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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol. 9.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1879.

No. 15.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

GAULT BROS. & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers,

MONTREAL,

Invite attention to their Fall Stock, which is now fully assorted in all departments, and embraces many new lines, both in Home and Foreign Manufacture. Their early purchases have placed them in a position to present a STOCK which, for STYLE and VALUE, will DEFY COMPETITION.

Orders by letter or through travellers will have careful and prompt attention.

GAULT BROS. & CO.

JAMES CORISTINE & CO.

471, 473, 475, 477,

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS.

1878, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Prize Medal awarded for our manufacture of Felt Hats.

We have made extensive additions to our WOOL HAT MACHINERY, and will double our production for the Spring Trade of 1880.

FUR HAT MANUFACTORY.

We have contracted for the coming Spring Trade machinery, and will be in a position to offer to the trade

FUR HATS

of our own manufacture for the coming Spring Trade. Owing to the large saving in cost by increased production, we are enabled to sell our manufacture at prices below current rates.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

Holiday Department.

Xmas Cards,

New Year's Cards,

Work Boxes,

Writing Desks,

Japanese Fancy Goods,

Fancy Paper Boxes, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21 and 23 Wellington street, 30 and 32 Front street, TORONTO.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

IMPORTERS OF

British & Foreign

WOOLLENS

AND GENERAL

DRY GOODS

DEALERS IN

Domestic, Woollen & other Manufactures

&c., &c., &c.

Warehouse,—Cor. of Bay and Wellington Streets,
TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

Frothingham & Workman

Importers and Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

IRON, STEEL, TIN

AND

General Hardware,
MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

MANUFACTORIES:

ST. PAUL'S, near MONTREAL.

TO THE

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods
TRADE.

THOMAS MAY & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Begin to announce that they are now making their

FALL SHOW OF NOVELTIES

in every department.

THEIR STOCK is more than usually complete and attractive and they invite inspection with confidence. For the convenience of WESTERN CUSTOMERS a full range of their samples will be shown from the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER until about the TWENTY-FIFTH at

No. 13 Front Street, Toronto.

All orders given there will have their prompt and careful attention.

THOMAS MAY & CO.
MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Montreal,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

Five 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 the Banking House in this city, on and after

Monday, the First Day of December next,

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

16th to the 30th November next,

both days inclusive.

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th Oct., 1870.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

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

HEAD OFFICE, . . . MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, President.
T. CAVERHILL, Vice-President.

A. W. Ogilvie, Thomas Tiffin,
E. K. Greene, James Crathern,
Alex. Buntin.

THOMAS CRAIG, Cashier.
GEO. BURN, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Hamilton, Ont. . . . C. M. Counsell, *Manager*
Aylmer, Ont. J. G. Billett, *do*
Park Hill, Ont. T. L. Rogers, *do*
Brussels, Ont. John Leckie, *do*
Exeter, Ont. W. A. Hastings, *do*
Bedford, P.Q. R. Terroux, Jr., *do*

AGENCIES.

Quebec, Owen Murphy.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON—The Alliance Bank, (Limited.)
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.

THE 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.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford,
R. A. B. Dobree, Frederic Lubbock,
Henry H. Farrer, A. H. Phillips,
Richard H. Glyn, J. Murray Robertson.
H. J. B. Kendall,
Secretary—R. W. BRADFORD.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA.—St. James St., Montreal.
R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.
J. S. CAMERON, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B.
Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S.
Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C.
Hamilton, Quebec, Baker's Bay, B.C.
Toronto, St. John, N.B.

Agents in the United States:

NEW YORK.—D. A. McTavish and W. Lawson, Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A. McKinlay, Agent.
PORTLAND, Oregon.—J. Goodfellow, Agent.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agri Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital, \$2,000,000 Rest, \$100,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

Hon. THS. WORKMAN, M.P. President.
J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., Vice-President.
S. H. EWING, Esq., R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq.
Hon. D. L. MACPHERSON, H. A. NELSON, Esq.
MILES WILLIAMS, Esq.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager.
M. HEATON, Inspector.

Branches of The Molsons Bank.

Brockville, Meaford, Smith's Falls,
Clinton, Millbrook, St. Thomas.
Essex, Morrisburg, Toronto,
Ingersoll, Owen Sound, Sorel, P. Q.
London, Ridgeway.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Bank of Montreal and Eastern Townships 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—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown & Summerside.
Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES

New York—Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bank.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London—Alliance Bank, "limited," Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and remitted promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

The Chartered Banks.

Merchants Bank Of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of

Three per Cent.

for the current half year, being at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after

Monday, the FIRST DAY of December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
General Manager

Montreal, 23rd October, 1870.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Capital \$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . MONTREAL

C. S. CHERIER, Esq., President.
GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President.
A. A. TROTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.
New York—National Bank of the Republic
Quebec Agency—The Bank of Montreal.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED \$2,000,000
" SUBSCRIBED 2,000,000
" PAID-UP 2,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. E. CHINIC, President.
Hon. ISIDORE THIBAudeau, Vice-President.
Hy. Atkinson, Esq., Ol. Robitaille, Esq., M.D.
U. Tessier, jr., Joseph Hamel, Esq.
P. Vallee, Esq.
FRS. VEZINA, Cashier.
Montreal Branch—J. B. Saucer, Manager.
Sherbrooke—P. LeFrance, Manager.
Ottawa Branch—Sam. Benoit, Manager.
Agents in New York—National Bank of the Republic
England—National Bank of Scotland.
Other agencies in all parts of the Dominion.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN
Bank of Commerce.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.
Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000
Reserve - - - - - 1,400,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, *President.*
WM. ELLIOTT, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Nichol, Esq.
Hon. Ada H. Pope. T. Sutherland Stuyver, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.
A. R. McMaster, Esq.
W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.
B. E. WALKER, Inspector.

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

BRANCHES.

Barrle,	Guelph,	Sarnia.
Belleville,	Hamilton,	Seaforth,
Berlin	London,	Simcoe,
Brantford,	Lucan,	Stratford,
Charham,	Montreal,	Strathroy,
Collingwood,	Northwich,	Thorold,
Dundas,	Orangeville,	Toronto,
Dunville,	Ottawa,	Walkerton,
Galt,	Paris,	Windsor.
Goderich,	Peterboro',	Woodstock.
	St. Catharines	

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
Consolidated Bank
OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

FOLLOWING CALLS

UPON THE

Unpaid STOCK in this BANK

have been made due and payable at its

BANKING HOUSE,

IN THIS CITY

on the dates set forth as follows, viz.:

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

By order of the Board.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,
Act'g Gen'l Manager.

Montreal; August 5th; 1879.

The Chartered Banks.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1879..... 1,381,568
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000

Board of Directors.
R. W. HENEKER, President.
Hon. T. LEE TERRILL Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
A. A. Adams, Hon. G. G. Stevens.
T. S. Morey.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.

Branches.
Waterloo, Richmond,
Coaticook, Stanstead.
Cowansville Granby.
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.

Bank of Ottawa
OTTAWA.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., President.
CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President.
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.]

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 9.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half 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 the Bank and at its branches on and after Friday, the 2nd day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.

Toronto, 25th November, 1879.

STADACONA BANK.
QUEBEC.

Capital subscribed. . . . \$1,000,000
do paid up 1st Aug. 1878. 990,890

DIRECTORS.

A. JOSEPH, President.
Hon. P. GARNEAU, M. P. Vice-Pres.
T. H. Grant, J. LeDroit Joseph Shehyn, M.P.P.
F. Kirouac, G. R. Reutrew.
WM. R. DEAN, Cashier.

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

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 47.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of
THREE and ONE-HALF per Cent.

for the Current Half-Year, being at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the
Seventeenth to the Thirtieth Day of November,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON,
Cashier.

Toronto, 29th October, 1879.

Financial.

THE HAMILTON
Provident and Loan Society.

Hon. ADAM HOPE, Senator—President.
W. E. SANDROTTI—Vice-President.
Capital (authorized to date)..... \$1,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital..... 950,000.00
Paid-up Capital..... \$314,000
Reserve and Contingent Fund.. 107,500 921,500.00

Total Assets..... 1,593,759.00
MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, and interest allowed thereon at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.
OFFICE,

KING STREET EAST, HAMILTON.

H. D. CAMERON,
Treasurer.

THE ONTARIO
LOAN & DEBENTURE COMPANY,
OF LONDON, CANADA.

Paid-up Capital, . . . \$970,000
Reserve Fund, . . . 158,000
Total Assets, . . . 2,500,000
Total Liabilities, . . . 1,367,470

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

WILLIAM F. BILLEN,
Manager.

THE
FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION
OF ONTARIO.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . LONDON.

The attention of investors is directed to the important advantages offered by the stock of this Company, which is divided into two classes—Preference and Ordinary. The former offers an unusual degree of security, is entitled to a minimum dividend of eight per cent. per annum, and is especially desirable for those requiring a safe permanent investment, whereas the Ordinary in compensation for the priority yielded to the Preference in respect of capital and dividends enjoys advantages well worthy the consideration of another class of investors. The business of the Company consists in advancing money upon the security of real estate, and investing in the stocks of other Loan and Investment Corporations. Full particulars may be had by addressing

EDWARD Le RUEY,
Managing Director.

Stock Brokers.**FENWICK & BOND,
STOCK BROKERS**

(MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.)

OFFICE:

No. 4 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, 11 ST. SACRAMENT ST.

**Assignees, Accountants, &c.
(For Legal Cards see other page.)****Antigonish, N.S.****ARCH'D A. MACGILLIVRAY, J.P.**, County Treasurer, and Official Assignee. Collecting of debts attended to promptly.**Arichat, Cape Breton.****JOHN H. HINDRESS**, Official Assignee, Notary Public, Commission Merchant, &c., Arichat, Cape Breton.**Arnprior, Ont.****JAMES BELL**, Official Assignee, a Commissioner and General Agent, Arnprior, Renfrew County, Ont.**Barrie, Ont.****JOSEPH ROGERS**, Official Assignee for the County of Simcoe and Muskoka District, Public Accountant, Insurance and General Agent, Barrie, Ontario. *References kindly permitted.*—Barrie: His Honor Judge Gowan, T. D. McConkey, Esq., Sheriff, Samuel Lount, Esq., Registrar, Messrs. Lount & Lount, Barristers.**Belleville, Ont.****M. B. ROBLIN**, Official Assignee, Valuator for Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Insurance Agent and Accountant, Belleville, Ont.**Berlin, Ont.****J. M. SCULLY**, General Broker, Accountant, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Conveyancer, &c. Money to Loan on Real Estate, Berlin, Ont.**Bradford, Ont.****SAMUEL DRIFFILL**, Bradford, County of Simcoe, Official Assignee, Accountant and Conveyancer, Auditor for the Freehold Loan and Saving Society, Agent for the leading British and Canadian Insurance Companies, Notes and Accounts collected. Charges moderate.**Brampton, Ont.****J. W. MAIN**, Official Assignee for the County of Peel, Brampton, Ont.**Brantford, Ont.****THOS. BOTHAM**, Banker and Broker, Brantford, Ontario, Official Assignee County of Brant, Agent for Cunard and other lines from New York and Philadelphia. Agent for Canada F. & M. Insurance Co., London and Ontario Inv. Co., Accident and Guarantee Ins. Cos., Huron and Erie Loan Co.**JAMES POLLOCK**, Official Assignee for the county of Brant. Brantford, Ont., 28th August, 1879.**Brockville, Ont.****JOHN N. ABBOTT**, Brockville, Ont., Official Assignee for the County of Leeds, &c.**Galt, Ont.****ALEX. MACGREGOR**, Official Assignee, County of Waterloo, Galt, Ont.**Colborne, Ont.****A. VARS**, Insurance, Fire, Life, Marine. Money to loan. Colborne, Ont.**Carleton Place, Ont.****A. W. BELL**, Official Assignee for the County of Lanark, Notary Public and Accountant, Real Estate Agent, &c., &c., Carleton Place, Ont.**Guelph, Ont.****JOHN SMITH,**OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT,
and General Agent.**GUELPH, ONT.**

References are kindly permitted to E. Irving, Esq., M.P., and Adam Brown, Esq., Hamilton; Nicol Kingsmill, Esq., and Messrs. Lyman Bros., Toronto; F. Keller, Esq., Advocate, Montreal, &c., &c.

**Assignees, Accountants, &c.
(For Legal Cards see other page.)****JOHN HAFNER,**

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

For the County of Wellington.

