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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW

Vol. 5.—No. 10.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1877.

{ SUBSCRIPTION
\$2 per annum

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

FALL TRADE, 1877.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

COR. ST. HELEN AND REGOLLET STS.

MONTREAL.

Importers of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN

CANADIAN TWEEDS,

FLANNELS,

GREY COTTONS, BAGS, YARN,

&c., &c., &c.

JAMES CORISTINE & CO.

471, 473, 475, 477,

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Importers and Exporters

OF FURS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FUR GOODS,

And Jobbers in

BUFFALO ROBES,

MOCCASINS,

MITTS AND GLOVES,

STRAW HATS, CAPS, &c. FUR WOOL.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Montreal Felt Hat Works.

—OR—

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

Leading Wholesale Houses of Toronto.

FALL TRADE, 1877.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

claim that under their system of

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT,

Their Stock is

as Varied,
as Complete
and
as Attractive,

As any general dry goods stock can possibly be, and are always happy to SENT PATTERNS when desired.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21, 23 & 25 Wellington St. } Toronto.
28, 30 & 32 Front Street, }
38 Fountain St., Manchester, England.

THE

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,

ALF. W. SMITH, Manager for Canada,
Agent, Toronto. MONTREAL.

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 WOOLENS,

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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 Peter Redpath, Esq., Edward Mackay, Esq.
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 R. B. Angus, General Manager.

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 Brantford, " Kingston, " Port Hope, "
 Brockville, " Lin'kay, " Quebec, Que.
 Chatham, N.B. London, " Sarala, Ont.
 Cobourg, Ont. Moncton, N.B. Stratford, "
 Cornwall, " Newcastle, " St. John, N. B.
 Fergus, " Oshawa, Ont. St. Marys, Ont.
 Goderich, " Ottawa, " Toronto, "
 Guelph " Perth, "
 Halifax, N.S. Peterboro', "
 A. Macomber, Inspector.

Agents in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal, 3 Birch Lane, Lombard Street. London Committee—Robert Gillespie, Esq., Sir John Rose, Bart., K. C. M. G.

Bankers in Great Britain.—London, The Bank of England; The London & Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen Company and Branches.

Agents in the United States.—New York, C. F. Smithers & Walter Watson, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, 151 Madison Street.

Bankers in United States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N. Y. 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

HEAD OFFICE, . . . MONTREAL.

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 C. R. MURRAY, Cashier.
 GEO. BURN, Inspector.

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 Aylmer, Ont. J. G. Billelt, do
 Park Hill, Ont. D. E. Cameron, do
 Bedford, P.Q. T. L. Rogers, do
 Joliette, P.Q. R. Terroux, Jr., do

AGENCIES,

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

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 New York:—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Hilmers, McGowan & Co., 63 Wall street.
 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.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office—3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C.

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 Brantford, Ottawa, Moncton, N.B.
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 Dunnville, Renfrew, Victoria, B.C.
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THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital, \$2,000,000 Rest, \$400,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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 MILES WILLIAMS, Esq.
 F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, Cashier.
 M. HEATON, Inspector.

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 Essex, Morrisburg, Windsor,
 Ingersoll, Owen Sound, Sorel, P.Q.
 London, Smith's Falls, Campbellton, N. B.
 Newford, St. Thomas.

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Quebec—Stadacona Bank.
 Ontario and Manitoba—Ontario Bank and Bank of Montreal and their Branches.
 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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London—Bank of Montreal, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
 Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital \$6,200,000.

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 Andrew Allan, Esq. Robt. Anderson, Esq.
 Damase Musson, Esq. Wm. Darling, Esq.
 Jonathan Hodgson.

GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager
 WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager

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 Kingston, Elora,
 Belleville, Almonte,
 London, Kincardine,
 Chatham, Orangeville,
 Galt, Pembroke,
 Ottawa, Mitchell,
 Windsor, Waterloo, Ont.,
 Ingersoll, St. John's, Que.
 St. Thomas, St. Hyacinthe,
 Stratford, Sorel,
 Berlin, Renfrew,
 Walkerton, Beauharnois,
 Prescott, Gananoque,
 Levis, Winnipeg, Manitoba,
 Perth, Montreal.

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.

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 C. J. COURSOL, Esq., Vice-President.
 A. A. TROTTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 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.
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No. 640 Catherine Street, Agents,
 No. 446 St. Joseph Street, H. Y. BARBEAU
 Point St. Charles, Corner Wellington
 and St. Etienne Streets, WM. DALY.
 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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 Vice-President: R. J. REEKIE, Esq., Montreal.
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 WILLIAM THOMSON, Esq., Toronto

J. B. RENNY, - - - General Manager.
 THOS. McGRACKEN, - - - Asst. Gen. Manager.
 Arch. Campbell, - - - Inspector.

BRANCHES.

MONTREAL.

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

TORONTO.

Do, Yonge street.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

Alliance Bank, (Limited) London.
 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.
 Kilder, 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.

Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.
 Hon. ADAM HOPE, Vice-President.

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

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J. H. PLUMMER, Inspector.

New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby, Agents.
 Chicago—J. G. Orchard, Agent.

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Barrie, Guelph, Simcoo.
 Brantford, Hamilton, Stratford.
 Cayuga, London, Strathroy.
 Chatham, Lucan, Thorold.
 Collingwood, Montreal, Toronto.
 Dundas, Orangeville, Trenton.
 Dunnville, Ottawa, Walkertown.
 Galt, Peterboro', Windsor.
 Goderich, St. Catharines, Woodstock.
 Sarnia,

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..... 1,338,681
 RESERVE FUND..... 300,000

Board of Directors.

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 C. BROOKS, Vice-President.
 B. Pomroy, E. O. Brigham,
 G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
 A. A. Adams, G. G. Stevens.
 Hon. T. Lee Terrill.

Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.
 WM. FARWELL, Cashier.

Branches.

Waterloo, Richmond,
 Conitcook, Stanstead.
 Cowansville

Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
 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:

HON. JOHN SIMPSON, PRESIDENT.
 HON. W. P. HOWLAND, VICE-PRESIDENT.
 HON. D. A. MCGONNOLD,
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 D. MACKAY, Esq.
 WM. MCGILL, Esq., M.D.
 A. M. SMITH, Esq.

D. FISHER, General Manager.

Agent for the Government of Ontario.
 Branches.—Guelph, Lindsay, Montreal, Oshawa,
 Peterboro' Ottawa, Port Perry, Port Hope, Pembroke,
 Bowmanville, Whitby, Mount Forest, Toronto,
 Prince Arthur's Landing, Winnipeg.
 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 - - - - - 833,000

DIRECTORS:

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JOHN SMITH, Esq., T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq.
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 St. Catharines, R. CARRIE, Esq.,
 P. HUGHES, Esq., JOHN FISKEN, Esq.,
 D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

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 Welland, St. Thomas and Dunnville.

AGENTS IN LONDON, ENG.—Bosquet Salt Co.

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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 C. Thomson, Esq., J. B. Renaud, Esq.
 Andrew Thomson, Esq.

Cashier—P. MacEwen. Inspector—G. H. Balfour.

BRANCHES—Savings Bank (Upper Town) Montreal.
 Ottawa, Three Rivers.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, The London and City Bank. New York, National Park Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Toronto, CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

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

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM GOODERHAM, President.
 JAMES G. WORTS, Vice-President.
 WILLIAM CAWTHRA, GEORGE GOODERHAM,
 ALEX. T. FULTON, HENRY CAWTHRA,
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HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON, Cashier.
 HUGH LEACH, Assistant Cashier.
 J. T. M. BURNSIDE, Inspector.

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BANKERS.

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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 Hon. P. GARNEAU, M. P. F., Vice-Pres.
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 F. Kirouac, G. R. Kenfrew,
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T. LeDroit.

WM. R. DEAN, Cashier.

Agents in the Dominion—Bank of Montreal.
 " New York—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.
 " Chicago—Bank of Montreal.
 " London, England, National Bank of Scotland

Bank of Ottawa, OTTAWA.

DIRECTORS:

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 C. T. Bate, Esq., Alexander Fraser, Esq.
 Robt. Blackburn, Esq., M.P. Allan Gilmour, Esq.
 Hon. George Bryson, George Hay, Esq.

Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P.

PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier.

Agency—Arnprior. 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..... 165,000.00
Total Assets..... 1,071,404.00
MONEY ADVANCED on the security of Real Estate on the most favorable terms.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT and interest allowed at 5 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 821,000
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 COMPY.,
LONDON, . . . ONT.**

(INCORPORATED, 1816.)
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.
**L. GIBSON
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. Helios, Glasgow—Sal Soda, Soda Ash, Bleaching Powder, Roll Sulphur. H. J. ENTHOVEN & SONS London—Big Lead. WM. LANG, JR., & CO., Glasgow—Red Lead, Litharge. J. & R. TENNANT, Well Park Brewery, Glasgow—India Pale Ale and Porter, and other well-known houses. 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.

LEO HARBURGER.

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 Bank, Lower Town, Quebec.
Cheap Goods. Well served. Job Lot. Terms cash.

Leading Stock Brokers of Montreal.

**WILLIAM SACHE,
STOCK BROKER,
Member Montreal Stock Exchange.
OFFICE:
96 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.**

**FRANK BOND & CO.,
BROKERS,
7 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.
Stocks bought and sold at 1 per cent. Commission on the par value when \$500 or over.**

**FENWICK & BOND,
STOCK BROKERS,
(MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE)
OFFICE:
No. 4 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, 11 ST. SACRAMENT ST.**

**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, Ross & 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.
JAMES C. RITCHIE. JOHN F. NOTT.

**J. D. CRAWFORD & CO.,
Of the Montreal Stock Exchange,
Stock & Share Brokers,
CORNER HOSPITAL ST. AND EXCHANGE COURT,
MONTREAL.
J. D. Crawford. Geo. W. Hamilton,**

**RUFUS FAIRBANKS,
GENERAL BROKER,
COALS, OILS,
Chemicals, Pig Iron, &c.,
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Leading Stock Brokers of Toronto.

**HOPE & TEMPLE,
Stock Brokers and Estate Agents
18 KING STREET EAST,
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W. HOPE. R. H. TEMPLE
**H. L. HIME & CO.,
20 KING ST., TORONTO.**

**STOCK BROKERS,
Estate Agents, &c.
Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c., bought and sold.
N.B.—The Stock Exchange attended daily.**

**JAMES & PHILIP BROWNE,
BANKERS
AND
STOCK BROKERS.
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.
No. 64 Yonge Street, - - TORONTO.**

**W. B. PHIPPS & SON.
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
Toronto Street, opposite old Post Office,
W. B. PHIPPS. W. ARTHUR PHIPPS.
Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.
Sterling and New York Exchange Bought and Sold. Stocks carried on Margin.**

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P. O. BOX 194. Toronto.**

**A. T. M'CORD JR. & CO.
58 ADELAIDE STREET, EAST,
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STOCK BROKERS
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Citizens Insurance Company of Montreal, Capital, \$2,000,000.
Gore District Fire Insurance Co. of Galt, Ont.
United States Plate Glass Insurance Co.
General Agents for the whole Dominion.**

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STOCK BROKER,
INSURANCE REAL ESTATE and
GENERAL AGENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
60 Wellington Street, . . OTTAWA.
Agencies and business generally solicited.**

Assignees and Accountants.

JOHN FAIR,
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.
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Prompt attention given to collections and the closing of accounts.

THOMAS MILLER,
Accountant and Official Assignee
For the County of Perth, Ont.,
Established in 1853.
Special Attention given to Insolvency Business.
COLLECTIONS punctually attended to, and prompt
returns guaranteed.
Office, Old Fellows Block, Market Square,
STRATFORD, ONT.

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
Assignees & Accountants,
61, 66 & 68 St. James St., Montreal.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Official Assignee, City of Montreal.
C. 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,
MONTREAL.
Opposite Exchange Bank,
LOUIS DUPUY, Official Assignee.
JOHN TAYLOR, } Commissioners of the Superior
JOHN M. M. DUFF, } Court of Lower Canada and
for Province of Ontario.

RHIND & FULTON,
Assignees & Accountants,
26 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.,
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,
59 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.,
MONTREAL.
ALPHONSE DOUTRE, A. J. WHITTON,
Official Assignee. Accountant & Commissioner.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Cochrane, Lewis & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
15 HOSPITAL STREET,
MONTREAL.
Importers of Scotch Refined Sugars.

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, DRAIN PIPES,
Patent Eucastic 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.

ZINKAN, CRESS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SPANISH
AND
SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER,
Wholesale and Retail.
PORT ELGIN, ONT.
HENRY ZINKAN. P. CRESS. I. E. BOWMAN.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

BEATTIE & BROSTER,
IMPORTERS
OF
TEAS,
GENERAL GROCERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
152 MCGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

H. MATHEWSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
188 & 190 McGill Street,
MONTREAL.

ROBINSON, DONAHUE & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TEAS, SUGARS AND TOBACCOS,
CORNER OF
ST. MAURICE & ST. HENRY STS.,
MONTREAL.
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
Street,
MONTREAL.

GOSTELLO BROS.,
IMPORTERS
Wholesale Grocers,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
49 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL.

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
than the first cost of any other house in Canada. All
orders promptly attended to, and estimates furnished
on application.
95 & 97 Queen Street, Montreal.
Send for illustrated catalogue.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
General Metal Merchant
AND MANUFACTURER,
Canada Lead and Saw Works,
WORKS:
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Office and Warehouse—20 Wellington Street,
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A. HODGSON & SONS,
PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
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ALSO, IN
NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL.

Ontario, Advertisements.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Rosamond Woolen Co.,
ALMONTE, Ont.
FIRST PRIZE.

The GOLD MEDAL awarded by the British
Commissioners at the Centennial Exhibition,
Philadelphia, for the best TWEEDS.
The Only Gold Medal given at the Cen-
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B. ROSAMOND, President and Managing
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F. STEPHEN & CO., Selling Agents,
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,
TORONTO.

THE LONDON
Oil Refining Company
Manufacturers of
REFINED PETROLEUM
Works: Adelaide St., London East.
Office: Richmond St., London,
Ont.

JOHN BIRRELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
IMPORTERS,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

H. A. NELSON & SONS
IMPORTERS OF
Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Brushes, Wooden
AND WILLOW WARE,
91 to 97 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL.
56 to 58 FRONT STREET,
TORONTO.

CANADA PAPER CO.,
(LIMITED.)
Late ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of News, Book 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.
374, 376, 378 ST. Paul Street, Montreal.

E. E. GILBERT & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
ENGINES,
Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.
Office:
722 ST JOSEPH STREET.
MONTREAL.

TO THE TRADE.

*Owing to the death of our Mr. CROIL,
and the necessity in consequence of clos-
ing up the business, we are prepared to
offer special inducements in the dispos-
al of our Stock, to which we invite the
attention of close Buyers.*

CROIL, TAIT & CO.

ROBT. DUNN & CO.,
WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,
VICTORIA SQUARE,
MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

McLACHLAN BROS. & COMPANY,

480 St. Paul & 401 Commissioners Sts.

Are showing special in

WHITE SHIRTINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY Winceys,

BLACK MAGPIE LUSTRES,

BLACK BRILLIANTINE LUSTRES.

DRESS GOODS.

ORDERS have Prompt Attention.

J. S. McLachlan. Wm. McLachlan.
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CRATHERN & CAVERHILL

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

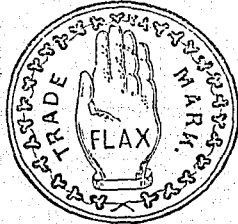
Tin, Canada Plates, Window Glass,
Paints and Oils,

Caverhill's Buildings, 135 St. Peter St.,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS, VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC Co.

**WM. BARBOUR & SONS,
IRISH FLAX THREAD**

LISEBURN.



Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread
Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling
Twine, Hemp Twine, &c.

WALTER WILSON & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Dominion,

& ST. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL.

CLARK'S ELEPHANT

SIX  CORD

TRADE MARK

SPOOL COTTON

It is the only make in the CANADIAN MARKET that
received an Award at the Centennial Ex-
hibition for Excellence in

COLOUR, QUALITY and FINISH.

It is also recommended by the principal Sewing
Machine Companies—after a careful test—as being the
best Thread for Machine and Hand Sewing.

Trial Orders are solicited.

Wholesale Trade supplied only.

WALTER WILSON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

1 & 3 St. Helen St., Montreal.

Be sure and ask for CLARK'S ELEPHANT
THREAD, as there are other Makers of
the same Name.

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 Woollen

and Cotton Manufactures,

CANADIAN WOOL.

COPLAND & McLAREN,

Importers and Manufacturers

CORNER

**WELLINGTON & GREY NUN STS.,
MONTREAL.**

Fig 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

Chicago, 195 East Madison Street,

Cincinnati, 56 West 4th Street.

