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

TAYLOR BROS.,

General Agents.

VICTORIA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.

Hamilton Branch:
 Within range of Hydrants in Hamilton

Water Works Branch:
 Within range of Hydrants in any locality having efficient water-works.

General Branch:
 Farm and other non-hazardous property only.
 One branch not liable for debts or obligations of the others.

GEO. H. MILLS, President.
 W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

STOCKS AND BONDS,

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES. — CANADIAN. — Montreal Quotations, Sept. 27th 1877.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend, per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Last Sale, per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British America Fire & Marine.....	10,000	5-6mos.	\$50	\$50	\$58	116
Canada Life.....	2,500	5	400	30	85	170
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't	11,890	.....	100	10	.....	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	8-12 mos.	100	10	101	110
Sun Mutual Life.....	5,000	3-12 mos.	100	12½	12½	102
Isolated Risk, Fire.....	5,000	.....	100	10	.....	90
Provincial Fire and Marine.....	6,500	4-6 mos	60	75	.....	.....
Quebec Fire.....	2,500	12½	400	12½	120	120½
Queen City Fire.....	2,000	10	50	16	10	100 105
Western Assurance.....	5,000	7½ 6 mos.	40	20	31	139 140
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	60,000	.....	100	10	.....	82½ 85
Accident Insurance Co. of Canada.....	2500	\$ per ct.	100	20	20	100
Canada Guarantee Co.....	2335	\$ per ct.	50	20	20½	102½
Canada Agricultural Fire paid up.....	10,000	.....	100	10	.....	.....
10 per ct. paid up.....	10,000	.....	100	10	.....	.....
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.....	5,000	\$ per ct.	100	20	.....	.....
National Insurance, Fire.....	20,000	.....	100	10	.....	.....
Stadacona Insurance Co., Fire and Life	50,000	.....	100	10	.....	.....
Ottawa Agricultural.....	10,000	.....	100	10	10	100

BRITISH AND FOREIGN. — (Quotations on the London Market, Sept. 27th, 1877.)

Briton Medical Life.....	20,000	10 p.c.	£10	2	40 83½	.....
Briton Life Association.....	10,000	5	1	1	1	.....
British & Foreign Marine.....	50,000	50	20	4	15½	.....
Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine.....	50,000	25	50	5	20½	.....
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	10	100	15	30	.....
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	15	100	50	77	.....
Imperial Fire.....	12,000	55 p. sh.	100	25	143	.....
Lancashire Fire and Life.....	121,000	40	20	2	7 7-16	.....
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	30	40	83	33	.....
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,872	48	25	12½	65½	.....
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	2	11	.....
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,752	60	20	2	14½	.....
Northern Fire & Life.....	30,000	40	100	5	30	.....
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	62	50	6½	43½	.....
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722	£19½ p. s.	.....	.....	25½	.....
Queen Fire & Life.....	200,000	25	10	1	32	.....
Royal Insurance Fire & Life.....	100,000	73½	20	3	18½	.....
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life.....	125,000	12½	10	1	2-1	.....
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	6	10	1	14	.....
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life.....	20,000	30	50	3	11	.....
Standard Life.....	70,000	65½	50	12	67½	.....

The liability on all Bank Stocks and the Canada Guarantee Co'y is limited to double the Amount of the Subscribed Capital. On all other Stocks the liabilities of shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of Subscribed Capital.

WHEREAS an Advertisement has been published in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE by the Canada Life Assurance Co., whereof the following is an extract, viz:

"The following statement shows the relative progress of the following Companies during the LAST FIVE years:—

Name of Company.	No. of Policies issued and amount.
"CANADA LIFE.....	7,525—\$11,690,912
"Confederation.....	2,781—4,601,689"

The said statement is hereby officially declared by me to be a flagrant misrepresentation as will be apparent from the following figures extracted from the Government returns. Whether said misrepresentation is wilful or otherwise, the Canada Life is hereby called upon to explain and apologize for.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNMENT RETURNS.