INSURANCE AND LOAN AGENT.

Office—Federal Bank Buildings, Wyndham street,
Gulph, Ont.. P.O. Box 244**Hamilton, Ont.****ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,**

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

AND
ACCOUNTANT,

No. 24 JAMES ST., SOUTH. HAMILTON, ONT.

L'Avenir, P.Q.**S. FRASER**, Notary, Official Assignee for the District of Arthabaska, Insurance Agent. Collections promptly attended to. L'Avenir, P. Q.**Lindsay, Ont.****GEO. KEMPT**, Official Assignee and Sheriff for County of Victoria, Lindsay, Ont.**London, Ont.****H. E. NELLES**, Official Assignee for London and Middlesex, office in Federal Bank Buildings, London, Ont.**Merrickville, Ont.****E. H. WHITMARSH**, Official Assignee for County of Grenville, Merrickville, Ont. Conveyancer, Commissioner in B. R., and Collector of Claims.**Milton, Ont.****D. W. CAMPBELL**, Official Assignee for the County of Halton, Milton, Ont.**Montreal.****JOHN FAIR,**ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
COMMISSIONER,For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario,
115 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.**PERKINS & PERKINS,**

ASSIGNEES & ACCOUNTANTS,

60 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Commissioner and Official Assignee,**ALEX. M. PERKINS**, Commissioner.**TAYLOR & SIMPSON,**Official Assignees, Accountants, Auditors,
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Quebec and Ontario.

353 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

P. O. Box 1724.

JOHN TAYLOR, Official Assignee for the city of Montreal. **ANDREW J. SIMPSON**, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.**C. H. DOBBIN,**SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTANT TO THE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE.

By special appointment ASSIGNEE for all the Estates controlled by the members of the above Association.

OFFICES:—EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,
102 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.**BEAUSOLEIL & KENT,**

ASSIGNERS, ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS,

No. 55 St. James Street, Montreal.

C. BEAUSOLEIL, Official Assignee.**A. L. KENT**, Accountant and Commissioner.**Assignees, Accountants, &c.
(For Legal Cards see other page.)****L. LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,**

Assignees & Accountants,

Nos. 64, 66 & 68 St. James Street, 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.**New Westminster, B.C.****JAMES MORRISON**, Land and General Agent,
Official Assignee. New Westminster, British Columbia.**Orangeville, Ont.****JOS. W. SHAW**, Official Assignee for the County of Wellington, Orangeville, Ont.**Owen Sound, Ont.****GEORGE PRICE**, Official Assignee for the County of Grey. Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express, Owen Sound, Ont.**Penobscquis, N.B.****J. E. B. MCCREADY**, Official Assignee for King's County, Coroner, &c., Penobscquis, N.B.**Peterborough, Ont.****JAS. A. HALL**, Sheriff and Official Assignee—Peterborough, Ont.**Plantagenet, Ont.****JAS. VAN BRIDGE**, Official Assignee for Prescott County, Plantagenet, Ont.**Prescott, Ont.****JOHN EASTON**, Official Assignee, Accountant, &c. Prescott, Ont. N.B.—Estates wound up with economy and despatch.**Renfrew, Ont.****GEORGE PEARSON**, Official Assignee County of Renfrew, Conveyancer, Commissioner in B. R., Agent for the Building and Loan Association and the North British Canadian Investment Companies of Toronto, also Agent for the Union, Standard, and Royal Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Office, Main Street, Renfrew, opposite Merchant's Bank.**Riversdale, Ont.****JOHN MILLAR**, Official Assignee for the County of Bruce, Accountant, &c. Riversdale, Ont.**Sarnia, Ont.****J. FLINTOFF**, Official Assignee for the County of Lambton, Sarnia, Ont.**WM. J. KEAYS**, Official Assignee for the County of Lambton, Sarnia, Ont.**Sherbrooke, P. Q.****BROOKS & WIGGETT**, Joint Official Assignees, Accountants, Real Estate Agents, Fire and Life Insurance. **J. W. Wiggett**, Official Assignee. **Geo. Brooks**, Official Assignee. Sherbrooke, P. Q. Office in Brooks' Block.**Stratford, Ont.****THOMAS MILLER**, Official Assignee for the County of Perth, Stratford, Ont. Accountant Insurance and General Agent. Collections solicited**St. Catharines, Ont.****MILLER & CLENCH**, St. Catharines, Ont., Official Assignees, Accountants, &c. Collections a specialty. References if required.**Strathroy, Ont.****H. NICHOLSON**, Accountant, Official Assignee, Real Estate Agent, Agent for National, Cunard, and Anchor Lines of Ocean Steamers. Money to Loan at 8 1/2 per cent. per annum. Office: Front St., Strathroy, Middlesex County, Ont.**Sydney, N.S.****CHARLES W. HILL**, Auctioneer and General Agent, Official Assignee, Surveyor of Shipping, Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.

Assignees and Accountants.
(For Legal Cards see other page.)

Toronto, Ont.
TURNER, CLARKSON & CO. Official Assignees, Accountants and General Attorneys, Toronto, Ont.

Oxbridge, Ont.
W. M. SMITH, Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent. References: G. Wheeler, Esq., M.P.; T. Paxton, Esq., M.P.P., and A. T. Buttar, Esq., late Official Assignee. Office in J. G. Crosby's Block, Oxbridge, Ont.

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

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

Waterloo, P.Q.
THOS. BRASSARD, Official Assignee for the County of Shafford, Waterloo, Que.

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

Whitby, Ont.
JOHN RICE, Official Assignee, County Ontario, Accountant, Auditor, &c., Office at the Court House, Whitby, Ont.

Williamstown, Ont.
D. McLELLAN, Official Assignee for the County of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Williamstown, Ont.

Windsor, Ont.
J. McCRAE, Official Assignee for Essex County, Windsor, Ont.

DANIEL W. SCARVILLE,
GENERAL
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Particular attention paid to the purchase and shipment of **Sugar and Molasses**, also to the sale of Flour, Meal, Corn, Lumber, Fish, &c.
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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,	Mountains,
Dry White Lead,		DRAIN PIPES.

Patent Encaustic Paving Tiles, &c.

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A large stock always on hand.

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

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ROOF, TRACK
AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,

BOLT ENDS,
COACH SCREWS AND
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IMPORTER OF

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LEATHERS

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Is prepared to receive
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE
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Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
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Prize Medal and Diploma, Exposition Universelle
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SPECIALITIES OF

Extra No. 1 Ginger Wine, Old Tom Gin,

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Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTEN-
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Manufacture. Nos. 5 to 10, White and Colored,

COTTON CARPET WARP.

No. 10.4 ply. White, Red, Brown, Slate, etc. War-
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MILLS. Single, Double and Twisted, White and
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The following grades of high class papers:—

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MILLS AT JULIETTE, P.Q.

Fine Manila & Flour Sack Paper a Specialty.

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Messrs. Dufresne & Mongenais beg to call particu-
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Also a very largestock of Havana and Bordeaux
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H. R. H. the Duke d'Aumule Palermo, Zucco-
Madeira.

Odion & Piot, Purveyors to the Court of Russia

Côte d'or, Burgundy Wines.

E. Cusenier & Co., Purveyors to the Court of Italy,
Paris, Cordials.

Chevalier-Appert, Paris, Conserves Alimentaires.

Gaillard & Cavallion, Provence, Oils.

Anieux Frères, Nantes, Sardines in Oil.

The Gruyery Model Cheese Factory, Gruyere,
Switzerland, Cheese,H. Taverney & Co., Vevey, Switzerland, Cigars and
Tobacco.

The French and Belgian Plate Glass Companies.

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E. Choupe, Paris, French Leathers.

French Boot Factories, Paris, Ladies', Men's and
Children's Boots and Shoes.Cottance La Parfumerie Centrale and St. James,
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C. Debye, Paris, Brushes and Combs.

Laroche, Joubert, Lacroix & Cie., Angouleme,

Papers of all kinds.

Jules Turquetil & Cie., Paris, Wall Papers.

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Toys.

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N. Vivario-Plomdeur, Armourer to the King of the
Belgians, Liege, Sporting Arms.Aster-Proudon, Thiers, Puy de Dome, French
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ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

McGIBBON & BAIRD,

Importers of

**Wines,
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And General

Family Groceries.

Our Stock is well assorted in all Departments.

Families purchasing by the package supplied at

Wholesale Prices.

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—IMPORTERS OF—

Iron, Tinplates, Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, Zinc, Ingot Tin and Copper, Pig & Sheet Lead, Window Glass, Dry Red and White Lead, &c.

A FULL STOCK ALWAYS IN STORE.

375 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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

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Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Exhibition, 1878.



Received

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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

WALTER WILSON & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Dominion,

1 & 3 ST. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL

JOHN CLARK, Jr. & CO.'S

M. E. Q. M. E. Q.

1870. **SPOOL COTTON.** 1876.

Recommended by the principal SEWING MACHINE Co's as the BEST for Hand and Machine Sewing.

M. E. Q.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

THIS THREAD is the only MAKE in the CANADIAN MARKET that RECEIVED an AWARD —AT THE— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION —FOR— Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish.

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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

THE **Paton Manufactur'g Co.**
OF SHERBROOKE, P.Q.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$600,000.00.

MANUFACTURERS OF **HIGH CLASS TWEEDS,**

The most popular Goods in the Trade. For sale at all the LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSES in the Dominion.

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ROBT. DUNN,

Importer of LINENS,

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GENERAL JOBBER IN DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT

From the Manufacturers

Cases of Fine and Heavy Linens.

Cases of Handkerchiefs in 1/4, 1/2 & 3/4 siz.

Cases of Towels & Towellings.

Cases of Diapers, Huck & Hollands.

Cases of Damask Tablings & Napkins.

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For Sale Low to the Trade.

Warehouse:

162 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & COMPY,

IMPORTERS OF

PAINTERS SUPPLIES

Of every description, including

Leads, Oils, Varnishes, etc., etc.,

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COPLAND & McLAREN,
Importers and Manufacturers

CORNER

WELLINGTON & GREY NUN STS.
MONTREAL.

Pig Iron, Galvanized & Black Sheet Iron.

General Supplies for Foundries,

Fire Bricks and Fire Clay,

Drain Pipes and Branches,

Chimney Tops and Linings,

Garden Vases and Edging,

Cement, Portland, Roman and Water-Lime,

Tiles and Flue Covers,

Wheelbarrows for Excavators,

Garden Wheelbarrows,

Whits Lead, Paints, Oils, Turpentine,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Bradley Tin Plate and Tinned Sheer

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Manufacturers of

Sewing Silks

MACHINE TWIST, &c. &c.

16 BONAVENTURE STREET,

MONTREAL.

The entire process of manufacture from the raw silk to the finished thread is done at our Mill in Montreal.

We challenge comparison with the best. Orders from Jobbers only solicited.

BELDING BRO. & CO., F. PAUL,
New York Montreal.

WOOLLENS.

The Montreal Woollen Mill Co.

Are now producing at their Mills,

IN MONTREAL,

OVER 2000 YDS. PER WEEK,

and ARE ADDING LARGELY to their present capacity for manufacturing

BROAD CLOTHS,

PRESIDENTS,

PILOTS,

NAPS,

— AND —

OTHER HEAVY OVERCOATINGS,

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

The WHOLESALE TRADE only supplied.

Commercial Summary.

* The annual session of the Dominion Board of Trade is to be held at Ottawa, on the 20th and 21st of January next.

* We are advised of troubles in connection with the Federal Bank at Kingston and London, of which particulars will be given next week.

* The addition to the Dominion Organ Company's building, Bowmanville, Ont., now nearly completed, makes a fine appearance, and is a credit to the town.

* It is said that the Government does not intend inserting in the Pacific Railway contracts any provisions forbidding the use of Chinese labor.

* Work at the iron mines in Ottawa county is progressing favorably, and it is said the number of hands engaged is about to be increased from thirty-five to fifty.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

COTTON, CONNALL & CO.

No. 2 Corn Exchange, Montreal.

CONNALL, COTTON & CO.,

134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Agents for CHAS. TENNANT & CO., Glasgow—Chemicals. WM. LANG, Jr., & CO., Pig Lead, Dry Red Lead, Litharge, &c.

Importers of Paper and Soapmakers Chemicals, Bi-Carbonate of Soda, Sal Soda, Linseed Oil, Dry White Lead.

Orders for SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS and merchandise executed in the British markets ON BEST TERMS.