Philadelphia, Cor. 6th and Arch Streets.

Boston, 56 Summer St.

St. Louis, 601 North 4th Street.

W. S. Brown & Co., Agents, 509 Market St., San Francisco.

Merchandise Summary.

Notice.—We trust those of our mail subscribers in arrears who have not already responded to the appeal enclosed in our issue of the 12th inst. will do so without delay.

—Two prominent real estate dealers in New York have failed.

—The Home Savings Bank, Elgin, Ill., has suspended; deposits, \$80,000; assets, \$100,000.

—Potatoes are in demand here for export to England.

—New York has commenced to ship fresh meat to France.

—The water in the St. Lawrence, which has been very low, is rising slowly.

—The vintage throughout France will be the largest known for a hundred years.

—The Ontario Manufacturers' Association was to meet in Toronto yesterday.

—One of the largest oil operators in Pennsylvania says the oil supply will be exhausted in ten years.

—Toads are commencing to have a commercial value in Europe, on account of an alleged weakness for Colorado beetles.

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.

"ASKWITE'S" Patent Hydraulic Lift.

AND AGENT FOR

WATERS' PERFECT ENGINE GOVERNOR.

And Heald & Sisco's Centrifugal Pumps.

— George Lazarus, of the well-known pawn-
 broking firm of Lazarus & Co., died suddenly
 on Sunday last, of heart disease.

— A San Francisco firm offer to supply
 Chicago with strawberries next month if the
 demand justifies shipments by the carload.

— Morton's distillery property at Kingston
 has been purchased by Mr. McMillan, of Montreal,
 who proposes to convert it into an oil refinery.

— The first export of Manitoba wheat to
 Europe was made last week, a car load being
 sent to a firm in Glasgow.

— Two Watertown men contemplate estab-
 lishing a paper mill at Kingston. They propose
 to use poplar wood pulp.

— Windsor, Nova Scotia, shipped 81,568 tons
 of gypsum and 60 tons of manganese between
 the opening of navigation and 30th September.

— Nine barge loads of match splints have
 been shipped from Buckingham, to two facto-
 ries in the United States, this season.

— Several more savings bank failures are
 reported from various parts of the United
 States.

— There has been a fatal colliery explosion
 near Glasgow, by which about 233 men have
 lost their lives.

— The National Insurance Co. of Montreal,
 are suing a number of shareholders, who have
 neglected to pay up calls on their stock.

— A powerful steam fog trumpet has been
 placed on Cape St. Francis, Newfoundland,
 alongside the lighthouse there in latitude 47°
 48' 30" N., longitude 52° 46' 50" W.

— Twenty years ago it required over five
 tons of coal to make a ton of iron rails; now a
 ton of steel rails may be produced from the ore
 with half that quantity of coal.

— It is stated that the Minister of Justice is
 maturing a plan for the establishment of a
 Dominion constabulary force similar to that in
 Ireland.

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.

— A Brooklyn firm has purchased a quantity
 of phosphate land and phosphate near Bucking-
 ham, and is now trying to make special terms
 with the railway companies for shipping.

— A Salem, (Ont.) firm of carriage builders
 have just shipped a carriage to A. Sinclair, a
 large sugar planter in Cowick, Ifafa, Natal, South
 Africa.

— A new coal mining company, with a capi-
 tal of \$300,000, has been formed at St. John.
 It is called the New Brunswick Anthracite
 Coal Mining Company.

— Two or three oil refineries in London,
 which have been closed, are about to commence
 operations, to meet the increased demand for oil
 which always takes place in winter.

— Another sub-contractor on the Lachine
 Canal, named Gallagher, has absconded, after
 drawing what was due him and leaving a large
 number of poor workmen unpaid.

— In the Insolvent Court Judge Johnston
 has granted the petition of Lyons & Co. for
 their discharge, with costs against Noon, who
 contested the application.

— At a recent sale of cattle at Winnipeg the
 following prices were realized: Oxen, \$95 per
 yoke; cows, \$21.50; heifers, \$20; steers, \$20 to
 \$30.

— The five per cent. taken off the wages of the
 Great Western Railway employees has been
 restored to them, and next pay day they get full
 wages.

— The "epidemic of dishonesty" still con-
 tinues. Benjamin F. Harney, foreman of the
 Montreal Fertilizing Company's works, received
 about \$75 on Saturday with which to pay the
 men's wages, and forthwith decamped with it.

— The suit of Griffin against W. M. Molson
 and others, involving the ownership of the
 Moisie Iron Company's property, has been dis-
 missed with costs. The case has been before
 the courts for ten years.

— An unusual number of steerage passengers
 are said to be weekly leaving for Europe by
 outward bound steamers, an evidence, we pre-
 sume, that employment will be hard to find the
 coming winter.

— The American Minister to Holland gives a
 glowing description of the financial standing of
 that country—no bank failures, no insurance
 failures, no swindling officials—a model for
 the rest of the world.

— A temporary injunction has been granted
 at New Haven, restraining the National Life
 and Trust Company and the American Life
 Company from doing business on account of
 impairment of their funds.

— An advance of five cents per hundred
 pounds on east bound freight from Chicago
 was made last Monday, and on west bound
 freight on the basis of \$1 per 100 lbs. for the
 first class.

— H. E. Sargent, formerly General Freight
 Agent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad,
 and at one time connected with the Michigan
 Central Railroad, has just been elected General
 Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

— The export of American produce to Eu-
 rope continues brisk. Five heavily laden steam-
 ships left New York on Saturday. Among the
 shipments were a large quantity of honey and
 over three hundred barrels of oysters.

— The Ontario Express and Transportation
 Co. of Stratford, having obtained a charter
 of incorporation, has organized and elected
 officers, and will commence operations imme-
 diately.

— It is reported that mill owners have signed
 a "Round Robin," binding themselves to manu-
 facture one-third less sawed lumber than usual
 during the approaching season, and thus endeav-
 or to force prices up to a paying figure.

— People would do well to be on the look
 out for travelling pedlars who are not always

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 Renout, Epernay, Champagnes.
 - " Cuzol & Fils & 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.
 - " Macher & 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.

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. CURNEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

- STOVES, RANGES,
- HOLLOW WARE,
- HOT AIR FURNACES,
- HOT AIR REGISTERS,

PARLOR COAL GRATES,

Thimble Skeins, &c, &c,

HAMILTON AND TORONTO, Ont.

are for the sums of \$576.08 and \$714.92 respectively.

— The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York has given official notice of its intention to continue to transact business in Canada. This company has made rapid progress, and we are pleased to know that, notwithstanding legislation at Ottawa, it is to continue to be one of our institutions.

— 400,000 cases of canned salmon have been shipped this season from Oregon and Victoria. Most of it is sent east from San Francisco by rail, but a few cargoes were shipped to Australia and London direct. The trade is likely to increase very much next year. A new disease has made its appearance among the salmon.

— The old saying that misfortunes never come singly, has been illustrated in the case of St. John, which was visited with another destructive fire on Saturday, particulars of which will be found in our fire record. The fire took place in Portland, the suburb in which the great fire of June originated.

— A Nova Scotia lobster packer has found a way to avoid the obnoxious "lobster can duty" which the United States authorities impose. He has fitted up at his factory a number of large refrigerators, where the lobsters after being boiled are frozen. They will be kept there till winter, and then shipped during the cold weather.

— The Beaver Line steamship *Meganic* was detained at Grosse Isle on last trip inward by order of the Government on account of having cattle on board, the importation of which into

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

THE CANADA

Cotton Manufacturing Co.'y

ARE NOW MAKING

UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

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

Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and Clyae 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 16th, 1877.

Dobbin, Lamont & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS, 230 McGill St., MONTREAL.

Canada from infected districts is prohibited. The cattle, twelve in number, were afterwards transferred to a barge and anchored in the river to wait the return of the steamer, when they will be reshipped to Liverpool.

— A rather curious case was decided in Court here the other day. The Jacques Cartier Bank sued one Taylor for the amount of a note made by him in favor of another party who had endorsed it to the bank. The note was protested, and afterwards the maker made three payments on it to the endorser, who was the original payee. The Court held that he should have made these payments to the bank, and gave judgment against defendant for the full amount of the note.

— Toronto is making a move to secure more economical municipal government. There are at present seven distinct corporations having to do with city affairs.

as honest as they might be. They often put up at farm houses for the night, and disappear before morning with whatever valuables they can lay their hands on.

— The promoters of the proposed beet-root sugar factory in Quebec evidently mean business. They have made contracts with several farmers for a supply of beets, and have also taken the necessary steps to form a joint stock company and erect the necessary factory.

— The Erie canal men are pushing through their freight while navigation keeps open. In one day about 1,000,000 bushels of grain and 1,000,000 feet of lumber were despatched from Buffalo in 122 boats; the heaviest business done in five years.

— Mr. Manning, of Toronto, has purchased the hardware stock of the insolvent firm of McNab, Marsh & Coen for 67 cents on the dollar, and the warehouse in which they did business for \$22,000. He was one of the principal creditors.

— The *Petrolia Advertiser* says that during the past few weeks a silent war has been waged between the London refiners and the producers there, who each struggle to cut the other's throat, for the benefit of the public they so much abused last year.

— The lake schooner *M. J. Higgin*, of Chicago, sailed from Quebec, on Saturday, with a cargo of lumber, for Capetown, South Africa. This is the first time a lake vessel has attempted such a distant voyage. Her owners expect a return cargo of wool and hides.

— The city of Montreal is being sued for the pay due the volunteers who did duty on the 12th and 16th of July last. The suits are entered by Lieut.-Col. Bond, of the Prince of Wales, and Lieut.-Col. Handyside, of the Victorias, and

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,
 Out 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.

— A valuable discovery of phosphate has
 been made near Arnprior.

— Some of the Lake Superior copper mines
 are closing down.

— 2,000 sheep have been sent from Kingston
 to Cape Vincent within the last four weeks.

— The manufacturers of Bessemer steel rails
 in the United States have formed a combination
 to raise the price.

— It cost the State of New York about a
 quarter of a million dollars to suppress the riots
 in connection with the late railway strike.

— The Wanzer Sewing Machine Co., of Ham-
 iltion, have established a branch of their works
 in Buffalo.

— A dealer has shipped about 4,000 lambs
 from the Sweetsburg depot this season, the
 market value of which is about \$10,000.

— The creditors of Thos. Walls & Sons,
 Toronto, met on Wednesday. The total liabil-
 ities of the estate are \$422,928. The principal
 creditors are English and Scotch firms.

— The Bank of Montreal on Tuesday declared
 a dividend of six per cent. for the current half
 year. The stock, on the announcement being
 made, advanced 2 per cent., but declined again
 1 per cent.

— On Tuesday the President of the Passump-
 sic Railway Company entered an action in the
 Superior Court for \$97,000 against the Mont-
 real, Portland & Boston Railway Company.
 The suit is in connection with financial trans-
 actions between the two roads.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,

Importers 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.

— The Canadian barley trade is likely to
 receive a great impulse from direct shipments
 to Britain. Several cargoes have been sent to
 Liverpool by way of New York, and the way
 it has been received has created quite a demand
 for Canada barley in bond at the latter port.

— The Grand Trunk Railway has been com-
 pelled by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts
 to pay \$18,335 to one Charles H. Worthen,
 travelling salesman of a Chicago firm. The
 plaintiff sued the company on an action of tort
 for \$50,000, on account of bodily injuries re-
 ceived in 1875 while a train on the Grand Trunk
 was racing with another on the Michigan
 Southern, near Springwells.

— The September returns of banks doing
 business in the Dominion show an increase in
 circulation of \$3,570,770 over August, and
 \$1,287,000 over the corresponding period in
 1876. Discounts also largely increased during
 the month.

— Hon. A. B. Foster, who is sometimes called
 the "Canadian railway king," while at New-
 port, Vt., on Friday, was arrested and thrust
 into the felon's cell at Inasburg jail, for a petty
 little account of \$27 connected with the South-
 eastern railway, with which he had nothing to
 do individually. As soon as the matter be-
 came known to his friends he was bailed out.
 The action was evidently prompted by spite,
 and to say the least was a very high-handed
 proceeding.

— In a paragraph in our issue of the 12th
 inst. relating to the "Club Chambers" Toron-
 to, an error was committed by our correspondent

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.

MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO,

ONT.

Blanching,
 Snow Blanching,
 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.

Drugs, Chemicals, Druggist's Sundries

AND

FANCY GOODS.

LOWDEN, INGLIS, NEILL

& CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

18 DE BIESSOLES ST., MONTREAL.

Orders by Mail will receive careful and prompt
 attention.

in substituting the name of the proprietor, Mr.
 D. C. Shears, for that of Mr. G. P. Shears, late
 proprietor of the Rossin House, against whom
 a writ of attachment had been issued at the in-
 stance of William Ramsay & Co., wholesale
 grocers of that city, in order to wind up the old
 estate satisfactorily. The correction should
 have appeared last week, had we been able to
 trace the cause of the mistake, which, for the
 sake of the gentlemanly proprietor of the
 "Club Chambers," we rejoice to say was only
 that, and nothing more.

— At the Chancery Court in London a few
 days ago the following case, brought by the
 Merchants bank, was disposed of. In December,
 1875, McFate & Co., Windsor, made an assign-
 ment. At the meeting of creditors a deed of
 extension was agreed to, and the business con-
 tinued. In June, 1876, they owed the plaintiffs
 \$1,700 over-drawn account, being dishonored
 paper and moneys advanced for wages. The
 bank then, to enable them to carry on, made
 an advance of \$4,500 on the security of a chat-
 tel mortgage. The proceeds went to pay the
 \$1,700 overdue, and the balance was advanced
 for the purposes of the business. The firm again
 assigned in November, 1876, and the defendant
 their assignee, took possession of the goods.
 The Court sustained the mortgage, and gave a
 decree for plaintiffs for the value of the goods
 (\$4,000) and costs.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

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

—AND—

Commission Merchants

44 ST. SACRAMENT ST.

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in the Dominion for

BISQUIT DUBOUCHÉ & CO.,	} Cognac
	} Brandies.
"PIPER HEIDSIECK" &	} Champagnes.
H. PIPER & CO.	
CARTE BLANCHE "Sec."	
JOHN HAURIE NEPHEW, Xerez, Sherries.	
WELSH BROS., Funchal, Madelras.	
OSBORN & CO., Oporto, Ports.	
B. REIG, Port Vendres, Ports & Sherries.	
"RIP 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, OCTOBER 26th, 1877.

RECIPROCIETY.