YEAR.	CANADA LIFE.		CONFEDERATION.	
	No. of Policies issued.	Amount.	No. of Policies issued.	Amount.
1872	1512	\$2,114,691	1206	\$1,883,790
1873	1851	2,267,013	467	639,800
1874	1279	1,854,766	1107	1,552,908
1875	1593	2,443,311	1005	1,383,915
1876	1396	2,227,900	1104	1,500,746
Total for 5 Years.	7381	\$10,907,084	4889	\$6,920,659

N.B.—In judging of the "relative progress" of the two Companies, the fact must not be lost sight of that it has taken the Canada Life about 30 years to attain their present position, while the above results have been accomplished by the Confederation during their first five years. It might have enabled the public to have formed a more correct opinion upon the subject had it been shown (only it did not suit the purpose of the Canada) that the Confederation had a larger number of policies in force at the end of its fifth year, than the Canada Life at the end of its EIGHTEENTH year.

163 St. James Street,
 MONTREAL, 12th September, 1877.

H. J. JOHNSTON,
 Provincial Manager Confederation Life Association.

Since the insertion of the above the "Canada Life" have so far confessed their fault as to correct the figures, but they seemed to forget that ordinary courtesy should have prompted an apology for the injustice and injury occasioned by their previous misrepresentation.

Insurance.

North British & Mercantile

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, - £2,000,000 Stg.
 Paid-up Capital - - - - £250,000 Stg.
 Revenue for 1874 - - - - 1,283,772 "
 Accumulated Funds - - - 3,544,752 "

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

ACCEPTED AT THE ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

Moderate Rates of Premium, and special schemes adapted to meet the various contingencies connected with this department.

The next DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS will take place on 31st December, 1880. All policies on the Participating Scale, effected on or before 31st December, 1876, will, in terms of the Rules of the Company, rank in that Division for Five Years' Bonus.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
 General Agents.

Wm. EWING, Inspector.

72 St. François Xavier St., Montreal

R. N. GOOCH, Agent,

26 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Queen Insurance Co.

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

INVESTED FUNDS.....£860,818.

FORBES & MUDGE.

Montreal,

Chief Agents in Canada

TRANSATLANTIC

Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF BERLIN.

INSURANCES effected on OCEAN CARGO RISKS at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Losses made payable in London or Montreal, as desired.

G. LOMER, Jr.,
 Agent.

5 St. Sacrament Street.

KILEY & LADRIERE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

QUEBEC BRANCH OFFICE:

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.

Insurance.

SUN MUTUAL

Life and Accident Insurance Co.

President.—THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., M.P.
 Managing Director.—M. H. GAULT, Esq.

Directors :

T. Workman, Esq., M.P. T. J. Claxton, Esq.
 A. F. Gault, Esq. James Hutton, Esq.
 M. H. Gault, Esq. C. Alexander, Esq.
 A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., M.P. P. H. Mulholland, Esq.
 Hugh McLennan, Esq.

Toronto Board :

Hon. J. McMurrich. Jas. Bathune, Esq., Q. C.,
 A. M. Smith, Esq. M. P. P.
 Warring Kennedy, Esq. John Fliken, Esq.
 Hon. S. C. Wood. Angus Morrison, Esq.,
 (Mayor)

We have completed arrangements with the COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA to carry their Accident Insurance for 1877, and the Secretary, Mr. Wiley, is now issuing our Certificates to the Membership.

Commercial men requiring more Accident Insurance than that covered by the above Certificates, can effect it to any amount under \$10,000 on the LOWEST TERMS and the most FAVORABLE CONDITIONS by applying to Mr. Wiley or the undersigned.

This Company issues Life and Accident Policies on all the most approved plans, at the lowest possible rates.
 Montreal, 17th Jan., 1877. R. MACAULAY, Secretary.

Bank Notice.

THE MOLSON'S BANK.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Institution will be held at the office of the Bank in this city, on

Monday, the 8th October next,

at THREE o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
 Cashier.

Montreal, 7th Sept., 1877.

Bank Dividends.

THE MOLSON'S BANK.

The Shareholders of the Molson's Bank are hereby notified that a

Dividend of Four per cent.

upon the capital stock was this day declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank in this city, on and after the

First Day of October next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th prox., inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
 CASHIER.