CHARLES DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS.

LOVELL'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

This is an entirely new edition, printed from new electrotype plates, large, clear type, handsomely illustrated and bound in cloth, gilt. It contains all of Mr. Dickens' writings as far as the publisher has been able to collect them, and in this respect it is believed it will be found the most complete edition published. The beauty of the type and illustrations will commend it to all desiring a fine, and, at the same time, cheap edition of Mr. Dickens' works. Price per vol., \$1.50; the set of 15 vols., in neat paper box \$22.50. Orders will be received for the complete set to be delivered at once, or at the rate of THREE volumes a month. Pickwick Papers, 869 pp.; David Copperfield, 854 pp.; Martin Chuzzlewit, 840 pp.; Nicholas Nickleby, 831 pp.; Bleak House, 862 pp.; Little Dorrit, 822 pp.; Dombey & Son, 840 pp.; Our Mutual Friend, 832 pp.; Oliver Twist, Pictures from Italy, and American Notes, 831 pp.; Old Curiosity Shop and Hard Times, 832 pp.; Tale of Two Cities and Sketches by Boz, 824 pp.; Barnaby Rudge and Mystery of Edwin Drood, 833 pp.; Great Expectations, Uncommercial Traveller, and Miscellaneous, 831 pp.; Christmas Stories and Reprinted Pieces, 840 pp.; Child's History of England and Miscellaneous, 831 pp. Sent free by mail or express on receipt of price. Address,

ROBT. K. LOVELL,
23 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.**AGENTS WANTED.**

* The collector of taxes in district No. 2 Richibucto has disappeared with \$300 of the public funds.

* The New Brunswick Railway Company has under consideration the construction of a branch line to the lumber districts of the Tobique River.

* Halifax has just effected a loan of \$26,000 on city prison debentures at 5½ per cent. interest. Tenders were made amounting in all to \$33,000.

* Interested parties in Lucan, Ailsa Craig, and Parkhill, are making efforts to induce the running of a night mail train on the Grand Trunk Railway eastward.

* William Cassidy, ex-treasurer of West Carleton, has secured \$3,400 additional bail, making the total bonds \$17,400, and is now again at liberty.

* The Prince Edward Railway carried from its opening for traffic, Oct. 24th to Nov. 15th, a total of 1858 passengers and 461 tons of freight.

* The new bridge across the Little Saskatchewan at Tanners Crossing is the only one crossing that river on which no toll is collected, and is said to be drawing traffic from the south to the north trail.

* Mr. Menzies, late cashier of the Mechanics' Bank was examined in the *Enquete* Court on Thursday in reference to the disappearance of the books of the firm of A. C. Sénécal & Co. Mr. Menzies denied all knowledge of the matter.

* The assured prospect of Orangeville's becoming the county town is acting as a spur to competition. Several new stores have lat-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers

MONTREAL.

**FURS AND HATS,
BUFFALO ROBES, &c.**

Our Customers Buying from us Buy Direct from First Hands.

FINE FURS. BEST VALUE.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

WAREHOUSE, { 517, 519, 521, 523, } MONTREAL.
ST. PAUL STREET.

terly been rented, and there is just now but one vacant store in the place.

* The vote for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of the county buildings for the County of Dufferin will be taken on the 12th prox, and, if carried, their erection will be proceeded with in the spring.

* The tin plate workers of Staffordshire and Worcestershire are demanding an advance of five to ten per cent., which, it is thought, in consequence of improved business will readily be granted.

* One of the contractors for section "B" of the Canada Pacific Railway is understood to be in Ottawa for the purpose of engaging laborers at \$1.75 per day, paying half their passage to the destination, and guaranteeing a four years engagement.

* Tamworth, Ont., complains of an unintelligent and vexatious rail system in that locality. It is stated that letters for Eriusville, a town three miles to the west, needs must first go to Napanee, forty miles to the south, and thence back to their destination.

* The Brantford Board of Trade have resolved to recommend the Council to grant a bonus for the establishment of a cotton mill at or near that town. A party stands ready, it is understood, to engage in the enterprise if certain inducements are held out.

* Geo. A. Eastman & Co., of Orangeville, who did a large dry goods, clothing and millinery business for many years, and who lately compromised with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar in cash, are steadily reducing stock, with a view to going out of business.

* London tanners are concerned about the shipment of hemlock bark to the United States in quantities to threaten their business with famine, and it is stated a deputation will wait upon Sir Leonard Tilley at Ottawa to expose the grievance and bespeak a remedy for it.

* The emigrants to Manitoba during the past season from the Ottawa section of the Ottawa Valley numbered 1834 persons, mostly agriculturists, and therefore of the best class for the settlement and primary development of a new country.

* Upon the guarantee of a state bounty of 1 cent per pound for the first 700,000 pounds of beet sugar made each season, a Portland, Me., company have expended \$50,000 in machinery and disbursed \$50,000 more among the farmers for raising the beets.

* The Ingersoll bank defaulter, Wm. Dempster, having obtained the requisite bail under the original indictment, was released from imprisonment only to be arrested very soon after on a second charge, preferred by the Molson's Bank, of forgery, and is now again in confinement.

* Gangs of men are actively at work on the Orangeville Branch of the Credit Valley Railway, and rails are already laid to a point within three miles of the town. The freight shed and station are now closed in, and will be completed in less than a month, irrespective of weather.

* A stock company has been formed at Winnipeg with \$100,000 capital to build a telegraph line from that city to British Columbia. The company is to be known as the Canada Central Telegraph Company, and the promoters are designated as responsible parties and heavy capitalists.

* The collection of back taxes is causing some excitement in Kingston. One party owing \$2 in 1851 is now billed for \$35.57, and another originally owing \$6, now finds himself in debt \$81. There is profit to be derived from the study of these facts as wholesome reminders of the power of cumulative interest.

* Messrs. Gerhard Lomer and S. W. Beard, of this city, and T. A. Dawes, Alfred Brown

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

THE DOMINION TWEED AND WOOL COMPANY,

Nos. 9 and 11 Récollet Street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Manager.

REFERENCES,
Any Bank in the Dominion.

Make prompt Cash advances on all consignments of

Canadian Cotton & Woollen Goods;

ARE ALSO PREPARED TO SUPPLY

Wool to Manufacturers at most advantageous figures.

We sell to the Wholesale Trade only.

and J. P. Dawson, of Lachine, are applying for letters patent to incorporate the Pioneer Beet Root Sugar Company, limited. The project is to establish a manufactory for beet root sugar at Coaticook, Que. The company is to have a capital of \$150,000, in shares of \$100 each.

. The following by-laws granting bonus aid to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway have been published:—United townships of Marmora and Lake, \$10,000; Madoc village, \$5,000; united townships of Elzevir and Grimsthorpe, \$12,000; united townships of Kaladar and Anglesea, \$10,000.

. A correspondent from Orangeville writes: "Our wheat buyers have done well by the farmers this season. They gave good prices and commanded a large business, \$150,000 having already been put in circulation. Some farmers, always slow to move when the markets are rising, now that prices have slackened regret that they did not sell when wheat was \$1.24.

. An order has issued from Ottawa to the collector of customs at Windsor to the effect that, as it has become a practice with parties engaged in certain manufactures in Canada to import sulphuric and nitric acids in a mixed condition, and that doubts have in consequence arisen as to the duty to be charged, the duty upon the articles in question, when imported in a combined state, shall be 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

. The paper manufacturers have it in contemplation soon to advance the price of "news" goods from seven to eight cents per pound.

. Messrs. E. & C. Gurney, of Hamilton, stove manufacturers, &c., say that their business during the present season has far exceeded that of any year since 1873.

. Application having been made by representatives of the New French Cable Company permission has been granted by the Government to land its cable on the Canadian shore, and a landing will be effected without delay.

. A writ of attachment issued on Thursday, the 27th inst., against the Montreal manufac-

turing Company of this city, general machinists, at the instance of a creditor in the sum of \$213.53.

. Old winter is dispensing her favors with some show of partiality. While here we are treated with snow and ice and bracing cold weather, from the west, Chatham and London and that vicinity, we are advised of mildness almost spring-like.

. The agency of the Federal Bank, about to open in Hamilton, Ont., will have the premises formerly occupied by the Consolidated Bank and now temporarily in use by the Merchants Bank. The new offices in McInnes' Block, now building, to which the Merchants Bank intends removing, will be completed, it is expected, about the 1st of February next.

. The announcement is made that the mails for the United Kingdom and Germany, conveyed by the Steamers of the Allan Line, sailing from Halifax on Saturday, will be closed at the Post Office in this city, at 7 p. m. on Thursdays, commencing on Thursday next, 27th inst., and on every following Thursday during the winter season.

. We have been unable to verify the following clipping from an Exchange by reference to the advertisement in question, but the statement of fact is perhaps of a character to justify its publications without specific corroboration: "A Florida railroad company advertises for a locomotive, either new or second-hand, and proposes to adjust the gauge of their road to that of the engine."

. The "Lake Champlain," which sailed from this port for Liverpool on the 8th inst., collided with the iron ship "E. J. Harland" at some point not stated in the cable despatch announcing the disaster. The "Harland" sank, but the crew were rescued by the "Lake Champlain" and taken into Liverpool. The steamer was damaged to such an extent that some 400 tons of cargo, principally cheese, had to be jettisoned.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Quebec.

J. H. BOTTERELL & CO.

Boot & Shoe Manufacturers

QUEBEC.

Always on hand a FULL ASSORTMENT of the STAPLE LINES. :

ORDERS by MAIL promptly and carefully attended to.

PHOSPHATE GRINDER

Millers, Miners, Manufacturers,

CHEMISTS, AND OTHERS,

ARE INTERESTED.

NEWELL'S Patent Universal Grinder

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. A correspondent writes: "The proprietors of an axe factory in one of the most northerly of Ottawa River communities have arranged their trip-hammer so that it is heard to repeat the letters 'N. P.' constantly in the course of its daily gyrations. Unbelieving reformers say that it depends largely on the imagination of 'hum-hunting Tories,' but the proprietors afore-said at all events contend strongly for the existence of the 'hum' itself."

. The Port Huron and Chicago Railway, recently acquired by the Grand Trunk, has been re-christened the North Western and Grand Trunk Railway. Repairing work is rapidly going on along the line with the purpose of having the through route to Chicago in first-class order. There still remains a gap of about 44 miles requiring complete construction, and when this is done the direct road across Michigan, from Port Huron to Chicago, will be 27 miles shorter than any other.

. L. H. Deveber & Sons, of St. John, N.B., whose difficulties were recently referred to in the JOURNAL, have finally made a formal assignment of the firm estate at the instance of Leaf, Son & Co., of London, Eng. The liabilities direct and indirect are considerably larger than at first reported, being now given at about \$700,000. The assets, consisting of real estate, mills, shipping and other properties not of ready sale, are of uncertain value, and as yet no approximate estimate has been put forth.

. A writ of attachment has been issued against John Mitchell of Pembroke, Ont., carpenter and contractor. Mr. Mitchell has always been reported a hard-working and straightforward man, and his present embarrassments are due to losses through failure of pay-

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ment on the part of certain extravagant citizens for whom he built large establishments, rather than to any objectionable acts of his own. Liabilities about \$1,200, assets nominally the same. Mr. W. Wedd of Pembroke is the assignee, and is calling a meeting of creditors for an early date.

* It is stated on good authority that the owners of certain phosphate mines in the neighborhood of Eganville, County Renfrew, Ont., have strong hopes of obtaining the erection of a branch line of the Canada Central Railway from Cobden to Eganville, a distance of between ten and eleven miles. Messrs. McIntyre & Worthington, the present owners of the railway, are willing to build for \$10,000 per mile, while they are only offered \$8,000. If they insist on the higher figure, however, it is expected that a grant will be obtained from the Ontario Government through the instrumentality of the M. P. P. for South Renfrew.

* Notice is given that application will be made to Parliament at its next session for an Act to incorporate a railway company with full powers to construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma (eastward), to a point at or near Lake Nipissing, to connect with the lines of the C. C. Railway Company from the east, and the Ontario & Pacific Junction Railway Company from the south, with power to construct, or assist in the construction of a railway bridge across the Ste. Marie River, to connect with the railway system of the Northwestern States.