We must give our contemporary, the *Chicago Tribune*, the credit of having at last propounded a scheme of reciprocity that can be easily comprehended whether it be practicable or not. He has, however, only partially responded to our challenge, that he should show how his free trade scheme could be worked out. It is important that we should clearly understand what the free trade party in the States are willing to consent to on a subject of such deep interest to us; and our *Chicago* contemporary is an influential exponent of the views of that section of the people of the neighboring Republic. We are assured that "any scheme which proposes to limit reciprocity to any number of articles or of classes of articles cannot be tolerated. There must be general reciprocity or there can be none." The *Tribune* proceeds to intimate that "the measure must admit to the United States every article, the growth, product or manufacture of Canada, free of all tax or duty, and must also provide for the like admission of all things grown, produced or manufactured in the United States to Canada

"free of duty." The *Tribune* admits that with regard to foreign trade "the question is more difficult. Canada has a low tariff designed for revenue purposes, the United States have a high tariff for protection and not for revenue." To meet the difficulty there must, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, be a uniform tariff, the duties to be divided according to population. Speculating, as we did in our number of the 5th inst., on such a scheme being propounded, we enquired how it would be possible to adjust such a common tariff. We in Canada could probably do so without much difficulty. Either a member of our government or a commissioner appointed by our government could meet a member of the government of the United States, or a commissioner, and arrange with him all the details of a commercial treaty with a reasonable certainty that the Canadian Parliament would sanction what he deemed for the interest of his country. But that very plan has been tried and has been found abortive. Much time and labor were expended in vain only a short time ago in trying to bring about a satisfactory arrangement. True, it was not the precise plan suggested by the *Tribune*, but it was nevertheless the result of lengthened negotiations with persons supposed to represent the views of the government of the United States, and to know what would meet the concurrence of Congress. We deem it unnecessary to discuss the details of the scheme agreed upon. It would not, we are persuaded, have given great satisfaction in Canada but, nevertheless, we have no doubt that if it had been brought forward by the government it would have received the sanction of our Parliament. We entirely concur in a remark made at the commencement of his late article by the *Tribune*, that "to reach any satisfactory reciprocal arrangements between the two countries, the idea of taking advantage of one another must be abandoned," but we maintain that practically, owing to the different systems of government which prevail in the two countries, we are left very much to the mercy of our neighbors. We cannot negotiate with Congress, and if we negotiate with the government of the United States, we have not the least security that any agreement arrived at with that government will be sanctioned by Congress. Nay, the probability is, that the mere fact that Canada had agreed to any conditions on which a commercial treaty might be arranged would be sufficient to induce Congress to believe that it was for the advantage of Canada, and consequently to reject it. That seems, so far

as we can judge, to have been the sole reason for the rather discourteous rejection of our last proposals. It must be borne in mind that the matter was so arranged as to assume the form of a proposal from Canada which the President transmitted to Congress or to the Senate, whereas, in fact, it was by no means what Canada really wanted, but a proposal modified in many essential particulars to meet the ascertained wishes of the United States. The *Chicago Tribune* can hardly suppose that Canada will repeat such a mode of negotiation, and yet the difficulty meets us at once. How is it possible to negotiate with a country which has no government that can give any assurance that its agreements will be sanctioned by the Legislature? We do not think that the *Chicago Tribune* is at all aware of the difficulties in the way of a tariff that would place a foreign country on a more advantageous footing in a dependency of the Empire than the subjects of the Crown in the United Kingdom and in other colonies, to say nothing of difficulties that might arise from the most favored nation clause in commercial treaties with various European States. We prefer discussing the question without reference to difficulties of such a character, and we shall assume that to whatever extent they may be found to exist, they can be overcome. We do not find in the *Tribune's* article of the 16th inst. any reply to our question, "Is Canada to have her fiscal policy regulated by the United States Congress, or would it be possible to devise any measure by which joint action could be secured?" This really is the practical question. So far as the American protectionists are concerned, we should imagine that nothing would please them more than the very scheme suggested by the *Tribune*, provided always they were satisfied with the common tariff. Let us, for argument sake, suppose that the present *United States tariff* were adopted by Canada *en bloc*, would not the protectionists be satisfied with the abolition of the "frontier custom houses," with all the wonderful results predicted in the former article of the *Tribune*, which called forth ours of the 5th. Why, the *Tribune* predicted a sale of American manufactures to the extent of \$50,000,000 at the start, to be increased in five years to \$200,000,000. We own that we do not believe that the Congress of the United States would agree to any such commercial arrangements as that suggested by the *Tribune*, and which differs widely from any yet proposed by the Boards of Trade, and it is therefore hardly worth while dealing with the question of difficulties

with the mother country. We are of opinion that it is not possible to deal with the question in Canada until the United States are prepared to make some definite proposition for a commercial treaty.

A LONDON VIEW OF RESUMPTION.

Such is the heading of a late article in the New York *Bulletin*, criticizing a letter in the London *Economist*, signed "N," that being the well-known signature of a writer whose opinions are entitled to the fullest consideration, and such they have received from our New York contemporary. We do not follow the example of the *Bulletin* by announcing the name of the correspondent of the *Economist*, because it has been withheld by the writer. The letter is entitled "The problem of the resumption of cash payments in the United States at the close of 1878," and it cites no less than six recent pamphlets as having engaged the attention of its author. The *Bulletin* is of opinion that "the numerous inaccuracies of statement and the boldness of the positions" taken in "N's" letter "are calculated to mislead English opinion on this important question," and he has, therefore, considered it desirable to notice it. "N" undertook to discuss three points, all very important: 1st. The kind of metallic money which, under existing legislative obligations, must be provided for the accomplishment and maintenance of the resumption. 2nd. The amount of depreciated paper, that is, greenbacks, fractional currency and notes of national banks. 3rd. The ways and means available for accomplishing the resumption during the next twelve months and with the least disturbance of business. We do not find that the *Bulletin* takes any exception to "N's" remarks on the first head, or to the very just conclusions at which he has arrived, and which we shall give in his own words:

"Whatever may be argued by Inflationist parties in the United States, it is clear that this recital, in the judgment of honest and sober people, can lead only to three conclusions, viz. :—

"(1.) The law of February, 1873, has established gold as the single standard according to which, at the end of next year, 1878, the present compulsory note-circulation must be redeemed.

"(2.) The character of the loan, issues 1860-66, the declaration of March, 1869, and the single-standard law of February, 1873, do not permit the United States, without a disgraceful breach of faith, to pay the interest or redeem the principal of its public debt in any medium except gold.

"(3.) The government of President

Hayes are aggravating in a very serious degree the difficulties of the problem of resumption, by delaying the statement of their fixed intention to support only such schemes as are founded upon the gold standard."

In the foregoing remarks it is hardly necessary for us to state we entirely concur, but we own that we feel very anxious as to the decision at which Congress will arrive on the subject.

Under the second head "N" treats of the amounts of outstanding circulation of the three classes: greenbacks, fractional currency and national bank notes, which will have to be redeemed, and the *Bulletin* charges him, no doubt correctly, with overstating the amount by \$58,000,000. He likewise points out that he has underestimated the stock of gold. We confess that, as bearing upon "N's" argument, we do not attach much importance to the criticism of the *Bulletin*. "N" is, in our judgment, wholly mistaken in all his suggestions under this head. We are of the number of those who think that there has been a great deal of exaggeration as to the difficulties of resuming specie payments in gold; but, inasmuch as resumption after a protracted period of suspension must always be attended with some difficulty, it appears to us manifest that all possible care should be taken to lighten the burden as much as possible. Now all "N's" suggestions tend to increase the difficulties to be surmounted. We are willing for argument sake, and only for that, to concede that the issue of small notes, other than fractional, is undesirable. Even on this assumption we entirely dissent from "N's" suggestions that a "token silver" coinage will furnish in the best manner "the kind of circulation to be substituted for a very considerable portion of the present depreciated Government paper." In our opinion the United States committed a grave error in undertaking to redeem the fractional currency in advance of the general resumption. That currency may have been inconvenient, but in round figures it has taken about \$25,000,000 out of the fund required for general resumption, and to that extent has added to the difficulty. The amount is small, but it tends to illustrate a principle. The fractional currency was in the hands of the public, and could not have been dispensed with for the purposes of exchange. The Government had to purchase silver to substitute for this currency to the extent above stated. "N" would just at this time, when all available ways and means are required to carry out resumption, reduce the circulation by calling in the small notes and substituting silver tokens.

"N" has committed an error, at least we hope that he has, in asserting that the greenbacks cannot be re-issued after redemption; in other words, as he puts it, "the Federal Government shall cease altogether to issue any kind of circulating paper." The *Bulletin* is clear that this is an error, and we have never doubted that the Government would re-issue their legal tenders. "N" calculates that, by the 1st January, 1879, the Treasury will have redeemed \$400,000,000 of greenbacks, and, "when that is done, all connection between the Government and the circulation of notes will, it is to be devoutly hoped, for ever cease." We have more than once pointed out the great desirability, with a view to economizing the use of coin (gold or silver, or both), to maintain a government legal tender circulation redeemable in the city of New York, and which would be the most convenient mode for the banks effecting their exchanges. For argument sake we will admit that "N" is right in objecting to such notes, though practically they would, if issued under Treasury regulations, be precisely of the same character as notes of the Bank of England. But even if right theoretically we hold that it would be utter madness at such a time as this to increase the difficulties of resumption. If, for instance, 150 to 200 millions of legal tenders can be kept in circulation, surely it would be better to retain them than to sell bonds to an equal amount in order to redeem them, thus putting the country to an annual expense of several millions of dollars. We concur in the *Bulletin's* remarks on what he calls "N's" "incidental fling" at the national banks. It is certainly by no means disgraceful that out of 2,100 national banks only 49 should have failed during a period of 14 years, and that no noteholder should have lost anything, while the other creditors obtained considerable dividends. We rather incline to the opinion that the *Bulletin* has misunderstood "N" in one particular, viz., the transferring of the greenbacks to the national banks. "N," although mistaken as to amounts, both of circulation and gold—a point, in our opinion, of secondary importance—is correct in his assumption that the circulating medium will still be required. "N" estimated the greenbacks and fractionals at \$400,000,000, and the national bank notes at \$350,000,000. He then assumed that all the \$400,000,000 would be withdrawn, and that they would be replaced by \$150,000,000 of silver tokens, \$150,000,000 gold and \$100,000,000 National Bank notes; and, in his scheme of substituting silver tokens for small notes and fractionals,

and on the assumption that his figures were correct, there would be no error. Correcting his figures by the *Bulletin* the greenbacks and fractionals would be \$377,000,000, and the nationals \$315,000,000. "N" would divide the aggregates in the same way as he did the larger amount. Now, where we differ with "N" is, that we would retain say \$150,000,000 greenbacks in circulation, a large portion of which would be required as reserves for the national banks. We are convinced that, by retaining the small notes, it would be safe to calculate on an increase to the national bank circulation in substitution for an equal amount of greenbacks of \$150,000,000, leaving only \$77,000,000 to be provided for in coin instead of \$300,000,000, as suggested by "N," or \$277,000,000, according to the amended figures of the *Bulletin*. "N's" error as to the amount of national note circulation is of no importance whatever, as he assumes that the larger amount will be required by the public. We own to some surprise at "N's" statement towards the close of his letter, that the problem of resumption "is not really formidable to a country with the resources of the United States." We have always entertained precisely the same opinion, but then we never proposed to pay off all the legal tenders at once, and to make resumption so difficult as it would be if "N's" suggestions were carried out. We entirely concur in the concluding remarks of the *Bulletin*: "The gist of the resumption act is to procure coin enough to enable the Treasury to maintain the convertibility of the whole volume of greenbacks, and to retain those notes permanently as a part of the lawful money of the nation, redeeming all that are presented for redemption and re-issuing all that are redeemed."

WOULD-BE STOREKEEPERS.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the most practical men, illustrates by the following anecdote the folly of those who are not contented with doing well in that sphere for which their training fits them and in which by circumstances they have been placed: "In my youth, I was a passenger in a little sloop descending the river Delaware. There being no wind, we were obliged, when the ebb was spent, to cast anchor and wait for the next. The heat of the sun on the vessel was excessive, the company strangers to me, and not very agreeable. Near the river side I saw what I took to be a pleasant green meadow, in the middle of which was a large shady tree, where it struck my fancy I could sit and read—having a book in my pocket—

and pass the time agreeably till the tide turned. I therefore prevailed with the captain to put me ashore. Being landed, I found the greatest part of my meadow was really a marsh, in crossing which to come at my tree, I was up to my knees in mire; and I had not placed myself under its shade five minutes before the mosquitoes in swarms found me out, attacked my legs, hands and face, and made my reading and rest impossible; so that I returned to the beach, and called for the boat to come and take me on board again where I was obliged to bear the heat I had striven to quit and also the laugh of the company."

Similar cases in the affairs of life frequently come to our notice. Who that has visited and known the business men of our country towns and villages, cannot recall the names of struggling store-keepers who had at one time been independent and comfortable farmers, but, having seen from a distant point of view, the apparent prosperity and ease of the man who kept for their convenience his stock of dry goods, groceries, shoes, tobacco, &c., in the neighboring village, were charmed with the prospect, and felt how pleasant it were to lead such a life? Ask any young farmer where his ambition lies; any farmer's daughter hers, and truth must answer for the former, to keep a country store, and the latter to go in to the millinery business, or marry the storekeeper or the village doctor. The young farmer observes with some envy that even the clerk who works for fifteen dollars a month and his board, is better clad, and that the smiles and blushes of the fair one for him only whenever he condescends to visit the occasional gatherings on *fête* and gala days. The farmer's daughter, however tasty in her attire, cannot vie with the spouse of the country storekeeper in fashions of dress and bonnets, and pictures to herself how happy it must be to have the choice of a whole store full of goods, and to ride forth whenever she chooses in a "buggy" instead of a market waggon! The young people usually become more sensible as they grow older, but there are many among them who continue to envy the storekeeper's imaginary wealth and the apparent ease with which it is acquired.

There is scarcely a retailer in Canada who has been in any degree successful, whose means, in the estimation of his rustic customer, are not at least quadrupled. He owes the storekeeper money, intends to pay it—when convenient—and convinces himself that the man to whom so much money is due from himself and neighbors must surely be a man of ample means. He does not consider that for the goods on his shelf he is often largely indebted to

the wholesale dealer, who has taken his note at four, six, or nine months for them, and that, by endorsing and getting it discounted, he has lent the envied retailer a sum of money to carry on his business, and enable him to trust the farmer, and wait for his pay till a visionary market price is procurable for his wheat, which perhaps, meantime lies in his granary gradually lessening in weight by drying, in bulk by the mice and rats, and in value by remaining idle instead of being converted into money and used to breed more; for money, unlike grain, can be made to grow all the year round.

A considerable number of consumers imagine that the retailer charges too high a price for the service which he renders in putting goods into small parcels, and hence the development of granger societies, in which the farmers in many parts of Canada have already had dire experience. In lending themselves to these co-operations they seem to completely forget how often the village storekeeper, more merciful than his customer, sold him of his goods when he had not the wherewithal to buy elsewhere not only of the luxuries but the necessities of existence, a condition of things which would not exist were it not for that sympathy and kindness begotten among people who are interdependent, as is generally the case in the agricultural district surrounding the village nucleus. And it is clear to any intelligent farmer that the man who thus lends him his goods which cost money till he finds it convenient to return their value must have some equivalent for the increased cost, in the shape of indirect interest therefor; and that, where a cash or short credit system does not prevail, interest in one way or another must be paid for the cash value of the goods thus lent the consumer.

And now let us glance at the normal condition of the landowner who is ambitious to try his hand at storekeeping. Farmers, as a class, are more intelligent and better off than any part of the population, and there are less failures among them. Indeed it would be difficult to point out a single instance of failure where health is given, even in the roughest farms. They all make money, as shown by their success in paying for their land, even when possessed of little or no capital at the outset, and their position is improving from year to year according as the railway system is extended and markets brought nearer. Notwithstanding the generally increased production, the prices of most farm products have gradually advanced; prices are equalized, and in many cases are now cheaper in

town than in country. Again, improvements in the art of agriculture by the invention and development of mechanical devices have lessened the labor of the husbandman, who can now sit at his ease and drive his horses and reaping machine along the ripened field, when but a few years ago he was obliged to swing the heavy "cradle," and watch with anxiety every passing cloud lest the weather should interrupt his comparatively tardy operations. Steam-ploughing is being extensively employed in England, and the day cannot be far distant when some labor-saving invention in this direction will be used in Canada. Let the harvest turn out as it may, the case is exceedingly rare when the farmer is obliged to purchase the chief articles of food for himself and family; this may be said to occur only when he miscalculates in prices and sells more than he ought at the end of the harvest. The great demand for Canadian cattle in Great Britain offers new advantages to the farming community, enabling them to renew worn out soils by running them into pasture. The occupation of the farmer is healthy and agreeable compared with that of other classes of the community, and village doctors in Canada require to be little versed beyond the branch of the healing art known as obstetrics. And this reminds us, whether it be owing to the climate or the increased comforts of living, the fact is indisputable, that the sons and daughters of Canadian settlers, especially in Ontario, appear to belong to an improved race, so stalwart and robust are they as compared with their progenitors. So marked is this in some parts of the country that each successive "son and heir" outgrows his elder brother in strength and stature, and this notwithstanding in many cases the too free use of the goods sold at the "wayside inn."

Yet these are the men who, having made money, and in possession of what their English, Irish and Scotch forefathers so coveted, are casting ambitious eyes at the country store, eager to risk what they have saved in a business of which they know nothing beyond the primary idea that it is merely buying at wholesale and selling at retail. We have been at some pains to discover the proportion of the 5,000 odd mercantile failures of the present year and the two preceding years of depression, and find that about one in every six were originally farmers of the class we have been describing. This is a sad record, and it conveys a still stronger warning when it is remembered that very few of those who left their farms to become merchants have ever

succeeded in even holding their own. They who succeed best in any business are generally those who begin at the foot of the ladder, and are obliged to assist in the most menial services till aptitude and experience enable them to move higher step by step; they are able to count the cost, and when occasionally they fail in business for themselves, it is not through ignorance or incapacity. There are within our knowledge a few men who, having left the plow for the yard measure, have been successful, but they belong to that rare class who succeed in whatever they undertake, and who by their example perpetrate much mischief in the incentive to the many who are less gifted.

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK TRADE.