Montreal, August 31, 1877.

Hotels.

St. Louis Hotel.

—O—
QUEBEC.

Patronized by Their Excellencies The Governor General of Canada and Countess of Dufferin.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality, in Quebec, is opened through the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodation for 500 visitors.

It is eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the most delightful and fashionable promenade: the Governor's Garden, the Citadel, the Esplanade, the Place d'Armes, and Durham Terrace, which furnish the splendid views and magnificent scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which is unsurpassed in any part of the world.

W. RUSSEL & SON,
 Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

Corner of Yonge and Front Streets,

TORONTO.

GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been rebuilt, and newly furnished throughout, and will now be found second to none for commercial men. The most centrally situated in the city.

Albion Hotel.

—O—
PALACE STREET—QUEBEC.

This first-class Hotel has been thoroughly renovated. The rooms are the best ventilated and furnished in the Dominion. The proprietor, hopes by strict personal attention to the wants of his guests, to meet their support and approval.

WILLIAM KIRWIN,
 Proprietor

Mountain Hill House.

MOUNTAIN HILL, QUEBEC.

This hotel, so well known to the public has been newly furnished throughout and offers every comfort to the travelling public. Table superior. Suitable sample rooms for commercial travellers. House located convenient to Railway Depots and Steamboat Landings. Terms liberal.

E. DION & CO., Proprietors.

Revere House,

NEIL McCARNEY, Proprietor,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Free Omnibus to and from Steamboats and Railway.

Allan House,

THOMAS JORDAN, Proprietor.

PERTH, ONT.

Omnibus meets all trains.

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. Billiard Rooms and First Class Livery attached.

THE MONTREAL
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,
 FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

One of the Largest, most Reliable and Best
 Commercial Papers in the World.

It circulates in every Town and Village in the following Provinces:

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE
 EDWARD ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, MANITOBA
 AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In addition to these it has many subscribers in the
 United States, South America, England, Ireland, Scotland
 and France.

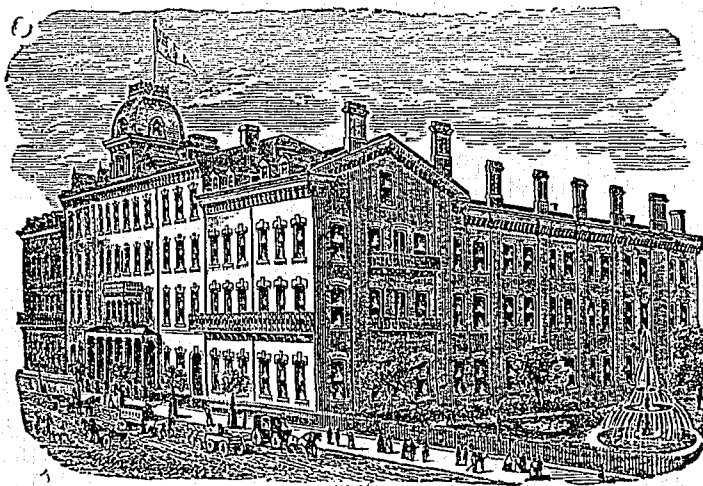
As a medium for advertisers the JOURNAL stands unrivalled.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2.00 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address M. S. FOLEY & CO.,
 MONTREAL.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
 TORONTO.




McGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors.

Besides being the most elegantly furnished, the Queen's is the only hotel
 in Canada containing a fire-proof Elevator. Prices, as usual, graduated
 according to location of rooms.

Deposited with the Dominion Government, \$50,000

Insure with the

CANADA



FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

JOHN WINER, Pres't.
 GEO. ROACH and
 D. THOMPSON, M.P.,
 Vice-Pres'ts.

CHAS. D. CORY,
 Manager.

COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, ONT.

Capital, \$1,000,000

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, General Agents,
 MONTREAL; Office, 329 Notre Dame Street.

FIRE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

THE BRITISH AMERICA
 Assurance Company.
 INCORPORATED 1833.