* Might not Montreal consider with profit and learn a needed lesson from the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce, whereby a committee has been appointed to act in conjunction with representatives of other commer-

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cial bodies in an effort to procure a reduction of pilotage charges? The reduction to be demanded is stated to be equal to 27 per cent. Certain Atlantic ports are natural competitors for the European carrying trade, and that one of them that shows itself most energetic, persistent and successful in the matter of cheapening port charges will attract trade to the disadvantage of the others.

* Our daily contemporary, the *Witness*, having noticed the mutilation of the *Mechanics'* Bank transfer book, referred to in last week's *JOURNAL*, in a way to cast suspicion upon Advocate Francis E. Gilman, Mr. Gilman promptly demanded withdrawal of the imputation under pain of a libel suit. To this demand the *Witness* seemed to yield compliance, but the words in which the apology or recantation was framed were so chosen as not to satisfy the requirements of the aggrieved lawyer, who has since entered an action for libel against the proprietors, placing damages at \$10,000.

* The Directors of the proposed Windsor and Essex Centre Railroad, in anticipation of the grants of bonuses from towns along the route, have completed the drawing up of a memorial to the Executive Council at Toronto, asking for Government aid. On the completion of the Windsor and Essex Centre the Company will be entitled to a grant of \$30,000. The amount required to complete the road is \$11,000 per mile, or a total of \$165,000. Windsor is expected to give a bonus of \$30,000, the townships of Gosfield and Colchester, \$10,000; the Government, \$50,000; Sandwich, \$5,000; and the remainder is to be raised in Detroit.

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1854.

1879.

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* A London, Ont., subscriber, a barrister, writes that he is a strong advocate of prompt payment to newspaper men and lawyers, who are the "bulwarks of our liberties," but who, he is sorry to say, are too often the last thought of in the way of settlement of accounts. Our correspondent's advocacy is of a practical and efficient kind, for it finds expression in example as well as precept. We have his remittance, and are moved to enlarge upon his sentiment, and, it may be, fill out his own thought, by advocating prompt payment to newspaper men and lawyers, and—any others who may serve to make up the world's population.

* It appears that Bismarck has not yet been converted to bi-metallicism, though he looks with satisfaction upon American efforts in that direction. The German statesman takes the practical view that, to the extent that the United States shall be successful in bringing about the adoption of the double standard for coinage, to that extent his own board will be enhanced in value; but, being himself a believer in the single standard, gold, he is unwilling to enter into conferences aiming at international agreement upon a double standard. In this connection it is said that the mission of United States Commissioner Walker, now in Europe seeking to induce such a conference, is likely to prove a failure.

* The proposal to set apart a considerable portion of land about Niagara Falls for the purposes of an International Park is in growing favor. The Commissions of the New York State survey have unanimously resolved that

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DOMINION OF CANADA,

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12 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

R. W. TYRE,
Manager.

the State ought to acquire the lands on the American side, and in support of the resolution appointed a committee to report to the Legislature after conferring with the Canadian authorities. The *New York World* comments favorably on the project, and says "there will certainly be no opposition in the Legislature to the creation of a State Park at Niagara, unless indeed the Niagara hackmen have thriven to that extent that they are able to maintain a special lobby."

* There is much discussion amongst hardware men and others as to the feasibility of sealing up the counterpoise of scales as proposed by the government authorities, and also as to the justice and propriety of inspecting scales in the hands of manufacturers instead of in the hands of actual users, as heretofore. The Hon. Mr. Baby met a number of our city hardware merchants and scale manufacturers on Tuesday last to consider these matters, and divers opinions were elicited. The prevailing feeling seemed to be in favor of relieving the scale-makers of all responsibility and allowing unrestricted traffic in scales until in the hands of the user, who should alone be bound to keep them correct.

* Quite a number of disasters are reported owing to the recent gales and sudden advent of wintery weather on the lakes. The schooner "Two Fannies," driven ashore at Elk Rapids, sunk until the men were compelled to fly to the rigging, whence they were rescued in a half frozen condition. The propeller *Badger State* went ashore in the Straits of Mackinaw, and was greatly damaged. The light ship at Bar Point was driven on the bar, and is reported in a bad shape. The schooner "Northman," from Toronto for Oswego, ran in to Kingston on the 25th, having lost her rudder and been at the mercy of the weather for a day and a half. Her captain describes the storm as the severest within his experience.

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* The receipts of grain at the seaboard ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, for the calendar year to the 15th inst., aggregated as follows: 1879, 257,683,793 bushels; 1878, 223,680,817 bushels; 1877, 142,871,684 bushels; 1876, 146,787,157 bushels. The present year thus shows an increase over 1876 of 75 per cent.; over 1877, 80 per cent., and over 1878, 15 per cent. The movement in flour is equally remarkable, receipts to same date being as follows: 1879, 9,670,914 barrels; 1878, 8,396,670 barrels; 1877, 7,117,562 barrels; 1876, 8,720,146 barrels. Comparing these by percentages, 1879 is 10 per cent. above 1876, 35 per cent. above 1877, and 15 per cent. above 1878. These figures are highly instructive, and show how substantial the basis of reviving trade.

* The statistics of the P.E.I. fisheries for the season, just furnished by Inspector Hunter Duvar, are interesting. The catch of codfish is given at 35,459 cwt., against 13,625 cwt. last year; herring, 24,079 bbls. 1879, against 13,570 bbls. 1878; mackerel, 70,082 bbls. 1879, and 35,482 bbls. 1878; haddock, 203,300 lbs. 1879, and 111,504 lbs. 1878; hake, 16,332 cwt. 1879, and 11,708 cwt. 1878; lobsters in cans, 2,272,825 lbs. 1879, and 1,649,800 lbs. 1878; mackerel in cans, 27,338 lbs. 1879, and 1,200 lbs. 1878. According to official valuation the product for 1878 was \$840,344, that for 1879 \$1,402,501, an increase of \$562,157, or about 67 per cent. The number of men engaged was about the same this year as last, namely 5,100, and there were also employed in the lobster factories some five or six hundred girls.

* The visible supply of grain on the 15th inst., comprising stocks in granaries at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by lake, rail and canal, according to figures collated by the *New York Financial Chronicle*, was as follows: wheat, 29,842,144 bushels; corn, 11,156,711

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Jules Belleric, [Cognac.]
Siebert & Sons, [Genuine Angostura Bitters]
J. H. Tenkes, Delfshaven, Holland Gin, best Palo "Prize Medal."
Canada Vine Grower's Association of Ontario, [Brandies, Wines, &c.]
Wheeler & Co., Belfast, [Ginger Ale, &c.]
E. Johnston & Co., Liverpool, [Export Bottlers, Guinness' Stout, and Bass Ale, &c.]
Manuel Cardenosa & Co., [Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.]
Roig, Ponsell & Co., [Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.]
C. Scheidt De Wichter, Cefte, [Sheries, &c.]
George Roe & Co., Dublin, [Celebrated Old Irish Whiskies.]
C. & D. Gray's Far-famed Loch Katrine, Scotch Whiskies.
Bollinger's Champagne, Special Brands of Champagne and Moselle.
Alphonse Chaumette & Co., Chateau Peruand, Bordeaux [Sauternes, &c.]
C. Clarke & Co., Bordeaux, [Clarets, Prunes, &c.]
Jamaica and Demerara Rum.
Geo. Randall & Co., Waterloo, Ontario, Distillers, [Whiskies, &c.]

Banagher Whiskey Distillery, Limited
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The advertiser has been appointed agent for the celebrated HENKES GIN for Quebec, Ontario and Newfoundland.

Batty's Pickles,

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bushels; oats, 3,272,273 bushels; barley, 5,007,249 bushels, and rye, 1,092,999 bushels. A like computation for the corresponding date 1878 gave the following aggregates: wheat, 16,565,793 bushels; corn, 9,296,919 bushels; oats, 2,818,962; barley, 5,336,644 bushels, and rye, 1,186,357 bushels. These figures show an increase in the visible supply of wheat this year over last on the date given of 80 per cent.; corn, 20 per cent.; oats, 16 per cent.; a decrease in barley of 6 per cent. and in rye 8 per cent.

* Railroad men and stock speculators have been dallying for some days past with the rumor that Vanderbilt was negotiating for the sale of 200,000 shares of New York Central Railroad stock to a syndicate of which Jay Gould was the most conspicuous member, if not the leading spirit. The project, if it were really entertained, seems to have been abandoned, some attributing its defeat to premature publicity and others to the provision insisted upon by the Gould party that Vanderbilt should agree to sell no more of his stock for the period of one year. The sale of such a block of stock would be equivalent to the surrender by Vanderbilt of the supreme controlling voice in the management of the road, and would therefore be pregnant with most interesting problems to all connected in any way with the business of railroad transportation, Vanderbilt's denial of the rumor, as reported, is somewhat vague and guarded, so that it is yet possible a gigantic barter of the kind may take place.

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Factory: 90, 92 & 96 Jurors Street,

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* * A resident of Birmingham, England, writes to the Globe in reference to the shipment of Canadian apples, offering a suggestion that seems to have in its favor practicability and common sense. He complains of the condition in which apples arrive, a circumstance to which we specially alluded in our market report of last week, and, tracing the cause to careless or otherwise improper packing, he recommends the use of wheat or grain of some kind to fill up the interstices and so keep the fruit firmly in place, thereby preventing the thumping and bruising on shipboard and in handling that inevitably cause damage and induce rot. The damaged grain can be sold, the writer maintains, at a price that will nearly if not quite delay the extra expense of this more efficient mode of packing. We do not know what there may be to urge against adopting so plausible a

suggestion, and, in view of the increasing importance of the business of shipping fruit, are glad to submit it for the consideration of farmers, packers and all interested parties.

* * B. Leach & Sons, saw and grist mills, Gorrie, Ont., have been placed in insolvency at the instance of a leading Hamilton house to which they were indebted. Some time ago the senior partner endorsed paper for a relative by which he lost some \$16,000, and this loss, followed by shrinkages in the value of real estate, so crippled the firm that, in the early part of the month, they found themselves obliged to seek indulgence at the hands of their creditors. The total liabilities were shown to be, in round figures, \$31,000, to meet which there was stock on hand valued at \$20,000, outstanding accounts \$7,000, equity in real estate \$17,000, and lumber and logs \$1,000; in all \$45,000 of nominal

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value, or \$14,000 above all liabilities. It is thought that arrangements securing to all creditors 100 cents on the dollar might have been entered upon without insolvency proceedings had it not been for the action of the Hamilton creditor, steps to that end having already been taken at the time of the issue of the writ. Certainly the firm's exhibit of affairs is on its face an excellent one, and, if reliable, should ensure them a prompt settlement.

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TORONTO.

[5 FRONT ST., EAST.]

The Journal of Commerce
FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 28, 1879.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

It must be admitted that Mr. Blake made an exhaustive speech at Bowmanville on the occasion of his election for West Durham. When we state that the report occupies about eleven columns of the Globe, our readers will understand that it would be quite impossible for us to notice at much length the various topics which were treated with great ability by the learned gentleman. We read with considerable, though not perfect, satisfaction the introductory remarks in favor of party government, which is occasionally sneered at by people who fail to appreciate its value. Mr. Blake is, we fear, inclined to under-estimate the necessity of party cohesion, without which the leaders of a party cannot act together with much satisfaction. We readily admit that differences are more likely to arise among the members of a party of progress than among those of a conservative party, but it will be found in all parties that union is strength. Those who are opposed to the party with which Mr. Blake is in alliance will not be sorry to read that passage in his speech in which, after adverting to his having been condemned on former occa-

sions for differing from the bulk of his party on certain points, he declared: "I altogether decline, on my re-entrance into public life, any more straitened conditions." Open questions in a government have always been acknowledged by experienced statesmen to be a source of weakness, but occasions now and then arise when public opinion becomes so formed in favor of a measure that its advocates cannot be excluded from prominent positions in a party with which they are united on other questions of still more importance. The Conservatives were compelled during the regency to permit Mr. Canning, Mr. Plunkett and others to vote for Catholic emancipation against their colleagues, while the Reform Administrations of Lords Grey and Melbourne had to permit some of their colleagues to vote for the ballot. These questions, however, had long been prominently before the country, and the ministers were not themselves the agitators of them, but were simply permitted to speak and vote in accordance with the wishes of their constituents and their own pledges. The inconvenience of Mr. Blake's practice is, that he himself lends the weight of his talent and his position as a party leader to encourage the agitation of questions which may prove embarrassing to those with whom he is in alliance. This, however, is a matter which chiefly concerns the members of Mr. Blake's party, to whose leaders it may yet prove somewhat embarrassing. Mr. Blake did not fail to introduce in his speech such topics as compulsory voting, representation of minorities, and an elective senate. There was no reference to the celebrated Imperial Federation scheme, which Mr. Blake ventilated in his Aurora speech, and to which we took occasion to call attention a few months ago. Of the other questions, the only one at all likely to be taken up in Parliament is the constitution of the Senate, and Mr. Blake has availed himself of the late escapade of the Quebec Legislative Council to utter a warning as to what nominated bodies may be expected to do. We do not intend to notice these topics at present further than to remark that Mr. Blake has dealt very fairly with the question of minority representation, and that the subject is one which, if there were leisure to take it up, would be well deserving of greater attention than it has yet received.