In view of the wrong impression which obtains as to the causes of the failure of the large firm of live stock traders, Messrs. Samuels & Co., of New York, who during the last season exported from Canada to Great Britain immense quantities of fat cattle, we deem it necessary to say that their shipments from this country were a source of considerable profit to them. That profit during the summer last past has been variously estimated. By some it has been placed at about \$10 per head on their cattle, and by others aggregated at from \$12,000 to \$20,000. At the root of Messrs. Samuel's difficulties were, we are informed, extensive land speculations in New York and vicinity, entered into upwards of a year ago, the consequences of which could necessarily have been little else than failure. Upon the whole the Canadian gentlemen who have recently ventured upon the cattle enterprise have done more than fairly well, and in their interests and in that of those who may subsequently go into this branch of business we again affirm that it is a line of operation which, properly conducted, cannot fail to pay, and the more so since that, recently, the British authorities have relieved Canada from many of the disabilities under which other countries labor. Recent advices inform us that in Great Britain it was expected the importation of live cattle from America and Canada would cease after the 1st October, instant; albeit eminent exporters have recently complained of a falling off in the demand owing to the Canadian beefs having to be placed in competition with the British grass-fed cattle, which it is customary to throw upon the market in the autumn in immense quantities. These British cattle have necessarily the advantage over those imported, since that they come upon the market fresh from their pastures, while the Canadian animals, instead

of being allowed a few days to recover themselves, are, after waiting twelve hours in most inconvenient yards for inspection, hurried off to the markets.

It is worthy of remark that at their various agricultural shows the farmers of Great Britain are and have been advocating the almost, if not altogether, entire prohibition of cattle imports, not as they say in the interest of protection, as politically understood, but in that of this protection of the farmer from the inroads of pleura-pneumonia and the foot and mouth disease, maladies brought over from Russia and the adjoining countries, with whom, so long as free intercourse was permitted, cattle disease could only be stamped out at an immense cost. Mr. W. T. Carrington, an eminent midland counties shorthorn cattle breeder, recently said at the Staffordshire Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition: "There was now no doubt that foot and mouth disease and pleura-pneumonia were propagated by contagion, and if but one case of either disease came over on a vessel, no amount of purification of that vessel could remove the contagion from it, tainting the succeeding cargoes, which, in their turn, tainted the trucks that conveyed them to market." This ought to be a hint to Canadians who at present have no cattle disease among them; albeit the Texan cattle fever appears to be making a northerly advance. To be forewarned, as the old saying has it, is to be forearmed. Moreover, the exceptionally good position, capable of improvement as it yet is, occupied by Canadian cattle in the estimation of the British authorities should induce our farmers, since that almost all other countries are under the ban of breed, to fatten additionally large quantities of live stock for shipment during the months of April, May, June, July and August, either in the body or in the carcass, the latter, moreover, being a method which has proved to be remarkably successful, especially during winter. The figures which we have given as to the profits of Messrs. Samuel are about in the ratio in which other exporters have profited. A few milch cows as well as store cattle from Canada have also met a favorable reception in England. About 5,000 Canadian sheep have during the season been profitably disposed of in England, and a test shipment of live hogs, made by J. McShane, Jr., showed that there was another field for remunerative speculation. The British horse market has been overdone by Canada, besides, too many "weeds" have been exhibited there, it appearing to have been the impression upon this side that almost any sort of an animal would meet with a purchaser. This fallacious

opinion has been the cause of much loss to Canadians, who may, however, rest assured that if they send anything good to the various British markets, it will be properly appreciated. What are wanted there are good roadsters of moderate height, or serviceable, tall, imposing-looking carriage horses; with these latter, speed not being the consideration but style and appearance.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

At intervals during the last year or two, sinister rumors have been set afloat affecting the interests of the various monetary institutions of this city; sometimes with good, and often without any foundation whatever to rest upon. Let it be whispered in the morning that a customer of one of these institutions is in difficulty, and before night the street knows all about it—the amount of his liabilities, and how much his banker will lose, magnified ten-fold and often more. Again, let it be whispered that this or that individual or firm is using a large portion of the bank's funds, no matter how profitable and safe the business may be to the bank (that has nothing to do with it) the street will take that person's business as well as the bank's in hand, and the price of the stock is regulated accordingly. Most, if not all, of our banks have been thus dealt with. Just now it is the City and District Savings Bank; rumor says one thing and another about the institution, it is not a whisper this time, it is loud-voiced, the telegraph catches it, and it is wafted to New York and thence to other cities. If the name of a worthy clergyman had not been made use of, this prince of "Roorbachs" might have been believed and some damage resulted to the institution; but, knowing how incapable the gentleman referred to was of committing the acts attributed to him, the public only laughed, and this time paid no attention to rumor. Whose turn next?

It is withal somewhat remarkable that the public have paid so little attention to the rumors affecting the City and District. Is it because its management has been above reproach? or are its patrons less liable to nervous attacks than those of other institutions? or is it owing to the very limited number of shareholders? Probably the latter; shareholders as a rule being very noisy and very confidential, if anything wrong is even suspected it is repeated to best friends, and then a first-class "Roorbach" is the result, with loss and trouble to the institution in question. There is another reason why the street should discourage any rumor affecting the City and District Savings

Bank: the large interests the "street" have in that institution. The principal business of that bank being to make advances on stocks, any trouble therein would compel the calling in of loans, and in the face of a tightening money market it would be difficult if not impossible to place with other institutions, and the result would be a bear market such as would suit the most rapacious bruin. The bulls might bellow ever so loud, "saltpetre would not save them." Has this been a "bear" movement? is it the mischief which Satan finds for idle hands to do? is it silly rumor? or what's the matter?

NO ALTERNATIVE.

Merchants are often blamed for the ease with which they grant compromises, when they should rather make a salutary example by winding up the affairs of the applicant. A case which is not at all uncommon has come under our notice where a trader, not unknown to the hardware trade of this city, endeavored a year or two since to obtain a compromise at 75 cents in the dollar. An examination of his affairs revealed the ability to pay 150 cents. The man procured an extension, and subsequently made a similar offer which was also refused, and the creditors resolved to wind up the business. It has been in the hands of an assignee now for more than a year, during which no dividend has been paid, and recent information reveals the prospect of a probable five cents in the dollar. The moral we wish to deduce is plain. It is of the utmost importance that some means be devised, in the interests of the business community, as well as of the majority of our official assignees, for disposing of and winding up bankrupt estates. Some of the latter have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, and merchants are consequently driven to accept even unreasonable offers of compromise rather than run the risk of losing all. Although canvassing for estates still largely obtains, it is observable that there has been a considerable falling-off in the proportion of business done by some of the profession; and these, we need hardly say, are chiefly among those whose management of estates usually resulted in very small fractional dividends.

— Is it just to the stockholders of Agricultural Insurance companies to take risks on furniture factories, or crowded wooden buildings in cities? Yet we observe that the Canada Agricultural loses by the fire at Tees Bros, and the isolated risk by that at St. John. We understood that both companies were purely agricultural.

INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL LIFE.

(CONCLUDING ARTICLE.)

There exist certain anomalies in American business life that all tend to show how every help is given the people to develop and extend their commercial enterprises. The fixed policy of the nation is so to protect industries that foreigners cannot compete with their home productions; hence the cheapness now so apparent everywhere in the United States. But, at the same time, whilst all business is safely guarded against foreign encroachments, yet amongst themselves there does not exist a tax or slightest barrier to hinder the fullest and freest trade. Business taxes are not known, and assessments and water rates on all places of business are in every instance paid by the landlord. A store rented at \$500 per annum means nothing more,—this sum including every thing, so one is not trammelled in the slightest by any extras. All trade being free amongst themselves, and fearing no competition now,—protection has so built up the country and its industries, that the most serene composure reigns regarding future foreign competition as perfectly futile. This protection policy unquestionably has wonderfully succeeded in America, say what one may to the contrary. That country to day is a living evidence of the manifest soundness of its policy; and, had not the currency so rapidly approached par, and thereby produced so marked a shrinkage in all values, the United States would possibly have suffered but little depression,—and when she does tide over this crisis, her future looks magnificent.

Capacity to conduct business, I found was a feature studied by many wholesale firms before according credit to country buyers. It was not only ability to pay for goods at commencement of a new enterprise that was alone considered, but, before the new customer got into the books, to feel certain that he was a capable tradesman, and not one likely to get into entanglements from incapacity; also the appearance, education and general habits of the buyer were duly weighed. Some of the large and more conservative business firms look closely into these conditions, and argue that it were better never to make a beginning with a doubtful, incapable man at all—he might pay well for a while but, sooner or later, troubles would arise, and all previous profits made, and a good deal more possibly, would be swept away. Better to sell goods cheap for cash

than have dealings with a man wanting proper intelligence or doing business on long profits, and past experience had proved the entire success of this theory.

This discrimination is assuredly much wanting in Canadian business; it is marvellous at times to enter some of our wholesale stores in the Fall and Spring seasons, and see the specimens of humanity that are often to be seen selecting and purchasing goods, many of them evidencing in their purchases a very meagre knowledge of their business. And, were this class of buyers closely looked into, the results would show that these are they who entail the greatest losses on the importer, and who are the invariably irregular payers. Untrained, unskilled men, they rush from agricultural pursuits, their proper calling, into mercantile life, purchase indiscriminately, piles up unsalable stock, and, sooner or later, get into irretrievable difficulties, to the loss of the importer, who, would have been a richer and wiser man, had he declined to sell to this incapable buyer at the outset. As before said, this is a matter that is gaining weight with our neighbors, credit cannot be obtained where a knowledge of business is wanting, even should there be a fair commencing capital. Americans have been through the mill, and are now starting on a new course marked out by the experiences of the past, and which will in time develop into a most healthy condition of commerce.

MERCATOR.

JOHN WHYTE, ASSIGNEE.—Mr. Whyte has found a champion in the *Herald*. That paper, in an article over a column in length in Monday's issue, takes up the cudgels in his behalf, and charges us with "maliciousness" and "personal spleen" for having, in the discharge of a duty to the public, called attention to his remissness in dealing with the Davis estate, and his *cheek* in bringing an action against the principal creditors to compel them to refund to him the costs of the suit lost by his neglect. We must disclaim all personal feeling in the matter, in what we have said we have been actuated solely by a desire to serve the public interest, and not by any animosity towards Mr. Whyte.

As to the facts of the case, the *Herald* says it was not a builder's certificate which somebody failed to file in time. We are satisfied it was; but that is not a material point. Some necessary document was not filed, and here is what the learned judge we referred to last week says of Mr. Whyte's negligence:—"It is plain that Whyte neglected to furnish the necessary proofs of the loss," and again, "the Privy Council has corroborated Whyte's negligence, by showing that further time to supply the proofs might have been given to him had he applied for it, but which he failed to ask for," and again, "it is clear that his (Whyte's) negligence, whereby the

loss occurred, made him personally responsible towards the parties interested, and he then and there became liable to them." "Under the circumstances Whyte is bound to warrant and indemnify his security for the costs incurred, and in the suit against the latter for such costs Whyte should be brought in as the guarantor." Mr. Whyte shifts the responsibility on to his legal advisers. The judge says of this, "No shelter can be afforded him from the mere advice of counsel taken by Whyte, because the assignee, as laid down in Edgar's Commentary upon the Insolvent Act of 1869, had the sole right to select his own professional adviser; nor can he be released merely by reason of his subjection to the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Judge, whose power might, on cause shown, have discharged Whyte from his assigneeship, but could not relieve him from liability for his personal default and negligence, whereby he has caused injury to others by his neglect."

But Mr. Whyte and his defender are not at one. They both say Clark was the person to furnish the proof required under the insurance policy, but the *Herald* says he, Clark, could not be found, while Mr. Whyte says he was then in the city of Montreal. Which is correct?

— A Professor in a Baltimore University has recovered a verdict for \$356.43 against an express company for damage to mathematical books, which the company brought from Boston and allowed to remain exposed on a wharf, where they were thoroughly saturated by a sudden rise of the water.

— The business changes of the week include the following: New partnership, Knox & Firth, St. John, N.B. Tudhope Bros., hardware merchants, Orillia, have sold out to P. Bertram & Co. J. Mahoney, general dealer, Clifton; Chas. Phillimore, general dealer and auctioneer, Yorkville; Frank Curtis, machinist, Guelph; David Johnson, harness maker, Markham, and M. Warner, grain dealer, Guelph, have absconded. The case of the latter is a bad one. It is said he induced the G. T. R. freight agent to give him a bill of lading for three car loads of wheat, the grain in the cars was barley with a slight covering of wheat, about 40 bushels, over it, he then drew on the bill of lading from the Montreal Bank \$1,400 and left. J. C. Macklin & Co., general dealers, Guelph, are closing up with the intention of going into the wholesale trade in either Toronto or Hamilton. Allan Cameron, sewing machines and shoes, Brockville, has sold out to D. Downey. Morrison & Torrance, engine and boiler works, Hamilton; D. Stewart & Co., booksellers, Hamilton, and Shields Bros., grocers, Toronto, have dissolved. A demand of assignment has been made on Gregoire Clement, tobacconist, Montreal. Chas. Turner, Brantford, has called a meeting of creditors. Henry Hogben, grocer, Toronto, has obtained an extension. He is to meet his indebtedness in fifteen monthly payments. The following have compromised:— J. J. Kelly, grocer, Toronto, at 40 cts.; John Kelly, tailor, Toronto, at 20 cts.; John Kelze, tailor, Toronto, at 20 cts., at 3, 6, and 9 months; Duncan McDougall, blacksmith, Richmond, at 3 cts. This man's liabilities were about \$5,000, with assets next to nothing, and a privi-

lege claim on the blacksmith shop of \$1,500. The following offer to compromise:—John Bland & Company, dry goods, Toronto, at twenty cents, in three, six and nine months; E. Olive, druggist, Moncton, at twenty-five cents, and Vaughan & Donovan, boots and shoes, St. John, at thirty-five cents, secured, in three, seven and ten months. Whilaw & Moore, foundry, Seaford, have assigned, liabilities not known. D. Murray, lumber merchant and saw mill owner, Freelon, has also assigned. He is a partner of the flour milling firm of Murray & McDougall of the same place, and it is stated that the failure may interfere with this connection. Although Mr. Murray carries some accommodation paper, he has expressed his ability to pay all claims in full should a little time be granted. A number of other assignments have been made among small traders. The failure of M. Wardell, auctioneer, Toronto, was brought about by that of T. Walls & Sons. His liabilities, when the latter failed in September, were over \$7,500. A meeting of the creditors of Arch. Grant lumberman, is to be held in Ottawa to-morrow. Ohas. Leger, machine, and — Little, Montreal, have been granted their discharge.

— What the name of Bass & Company is in England that of Carling & Company is rapidly becoming in Canada. Few have any idea of the extent of the brewery business carried on by the latter firm in London, Ontario, an enterprise commenced more than thirty years ago by Mr. Thomas Carling, afterwards conducted by his sons, William and John, and now by Carling & Company. A new building recently erected by the firm, in which to carry on their business, is, without doubt, the largest structure of the kind in the province, and, in point of completeness and adaptability, is second to none in either Canada or the United States. It is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, and has five main storeys, increased to seven in the malting range. It is built of stone and white brick, and presents a handsome appearance. The inside arrangements are most complete, and are such as to enable the firm to turn out a quality of ale and porter as good as any made in the country and considered by many equal to the English article. An analysis made by Prof. Croft of Toronto proves that Carling's ale has qualities specially adapted to this climate. Its intoxicating qualities are small, the solid or extractive matter is in considerable quantity, and its general quality is "very pure." The capacity of the brewery is 200 barrels (6,000 gallons) per day, and the consumption of barley is about 100,000 bushels per year. The ale and porter produced is rapidly coming into demand not only in Canada but also in the United States. We are glad to know that the enterprise shown by the firm is receiving its just reward.

— The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:— Beside the abuse of allowing low-grade vessels to carry grain, our grain-carrying craft generally are loading too deep, and many of them still go one man short before the mast. All this is due to the strife for insurance business. Never before in the history of our lake marine has insurance been so reckless as the present season.

— There is, we fear, danger ahead for the farmers. The *Globe* has an editorial, warning them against a new wheat pest, the Hessian fly, which has already begun to damage the fall wheat to an alarming extent. It says, in reference to the matter, unless sensible and patriotic measures be adopted it is evident that our country is on the verge of a calamity, perhaps equal in extent to that consequent upon the appearance of the wheat midge a few years ago. For the last two or three years the Hessian fly, own cousin to the midge, has been increasing in numbers. We hear from several quarters that the fall wheat is looking unaccountably feeble, and evidences received prove that this condition is the result of the ravages of this pest. As to the remedies, when the flies have gone into the flaxseed shape, there is but one way to treat them, and that is to destroy the wheat by ploughing up the land, and reserving it for the planting of the spring crop the following season. In conclusion the *Globe* remarks it may happen that, through the neglect of taking precautions against them, the Hessian flies may suddenly develop into a first-class calamity. We trust that in the storm which will certainly follow, public opinion will be aroused to the necessity of better organized action than is now possible against our insect foes.

— A circular issued from the Insurance Exchange by the Secretary states that, at a meeting of the Committee held last week, it was resolved that, in view of the action taken by the Elms, Hartford and National Companies in refusing the agreement to form a Tariff Association, the first two for the Province of Quebec, and the latter for both Ontario and Quebec, all further action in the matter be abandoned.]