HEAD OFFICE:
 Cor. of Court and Church Streets, Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

GOVERNOR PETER PATTERSON, Esq.
 DEPUTY GOVERNOR Hon. WM. CAYLEY.
 INSPECTOR JOHN F. McGUAIG.
 General Agents KAY & BANKS.

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

F. A. BALL, Manager.

Insurance.

THE
Accident Insurance Co.
OF CANADA.

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

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

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

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

President:—SIR A. T. GALT, K.O.M.G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

EDWARD RAWLINGS

MONTREAL.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

SURETYSHIP.

THE CANADA

GUARANTEE COMPANY

MAKES THE

Granting of Bonds of Suretyship
ITS SPECIAL BUSINESS.

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

SURETY FOR HIMSELF

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

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:—MONTREAL.

President:—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT.

Manager:

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Sept. 27th.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	1,900,000	4pct.	1191 1/2
Consolidated Bank of Canada	100	4,000,000	3,477,950	230,000	3	88
Dominion Bank	50	970,250	970,250	270,000	4	122 1/2
Du Peuple	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	275,000	3	87 90
Eastern Townships	50	1,272,350	1,302,507	300,000	4	104 1/2
Exchange Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	75,000	3	73 1/2
Federal Bank	100	800,000	800,000	40,000	3	100 1/2
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	690,160	9,490	4	97 1/2
Imperial Bank	100	910,000	822,000	25,000	4	104 1/2
Jacobs & Carter	50	2,000,000	1,850,375	.....	0	53 1/2
Mechanics' Bank	50	500,000	466,510	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	8,097,200	8,125,525	.....	.....	68 1/2
Metropolitan	50	1,000,000	697,400	.....	0	21
Molson Bank	50	2,000,000	1,993,990	540,000	4	105 1/2
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,998,400	5,500,000	5	162 1/2
Maritime	100	1,000,000	459,610	20,000	3	103 1/2
Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	3 1/2	65 68 1/2
Ontario Bank	100	3,000,000	2,950,272	400,000	4	103 103 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,499,920	475,000	3 1/2	.....
Standard	50	840,100	628,633	.....	0	73 75
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	4	156
Union Bank	100	2,500,000	1,959,985	200,000	3	65 69
Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	722,225	.....	.....	60 73
British North America	£50	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,170,000	2 1/2	.....
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	750,000	60,000	4 1/2	120 1/2
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,000,000	600,000	40,000	4	135
Canada Loan and Savings Co.	50	1,750,000	1,750,000	550,000	6	172 1/2
Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.	50	800,000	850,500	69,000	5	124 125
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	3	87 1/2
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	50	400,000	400,000	17,000	4	111 1/2
Fractional Loan & Investment Co.	100	600,000	600,000	180,000	5	142
Hamilton Provident & Loan	100	950,000	685,749	63,000	4	117
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc.	50	1,000,000	963,461	204,000	5	.....
Imperial Building and Savings Society	50	600,000	600,000	25,000	4	107 1/2
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50	2,000,000	200,000	20,000	5	131 1/2
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	2 1/2	116 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	0	149 1/2
Montreal City Passenger Ry Co.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	0	77 1/2
Montreal Building Association	50	500,000	.....	.....	3	62 1/2
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y.	50	500,000	525,000	75,000	5	120
Ontario Savings & Inv. Soc.	50	1,000,000	621,900	135,000	5	126 130
Provincial Permanent Building Soc.	100	280,000	280,000	10,000	3	162
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	0	75 1/2
Toronto City Gas Co.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	5	135 1/2
Union Permanent Building Soc.	50	400,000	400,000	35,000	5	133 1/2
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	500,000	250,000	5	141 1/2

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT.
Capital Two Million Dollars—\$103,000
Deposited with the Dominion Government.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL

No. 179 St. JAMES STREET.

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N. B. Corse. Andrew Allan.
John L. Cussidy.
Henry Lyman. Robert Anderson.

EDWARD STARK

ACTUARY.

ARCIPD McGOUN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fire risks taken at equitable rates based upon their respective merits. All claims promptly and liberally settled.