The prominent topic of Mr. Blake's speech is one in which his views, judging from his remarks, are more advanced than those of the other leaders of his party. We refer to the question of free trade, and we are not sorry that, in noticing the

subject, we shall have another opportunity of explaining our own views as to the national policy. Mr. Blake argued boldly in favor of the cause of "freedom of commercial intercourse." There was no defence of incidental protection. Free trade, *pur et simple*, is his panacea for our defective fiscal policy. Now, we altogether decline to discuss the abstract question, as to whether freedom of commercial intercourse would be the best policy for the world at large. We are willing to grant that it would, and to admit all Mr. Blake's positions. We would, however, ask whether Mr. Blake and his free trade allies are prepared to carry their principles into practice. A tariff of 17½ per cent. ad valorem is most assuredly not free trade, any more than is a tariff on sugar with duties regulated according to quality. The truth is that there has never been a free trade tariff in Canada, and that the rival politicians are all making what is commonly termed political capital out of the terms protection and free trade. The difference between the free trade and the protectionist tariffs is much less than what any one would imagine who only obtained his information from the speeches of the rival party leaders. In order to carry out a strictly free trade policy the revenue duties imposed upon cottons, woollens, and other goods manufactured in the Dominion should be countervailed by an excise duty of an equal amount levied on the domestic manufactures. In the case of sugar there should be a uniform duty per lb. on all grades of quality. Such an arrangement would be entirely satisfactory to the West Indian planters. No such policy was proposed by Mr. Blake and his friends when in power, and there is no probability that if they were in office again to-morrow they would propose it. The new tariff may be far from perfect, indeed the Finance Minister has admitted that it is susceptible of amendment, but as a protective tariff it falls very short indeed of the protective tariff of the United States. With a perfect system of free trade we believe that it would be as impossible for our manufacturers to compete with their neighbors in the United States as it would be for an industrial population anywhere to compete with an adjoining population ten times as numerous, engaged in the same pursuits, but having the monopoly of their own markets, and free admission to those of their neighbors. Under such circumstances competition would be impossible, but the difficulty would be intensified if a general shrinkage in the value of goods should take place, as the monopolists would be sure to sacrifice their over-

stocks in the open market of their neighbors. We have never contended that the practical effect of protective duties is not to increase prices, but while our own market is open there is no danger of excessive prices. In truth, we think that at present the great danger is that there will be over-production, and, as a consequence, inadequate returns for capital. Mr. Blake did not omit to make a specific attack on what is termed the sugar monopoly, and seemed even to grudge to the importers the profit derived from the increase of price on stocks in hand. So much has been said and written on the subject of the sugar monopoly that we have little doubt that many believe that the increase in price has been mainly caused by the tariff, instead of being the natural consequence of the failure of the beet crop in Europe. Reasonable people will concur in the view taken by Sir Leonard Tilley, that it is more advantageous to Canada that the profit upon stocks should be derived by Canadian than by United States importers. It is hardly fair to contend that because the Montreal Sugar Refining Co. were in a position to resume business under the new tariff, it should be denounced as a monopoly. Under the old tariff the sugar refiners enjoyed protection, and although that protection has been somewhat increased under the present tariff, it is doubtful whether it is as great as that afforded to several other industries. The principle of differential duties on sugar was always recognized in England, even under free trade governments, and is quite defensible. We exclude from consideration the specific increase on United States refined sugars, which is defensible on other grounds. We hold the bounty system, and especially in the case of sugar, to be calculated to encourage fraud, and there is a prevailing opinion that the refined sugars of the United States contained deleterious substances. We think, therefore, that all bounties given by the United States, whether to the refiners of sugar or the importers of tea, should be met by countervailing duties.

Complaints have been made, not only in the press, but to Sir Leonard Tilley, in the course of his late visits to the manufacturing, of the increased duties on many articles used in manufactures. Many of these duties, perhaps all of them, were imposed strictly for revenue purposes, and their imposition rendered an increase on the finished article absolutely necessary. We believe that the complaints of the tariff, on the part of those who profess to be satisfied with that for which it was substituted, are highly exaggerated, and

yet we are very far from being its out-and-out defender, as we were recently termed by the Globe. We shall not hesitate on fitting opportunities to point out its defects, to some of which we have already called attention.

We must be very brief in our reference to Mr. Blake's notice of the fiscal policy of the Government, of the Pacific Railway, and the North Western land policy. Mr. Blake has gone beyond his party on all occasions in his opposition to the Pacific Railway, and it cannot be denied that it is a serious tax on our resources. Still, if we are to retain possession of the great territory now embraced within the Canadian Dominion, it was hardly possible to refuse compliance with the demand of British Columbia. The canal expenditure and the Intercolonial Railway were imposed on us by the Confederation agreement, and the Pacific Railway and North West expenditure were the consequences of our extending our territory. On the whole, we see nothing to object to in Mr. Blake's definition of the "true land policy." He is decidedly against any reservations of land which would obstruct the settlement of the country, and we trust that care will be taken that all lands reserved will be open to settlement at a fixed price. We cannot conclude this imperfect notice without expressing our satisfaction that the state of Mr. Blake's health has permitted him to re-enter public life. We feel assured, judging from his remarks on the subject of party, that his course in Parliament will be that which he believes to be for the interest of our common country.

CURRENCY THEORIES.

In our last issue we endeavored to point out the advantages of a strictly convertible national currency over the National Bank system of the United States. We took occasion to refer to the objections which have been occasionally made to the English Bank Act of 1844, on the ground of the permission given to the bank by the Government on more than one occasion to violate its conditions. The Montreal Herald, which, we are glad to observe, is thoroughly sound on the main point of convertibility, seems to us to doubt the expediency of confining the Bank of England "so straightly within the limits just mentioned." We may take the opportunity of correcting what is obviously a typographical error in the Herald, the substitution of \$14,000,000 for £14,000,000 sterling, as the amount of the securities originally held by the Bank, though now increased to £15,000,000. The real cause of the periodical trouble

in England arises from the assumed responsibility of the banking department for the maintenance of public credit. The fact is that the English Joint Stock and private banks have never kept anything like adequate cash reserves, and, as they have large deposits, they are compelled in times of crisis to stop discounting, the consequence of which would be ruin to the commercial classes, were it not that the banking department of the Bank of England has invariably come to the rescue. A reference to the action of the Bank in 1866, about the time of the Overend-Gurney panic will sufficiently explain our meaning. On the 25th April, 1866, the "other securities" of the Bank (*i. e.* other than Government) were £18,507,854, and on 30th May, little over a month later, they were £33,447,463, an increase in round figures of £15,000,000, or about seventy-five millions of dollars. Meantime the private deposits had increased by seven millions sterling, and the reserve had decreased from £5,844,208 to £415,410. In this critical state of affairs the Government took the responsibility of authorizing the Bank of Issue, which had nearly £12,000,000 in gold, to advance notes to the banking department. It may be a question whether the system which throws so heavy a responsibility on the banking department of the Bank of England is a desirable one, but we maintain that, as regards the issue department and the system of automatic exchanges of gold for notes and notes for gold, the disturbance to which we have adverted in times of panic affords no ground whatever for complaint. If the English prejudice against one pound notes could be overcome, and if Bank of England notes were made a legal tender in Scotland and Ireland, the result would be a very great economy in the use of gold, which would then flow from the Scotch and Irish banks, where it now lies useless, and from the purses of the English people to the issue department of the Bank, and if, by this means, the gold reserve of the issue department were increased, as it would be, by ten or fifteen millions, the law might be so altered as to permit loans from the issue department to the Bank of Discount at a rate of interest not less than 6 per cent., and not exceeding ten or fifteen millions. By such means ample provision might be made for the exceptional circumstances of a panic. This, however, is quite beside the question of issue, and we contend that, since the passage of Sir Robert Peel's Act, in 1844, there has never been even a hitch in the working of the issue department, and we further contend that, with such a model for our adoption, it

would be the height of folly to adopt the National Bank system of the United States.

We may correct an error into which the Herald has inadvertently fallen in his reference to what was known as the Free Banking Act, passed in 1850, which measure was introduced by the late Mr. Hamilton Merritt, and was not copied from the New York State Act, although it was in accordance with the principle of requiring that bank note issues should be secured. The New York Act allowed landed security to be given, which has always proved an unavailable means of meeting either circulation or deposits. This the Canadian Act did not permit Government securities alone being receivable. The cause of the repeal of that Act was the passage of a bill introduced in 1866 by Sir Alexander Galt for a provincial note issue, and which contained a provision authorizing the Government to treat with the chartered banks for the surrender of their circulation on receiving compensation in the form of interest. The result of that Act was not what its author anticipated, as the chartered banks, with the exception of the Bank of Montreal, evinced no disposition to meet the views of the Government. We pointed out on a previous occasion that the practical difficulty is common both to the Government issue and to the secured Bank issue, viz, the transference of some fifteen millions of private securities to those of the Government, thus bringing about a financial crisis such as the advocates of this National Bank system seem to have no idea of. We should have been glad if the Herald, when recommending the introduction of the new banking code next Session, had grappled with the difficulty to which we have just adverted. The American Banking law is pronounced by the Herald a great success because the notes are of uniform value throughout the States, but greenbacks are likewise current everywhere throughout the States, and surely it is better to have one Government issue than the notes of over 2,000 National Banks, with the increased risk of forgery. We notice a remark in the Herald that the issues of the Bank of England are alone current in London and for a certain distance around it, but that a great many banks, English and Scotch, continue to issue on their own credit. These issues, however, are strictly limited except on gold, to the average amount issued prior to 1844, and no bank subsequently established is permitted to issue at all. Some such principle must be adopted in Canada. We think the Herald is mistaken in supposing that

the English currency scheme was based on endeavoring to procure a forced loan, although there can be little doubt that the United States National Bank system was established with that object. The depreciation, however, to which the Herald adverts was caused by the inconvertibility of the legal tenders, and no longer exists. We will only observe, in conclusion, that the failure, heretofore, of all measures to introduce a national convertible currency has been owing to the neglect to provide some means of protecting the commercial classes of the country from the very serious consequences that would follow from their being obliged suddenly to pay off a large portion of their liabilities to the banks, so as to enable the latter to loan it to the Government. The practical effect would be the same as if the Government were to exact a forced loan of something like fifteen millions of dollars from the Merchants. Let this difficulty be once removed and we should like to know what better currency could be provided than our Dominion notes, which, if the issues were extended to 10s and 5s, would answer every purpose of a circulating medium.