— The statement of the City and District Savings Bank for September shows an increase of \$145,000 in loans on bank stocks, and of \$97,000 in loans on other stocks.

— The St. Louis *Republican* finds, from careful inquiry of leading manufacturers in that city, that the hard times are passing away—that there is no sudden increase of business in special fields to note, but a swift and steady revival in all branches.

ASSIGNMENTS DURING PAST WEEK.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

John W. Bennett, Maynooth.
Auger, Egan & Hill, Bracebridge.
John Lorn McDougall, Renfrew.
A. & S. McDougall, Renfrew.
Samuel McDougall, Carleton Place.
Joshua Doty, Ingersoll.
Daniel McLean, Almonte.
Richard H. Foley, Almonte.
Ellis & Glebe, Greenock.
Duncan Murray, Hamilton.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Louis Morin, St. Jérôme.
Charles A. Perrault, Joliette.
Lafayette Sprague, Lachine.
Reni Gobier, Montreal.
William Wright, Bury.
John O'Connor, Quebec.
Hugh Mathewson, Clarendon Centre.
Lefebvre Bros., Knowltonville.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Prosper E. Paulin, Bathurst.
Moses F. Josselyn, St. John.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED vs.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

William Ballantyne, Goderich.
Richard James, Goderich.
Jacob Green, St. Thomas.
L. F. Stone, Peterborough.
Johnston Rutherford, Stratford.
Edwin Doty, Ingersoll.
William Wright, Owen Sound.
M. Wardell, Toronto.
William Walsh, Oakville.
Louis Blumbergh, Toronto.
Bye & Beach, Prescott.
Oudwig Lehtuan, Ringwood.
David Johnston, Markham.
William Watkins, Glen Williams.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Edwin G. Humphrey, Barnston.
Bazile Potvin, St. Jean Deschaillons.
Abraham Codaire, Sherbrooke.
A. Godmaire, Montreal.
Louis Laurent, St. Paulin.
St. John's Stone Chinaware Co., St. Johns.
Onésime Pronovost, St. Geneviève de Batiscan.
Beaupré & Piché, Sorel.
Vital Cousineau, Montreal.
Emile Toussignant, St. Jean Deschaillons.
Teas Bros., Montreal.
George Potvin, St. Sauveur.
J. R. Middlemiss & Co., Montreal.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

John Noonan, Chatham.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Room & Co., Halifax.
John D. McKenzie, Pictou.

FIRE RECORD.

Barrie, Ont., Oct. 16.—A frame building, one of the Boys' block, owned by George Hayter, and occupied by William Hayes, was destroyed by fire.

Dartmouth, N.S., Oct. 14.—A house belonging to and occupied by Mrs. Gaston was burned to the ground.

Milford, Oct. 16.—A fire destroyed the Dominion House, with barns, sheds, driving house, and their contents; also J. G. Currie's bakery, dwelling and blacksmith shop, and David Dodge's country store. The hotel building is insured for \$2,600; the others are not insured.

Parkhill, Oct. 16.—A wooden building owned by William Hastings, and occupied as a storehouse for flux by Shantz Bros. Loss about \$1,300; neither parties are insured.

Brooklyn, Ont., Oct. 18.—The Canada Methodist church was damaged to the extent of \$100 by fire, occasioned by the furnace.

Kincardine, Oct. 16.—A fire was discovered in the rear of the *Bruce Review* printing house, and spread so quickly that it, with five adjoining stores, four of which were occupied by T. A. Johnston, general store and dwelling; Madden & Rutledge, pork packers; Mrs. Bowman, fancy goods and dwelling; and John Williams, shoemaker; one of the stores was unoccupied; all belonging to A. Copp, of Hamilton, were destroyed. Total loss about \$16,000, divided as follows: Copp, on buildings \$3,000, insurance unknown; T. A. Johnston, on stock and furniture \$4,500, insured for \$2,000; Madden & Rutledge, on stock \$800, covered by insurance; Mrs. Bowman, on stock and furniture \$1,100, insured for \$1,000; John Williams, on stock and furniture \$3,000, insured for \$2,000; Bartholomew & Thomson, printing office, on stock and books \$4,500, insured for \$2,400.

Moncton, N.B., Oct. 19.—Willbur's saw mill, situated a few miles from here, was totally destroyed by fire; loss unknown, insured for \$700 in the Western.

Orillia, Oct. 19.—A stable connected with the Methodist parsonage was burned down.

Cobourg, Oct. 19.—The barns and outbuildings in rear of St. Peter's parsonage were entirely destroyed by fire; loss \$6,000; no insurance.

Ayr, Ont., Oct. 20.—James Piper's woollen mill destroyed by fire on the 16th inst., was insured for \$5000 in the Waterloo Mutual, re-insured for \$1,000 in the Economical of Berlin, for \$3,000 in the Wellington Mutual, and for \$3,000 in the Canada Fire and Marine.

Westmeath, Oct. 20.—A block of work shops belonging to George A. Tucker and Findlay McEwan, and occupied by Kane I. Tucker, D. McKenzie, Findlay McEwan, Fred. Smith and George Leach, was destroyed by fire. None of the contents were saved. Loss \$1,500; none of the parties were insured.

Quebec, Oct. 22.—A bangard attached to the residence of Mr. Dawson, on Ursule Hill, was damaged by fire. The building being of stone, the fire was confined to the first and second stories.

Aylmer, Ont., Oct. 21.—A barn, containing the season's crop, some farming implements and a valuable horse, was destroyed by fire with all the contents. Loss covered by insurance.

Clifford, Oct. 18.—A fire destroyed four stores occupied by D. Mollison as a general store, E. T. Gibson, fancy goods, John Hillhouse, tinsmith and F. W. Gruef, tanner and shoemaker. Mollison is the heaviest loser, and is partly insured.

Cobourg, Oct. 19.—A fire broke out last night in the hay-packing house of Adam Dickson, quickly consuming it. Loss, \$600 on the building; insured for \$200 in the Canada Agricultural. Loss on the hay and pressing machinery, \$400; insured for \$200.

London, Ont., Oct. 19.—The residence of a man named Elms was damaged by fire. Loss very little.

Portland, N.B.—The most disastrous fire ever was witnessed here occurred on the 21st inst., in which over 200 buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of \$300,000, and rendering homeless over 2,000 persons. The insurance is estimated at \$90,000. The streets or parts of streets mainly devastated are Main, Portland, Acadia, Chapel and High streets. Among the principal buildings were the Temperance Hall and the Methodist church. As our space will not permit us going into further details we conclude by giving the insurance, as far as can be ascertained, viz.:—Provincial, \$8,000; Lancashire, \$6,000; Northern, \$7,000; North British and Mercantile, \$8,000; Queen, \$1,400; Citizens', \$8,000; Royal Canadian, \$600; Canada Fire and Marine, \$7,000; Allm, \$3,000; Hartford, \$3,000; Imperial, \$10,000; British American, \$500; Isolated Risk, \$1,000; Western, \$2,400; National, \$500; Guardian, \$5,000; Central, \$2,600.

Fredericton, Oct. 22.—A large fire occurred here and destroyed property to the extent of about \$16,000. It was discovered in a barn in rear of Tower's Hotel, and spread with alarming rapidity and destroyed the following property on its way: A barn and an out-house belonging to Mr. Towers, Dr. Currie's dwelling, barn and an adjoining house, dwelling formerly occupied by Edw. Seely, Martin Mackay's grocery store and dwelling, residence of John McPherson, and a lot of barns, sheds, and other buildings on Queen street, a large building belonging to the Ferguson Estate, house owned and occupied by Alderman Dykeman, the Estey Estate, also the barns and sheds in rear of these and the residence of Elijah Clark. The insurance is as follows:—North British and Mercantile, \$32,000; Stadacona, \$1,500; Provincial, \$3,000; National, \$1,000. Eleven families, composing about sixty persons, are burnt out, and most of these have no insurance, but most of them saved their household goods. The heaviest loser is John McPherson, who is not insured.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—A fire was discovered in the four-story furniture factory of Teas Bros., situated at the St. Gabriel locks. Owing to the exertions of the firemen it was confined to the chair department on the second floor, where, also, a large quantity of chairs were stored, which, with the machinery, etc., were nearly all destroyed. Most of the books and papers were saved. The loss will foot about \$8,000, and are insured as follows:—Royal Canadian, \$2,000 on stock and machinery; Citizens, \$3,000 on build-

ing; Western, \$4,000 on whole factory; Commercial Union, \$3,000 on building, \$1,000 on stock, and \$1,000 on machinery; Canada Farmers, \$1,500 on machinery and stock; Canada Fire and Marine, \$2,000 on building, and in the Provincial for a small amount.

Cobourg, Oct. 23.—The brick barns and sheds on the "Fowler" farm, three miles from here, belonging to Mr. Pettigrew, were burned, together with over 1,000 bushels of wheat, besides a large quantity of other grain and farming implements. His residence caught fire several times, but was every time extinguished. Loss \$5,000, and was insured a few days ago.

Woodstock, N.B., Oct. 21.—The residence of Charles Shears was burned down; insured.

Quebec, Oct. 23.—A fire broke out in the building occupied by Mr. Plante as a grocery store, at Côte d'Abraham Hill, damaging it to the extent of about \$150; covered by insurance in the Queen Co.

Cap Blanc, O. ct. 23.—A fire broke out in the grocery of Mr. Wiseman, and did damage to about \$100; fully insured in the Queen Co.

Commercial.

MONTREAL GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25th, 1877.

There is no special change to note for the week, beyond those glanced at under special headings. The first snow of the season fell last night, but the storm ceased at noon, and was nearly all converted into slush by evening. The weather has hitherto been mild for October, and retail dealers in fuel and winter garments hail the first appearance of winter. Mild frosts have prevailed in Western Ontario. Farmers have sown extensively of winter wheat, and are anxious about the threatened invasion of the Hessian fly. The money market has maintained the stiffness previously referred to. The evidences of a return to better times remain unaffected, and country merchants will do well to promote the change by every means in their power, by pressing payments among their customers and remitting promptly. It were well to attempt a check upon the evil results of bankrupt stocks by concerted action among dealers in their vicinity with a view of buying them up, and by representing to wholesalers the policy of shielding them from the unnatural competition of incompetent or dishonest dealers who are granted compromises at 40c to 50c. in the dollar.

ASHES.—The receipts of Pots have been fair, and with light demand. Prices have again declined, sales having been made at \$3.92½ down to \$3.80, the latter for poor tars. Seconds \$3.30 and Thirds about \$2.65. Pearls, receipts are falling off. Sales, \$4.35 for First Sort; Seconds continue neglected. There is little speculative demand for either Pots or Pearls, and a further decline is looked for in the former. The receipts from 1st January have been 11,426 brls. Pots and 1446 brls. Pearls. The deliveries 11919 brls. Pots and 1425 brls. Pearls, and the stock in store at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening was 2122 brls. Pots and 793 brls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is a little more doing the present week, and a fair sorting up trade seems probable as the cold weather approaches, although commercial travellers report stocks not as much broken up as was expected. Prices are steady without any material change.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Continued activity prevails in this department of trade, with a slightly firmer feeling in regard to prices of heavy goods on account of higher freights from England. Oils.—Not much doing in this line, and prices remain without change. Naval Stores.—Turpentine slightly higher and in fair demand, other articles without change and moving slowly. Paints.—A good many orders have been filled during the week, and prices generally for large lots in favor of buyers.

DRY GOODS.—We are pleased to hear that

remittances continue to be satisfactory, and, no doubt, as the season advances, they will be still better. A good many Eastern Townships and Eastern Ontario buyers have been here this last week. We are also told that a large number of sorting up orders have been sent by representatives now on the road. Stocks generally are being lessened rapidly, although still well assorted. The City retail trade are busy, the weather of late being just the right kind to favorably influence this very important department of business.

FISH.—Unchanged, not much demand. Salt Herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; No. 1 Draft Codfish advanced to \$7.25; No. 1 Green Cod, \$5.00 to \$5.25; No. 2, \$4 to \$4.25. Salmon dull, \$12, \$11 and \$10 for 1, 2 and 3.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The lowness of the price to which flour has declined has aided the filling of large orders for Britain, so that considerable quantities have been bought during the past week for shipment. The chief transactions have been in Spring Extra and Superior Extra, the former selling at \$5.42½ to \$5.50 and the latter \$6.05 to \$6.15. In other grades the business has been comparatively small, partly owing to want of stock. Fancy has sold at \$5.70 to \$5.75, and Extra \$5.90 to \$6. Wheat.—No. 2 Canada Spring is easier, car lots selling at \$1.20½ to \$1.22. No. 1 held at \$1.26 to \$1.28. No. 2 White unchanged.

Liverpool, 25th Oct., 5 p.m.—Wheat market continues dull and heavy, look for still lower quotations. Flour, 26s 6d to 32s; Red Wheat, 10s 2d to 11s 3d; Red Winter, 10s 8d to 11s 3d; White, 12s 8d to 13s 1d; Club, 13s to 13s 6d; Corn, 29s 6d; Oats, 3s to 3s 6d; Peas 39s; Barley, 3s 6d; Pork, 47s 6d; Lard, 45s 6d; Bacon, 40s to 41s 6d; Cheese, 64s; Tallow, 41s; Beef, 92s 6d.

London, 5 p.m.—Consols, 96 1-16; four and a half, 105; fives, 106½; Erie, 13; pdl., 24 N.Y.C., 107; I. C., 77½.

Chicago, Oct. 25, 10.50 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.04½ to 1.04; Nov; \$1.09½ Oct. Corn, 43½ to 143½ Nov.; 42½ to 42½c May; 44½c cash Oct. Oats, 23½ to 23½c Nov. 23½ to 24c Dec. Pork, \$12.37½ year; \$12.52½ to 12.55 Jan. Lard, \$8.12½ to 8.15 year; \$8.17½ to 8.20 Jan.

FURS AND SKINS.—No change in business or prices since our last review. We quote:—Rat, Spring, 18c to 20c; Fall do, 10c to 15c; Coon, 22c to 55c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Cross Fox, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Martin Pale, 70c to 90c; 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, \$4.50 to \$6.25; Lynx, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Beaver, full clear pelt per lb. \$1.25 to \$1.75; Winter do. \$1.75 to \$2.00; Bear, large prime, \$8.00 to \$10.00.

HARDWARE.—The month of October has nearly passed and although a considerable amount of goods have been moved still it must be admitted on all hands that the quantity is not up to the expectations of the trade. Railroad freight rates will in all probability be advanced next week and, till then, orders for heavy goods will, as usual, come forward more freely.

LEATHER.—The manufacturers are busy with their samples of Spring goods, consequently business is rather dull in this line, but prices remain firm. Leather houses holding first-class Upper, Buff, Pebble and Slaughter are not anxious to push sales, as they feel confident an advance will take place as soon as a demand arises. It is firmly believed that a large business will be done next month. Slaughter Sole has steadily advanced from 26c. to 28c. Very choice light Upper would command 40c.; No. 1 Buff and Pebble 16c. Patent and Enamelled Leather quiet. Spanish is in fair demand at 23c. to 24c. Small lots, 25c. to 26c. Hides continue scarce at \$9.50 to \$10.

LIVE STOCK.—The arrivals of Live Stock at Point St. Charles last week were seventeen carloads of cattle, about eight hundred sheep and lambs, and over twelve hundred hogs; four more carloads of cattle and a carload of hogs arrived on Monday. Sales were moderately active at about the same prices as on the previous Mon-

day, good cattle a shade better. The range of prices were from \$3 00 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs for cattle; from \$4.25 to \$5 for hogs. The following sales were reported:—21 cattle at an average of \$41; 6 oxen, averaging 1,500 lbs, at \$4.25 per 100 lbs; the balance of this load at \$35 each; a carload for \$652; two carloads, one at \$45 per head, or a little over 4c per lb., the other at \$38 per head; 25 cattle at \$27 each; 22 at \$33 each; 5 oxen at \$60 each; 8 steers at \$35 each; 15 steers at an average of \$48, about \$4.25 per 100 lbs; 35 cattle at an average of \$36; 50 cattle at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 each, or from 3c to 4c per lb. The general price of ordinary sized cows in fair condition is from \$20 to \$25 each, good ones would bring over \$30; common heifers are worth from \$14 to \$18 each. Butchers have bought all that they require for the present. Between five and six hundred head of cattle were sold at the different markets and yards on Monday and Tuesday. The following sales of sheep are reported:—100 at from \$4 to \$3.50 each; 27 sheep and 10 lambs in one lot for \$4.25 each; 10 lambs for \$29. Several lots of good lambs were sold at from \$3 to \$3.25 each; common lambs were sold at from \$2.40 to \$2.75 each. Sales of hogs are reported as follows:—77 at \$5 per 100 lbs.; 35 at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Between eight and nine hundred hogs remain on the market unsold. One dealer had 248 hogs for over a week without selling any. Three carloads of fat hogs were sold at St. Gabriel Market on Tuesday, two loads at \$4.50, and one load at \$4.40 per 100 lbs. Dressed hogs sell for \$6 per 100 lbs.