ONTARIO BRANCH—No. 52 Adelaide St. East Toronto

STOCKS AND BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Montreal, Sept 27th
Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct. 1877-80	102 106
Do. do. 5 per ct., 1885.	104 105
Dominion 6 per ct. Stock	100 1/2 101 1/2
Dominion 5 per cent. Stock	99 1/2 101 1/2
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6 p. c.	101 1/2
Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds	101 102
Toronto City 6 per ct. Stock	110 1/2 117 1/2
Co. Debentures, (Ont.) 2 years 6 per ct.	95 1/2
Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct.	101 99

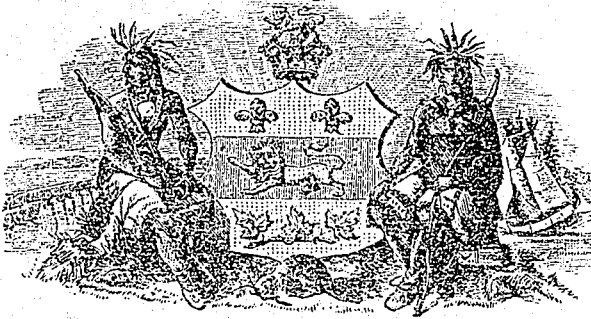
EXCHANGE.

	Montreal, Sept 27th
Bank of London, 60 days	108 1/2 108 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York	108 1/2
Gold in New York at 3 p.m.	103 1/2

Shrs.	RAILWAYS.	Pd.	Closing Quotations (Lon. Sept 12)
100	Atlantic & St. Lawrence Shs.	all	100
100	Do. 6 p. c. Ser. Mt.	all	100
100	Do. do. 3rd Mort. 1891	all	99
100	Buffalo and Lake Huron 6 p. c.	all	97
100	Do. do. 3rd Mort. 1891	all	86
100	Do. Preference	all	64
100	Canada Southern 1st Mort. 7 p. c.	all	0
100	Grand Trunk of Canada	all	74
100	Do. 1st Mort. 1st charge, 6 p. c.	all	99
100	Do. do. 2nd do do	all	94
100	Do. do. 1st Pref Stock	all	47
100	Do. do. 2nd Pref Stock	all	31
100	Do. do. 3rd Pref Stock	all	173
100	Do Island Pond Stg Mt Deb Scrip	all	98
100	Do 5 p. c. Prop Deb Scrip	all	69 1/2
100	Great Western of Canada	all	54
100	Do 64 do pay 1877-1878	all	.....
100	Do 6 do do 1890	all	86
100	Do 5 p. c. prof conv till Jan 1st, 1890	all	65
100	Do 1st Mort 5 p. c. Debenture Stock	all	78
100	Internat. Bridge 5 p. c. Mort Bds, Scrip	all	103
100	Do do 6 p. c. Mrt Pref Shs, Sep	all	103 1/2
100	M of Canada 6 p. c. Stg, 1st Mort.	all	42 1/2
100	N of Canada 6 p. c. 1st Pref Bonds	all	98
100	Do do 2nd do do	all	89
100	Northern Extension, 6 p. c.	all	89
100	Do do 6 p. Imp Mort.	all	40
100	Midland of Canada, st. 1st Mort.	all	40
100	Por. Grey & Bruce, 7 p. Bds, 1st Mort	all	70
100	Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. Bds, 1st Mort	all	70
100	P. G. & B. 6 p. cent. bonds, 1st mort.	all	78

THE STADACONA

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF QUEBEC.



Capital	- - - - -	\$2,300,000
Paid-up Capital	- - - - -	220,000
Fire Premium Revenue, 1875	- - - - -	183,000
Fire Premium Revenue, 1876	- - - - -	201,000
Losses paid	- - - - -	248,000
Government Deposit	- - - - -	117,000

For the avoidance of any misunderstanding, Fire Policyholders are informed that the **AGENTS OF THE COMPANY WERE NOTIFIED ON THE 9th INSTANT NOT TO SANCTION ANY FURTHER CANCELLATION OF POLICIES AFTER THAT DATE.**

On application to our Local Agencies, where Policies were issued, the Agent will deliver to each Policyholder, entitled thereto, an unearned Premium Certificate, and receive the surrender of his Policy.