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

The returns for October clearly set forth the movement of the crops and the increased activity in general business, and this becomes even more apparent when allowance is made for the omission of the Consolidated Bank figures which were still included in September. This omission is the cause of the reduction of \$2,400,000 in the amount of authorized capital, and of the proportionate reduction in capital paid up. The present showing is the correct one, and, therefore, for purposes of comparison the Consolidated returns of \$2,819,703 assets, and \$1,632,015 liabilities, should be deducted from those for the month of September. Making this deduction the total liabilities show an increase for October of \$6,235,294, and the assets an increase of \$6,139,854. The most noticeable changes in the liabilities are the increase of \$3,549,671 in circulation and the increase of \$2,271,961 in public deposits, both of which items point to the increased activity already mentioned, the large increase in currency circulation further indicating the requirements of forwarding movements then at their height. Of the assets, specie and Dominion notes have decreased \$656,786, a change bearing the same interpretation as those already noticed, while the amount due from banks not in Canada has increased \$5,380,400, the most significant

change of all, and pointing to the large credits made in the United Kingdom and on the continent by export of the crops. All these comparisons it should be borne in mind are reached through the exclusion of the Consolidated Bank returns for September, the true basis of comparison, though only to be found by inspection and analysis of the Department totals. We append our customary condensed exhibit as follows:

	Sept., 1879.	Oct., 1879.	Oct., 1878.
Capital authorized...	\$69,866,666	\$58,466,666	\$63,966,666
Capital paid up.....	56,101,976	54,021,779	58,080,128
LIABILITIES.			
Circulation...	\$17,724,005	\$29,851,857	\$29,492,117
Government deposits...	9,792,371	10,098,467	4,853,757
Public Deposits.....	57,537,881	59,125,425	59,368,484
Due Banks in Canada....	2,194,901	2,512,927	1,548,937
Due Banks not in Canada..	1,811,248	671,221	1,822,411
Other liabilities.....	78,697	394,485	164,834
	\$81,951,108	\$93,654,382	\$88,249,649
ASSETS.			
Specie & Dom notes.....	\$14,454,338	\$13,759,349	\$12,636,293
Notes and cheques on other Banks	3,431,944	3,812,071	3,683,321
Due from BK's in Canada..	3,689,914	4,253,212	3,233,440
Due from BK's not in Can.	12,815,481	18,187,390	6,145,939
	\$34,391,677	\$40,012,522	\$25,697,994
Government Stock.....	\$1,823,816	\$1,728,249	\$1,865,498
Loans to Government....	663,751	493,396	1,219,407
Loans on Sinks and Bonds.	6,336,504	6,597,147	7,963,691
Loans to Corporations...	2,954,638	2,561,825	4,014,641
Discounts.....	97,973,933	96,437,124	107,658,903
Overdue debts, secured and unsecured...	5,433,067	4,932,159	5,663,405
Real Estate and Bank Premises...	1,930,759	2,039,328	5,171,774
Sundries.....	3,128,152	3,010,510	1,266,642
	\$155,811,772	\$159,181,923	\$160,521,865

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

We parted in our last issue with Mr. Brooks, the champion of inconvertible currency, with a short notice of the Bank of Venice. In his second article Mr. Brooks has again brought the Bank of Venice on the tapis, as if the credits granted by that bank were in some way analogous to the proposed issue of national inconvertible notes. That the credits of the Bank of Venice were at a premium over the current money of the city was the natural result of the law as stated by Mr. Brooks, that "it was made obligatory on the merchants to make their contracts and draw their bills in bank currency, and not in the

"current money of the city." That alone would necessarily render such a currency work more than any other. But, as bearing on our present controversy, we should like to know how it assists the inconvertible currency party. The leading fallacies of that party are: 1st. The opinion that a measure of value should itself have no intrinsic value; 2nd. The inability to distinguish between currency and capital. The Venetian currency was a sound one, and in point of fact our present system is a natural development of the ruder machinery of a less enlightened age. The credits of the Bank of Venice were based on deposits of gold, silver and jewellery, and these were transferred from one to another in the manner described in our last issue. The right to a given share in deposits of intrinsic value was a clumsy mode of effecting what is done in our time by a Bank of England note. The Bank of Venice system was of the most conservative character, because there was no advantage taken of the credit to which such a bank might have been deemed justly entitled.

The issue known as "assignats" is, we are glad to notice, unequivocally condemned by Mr. Brooks, but we fail to discover that his own scheme differs from it one iota in principle. In making this assertion we do not mean to convey the idea that even the most extravagant of our national currency theorists contemplate such a fearful depreciation as that which ensued in France, where a note for 100 francs, or \$20, sunk in value to less than 6 cents. We know that in France the issues went on until they were multiplied by 250 over the original estimate of the value of the property. When that issue was first made, the notes represented what was supposed to be intrinsic value. Their form was "National property assignat of 100 francs," and they were a legal tender. The "national property" of France was pledged for their redemption as fully as it would be possible to pledge the "national property" of Canada for the proposed inconvertible legal tenders. Mr. Brooks endeavors to convey the idea that the frightful loss by these notes was partly owing to forgery, and partly to their repudiation after the restoration of the monarchy. The real cause was the enormous issue in successive years. The first issue was, as Mr. Brooks correctly states, 200 millions, and this was succeeded by 800 millions. The highest amount that he states was 3,776 millions, but in 1794 the issue was 8817 millions; in 1795, 19,700 millions, and in 1796, 45,579 millions, or over 9,000 millions of dollars. Does Mr. Brooks believe that it ever

entered into the imagination of those who first sanctioned this issue that such a result would ensue? We presume that our national currency theorists would commence by placing a limit on the issue as Mr. Brooks has acknowledged should be done, but what security would there be for an adherence to any fixed issue? In point of fact the theory of the inconvertibles is at variance with any limitation of issue. They are even more illogical than the French Assembly. The assignats had their origin in the inability of the revolutionary Government to obtain credit. The issuers had as little choice in all probability as our American Cousins when they adopted their national bank note currency and legal tender greenbacks. Mr. Brooks and his friends have not concealed their intention of paying no more interest on borrowed money. We are in future to construct our public works by forced loans from our own people, who, so far from being able to lend, are themselves borrowers from loan societies and other kindred institutions to an enormous amount, to say nothing of their indebtedness to the banks. It would be easy to satisfy oneself that in a few years, if the avowed policy of the national currency theorists were carried out, the value of every dollar would be about 5 cents. We confess that we think that the advocates of a convertible currency are indebted to Mr. Brooks for placing in juxtaposition in his last letter the Bank of Venice currency and the French assignats, the one based on property having an intrinsic value, the other on "national property," the most delusive basis for a circulating medium that could possibly be devised.

We must make a few remarks on the fallacy that pervades the writings of our national currency theorists, that there is a deficiency of currency. When we asserted in a recent number that there was no difficulty whatever in any man having in his possession a saleable commodity converting it into gold, we were charged with uttering what was too absurd for comprehension, and this because it was said that land and houses are unsaleable, and that what makes anything unsaleable is the relative scarcity of that for which it is sought to be exchanged. It would be scarcely possible to give a better illustration of the fallacy under which these currency theorists are laboring. They themselves profess to believe that their new currency is only to be a measure of value, and they have been candid enough to admit that its purchasing power would not be equal to gold. We shall, just for argument's sake, assume that under the

proposed scheme 30 millions of national currency has been floated, and then test the point whether houses and lands would be more saleable. We take it for granted that it will be admitted that a man who is living according to common parlance from hand to mouth could not under any circumstances purchase land or houses. He must have property of some kind to dispose of which either the seller of land and houses or some one else wishes to buy, and with the proceeds of which he can make his purchase. Now the new currency will not help him in the slightest degree, whether depreciated 20, 50 or 100 per cent. In proportion to its depreciation up will go, as we have been eye-witnesses of in the United States, the price of bread, tea, sugar, beer, &c., but still no purchase can be made unless the purchaser has wealth in the form of some product of labor which some one else wants to exchange for that currency which will enable him to pay for his land. In point of fact he will be precisely in the same position that he is to-day, except that his measure of value, instead of being a commodity of intrinsic and slightly fluctuating value, will be a mere promise to pay, which will fluctuate from day to day according to the amount issued, and will render all transactions uncertain. We have more than once admitted that a currency which is a legal tender, and receivable for government dues, will possess on that account a certain value, and for mere current transactions the inconvenience would be comparatively insignificant. The fearful calamity would be the fraud to which all creditors would be subjected, and the impossibility of placing any reliance when entering into time engagements as to the future value of a currency of such a character as we have described.

We must confess that we have read with surprise Mr. Brooks' sneering reference to the wisdom of our forefathers, who believed in ghosts and witches, and such rubbish, as if those who believe that a measure for valuing other commodities must be itself a commodity of intrinsic value, adopted their views without reflection, merely because they were those of their ancestors. Mr. Brooks cannot be unaware that some of the most enlightened statesmen and philosophers of the present age have devoted their attention to the subject of the currency, and have arrived at conclusions wholly different from his. It is not for questioning the opinions of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers that he has been charged with presumption, but for treating with contempt all the eminent writers of the

present day. The fact is that views substantially the same as those of the currency league have been repeatedly promulgated, but have never stood the test of argument. It has only been from sheer necessity that inconvertible paper money has been permitted to circulate, always with the same result, but it is a new thing to call upon a people who are really in the enjoyment of a perfectly sound and convertible currency to make such a sacrifice as that which Mr. Brooks and his fellow leaguers are endeavoring to persuade them to do.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

(Continued.)

The necessity that exists for the replanting of the waste lands with young trees adapted to the several soils, and of protecting the undergrowth, must be apparent to every thoughtful mind; and the answer to query vii. of the Colonial Secretary's despatch, as given in the return by the Inland Revenue Department, clearly points out the only remedy by which a continuous supply of timber can be secured, viz., "By the systematic and immediate re-planting of the waste lands with vigor and ability, that no tree should be cut down of a less girth than the dimensions to be established by law, or by order in council; and, further, that the present and future growth of young trees should be carefully protected." The report adds, "that under no other condition can a continuous supply of timber be secured."

The evils that arise from the indiscriminate cutting down of the woods and forests are manifold; not only is the land in the vicinity rendered barren and unproductive, but the effect of and on the "Rainfall" is injurious in the extreme.

Twenty years practical experience amid the rivers, lakes and streams of Canada has enabled the writer to draw the following deductions: That the clearance of the forests and underbrush, in the vicinity of rivers and streams, destroys that equable and continuous supply of moisture so necessary to the fertility of the soil and the sanitary condition of a locality; while at the same time it produces inundations most disastrous to a country through which they flow.

In the several Provinces the evil has been partially felt, but, owing to the sparseness of the population and the wooded nature of the country, it has not had the ill effect on us that other countries have experienced.

In France and other European countries the gravity of the question has compelled the several governments to enter

upon a systematic and extensive replanting of the forests wherever it had been found necessary, and with such results as could only have arisen from observing and carrying into operation the simple laws of nature.

In an interesting French work on the subject of the "Rainfall" and its climatic effects, it is shown that the replanting of the forests had changed the atmospheric conditions of a locality, and transformed barren lands into fertile fields teeming with vegetation. That where mills had been stopped, either from a want of an equable supply of water, or from sudden inundations, they had been again restored through the beneficial effects induced by the replanting of forests along the margin of the rivers and streams in the locality.

Among the many instances recorded of the very valuable effects of replanting waste lands, the following is recorded:

"An observer from the steeple of the Cathedral of Antwerp would have seen only a few years ago nothing upon the opposite bank of the 'Essant' but a vast desolate plain. Now he can see nothing but a forest, whose limits appear lost in the horizon. Let us enter the shades of this forest. Its trees are in regular lines and about forty years old, and they have already corrected the atmospheric conditions that made the place they cover sterile. Though the storm may shake with violence the tree-tops, the air lower down is calm, and the sands, more meagre than the plateau of la Hogue, have been transformed under this protection into fertile fields."

To come nearer home, it is only a few days since, while conversing with a senator of the Dominion on the subject of the influence of the forests on the "Rainfall," he stated that, while visiting a locality some miles in the rear of Cobourg (Ontario) a few years since, he stopped at a farm that was covered with verdure, while the surrounding country was being parched and dried up, no rain having fallen for upwards of a month. On expressing his surprise, the owner of the farm said, "We have had some fine showers every now and then," and on further enquiry into what some of them considered a phenomenon, he found that a ridge of hilly country a little in rear of the farm was still covered with a second growth of pine and other trees, and the only conclusion they could arrive at was, that the atmospheric influence of the woods had attracted the rainfall; and thus, while the country generally had been suffering from severe drought, this locality and farm had received sufficient moisture as

to form an "Oasis" amid the parched and dried up country.

The weary traveller across the "Sahara" seeks the "Oasis" as a haven of rest, and his salvation from the most terrible of deaths, the want of water. Cut down the trees, and the wells dry up; no longer is it an "Oasis," for in a short time the place becomes as barren as any other part of the desert. When will men take lessons from Nature's book?

Previous to touching on the return and the tabular statements prepared by the Inland Revenue Department for the whole Dominion, it will be well to refer to each Province separately, as they appear in the synopsis prepared and submitted to the Imperial Government by instructions from the Colonial Secretary:

ONTARIO.

The Province of Ontario has an area of 106,935 square miles. (Note—Since its western boundary has been defined, some few months since, it is stated that the area is some 221,000 square miles.) Population in 1871 was 1,620,851. The timber trade forms the chief industry of the Province.