LUMBER.—Official returns of last year's importation of timber show that in the aggregate the three divisions of the Kingdom—England, Scotland and Ireland—imported a total of 6,287,568 loads of hewn and sawn or split timber in 1876 as compared with 5,000,412 loads in the previous years, 429,210 loads of staves as compared with 92,572 loads of the same material, and only 52,461 tons of mahogany as compared with 89,205 tons in 1875. The distributing ports at which these woods were received were London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Southampton, Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, Gloucester, Goole, Grimsby, Harlepool and Swansea, in England; Leith, Glasgow, Greenock, Aberdeen, Dundee, Grangemouth and Montrose, in Scotland; and Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford, in Ireland. England, of course, stands first on the list of consumption; Scotland second and Ireland last. A despatch from East Saginaw says the prospects of the lumber trade look better than before at any other time since the panic. A large number of dealers from abroad are on the market, and 25,000,000 feet have changed hands during the past week. While manufacturers are firm in their tone, there is a large amount of lumber to go forward, and a carrying capacity not equal to the demand. There are fully 20,000,000 feet on the river to go to Chicago, and no vessels. An advance of fully \$1 per M. is reported. At Quebec matters are dull, advice from England offering no inducements to shippers to purchase. A Gatineau lumberman says the cut in that district this winter promises to exceed the season of 1877. It is said that the proprietors of the Eddy, Ottawa, Ketchemin and New Liverpool saw mills have entered into large contracts with lumber merchants for next year's supplies of lumber. A number of shantymen have left the Upper Ottawa for the States, in consequence of the extreme low wages. Some of the best horses have been sent to Michigan at fair prices. One pair brought \$500. A dealer from Sydney, Australia, is in Ottawa making purchases of lumber. France has just sustained a rather serious pecuniary loss by the burning of three-fourths of the immense forests which she held in her Algerian colony; 150,000 acres have been destroyed. The North Western Lumberman cautions manufacturers against overproduction a warning which it is said our Ottawa lumbermen are taking. In the Montreal local market we have no changes to note. On Tuesday ten dealers went to Ottawa to buy, seven from the States and three from Montreal. The old stock

is nearly all sold. Prices have an upward tendency. Freight has also advanced.
PROVISIONS.—Cheese.—No change to note in prices. *Butter* unchanged. See *Prices Current*.
SALT.—Scarce, 65c asked to arrive; factory filled scarce and dull at 90c to \$1.

TOBACCO.—In Manufactured Plug the demand continues good. Our leading manufacturer has lowered his prices for Blacks from one to two cents per lb., in low grade Brights half cent per lb. and advanced No. 1 Solace half cent per lb. Quotations are now in bond: Blacks, for common to fair, 12c. to 16c.; good to fine, 18c. to 22c. Mahogany and Brights, common to fair, 12c. to 18c.; good to fine, 20c. to 30c.; fancy, 35c. to 45c. Leading brands are quoted duty paid, viz, Blacks, Prince of Wales, 36c. to 39c.; Nelson, Navies 37c. to 40c.; Brights, Solace 35c. to 48c.; Navy, 3's, 45c. to 60c.; Rough and Ready, 55c. to 65c.; Fancy twists, 60c. to 75c.
Cigars.—In domestic manufacturer find a good demand for all they can produce. Prices remain steady and are quoted for Clear Seed \$13 to 25; Seed and Havana, \$25 to \$50; Clear Havana, \$35 to \$75.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.—*Sugars* rather easier; reduction of about $\frac{1}{2}$ at least on Yellows and refined White Sugars. *Teas*—Firm for low grade Japans especially, and sales of such to an extent of probably 1,000 pkgs at full prices. Other Teas without special change. *Molasses*, 47c. to 49c. for Barbados. *Syrups* the turn easier, but nothing of much moment. *Coffees*, *Rice*, *Chemicals and Spices*—Trade in these is moderate and prices steady. *Fruits.*—The S.S. *Strathlay* is now at hand with cargo mostly of Valentias, held at about 7c. for quantity; $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is about full range at the moment. Malaga Fruit steady. Currants 63c. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for new; 6c. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for crop 1876.

WINE AND SPIRITS.—No change in business or prices. See *Prices Current*.

Wool.—The wool demand during the past week has been very quiet. Sales limited to small lots, on wholly consumptive account. We think the very fact that manufacturers are running so closely to their consumption will have a tendency to make the market very active, at some future time. The stock of pulled wool is on the increase, still desirable sorted wools are in active demand at firm prices. We note an improvement on the sales of miscellaneous wools in Liverpool last week, both in quantity sold and higher prices obtained from previous sales.

OIL REPORT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Petrolia, October 22nd, 1877.—The market continues firm, the producers holding well together, and the few transactions which have been made were well up to the prices quoted. Developing is progressing steadily, but no strikes worthy of note. The recent reports from the United States of a combination having been formed creates some hopes of an export trade for this winter, but the shipments during the past three months from the United States to Europe have been so heavy that it is scarcely probable. The shipments last week were: Crude, 5,066 bbls.; Distillate, 792 bbls.; Refined oil, 448 bbls. Prices: Crude, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Refined oil, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. F. O. B. London.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Return of traffic for week ending October 13th, 1877, and the corresponding week, 1876. 1877.—Passengers, Mails, and Express Freight, \$61,722; Merchandise, \$159,972; Total, \$221,694. Corresponding week, 1876, \$201,982. Increase, 1877, \$19,712.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Port Hope, October 18th, 1877. Statement of traffic receipts for week, from 7th to 14th October, 1877, in comparison with same period last year.—Passengers, \$2,408.75; Freight, \$4,574.40; Mails and Express, \$228.32; Total, \$7,211.47. Same week last year, \$7,167.23. Increase, \$44.24. Total traffic to date, \$208,226.02; do., year previous, \$216,647.10. Decrease, \$8,421.08.

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal per Grand Trunk Railway, the Canal and River from 1st January to 25th October, 1876 and 1877:

	1876.	1877.
Ashes..... bbls.....	13,257	12,896
Butter..... bbls.....	96,806	93,418
Barley..... bush.....	195,652	474,573
Bacon..... boxes.....	224	162
Corn..... bush.....	3,590,579	4,429,512
Cheese..... boxes.....	291,018	220,708
Flour..... bbls.....	785,795	628,311
Lard..... bbls.....	23,868	46,430
Oats..... bush.....	2,352,006	203,924
Peas..... bush.....	730,227	265,356
Pork..... bbls.....	12,364	19,843
Wheat..... bush.....	5,727,562	5,829,782

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Ashes.—253 bbls. Pot, 32 bbls. Pearl.
 Butter.—3,686 bbls. *
 Barley.—34,976 bush.
 Bacon.— boxes.
 Corn.—65,268 bush.
 Cheese.—10,925 boxes.
 Flour.—33,340 bbls.
 Lard.—1,520 bbls.
 Oats.—6,755 bush.
 Peas.—22,844 bush.
 Pork.—466 bbls.
 Wheat.—482,847 bush.

*A typographical error last week made receipts for the week 23,667; should have been 4,018 bbls.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports of leading articles at the Port of Montreal, from the 1st January to 25th October, 1876 and 1877.

	1876.	1877.
Ashes..... bbls.....	11,200	12,245
Butter..... bbls.....	141,005	93,285
Barley..... bush.....	30,146	492,077
Bacon..... boxes.....	32,831	27,285
Corn..... bush.....	3,478,893	3,660,370
Cheese..... boxes.....	470,101	359,822
Flour..... bbls.....	320,360	191,940
Lard..... bbls.....	42,764	32,153
Oats..... bush.....	2,849,697	202,976
Peas..... bush.....	1,166,556	799,126
Pork..... bbls.....	8,992	15,960
Wheat..... bush.....	4,833,302	4,149,345

AUCTION SALE

OF

British North West Territory

BUFFALO ROBES,

Second Sale this Season,

On Friday 2nd November,

When about

5,000 ROBES,

Of all Grades will be sold.

All are this season's Robes, soft, dark, long-furred, being the selected portion of the united collection of T. C. Power & Bro. and J. G. Baker & Co.

Terms.—3 Months Credit, without Interest.

Robes open for inspection, and Catalogues ready three days before the sale at the Robe Warehouse, next door to T. James Claxton & Co., St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

Sale at 2 o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Ashes.—471 bbls. Pot. 51 bbls. Pearl.
 Butter.—7,143 bbls.
 Barley.—33,533 bush.
 Bacon.—37 boxes.
 Corn.—47,613 bush.
 Cheese.—5,204 boxes.
 Flour.—20,397 bbls.
 Lard.—15 bbls.
 Oats.—15,034 bush.
 Peas.—116,131 bush.
 Pork.—134 bbls.
 Wheat.—523,841 bush.

Carsley's Column.

WEEKLY TEST.

NUMBER OF PURCHASERS SERVED during the week ending October 6th, 1877,

5,176,

NUMBER OF PURCHASERS SERVED during the corresponding week of last year,

4,174.

INCREASE - - - - - 702.

ARE WE RIGHT OR WRONG?

According to the newspapers, a testimonial is to be presented to Mr. Weir for his services in riding the country of the silver nuisance. We are under the impression that Sir Francis Hincks is entitled to the credit of rendering the greatest and most substantial benefit to the business men of Canada that has been done for them during the last twelve years, namely of driving the American silver out of the country. Many an M. P. got hundreds of votes by promising to remove the silver nuisance, but Sir Francis Hincks appears to have been the only man who could and did resist the lobbying of brokers and others at Ottawa, who were making money out of it. If we are wrong in giving the credit to Sir Francis, perhaps some one will set us right.

NEW GOODS.

Men's Double Breast Wool Shirts, 65c.
 Men's Double Breast Wool Shirts, 35c.
 Four cases Men's Scotch Wool Underclothing, varying in prices from \$1.45 to \$4.00 per garment.
 Boys' Wool Mufflers and Scarfs from 5c. each.
 Men's Wool Mufflers and Scarfs from 22c.
 Men's Cardigan Jackets, large sizes, 95c.
 Men's Cardigan Jackets, in good qualities, from \$1.50 to \$6 each.
 Men's Oxford Shirts, from 45c.
 Men's Oxford Shirts, Collars attached, 70c.
 Boys' Wool Shirts from 35c.
 Girls' small size Wool Vests, 25c.
 Girls' Wool Drawers, 25c.

LADIES

One case Ladies' Scotch Wool Vests, Drawers and Suits.
 Ladies' Wool Hose, all sorts and sizes.

NOVELTIES.

Two cases of novelties in Ladies' Ties, Collars, Cuffs and Lace Goods.
 The New Cromwell Collars.
 The New Lace Collars, in new shapes.

OUR BLANKETS.

Five bales of White Blankets, from \$2.18 to \$12 per pair.

OUR CLOTHS.

Just to hand, a large stock of Canada Tweeds for men's or boys' wear, from 45c. to \$1.20 per yard.

OUR SHIRTS.

Gentlemen will please remember that ours is the store for White Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.

S. CARSLLEY,

393 and 395 NORTH DAME STREET, MONTREAL, AND 8 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dividend Notice.

Bank of Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the **CURRENT HALF-YEAR**, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

SATURDAY, the 1st day of December next.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd October, 1877.

Notice.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heating Apparatus, will be received at this office until **FRIDAY**, the **TWENTY-SIXTH** instant, at noon, for Heating Apparatus of New Educational Block, Military College, Kingston, Ontario.

Plans and specifications, &c., can be seen on and after **THURSDAY**, the **ELEVENTH** instant, at the office of Mr. R. Gage, Architect, Kingston; at the office of Mr. Sippell, C.E., Lachine Canal, Montreal; on enquiry of Mr. Wills, Foreman Engineer, Custom House, Toronto; and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where forms of tender, &c., can be obtained.

No tender will be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature, occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

The tenders to have the actual signatures of two solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, and willing to become sureties for the due performance of the Contract.

This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, } Secretary.
OTTAWA, October 6th, 1877. }

New York Advertisements.

Whittemore, Peet, Post & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY,
New York,

Are now offering the largest assortment of

BLANKETS

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

- NORWAY PLAINS Co.
- WINTHROP MILLS Co.
- WAUMBECK MILLS Co.
- CLINTON MILLS Co.
- NORWICH WOOLEN Co.

ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Repellents

AND

PRINCE ALBERT CLOTHS

In New Designs and Colorings, to which the early attention of the Trade is invited, as these goods will be sold at the market value.

GARNER & CO.,

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10 Worth Street,
NEW YORK.

PRINTS,

GARNER & CO.'S

FANCIES, CHOCOLATE, PINKS, SOLIDS, PURPLES, MOURNING, GREY, &c.

HARMONY formerly A EAG.

FANCIES, PURPLES, &c.

WAM SUTTA

FANCIES, ROBES, &c.

Included in the above is the largest, most varied and attractive assortment of **SHIRTINGS** ever offered to the Trade.

ALSO THE

GARNER & CO.

ROLLED JACONETS.

THE

GARNER & CO. & HARMONY

FLAT-FOLD CAMBRICS.

THE

GARNER & CO. | READING MILLS
WIGANS. | SILESIA.

AND

HARMONY BROWN & BLEACHED COTTONS.

New York and Boston Advertisements.

Wentworth, Case & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

77 & 79 Thomas St., 113 & 115 Duane St.,
NEW YORK.

51 Avon Street, 38 Bedford Street,
BOSTON.

Offer for sale a large assortment of

WOOLENS and COTTONS

FOR THE

CLOTHING and JOBBING Trade

CONSISTING OF

- Cassimers, Cottonades, Cheviots,
- Overcoatings, Corset Jeans, Kerseys,
- Diagonals, Beavers, Cloakings,
- Ducks, Tricots, Cashmeres and
- Suitings, Ginghams, Satinets,
- Felts, Repellants, Bleached and
- Brown Sheetings,

FROM THE FOLLOWING MILLS:

Bates Manufacturing Co. Howe & Jefferson, Walton & Heery, Ashuelot Manufacturing Co., Westbrook Manufacturing Co., F. W. Adams, Chase Mills, Pocasset Manufacturing Co., White Manufacturing Co., Amesbury Mills, D. Cowan & Co., Rockland Mills, Webster Mills, Barker Mills, D. W. Ellis & Son, C. J. Amidon, Jas. Walton & Co., Methuen Mills.

Faulkner, Page & Co.

Commission Merchants,

66 & 68 LEONARD STREET,
NEW YORK.

66 & 68 FRANKLIN ST.,
BOSTON,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

FLANNELS

Manufactured by the following Mills:

George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., J. R. Faulkner & Co., Faulkner & Colony, Cheshire Mills, Scot & Son, A. Harris & Sons, B. W. Gleason & Son, Faulkner Mills, Franker & Co., Turner Mills, Plymouth W. Mills, Stevens & Co., N. Stevens & Co., Dover Mills, Brown & Howarth, Franklin Mill, Moose Head Mills, J. Gould & Co., Salisbury & Co., Granite Mills, Branchtown Mills, Austin & Taylor.

WHITTENTON MILLS'

Cottonades, Ticks, Stripes and Denims.

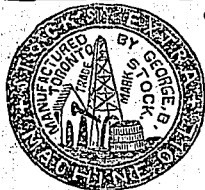
WILLIAM WALKER & CO.'S

TWEEDS.

OAKLAND MILLS,

DENIMS.

Toronto Advertisements



GEORGE B. STOCK

Manufacturer of

Stock's Extra Machine Oil, And Dealer in all kinds

of

MACHINE AND WOOL OILS

All Trade-marked Oil warranted to give satisfaction and not to freeze.

OFFICE, 90 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO Works, Bell and Don Streets. P. O. Box 1314.

DONALDSON & LAIDLAW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,

Insurance & General Commission Agents, OFFICE, 22 Adelaide Street, East, TORONTO.

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Statement of Banks acting under Charter, for the month ending 30th September, 1877, according to the Returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

CAPITAL.

LIABILITIES.

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid up, Notes in Circulation, Dominion Govt. Deposits payable on Demand, Dom. Govt. Depos payable after notice or on a fixed day, Provincial Govt. Deposits payable on Demand, Provincial Govt. Deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day, Other Depos payable after notice or on a fixed day, Due to other Banks or Agents not in Canada, Due to other Banks or Agents in United Kingdom, Liabilities not including under foreign Heads, Total Liabilities.

Statement of Banks acting under Charter, for the month ending 30th September, 1877, according to the Returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

ASSETS.