Quebec, 24th July, 1877.

GEO. J. PYKE, Gen. Manager.

Insurance.

THE

MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO'Y.

OF THE

Counties of Shefford and Brome.

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H. S. FOSTER, Esq., Vice-President;

DIRECTORS:

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H. N. Currie, C. W. Tillson,
Wm. Clark, E. P. Currie.

HUNTINGTON & NOYES, Q.C., Counsel:
C. A. NUTTING, Solicitor.

This Company insures all classes of Property against loss by fire and lightning.

E. F. CURRIE,

Sec.-Treas.

Agents' Directory.

WHITE & WEATHERHEAD, Agents for the Canada Life, Canada Fire and Marine, Royal, Western, National, Scottish Commercial, Canada Accident and Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Companies, Brockville, Ont.

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HENRY W. WELCH, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 19 St. James Street, L. T., Quebec.

J. MACNIDER & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, 69 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

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CHAMBERLAIN & WEDD, Conveyancers, Accountants, Agents for Fire, Life, and Accident Ins. Co. Also, for Loan Companies in Ontario and Quebec, Land Agents, Commissioners in B. R., office opp. Metropolitan Hotel, Pembroke.

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Insurance.



HENRY LYE, Secretary.

C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector.

A. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., President.

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Insurance.

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Mutual Life Assurance Society,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Head Office for Canada . 169 ST. JAMES ST.,
MONTREAL.

The Directors have decided to invest all the earnings of this Branch in first-class Canadian Securities, thus enabling them to offer superior advantages to the Canadian public.

AGENTS

Who wish to work up a permanent and remunerative business will now find this office a very favorable one to represent, owing to the above important change, and its well known stability and age.

APPLY FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS EARLY.

A GENERAL AGENT WANTED.

All policies are issued direct from the Canadian office, and are entirely free from troublesome clauses and conditions.

FREDERICK STANCLIFFE.

Res. Secretary,

Balance Sheet for 1876 and full particulars on application.

Insurance.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

This well known Company having reduced their rates for Canada, beg to draw attention to the security offered.

Investments in Canada over \$500,000.

Claims paid in Canada, over \$1,000,000.

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager, Canada.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND FIRE.

Invested Funds - - - - - 27,470,000

Funds Invested in Canada - - - 900,000

Security, Prompt Payment, and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this Company.

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SIR ALEXANDER P. GALT, K.C.M.G.,
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Standing Counsel—THE HON. WM. BADGLEY.

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HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,
MONTREAL.

Insurance.

BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION,
[LIMITED.]

Chief Offices, 429 Strand, London.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE DOMINION :
12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
Capital, Half-a-Million Sterling.

£20,000 Stg. deposited with Imperial Government.

\$50,000 deposited with Dominion Government for exclusive benefit of Canadian Policyholders.

JAS. B. M. CHIPMAN,
Manager for Canada.

Established 1803.

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Comp'y
OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA :

Montreal, 102 St. Francois Xavier St.

RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, - £1,600,000 Stg.

Paid-up Capital, - £700,000 Stg.

ASSETS, - - - - - £2,222,552 Stg.

The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.

Head Office - - - - - OTTAWA.

President—THE HON. JAMES SKEAD.

Secretary—JAMES BLACKBURN.

\$50,000.00 CASH

Deposited with Government for protection of Policyholders.

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JOHN S. HALL, Esq., Mayor, River St. Pierre. A. PROUDFOOT, M.D., Oculist, &c., &c.
ALDERMAN NELSON, H. A. Nelson & Sons. HON. P. MITCHELL.
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L. BEAUBIEN, M.P.P.

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

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE & LIGHTNING

Farm Property, Private Residences, Churches, Convents, and Risks of a similar Class.

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

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

As its Rates and the provisions of its policies are much more liberal than those of Companies doing a general business.

The Insuring Public will notice that our DEPOSIT is in CASH, and not Debentures or Stock which may be of doubtful value.

Rates and all information required given on application to

G. H. PATTERSON, GEN'L AGENT,
97 St. James St. Corner Place d'Armes, MONTREAL