Total production of sawn lumber during the last ten years (board measure) was.	feet.	4,577,000,000
Deduct 12½ per cent. for home use.....		572,125,000
Gives an annual average export of.....		4,004,875,000

The forest lands in Ontario may be said to be entirely in the hands of the Government, the exceptions (especially in the pine-growing area) being comparatively trifling. This area, however, is diminishing, owing to the operations in sawn lumber and square timber for exportation and home use carried on under license from the Government. A further cause is the clearing of lands for purposes of cultivation, and the prevalence of fires, originating in the carelessness of settlers, hunters and trappers. No trees have been planted in the public domain, where forests have been wholly or in part cleared by lumbering operations, or from conflagrations.

The square timber may be said to be all exported.

(To be continued.)

THE REVIEWS.—The *Edinburgh Review* for October presents a specially attractive table of contents to the general reader, including articles on "Mozart," "The Philosophy of Colour," "Impressions of Theophrastus Such," "Afghanistan," "The Civil Engineers of Great Britain," and other subjects. Readers of the Journal will naturally be most interested in the last named article. The purpose of the writer is "to sketch some of the chief features of the rapid progress made in the application of science

to the control of natural forces," and accordingly he begins with a glance at the enterprises of Brindley and Watt, then touches upon the achievements of Telford, Rennie and Fairbairn, and next devotes relatively much space to the magnificent engineering successes of Stephenson. Many other names perhaps equally famous with those noted find mention in connection with the onward march of engineering skill, but the interest of the article centres not in the personality of our great engineers but in their works. Canal construction, railroad building, and the utilization of steam in its more important functions engage a large share of the reviewer's attention, and are treated in that clear, concise, forcible style which commonly distinguishes the writings of contributors to the "Quarterlies" and kindred publications.

—An amusing incident, and one that well describes the wild speculation now governing the prices on the New York Stock Exchange, has recently come to light. It appears that a Western man, say a Chicagoan, seized with the fever to buy something, telegraphed his broker in New York to buy 1,000 shares quickly of a certain low-priced stock, which, for some unknown reason, had not moved with the general advance, but was still offered at \$3 per share, without drawing out a bid of any kind. The broker, having in mind the honored rule amongst that fraternity, "obey orders though it break owners," rushed into the market and in a trice picked up the 1000 shares. He then wired his customer and asked if there was not some mistake, since the company in which he had bought shares was utterly valueless and, by legal processes, virtually non-existent. The speculator answered back he supposed he had blundered for he only bought the stock because it was so low. But in the meantime the purchase had drawn attention to the stock and given it life, and so mad and unreasoning was the speculative fever that orders from all quarters came hurrying in, and up the shares went with as genuine a "boom" as ever was imparted to the most valuable commodity. The blunderer was soon enabled to sell out at \$8 per share, realizing something less than \$5,000 profit, and thereafter the stock rose to 17, amid the wildest excitement. Then came a pause, and with it sober second thought and some information as to the actual state of affairs. The shares dropped back as suddenly as they had risen, and are now again at the old price, the rise and fall seemingly serving no better purpose than that of giving point to the expression "a fool for luck."

—We are advised by wire of a deficit of \$20,000 just discovered in the Custom House at Toronto. Collector Smith and a clerk named MacKay are implicated. Speculation in real estate is assigned as the primary cause. Particulars will be given next week.

•• The failure of the old established and well known house of McGauvran, Tucker & McDonnell, lumber merchants of this city, was made public yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, through the issue of a writ of attachment at the instance of the Hon. John Hamilton. The direct liabilities are stated to be about \$60,000 and indirect \$40,000, in addition to which the firm has obligations on real estate amounting to \$180,000, making a total of \$280,000. Assets not ascertained, but said to be larger.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Sir,—I have read with attention the articles which have appeared from time to time in your JOURNAL on "National Currency," and agree with the writers in the opinions expressed and the arguments used in support of them. It is, however, in my opinion, a mistake to attempt (as some writers are doing) to silence the propounders of the new scheme by treating their action with ridicule and contempt. To do so is not only a mistake, but it adds strength and importance to their cause. It is well known to those who have opportunities of ascertaining the opinions and views of people in this section of the country, that the organization called "The Financial Reform League of Canada" is gaining ground, and will, in time, receive the moral support and countenance of a large and influential number of our people, especially of the farming population. In view of this it strikes me that it is desirable to form a "league" of those opposed to the principles advocated by the "Reform League," for the purpose of meeting the members of that organization, and entering upon a discussion of the whole subject. Reports of the proceedings, in a concise form, might be issued, and thus the public would have an opportunity of forming correct judgment in the matter. Few who have a knowledge of the subject have the patience to wade through the mass of statements and contradictions of writers on the currency question, and, therefore, I throw out the above suggestion.

In a letter of the assistant secretary of the Reform League, published some time ago, there is the following statement, which does not appear to have been noticed:

"The currency (national currency) could only be issued in payment of labor on public works, therefore, if the Government require it for any other purpose they would have to secure it from the people. The currency received by the Government for the bonds would be expended in purchasing from the banks bills of exchange with which the debt to England can be gradually paid."

If the secretary had any knowledge of commercial affairs, he would know that all the exchange which the banks have for sale, drawn against exports, is not sufficient to meet the demands of their customers—the importers, and that to furnish the required amount, they have to purchase exchange in New York with gold. The amount of exchange required by the banks' customers is always in excess of the bills drawn against shipments, and that excess can only be obtained by purchasing with gold. Take two years, 1874 and 1877. In the former the imports exceeded the exports by \$38,800,000, and in the latter by \$23,450,000.

From this it is evident that the Government could not obtain "exchange" from the banks for currency, to pay off foreign indebtedness. The banks must have gold with which to procure sterling bills in New York, or they must export gold to meet their drafts.

I close this communication with a quotation from "Macaulay's Essay on Utilitarian Theory of Government," and would advise currency doctors to make a note of it. "Constitutions are in politics what paper money is in commerce. They afford great facilities and conveniences. But one must not attribute to them that value which really belongs to what they represent. They are not power but symbols of power, and will in an emergency prove altogether useless, unless the power for which they stand be forthcoming."

W. G. C.

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1879.

Financial and Commercial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

THURSDAY, November 27, 1879.

There is very little change to report in the general markets for the week. A fair, seasonable business obtains in almost all departments of trade, but just at the close of navigation in many lines "seasonable" means very light indeed. Hardware is specially quiet, by reason of freight rates, while dry goods and boots and shoes are in receipt of light sorting-up orders only. In these branches and others the period of activity in taking stock is now at hand, and will serve to give life in the absence of shipping orders. Leather is firm and active, and a further advance of 1c in Spanish sole has been established. A decline of \$1 per 100 lbs. is announced in hides, a change quite unexpected and, considering the demand at previous rates, somewhat anomalous. Wheat is higher and firm, as also is flour, but coarse grains are lower. Groceries are quiet, and quotations mostly unchanged. Oils are firm, especially Refined Petroleum, which has advanced materially. The rise in wool is well maintained, and holders are firm in asking the higher prices. In financial circles there is but little stir. Money can be had at 5 to 6 per cent. on call, 6 to 7 per cent. on time, and 7 to 8 per cent. on commercial paper. Sterling Exchange is, as last reported, 8 to 8½ per cent. prem. for 60-day bills between banks and 8½ to 8¾ over the counter. On the Stock Exchange only a moderate business is recorded. Great steadiness has prevailed, with some tendency toward improvement, Richelieu Navigation being the only stock transactions in which show a falling off in price for the week. Our summary of reported sales is as follows: 237 Bank of Montreal, at 141 to 140½ to 142 to 141½; 214 Jacques Cartier, 60 to 61 to 60½; 598 Merchants', 87½ to 86 to 88½ to 88½; 169 Commerce, at 118 to 117½ to 118½; 53 Peoples, at 55; 15 Ontario, at 69½; 2 Eastern Townships, 100; 1025 Montreal Telegraph, at 88 to 91; 410 Richelieu Navigation, at 40 to 39½ to 39¼; 2 City Passenger Railway, at 75; 475 City Gas, at 120½ to 123 to 122; 10 Graphic Printing Co., 10; \$5,000 Dominion 5 per cent. stock, at 101½, and \$4,000 Corporation 7 per cent. stock, at 127. To-day the market has been very dull, and if anything as made easier. Reported sales are as follows: 78 Bank of Montreal at 141½ to 141; 180 Merchants' at 88; 375 Commerce at 118 to 117½; 365 Montreal Telegraph at 90½ to 91½ to 91; 200 Dominion Telegraph at 65½ and \$2,000 Corporation 6 per cent. Bonds due 1882 at 101.

ASRES.—Receipts of Pots are increasing under the influence of high prices. Sales of Firsts at \$4.35 to \$4.40; Seconds, \$3.40 to \$3.50; no Thirds. Pearls.—10 brls. Firsts sold at about \$5.30; there are no Seconds in stock. Receipts since 1st January, 8,410 brls. Pots, 1,726 brls. Pearls; deliveries, 9,055 brls. Pots, 1,927 brls. Pearls. Stock in store at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 478 brls. Pots, 37 brls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A steady sorting-up trade is still being done, and a fair demand is expected for two or three weeks to come. Leather continues to advance, and higher prices must be had when spring orders are taken.

Dry Goods.—Generally the trade is quiet and satisfactory. In some quarters orders are coming in rather more freely, but are light in amount, so that, at best, only a fair business is reported. The season for taking stock is now near at hand, and in some cases is already entered upon. This will serve to keep all hands busy in the wholesale establishments, but does not furnish material for a market report.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business has been only moderately active since our last issue, the close of navigation having a marked effect upon the movement of goods. For most articles prices are maintained, in some instances some slight advances having taken place, and in others there being a slightly easier feeling. Prices previous to the recent revival of trade were abnormally low, and now although by comparison they seem high, they are not really much, if any, higher than the figures which prevailed before the depression in business. Bichromate of Potash has again advanced, and is now firmly held at 15c. in quantity, with prospect of a still further advance. Bleaching Powder is quoted at \$2.10 to \$2.20. Quinine, a little lower, \$3.85 to \$3.90. Madder, in consequence of short crop in Holland, has advanced, and is expected to go much higher; 11½c. in barrels and 12½c. in kegs is quoted here now.

FISH.—Prices are unchanged since last week, the market having a firm tone. Stocks are accounted light, and business is mostly in small lots. New York is taking some salmon, and a western demand is reported for Labrador herring, shipments of which are making to Chicago.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—In response to the Liverpool and Chicago markets wheat has improved and hardened in price since last report, Canada spring being about 2c, and Red and White Winter 3c to 4c better. The only reported sales are in Canada Spring No. 2, which has been done in lots at \$1.32. The Chicago market has risen steadily during the week tallying altogether an advance of 3½c. The prices at the close of business each day have been as follows: Friday, 116½; Saturday, 117½; Monday, 120; Tuesday, 120½; Wednesday 120. To day being Thanksgiving Day the Board of Trade is closed and we are without prices by wire. A morning contemporary calls attention to the fact that wheat, which was 96c in this market a year ago, is now \$1.32; that the visible supply on this continent is 20,482,000 bushels against 16,900,000 bushels at the corresponding time last year; and that the exports of the new crop this season have already reached 91,000,000 bushels. These factors all point to the conclusion that wheat is too high, but there are other elements in the problem which, when fully considered, might be found to have more force than those noted. In the first place high prices have doubtless served to bring forward early an unwonted proportion of the crop, and this circumstance will at once account for large exports, and large visible supply. Next, the estimates of Europe's requirements have been based on the consumption of past years, without allowance for the increase certain to take place through the now admitted world-wide awakening of industry. And, finally, the rapidly increasing power of the United States to dictate prices through the phenomenal prosperity that country is now witnessing and her own consumptive demand are forces quite impossible accurately to measure but that are not likely to be over-estimated. Coarse grains are generally lower since the close of navigation and we quote: Pease 75c. to 77c. Oats 28c. to 29c. Barley 60c. to 70c. Rye 65c. to 66c. and corn, in bond, 55c. to 56c. A very good business is reported in flour at improving prices, and the market shows strength with appearance of stability. We note sales of Superior Extra at prices ranging from \$5.77½ to \$6.00; Medium Bakers from \$5.70 to \$5.00; Strong Bakers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; Extra Superfine \$5.70 to \$5.75; Spring Extra \$5.62½ to \$5.70.