BANKS.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes and Cheques on other Banks.	Balances from other Banks in Can. adn.	Bal. due from other Banks or Agents not in Canada.	Bal. due from other Banks or Agents in Canada.	Govt. Debentures or Stock.	Loans to Dominion Govt. ment.	Loans to Provincial Govt. ment.	Advances by Bank by Stock.	Loans secured by Bonds.	Loans secured by Corporations.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Overdue and not specially secured.	Real Estate (other than the Bank Premises).	Bank Premises.	Off'r Assets not included above.	Directors' Liabilities.	Total Assets.
ONTARIO.	1,165,854	263,294	105,875	46,316	146,669	146,669													6,959,392
1 Toronto	85,401	37,855	20,127	10,117	14,974	14,974													1,692,161
2 Hamilton	781,197	629,690	200,024	746,406	493,178	493,178													18,689,092
3 Commerce	104,793	27,911	18,727	159,106	25,239	25,239													549,901
4 Dominion	17,052	27,911	18,727	142,111	19,258	19,258													4,047,778
5 Ontario	91,953	163,988	107,932	442,623	3,412	3,412													7,173,834
6 Standard	51,953	163,988	107,932	442,623	3,412	3,412													1,946,600
7 Federal	91,953	163,988	107,932	442,623	3,412	3,412													3,647,728
8 Ottawa	60,269	161,493	70,492	301,970	5,654	5,654													1,292,788
9 QUEBEC.	1,992,558	1,712,237	1,124,021	597,698	829,853	829,853													3,227,295
10 Montreal	870,137	712,055	108,651	37,144	957,118	957,118													10,896,216
11 R. V. N. A.	79,895	197,179	63,891	18,252	9,449	9,449													3,976,967
12 Du. People	34,964	392,150	29,721	6,848	62,186	62,186													126,235
13 Nationale	405	122,837	98,454	7,290	6,706	6,706													113,103
14 Jacon. Carrier	3,795	6,209	5,861	25,593	4,092	4,092													88,700
15 R. V. Marie	4,228	6,613	13,444	57,173	7,080	7,080													17,781
16 St. Hyacinthe	6,854	81,291	160,838	65,970	31,297	31,297													9,051
17 De Hochelaga	79,895	63,723	22,992	213,891	65,970	65,970													4,499,829
18 E. T. Houshops	4,228	6,613	13,444	57,173	7,080	7,080													1,622,029
19 Ex. B. of Can.	180,813	489,275	212,296	332,914	67,253	67,253													60,774
20 Jolson's	688,899	802,203	695,916	216,051	601,516	601,516													4,489,570
21 Merchants	118,065	293,151	155,171	15,892	174,137	174,137													1,445,500
22 Mechanics	118,065	293,151	155,171	15,892	174,137	174,137													3,945,000
23 Quebec	52,723	32,758	9,031	5,223	22,110	22,110													1,558,940
24 Union Bank	29,723	32,758	9,031	5,223	22,110	22,110													6,019,620
25 Stadacona	29,723	32,758	9,031	5,223	22,110	22,110													383,662
26 Consolidated	5,844,275	7,024,620	4,155,095	3,416,445	862,235	2,900,709													16,619,222
Total	5,844,275	7,024,620	4,155,095	3,416,445	862,235	2,900,709	887	256,713	2,870,051	4,465,581	3,426,472	119,530,518	2,612,146	3,374,915	1,142,852	3,069,021	1,602,189	5,722,238	103,452,679
NOTA SCOTIA	12,029.21	14,655.00	12,181.43	19,600.45	6,270.46	12,029.21													176,236.28
28 Nova Scotia	270,232.31	183,765.00	87,650.99	231,701.70	20,458.99	199,999.49													4,216,756.20
29 Nova Scotia	11,415.20	10,925.00	3,029.48	3,419.47															466,486.30
30 Exchange																			35,009
31 Merchants																			661,339
32 People's																			6,927,610.24
33 Union																			4,571,851.25
34 Liverpool																			1,627,321.26
35 Victori																			9,397,475.27
36 N. Brunswick																			277,906
37 N. Brunswick																			236,838
38 Maritimo																			21,620
39 St. Stephen's																			11,082

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1877. Summer Arrangements. 1877.

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

Tons.	Commander	Rank
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.....2600	Capt. McLean	
Corinthian.....2400	Capt. Menzies	
Ancadian.....1350	Capt. Cabel	
Waldensian.....2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen	
Phoenician.....2800	Capt. Scott	
Newfoundland.....1500	Capt. Mylins	

FROM QUEREC TO LIVERPOOL.

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

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEREC.

Cabin.....	\$80, \$70 and \$50
According to accommodation	
Intermediate.....	\$40 00
Steerage.....	25 00

FROM QUEREC TO GLASGOW.

Canadian.....	about 18	Oct.
Waldensian.....	"	1 Nov.
Manitoban.....	"	17 "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEREC.

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 brils. 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.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each Vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

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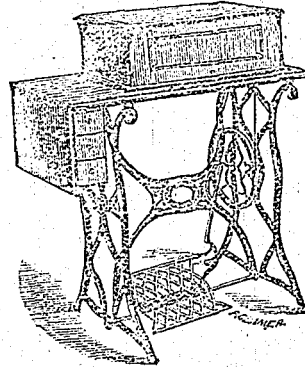
GUSTAVE LEVE, Gen'l. Agent.

P.S.—Arrangements are now being completed for Excursion Tickets available for a number of Routes to PARIS for the coming Exhibition. A pamphlet describing such, and giving all other necessary information will be published about January 1st, 1878.

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The reliable short and grand scenery Route to Boston, New York and all New England cities, passing Lake Memphremagog and White Mountains. Day Express (Parlor Car) leaves Montreal 9:03 A.M., arrives at Boston 3:30 P.M. Night Express (Pullman Sleeping Car) leaves Montreal 3:00 P.M., arrives at Boston 8:25 A.M., New York 12 noon. Offices: 202 and 132 ST. JAMES ST., (old Post Office), 271 BROADWAY, N.Y., H. E. Folsom, Superintendent; W. RAYMOND, General Agent.

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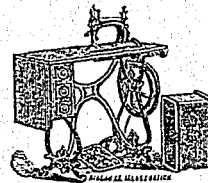
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WILKIE & OSBORNE, Manufacturers, GUELPH, ONT., CANADA.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY OCT 25th, 1877.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
	\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.
Boots and Shoes:		Japan, fine to finest per lb.		Fruit.		Cut Nails: 3 in. to 6 in.	
Men's Thick Boots.....	2 00 2 50	Japan Nagasaki.....	0 30 0 50	Loose Muscatel.. per box.	1 25 1 60	2 1/2 inch to 2 1/2 inch.....	3 00 Und. 500
" Rip Boots.....	2 50 3 00	Y. Hyson common	0 22 1 25	Layers in boxes.....	1 10 1 75	3 3/4 inch to 4 inch.....	3 30 Kes. 5 off
" Calf Boots, pegged.	3 25 3 50	to good.....	0 23 0 30	Sultanas..... per lb.	7 8	4 inch to 4 1/2 inch.....	3 50 over do.
" Rip Brogans.....	1 25 1 35	" fine to finest..	0 50 0 65	Seedless.....	5 6 6 1	4 1/2 inch to 5 inch.....	4 60 1000 & ov.
" Split do.....	1 00 1 10	Gumpd, fair to med.	0 37 1 40	Valentia (New) ..	6 1 7 1	5 inch to 5 1/2 inch.....	5 00 5 p.c. ext.
" Bull Congress.....	1 75 2 25	" Good to fine ..	0 55 0 65	Carrauts.....	6 1 7 1	Pat. Chisel Pointed.....	25 cts. extra
Wom's Pebbled & Buff B'als	1 10 1 50	" fine to finest ..	0 55 0 75	Frames.....	0 0 0	Galvanized Iron: No. 24	0 7 0 7 1/2
" Split do.....	0 90 1 10	Imperial, med.....	0 30 0 40	" "	0 0 0	" 26.....	0 7 1 0 7 1/2
" Prunella do.....	0 60 1 50	" Choice to fine..	0 40 0 60	" "	0 0 0	" 28.....	0 7 1 0 7 1/2
" Cong. do.....	0 50 1 25	P'wankay, com. to	0 22 0 25	Almonds, shelled, in	20 25	Horse Nails:	
" do Buskins.....	0 50 1 00	good.....	0 22 0 25	boxes.....	5 6	Patent Ham'd sizes.....	30 00 35p off
Misses' Pebbled & Buff B'als	0 90 1 15	Oolong.....	0 22 0 30	H. S. Almonds.....	13 15	Pig Iron, Gartsberrie.....	
" Split do.....	0 75 1 00	Congou common..	0 25 0 32 1/2	S. S.....	14 9	No. 1.....	19 00 20 00
" Prunella do.....	0 50 1 00	" medium.....	0 40 0 45	Walnuts.....	7 4 9	Eglinton, No. 1.....	17 00 18 00
" do Cong. do.....	0 60 1 00	" fine to finest ..	0 50 0 70	Filberts.....	7 4 9	" Summerville.....	19 00 19 00
Childs' pebbled & Buff B'als	0 65 0 75	Souchong common..	0 30 0 32 1/2	Brazils, new.....	7 8	Bar—Scotch pr 100 lbs.	17 00 18 00
" Split do.....	0 50 0 60	" medium.....	0 40 0 45	Spices.		Refined.....	2 10 2 20
" Prunella do.....	0 50 0 75	" fine to choice..	0 55 0 75	Cassia..... per lb.	15 17	Swedes.....	4 50 5 50
Infants' Cacks.....	0 25 0 75			Mace.....	90 1 00	Hoops—Coopers.....	2 40 2 50
Drugs:		COFFEES, green.		Clowes.....	40 44	Canada Plates:	
Aloes Cape.....	0 16 0 18	Mocha..... per lb.	0 30 0 33	Nutmegs.....	60 90	Hutton.....	3 30 3 40
Alum.....	0 2 0 2 1/2	Java, old Govt.....	0 27 0 30	Jamaica Ginger, Bl.	21 22	Arrow.....	3 50 3 60
Borax.....	0 11 0 13	Maraibo.....	0 23 0 25	Jamaica Ginger, Unbl.	18 20	Swansen.....	3 50 3 60
Castor Oil.....	0 14 0 00	Cape.....	0 20 0 22	African.....	10 11	Marshfield.....	3 50 3 60
Caustic Soda.....	0 31 0 33 1/2	Jamaica.....	0 23 0 25	Pimento.....	10 11	Penn.....	3 50 3 60
Green Tartar.....	0 27 0 30	Rio.....	0 22 0 24	Pepper.....	9 1 10	Iron Wire (4 mths):	
Epsom Salts.....	0 2 0 2 1/2	Singapore & Ceylon	0 22 0 26	Mustard, 4 lb. Jars	17 1/2 09	No. 6, per bundle.....	2 00 2 10
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 0 10	Chicory.....	0 11 0 11	1 lb. "	24 25	" 9.....	2 30 2 40
Indigo, Madras.....	0 75 1 00			Rice.		" 12.....	2 60 2 75
Madder.....	0 10 0 12			Arracan, &c..... per 100 lb.	4 37 1/2 4 50	No 16, per bundle.....	3 10 3 20
Opium.....	6 25 6 50	SUGAR, (Cks. & Brk.)		Sage..... per lb.	0 05 1/2 0 06	Tin Plate (4 mths):	
Oxalic Acid.....	0 16 0 18	Porto Rico..... per lb.	0 00 0 00	Tapioca, Pearl.....	6 1 0 7 1/2	1 C Coke.....	5 25 5 75
Potass Iodide.....	4 00 0 00	Cuba.....	0 08 1/2 0 08 1/2	" Flake.....	6 1 0 7 1/2	1 C Charcoal.....	6 25 6 75
Quinine.....	4 10 4 20	Barbadoes.....	0 08 1/2 0 09 1/2			1 X ".....	8 25 8 75
Soda Ash.....	1 95 2 00	Yellow Refined.....	0 8 1/2 0 09 1/2			1 Y ".....	10 25 10 75
Soda Bicarb.....	3 25 3 50	Dry Crushed.....	0 10 1 11			1 Z ".....	5 25 5 75
Sul Soda.....	1 15 1 25	Granulated.....	0 10 1 10 1/2	Hardware.		BC ".....	5 25 5 75
Tartaric Acid.....	0 47 0 50	SYRUPS.		Tin (four months):		Anchors, per lb.....	0 07 0 09
Bleaching Powder.....	1 87 1 2 00	Amber 60 days..... per gal.	0 52 0 56	Block, per lb.....	0 18 0 20	Hides, per 100 lbs.	
Groceries.		Silver Drip and Honey..	0 46 0 50	Grain.....	0 21 0 26	Green Salted, for No. 1	
TEA, (Hf-Chests, & Cad.)		Molasses (Barbadoes) 1/4ds	0 47 0 49	Copper:		Imported.....	9 50 10 00
Japan, com. to med. per lb.	0 24 0 30	Trinidad.....	0 43 0 44	Pig.....	0 20 0 21	Gr'n Hide, Inspe'd No. 1	9 50 10 00
" med. to good. "	0 30 0 35	Sugar House.....	0 33 0 35	Sheet.....	0 27 0 28	" " " No. 2	9 00 9 50
						" " " No. 3	6 50 7 00

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,
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Free Omnibus to and from the Trains.

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Ontario Advertisements.

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CENTRAL HOUSE,
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CABS MEET EVERY TRAIN.
Livery in connection with the Hotel.

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CITY HOTEL,
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JOHN HAUGH,
PROPRIETOR.
Free Omnibus to and from all trains
for Guests.
Good Stabling and Livery in connection.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 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.....	\$ c. & c.
In lots of less than 50 sides, 10 c. higher		" boiled	0 64 0 08	City Bags.....	2 75 0 00	"	8 00 0 00
Spesh Sole, 1st qly		Olive machinery	0 70 0 75		3 35 0 00	J. Robin & Co.....	2 50 2 00
heavy wgs. per lb	0 24 0 25	" eating	1 02 1 06	Provisions.			
Spanish Sole, 1st quality, mid. wts., lb	0 23 0 24	" qt., per case	1 75 1 90	Butter, Townships, pr lb	0 22 0 23	Pinet, Castillon & Co.....	8 00 0 00
Do. No. 2	0 22 0 23	" pts., "	3 25 3 30	Do Brockville.....	0 21 0 22	"	2 40 2 00
Buffalo Sole No. 1.....	0 21 0 22	" Lucea, Flasks.....	4 00 4 20	Do Morrisburg.....	0 21 0 22	Pinet, Castillon & Co.....	2 50 2 00
Do. do. 2.....	0 19 0 20	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 47 0 50	Do Western Dairy.....	0 19 0 20	"	8 00 0 00
Slaughter, heavy.....	0 24 0 25	Whale, refined.....	0 70 0 75	Do Store packed.....	0 12 0 14	"	10 25 0 00
Do. light.....	0 27 0 28	Paints, &c.		Do Cheese, fine.....	0 22 0 23	S O.....	12 50 0 00
Zanzibar No. 1.....	0 21 0 22	White Lead, gen., 100 lb.	9 50	Pork, mess, inspected.....	17 75 18 00	V. Chaloupin.....	2 40 2 00
Do. No. 2.....	0 18 0 19	" No. 1 kegs.	8 50	Do thin mess.....	16 00 00 00	Ofard Dupuy & Co.....	7 50 8 50
Harness, best.....	0 27 0 30	" 2 "	6 50	Ham, smoked.....	0 11 0 12	Remault & Co.....	2 25 0 00
Upper heavy.....	0 33 0 35	White Lead, genuine.....	2 50	Lard.....	0 11 0 12	Cheaper Whippers.....	2 25 0 00
" light.....	0 37 0 38	Do., No. 1.....	2 10	"	0 11 0 11 1/2	"	5 50 6 00
Grained Upper.....	0 36 0 38	" 2.....	1 75	"	0 10 0 10 1/2	<i>Fish Whiskey</i>	6 00 6 50
Red Upper.....	0 36 0 37	White Lead, dry.....	0 7 1/2 0 7 1/2	Eggs, Fresh.....	0 18 0 20	Mitchell's.....	6 00 6 50
Kip Skins, French.....	0 38 1 40	Red Lead.....	0 03 0 07	" Packed.....	0 16 0 17	Dunville.....	6 00 6 50
English.....	0 65 0 80	Venetian Red, Eng'h.....	0 2 0 2 1/2	Tallow rendered.....	0 08 0 08 1/2	Roe's.....	6 75 7 75
Hemlock Calf 30 to 40 lbs.	0 50 0 75	Yel. Ochre, French.....	0 2 1/2	Beef, prime mess, T'rees	25 00 0 00	Scotch Whiskey.....	2 25 2 30
Do. light.....	0 50 0 60	Whiting.....	0 75	India Mess.....	27 00 0 00	"	5 00 5 75
French Calf.....	1 15 1 30	Produce.		Prime mess " bris.	15 00 0 00	Rum: Jamaica.....	1 25 0 00
Fine Calf Splits.....	0 30 0 35	<i>Grain:</i>		Mess " "	17 00 18 00	Demarara.....	1 85 1 95
Stoga Splits.....	0 25 0 27	Treadwell.....	1 33 1 35	Hops New.....	0 06 0 09	Geneca Spirits.....	3 80 3 90
Splits, large, per lb.....	0 26 0 28	Canada Spring, (No. 1.)	1 26 1 28	" Old.....	0 00 0 00	" Red cases.....	7 50 7 75
" small.....	0 17 0 21	" (No. 2.)	1 20 1 22	Wool.			
Extra fine Shaved Splits.....	0 30 0 33	Red Winter.....	1 32 1 33	Fleece.....	0 25 0 30	Champagne, (cases)	
Leather Board, Canadian.	0 12 0 14	Oats.....	0 30 0 32	Pulled Wool, Super.....	0 28 0 30	Moet & Chandon.....	18 20 00 00
Embellled Cow, pr ft.....	0 17 0 18	L. C. Barley, per 48 lbs.	0 48 0 55	No. 1.....	0 22 0 25	Louis Roderer.....	22 50 24 50
Patent.....	0 17 0 19	Peas.....	0 81 0 82	Medium.....	0 24 0 28	T. Kuderer Carte Blanche	18 00 00 00
Polished Grain.....	0 13 0 16	Oatmeal.....	4 30 4 50	Wines, Liquors, etc.			
Pebble Grain.....	0 13 0 16	Corn.....	0 57 0 60	Ale English.....	2 50 2 65	Gladiator.....	20 00 00 00
Buff.....	0 12 0 16	Flour.		"	1 65 1 70	Piper Heidsieck.....	24 00 0 00
Russets, light.....	0 30 0 37 1/2	Superior Extras.....	6 05 6 15	Stout: Guinness.....	2 50 2 70	Jules Mumm Dry Verzenay	37 50 19 00
" heavy.....	0 20 0 30	Extra Superfine.....	5 90 6 00	"	1 70 0 00	" Extra Dry.....	20 00 21 00
Oils.		Strong Bakers.....	6 00 6 00	Montreal.....	1 15 1 21	Private Stock.....	22 50 24 00
Cod Oil, Newfoundland.	0 52 0 57 1/2	Fancy.....	5 70 5 75	"	0 70 0 75	Bollinger Champagne.....	20 00 00 00
Straits Oil—American.....	0 50 0 55	Spring Extra.....	5 42 1 50	Brandy: Hennessy's.....	3 10 3 25	Peri & Sherry, per gal.	1 50 4 00
Straw Seal.....	0 57 0 60	Superfine.....	5 40 0 50	"	9 57 10 00	Claret, (cases.)	4 50 5 25
S. R. Pale Seal.....	0 57 0 60	Fine.....	0 00 0 00	Martell's.....	3 00 3 10	Cruise & Ibs(wired)—Medoc	5 00 6 25
Pale Seal, ordinary.....	0 52 0 55	Middlings.....	0 00 0 00	"	9 25 9 75	" St. Julien	5 00 6 25
Lard Oil.....	0 85 95	Pollards.....	2 85 0 00	Bisquit, Dubouché & Co.gal	2 50 2 60	" Margaux	7 50 7 75
				"	7 50 8 00	" Pontet-Caneu	9 50 10 25
				*** " " do	11 00 0 00	" Chateau Lalite '05 & '06	20 00 20 00
				**** " " do	13 50 0 00	Cette Ports.....	0 85 0 90
						Tarragona.....	0 30 1 50
						Native Wines.....	1 05 0 00
						Canada Rye 25 n. p.....	1 05 0 00
						Canada Spirits 50 c. p.....	2 00 0 00

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.
W.M. 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 — 6,920,651	4,001,089

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COY.

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, Hesselein's 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 Hamiltto

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, Oct. 25th 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	116½
Canada Life	2,500	5	100	50	85	170
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't	11,800	.....	100	10	.....	.....
Confederation Life	5,000	8-12 mos.	100	10	11	101
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	4-6mos	60	75	.....	.....
Quebec Fire	2,500	12½	400	127	120	129½
Queen City Fire	2,000	10	50	16	10	160 105
Western Assurance	5,000	7½ 6 mos.	40	20	30	137 139½
Royal Canadian Insurance	60,000	.....	100	10	.....	81½ 82½
Accident Insurance Co. of Canada	2500	8 per ct.	100	20	20	100
Canada Guarantee Co.	2355	8 per ct.	50	20	20½	102½
Canada Agricultural Fire paid up	10,000	.....	100	100	.....	.....
10 per ct. paid up	10,000	.....	100	100	.....	.....
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.	5,000	8 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	.....	160

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotations on the London Market, Oct. 9th, 1877.)

Briton Medical Life	20,000	10 p.c.	£10	2	40 8½	.....
Briton Life Association	10,000	5	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	79½	.....
Imperial Fire	12,000	£5 p. sh.	100	25	143½	.....
Lancashire Fire and Life	121,000	40	20	2	7 8½	.....
Life Association of Scotland	10,000	30	40	8½	38	.....
London Assurance Corporation	35,802	48	25	12½	67	.....
London & Lancashire Life	10,000	10	10	1½	11	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,752	60	20	2	14½	.....
Northern Fire & Life	30,000	40	100	5	23½	.....
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	62	50	6½	44½	.....
Phoenix Fire	6,722	£10 p. s.	.....	.....	25½	.....
Queen Fire & Life	200,000	25	10	1	2½	.....
Royal Insurance Fire & Life	100,000	13½	20	3	18½	.....
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life	125,000	12½	10	1	2-3	.....
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life	50,000	6	10	1	1-8	.....
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life	20,000	30	50	3	11 3-16	.....
Standard Life	70,000	58½	50	12	70½	.....

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—4,001,689"

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	\$2,114,091	1206	\$1,833,790
1873	1051	2,267,013	467	619,300
1874	1279	1,854,766	1107	1,552,908
1875	1593	2,443,311	1005	1,383,915
1876	1936	2,227,900	1101	1,500,746
Total for 5 Years.	7431	\$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.

H. J. JOHNSTON,
 Provincial Manager Confederation Life Association.
 163 St. James Street,
 MONTREAL, 12th September, 1877.

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 done 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 - - - - 1,283,773 "
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.....£660,818.

FORBES & NUDGE.

Montreal,

Chief Agents in Canada

KILEY & LADRIERE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS &
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

QUEBEC BRANCH OFFICE:

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.

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.

FACTORY and WAREHOUSE, 66 COLLEGE ST.,
BRANCH—137 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
MONTREAL.

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.

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. Toronto. Jas. Bethune, Esq., Q. C.,
A. M. Smith, Esq. M. P. P.
Warring Kennedy, Esq. John Ficken, 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. Riley, 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. Riley 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.

Agencies.

The Mercantile Agency,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Oldest and largest Mercantile Agency in the world.

A General Reference book containing the names of over SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND business men is issued in January and July of each year. A Complete Register of Canada carefully revised by Travellers of our own training appears in January, March, July, and Sept. of each year, with Weekly Change Sheets.

In connection with above, the attention of business men is called to the Collection Department. Through which past due claims pass with regularity promptness and success.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

201 St. James Street, Montreal

Seventy Associate Offices in the principal Cities of the world.

THE CANADIAN BANKER'S

AND

MERCHANTS WEEKLY BULLETIN,

JOS. P. ROY & CO., Publishers,

44 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

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.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

JOHN McKILLOP & CO.

ALBERT MURRAY, Manager

Associated with the "McKillop & Sprague Co.," New York, and Stubbs & Co.'s Commercial Enquiry offices in Great Britain.

Our "Commercial Register" for Canada contains a complete list of all Canadian traders, besides all the leading American Cities having more direct trade relations with the Dominion. Our Change Sheet is published DAILY, and is of itself worth the subscription. Ours is the ONLY AGENCY having Commercial lists of British Cities.

Offices—10 ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal.

Hotels.

St. Louis Hotel.
—0—
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 Durland Terrace, which furnish the splendid views and magnificent scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which is surpassed 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.

—0—
PALACE STREET—QUEBEC.
—0—

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
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 AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

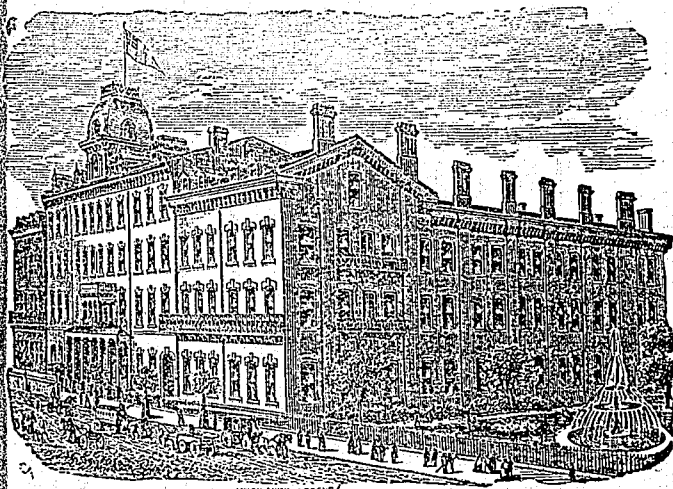
As a medium for advertisers the JOURNAL stands unrivalled.

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



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. RIDOUT, Esq.
PELEG HOWLAND, Esq.	JNO. GORDON, Esq.
ED. HOOPER, Esq.	

GOVERNOR	PETER PATTERSON, Esq.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR	Hon. WM. CAYLEY.
INSPECTOR	JOHN F. McCUAIG.
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.C.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 Oct 25th.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	750	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	1,900,000	3 p.c.	118; 110 1/2
Consolidated Bank of Canada	100	4,000,000	3,477,500	522,500	3	87; 89 1/2
Dominion Bank	50	970,250	870,250	100,000	4	122 1/2
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	275,000	3	87; 90
Eastern Townships	50	1,272,354	1,302,507	300,000	4	107
Exchange Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	75,000	3	75; 70
Federal Bank	100	800,000	800,000	40,000	3	104; 104 1/2
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	590,100	9,496	4	97 1/2
Imperial Bank	100	910,000	832,000	25,000	4	101
Jacques Cartier	50	2,000,000	1,850,375	.....	0	62 5/4
Mechanics' Bank	50	500,000	456,510	.....	.....	.....
Mercantile Bank of Canada	100	5,697,200	5,125,626	.....	.....	68 68 1/2
Metropolitan	50	1,000,000	937,400	.....	0	14; 20
Molson Bank	50	2,000,000	1,933,400	66,600	4	102 1/2; 103 1/2
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,998,400	5,500,000	6	165; 165 1/2
Maritime	100	1,000,000	489,640	20,000	3	.....
Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	3 1/2	.....
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,950,272	400,000	4	102 1/2; 105
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,499,920	475,000	3 1/2	.....
Standard	50	840,100	628,638	.....	6	73; 75
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	4	101 1/2; 105 1/2
Union Bank	100	2,500,000	1,989,986	200,000	3	65; 69
Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	812,806	.....	.....	68; 70 1/2
British North America	250	4,866,000	4,866,000	1,170,000	2 1/2	105
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	750,000	40,000	4 1/2	122; 122 1/2
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,750,000	1,750,000	650,000	6	174
Canada Term, Loan and Savings Co.	50	800,000	800,000	69,000	5	123; 125
Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	3	80
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	400,000	400,000	17,000	4	112 1/2
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	100	600,000	600,000	180,000	5	143 1/2
Freehold Loan & Investment Co.	100	950,000	686,749	63,000	4	117
Hamilton Provident & Loan	50	1,000,000	963,461	204,000	6	.....
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc.	50	600,000	600,000	25,000	4	105 1/2
Imperial Building and Savings Society	50	2,000,000	200,000	20,000	2 1/2	132; 134
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	5	143 1/2; 149
Montreal Telegraph Co.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	3	65; 67 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.	50	500,000	.....	.....	.....	62 1/2
Montreal City Passenger Ry. Co.	50	500,000	.....	.....	.....	120
Montreal Building Association	50	500,000	.....	.....	.....	126; 130
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y.	50	1,000,000	621,900	135,000	5	102
Ontario Savings & Inv. Soc.	100	280,000	280,000	10,000	3	66; 68 1/2
Provincial Permanent Building Soc.	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	0	136
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	5	133 1/2
Toronto City Gas Co.	50	400,000	400,000	35,000	5	143
Union Permanent Building Soc.	50	1,000,000	800,000	250,000	5	.....
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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.
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Robert Anderson.

EDWARD STARK

ACTUARY.

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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.

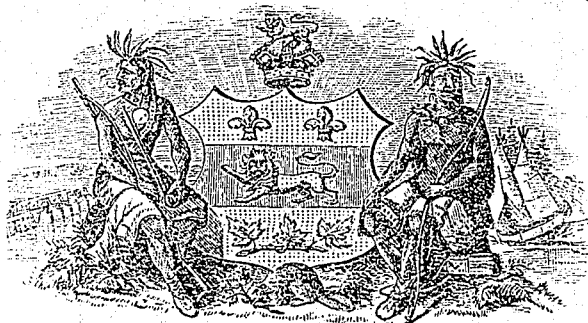
NAME.	Montreal Oct 25th.
Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct. 1877-80	102 106
Do. do. 5 per ct.	104 105
Do. do. 5 per ct., 1885.	.....
Dominion 6 per ct. stock	100 101 1/2
Dominion 5 per cent. Stock	99 1/2
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6 p. c.	101 1/2
Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds	101 1/2
Do. 7 per ct. Stock	116 1/2; 117 1/2
Toronto City 6 per ct.	101 1/2
Co. Debentures, (Ont.) 20 years 6 per ct.	101 1/2
Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct.	98 1/2

EXCHANGE.

NAME.	Montreal Oct 18th.
Bank of London, 60 days	108 108 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York	1 Pm
Gold in New York at 8 p.m.	102 1/2

Shrs.	RAILWAYS.	Pd.	Closing Quotations Last Oct 12
100	Atlantic & St. Lawrence Shs.	all	100
100	Do. 6 p. ct. Ster. Mt. Bonds	all	101
100	Do. do. 3rd Mort., 1861	all	98
110	Buffalo and Lake Erie	all	97
100	Do. do. 54 p. ct. 2nd Mort.	all	84
100	Do. do. Preference	100	84
100	Canada Southern 1st Mort., 7 p. c.	all	0 1/2
100	Grand Trunk of Canada	100	73
100	Do. Eq. Mort. Bds, 1st charge, 6 p. c.	all	99
100	Do. do. 2nd do. do.	all	94
100	Do. do. 1st Prof Stock	all	47
100	Do. do. 2nd Prof Stock	all	31
100	Do. do. 3rd Prof Stock	all	17 1/2
100	Do. Island Bond Stg. Mt. Deb. Scrip.	100	98
50	Do. 5 p. c. Per. Deb. Scrip.	all	64 1/2
100	Do. 54 do. may 1877-1878	all	68
100	Do. 5 do. do. 1880	all	65
100	Do. 5 p. c. prof conv. 1st Prof Stock	all	65
100	Do. Perpetual 5 p. c. Debenture Stock	all	78
100	Interant. Bridge 6 p. c. Mort. Bds, Scrip.	all	103
100	Do. do. 6 p. c. 1st Prof Shrs, Sep	all	47
100	N. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st Prof. Mort.	all	42 1/2
100	Do. do. 2nd do.	all	98
100	Do. do. 3rd do.	all	89
100	Northern Extension, 6 p. c.	all	98 1/2
100	Do. do. 6 p. c. Imp. Mort.	all	90
100	Midland of Canada, 6 p. c. 1st mort.	all	40
100	Roy. Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds, 1st Mort.	all	78
100	W. G. Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds, 1st Mort.	all	78
100	T. G. & B. 6 p. c. 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;

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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.

FRASER & RICHARDS, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors and Commissioners for Lower Canada, Brockville, Ont.

D. B. JONES, Agent for the Liverpool, London & Globe, Imperial, Northern and Royal Canadian Insurance Companies, Brockville, Ont.

T. H. MAHONY, Agent for Connecticut Mutual Life; Canada Accident; Canada Agricultural; NATIONAL Fire—78 Peter Street, Quebec.

P. C. MURPHY, Scottish Commercial Fire Insurance Company; Union-Mutual Life Insurance Company; Quebec.

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.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assignee and Commission Merchant.—No. 55 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

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A. J. FORTIER, Official Assignee, County of Renfrew, Insurance Agent and Town Clerk. Office—Town Hall, Pembroke.

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.

Insurance.



HENRY LYE, Secretary.

C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector.

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

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M. S. FOLEY & CO., Publishers & Proprietors.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

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 \$700,000.

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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Agencies Established Throughout Canada.

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

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

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