Middlings \$4.25; Ontario bags \$2.80 to \$2.90; City bags \$3.10; and oatmeal \$4.60. An unusually large business is reported in Medium Bakers' and in nearly all the brands named transactions were rather better than ordinarily as to volume. We quote Superior Extra \$5.30 to \$6.00; Extra Superfine \$5.80; Spring Extra \$5.70 to \$5.75; Superfine \$5.25 to \$5.30; Strong Baker's \$6.00 to \$6.35; Fine \$5.00 to \$5.10; Middlings \$4.20 to \$4.30; Pollards \$3.20 to \$3.40; Ontario bags \$2.80 to \$2.85; City bags \$3.00 to \$3.15; Oatmeal \$4.60 to \$4.75; Cornmeal \$2.95 to \$3.00.

FREIGHTS.—The departure of the SS. *Bellona*, on Saturday, signalled the closing of this port for the season. Several vessels and steamers have already been placed from Baltimore, Portland and other Atlantic ports, at rates varying from 5s. 6d. to 7s., the higher figure being an extreme one. Steamers from Portland for the U. K. are reported done at 6s. and 5s. 3d. Continental ports command about 10 per cent. above these rates.

FUEL.—There has been a good enquiry for coal during the past week at a slight advance on prices last quoted. Between 5,000 and 6,000 tons en route to this city are frozen up in the Chambly Canal, and, unless the weather turns milder, it is feared that navigation will close before its arrival. The prices this week are: stove, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Egg, \$6.75 to \$7.25; Furnace and Chestnut, Scotch Grate, \$5.50; Picton Steam, \$5. Cordwood is in good demand at former prices, viz.: Maple, \$5; Birch, \$4.50; Beech, \$4; Tamarack, \$3.25; Hemlock, \$2.50.

FURS.—A good brisk demand has now set in, such as was not unexpected, but has probably been specially stimulated by the sharp, wintry weather. A leading dealer reports orders coming in faster than they can be filled, and different lines of stock running out as foreshadowed in these reports some weeks ago. Our quotations remain unchanged, with the exception of skunk skins, which are advanced to 50c. to \$1.00.

GROCERIES.—There is a quieter feeling for most goods. **Sugars.**—A little falling-off to report in the market, say about ¼c for refined. It is not expected that this decline will go farther but may be recovered. Yellows are 9½ to 10½ Granulated, 10½ to 11½. Raw Sugars are held 8½ for very low to 9½ for choice Porto Rico. **Molasses.**—Not many operations to report. Prices are not much changed. Syrups a little easier, 48 to 65 are extremes. **Teas.**—There is a good deal of steadiness on the market, with a range of prices showing very little change for the week, on all kinds. Good low grade Japans are not plenty. **Coffees.**—Java firm, 27 to 31, Mocha, 30 to 35. Maracibo not plenty, 22 to 25. Jamaica, 19 to 20½. **Rice.**—\$4.30 to \$4.50. **Spices.**—Pepper, firm; Cassia, steady at advance; Cloves, firm; also Nutmegs and Ginger. **Fruits.**—Valentias have been sold at slight reduction, 7½ to 8½ are ordinary figures. Malaga Fruits scarce for fine qualities, and held rather higher. Layers \$2.20 to \$2.40; Loose Muscatels, \$2.50 to \$2.75; London Layers \$2.85 to \$3.00. Basket, \$3.60 to \$4.00. Sultanias, 9½ to 11. Seedless 8 to 9. Currants, 1878, 5½ to 6c; New, 6½ to 8½. Figs Eleme, 13 to 14½.

HARDWARE.—The season of activity is quite over, and light orders only are now received or expected. The market is quite firm as to prices, and the character of private advices from abroad is most assuring in this respect. One large house reports orders received from India within a single week amounting to as much as their whole season's Canadian trade. It is impossible to place orders for heavy iron or tin-plates for delivery prior to January or February next, and manufacturers are quite unwilling to fix prices and make engagements so far ahead, so that the market shows great strength while prices are nominal. We learn of a private cable received by a leading house in this city on Wednesday, advising a further advance of 10s.

per ton in Lancashire bars. In this market we are informed of a sale of 400 boxes of tin-plates at \$8.25, the highest price yet obtained. The lot was of extra choice quality, and considered fully 25 cents better than the next best in market. On the other hand we hear of an unsupplied bid of \$7.75 for 350 boxes. Our prices current therefore remains unchanged at \$8.00. In Canada plates we note the sale of 50 boxes at \$4.25 strictly net cash, a transaction rather below the fair market price as its terms indicate. For ordinary business \$4.50 is the true price, and this is still below what stock could be replaced for were it to be now imported.

HIDES.—The movements in the hide market are becoming as uncertain as those of "fancies" on the Stock Exchange, and more than once during the present season they have also partaken of their treacherous character. No sooner is the market fairly settled at \$10, under an active demands from tanners that gives promise of steadiness and durability as to price, than, by hasty concert of action amongst buyers, a reduction of \$1 per 100 lbs. is effected, with no other cause assigned. The movement upward was in good part an artificial one, helped on by scarcity and encouraged by constantly reported advances in general merchandise, but, during its progress, as our reports have shown, return to a natural price was looked for at any moment. It would now seem that such reaction, fore-castings of which have for a time appeared to be ill-founded, was in reality but delayed. We quote Green Butchers No. 1, \$9; No. 2, \$8, and No. 3, \$7. Sheepskins unchanged.

HORS.—In this market there is more disposition to sell, and we hear of offerings at 35c without eliciting a bid. Whether or not a lower price would be accepted must be left an open question, but it is not customary in the hop market to name the lowest figure without the incentive of a bid. If it be permitted to offer conjectures when impossible to gather direct information we should say that there is rather more stock in the city just now than is wanted, and it may be doubted if holders view the situation with the same complacency as when yet the result of offerings in the New York market was not fully known. With regard to New York prices perhaps the best interpretation of them, as a guide to the value of Canadian growth, is to place the first quality of Canadian on a par with the second quality of New York hops. This measure of relationship is based on actual transactions this season and, so far as any criterion is possible, may be accepted as reliable. Quotations in New York, as given by the *Commercial Bulletin* of Wednesday, are as follows:

Crop of 1879 State, choice to fancy.....	45 to 48
do do do good to prime.....	38 to 43
do do do common to fair.....	33 to 37
Crop of 1878, State, choice.....	21 to 23
do do do good to prime.....	15 to 20
do do do poor to fair.....	10 to 14

LEATHER.—We have again to call attention to a change in quotations of sole leather, all descriptions having advanced the past week, and we look for a further advance as soon as a demand arises. First-class medium and light splits find ready sale, also number one polished pebble heavy. The market is pretty well supplied with all descriptions of leather.

LIVE STOCK.—32 cars of cattle, 14 of hogs, 7 of sheep and 2 of horses arrived at Point St. Charles last week. 11 cars of cattle and 4 of hogs were put on the St. Gabriel market on Monday last, the bulk of which sold at from 2½ to 4c per lb., live weight. One car lot of cattle was sold for \$550, and another at \$20.50 per head. Some other sales were made at \$20 to \$24 per head. One car of hogs was done at \$4.50 per cwt., this price being obtained for large lots only; several small lots were sold at prices from \$4.70 to \$4.80. The business at the Viger market being almost wholly of a local nature,

the quality of cattle and sheep offered must be in prime condition to realize anything like a satisfactory price. Sheep sold readily at \$4.50 to \$5.50. The number of cattle put on the market this week was 400, and sheep and lambs, 500. The shipments of Live Stock from Montreal and Quebec this season were 21,112 head of cattle, 77,181 sheep, and 3,656 hogs. Horses.—There has been a good business done in horses during the past week, 150 animals were sold for shipment to the States, at an average of \$66 each. No sales worthy of mention have taken place at the city market.

OILS.—The demand for oils since our last has been moderate and prices are unchanged, although there is rather more firmness in Olive Oil in sympathy with the English market which has advanced. **Naval Stores.**—Business has slackened off for goods in this line, and prices are nominally unchanged. **Paints.**—Manufacturers are not pressing for orders, waiting for the advance which must of necessity take place in consequence of the enhanced value of all raw materials. **Refined Petroleum** is now selling at 13c. f. o. b. London by the car load, and smaller lots in proportion.

POULTRY.—Arrivals are light as yet and business is thereby limited. Turkeys are worth 7c to 8c per lb., according to condition, &c.; ducks, about 8c; chickens, 6c to 7c; and geese 5c to 6c, with perhaps very fine stock even above the higher figure. We hear of an offer of a large lot of geese, good average stock, better than medium but not thoroughly first class, at 5c, and the offer not accepted. As the season for forwarding poultry is now fairly at hand, it seems fitting to offer the following directions with regard to preparing stock for market: Food in the crop injures the appearance, is liable to sour, and purchasers object to paying for this worse than useless weight; therefore, keep from food twenty-four hours before killing. All poultry, but more especially turkeys, should be killed by bleeding from the neck, and picked while the body is warm; in no case should poultry be scalded. Wet picked poultry is not wanted, and can only be sold at a disadvantage. For this market leave the wing and tail feathers on, and the head and neck with feathers also, plucking only the body of the fowl. Draw the intestines, making the incision as small as possible, and leaving the gizzard, heart, etc., in. For shipment abroad the only preparation necessary is the letting of the blood; for if plucked, when packed heat is generated and the meat becomes tainted. Only the very choicest stock is found desirable for export, as shippers of everything not of the best were taught by experience last year.

PROVISIONS.—**Butter.**—The market is undoubtedly easier, although we find some dealers disposed to consider the market steady, and some even claiming decided firmness, but the majority of the trade report the market easier. Shippers seem to have withdrawn from the market for the time being, and state that their cable advices do not show any margin of profit at present asking rates, and, unless dealers are prepared to make concessions, there is very little prospect, at present, of a revival of an export demand. We still hear of liberal shipments for the American markets, and most dealers think it probable that we shall see a continued good demand from that source right along. We make no alterations in our quotations, which, in the absence of business, must be considered nominal.

Cheese.—The situation of the market remains the same as it has been for some time past. Late estimate of stock in Canada is generally conceded to be an extreme, and it is thought by most in the trade that 40,000 boxes would more than cover the present stock in Canada, which is the smallest stock ever held on this side at this season of the year. Advices from the other side report the stock on the Liverpool market on the 12th November as under 40,000 boxes, and mostly in the hands of one or

two dealers, and light stocks generally throughout Great Britain. These facts influence holders on this side to continued firmness and confidence in the future, and many refuse to name the price at present. We hear of several purchases of September and October makes at 12c, with small lots to the retail trade at 13c, but most dealers are holding for 13c to 13½c. Latest cable advices quote market firm at 65s to 66s, while the public cable still stands at 64s. We are in receipt of a circular from London, dated Nov. 11th. At that date extra fine stock was quoted in London at 67s 6d to 68s, and in Liverpool at 56s to 63s. At the same date, the Public Cable quotation which gives the rate of Liverpool was only 60s, or 3s less than private quotations. Applying the same ratio to present prices, the Public Cable being 64s, we should have 66s to 67s as the actual price obtainable for finest Septembers in Liverpool. At this figure it will be seen that prices are getting nearer together, and at 13c shipments can be made without loss. At the Ingersoll Market this week four factories registered 2,200 boxes cheese. No sales, 12c offered. This being the last market day of the season we thank our many patrons, buyers and sellers, for the information obtained on market days, without which we could not issue correct reports of the transactions. The business done on this market has been large, and it is gratifying to know that, as the Ingersoll market becomes older it, year by year, becomes more popular, and, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other places to draw the market away from Ingersoll to other points, the business done here during the past season has been much greater than in years past. The low price of cheese during the first half of the season—selling at Liverpool at low price of 29s. per 112 lbs.—no doubt had a very depressing effect with many factories, but the good prices of the past two months, and the general demand for Canadian goods will no doubt bring the average price to factories very nearly up to a paying basis. Cable, 5 p. m., 64s. At Little Falls, 6,000 boxes were sold: 4,000 at 12½c, 1,000 at 12c, 1,000 at 12c, and Utica, 5,300 boxes, at 12c. Market dull. Buyers unwilling to pay more.

TOBACCO.—Manufactured plug continues in good demand, and manufacturers are fully employed. With light stocks on hand, prices are firm but unchanged. Reports from leaf centres show a slight advance on all grades within the past two weeks, so that higher prices in manufactured may be looked for at any time. **Cigars.**—Domestics are in good demand, and prices show a slight advance in the lower grades. In imported Havanas for new 1879 crop cigars the demand is good. Reports from Havana give manufacturers all busy with large orders ahead and prices advancing.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—A good active business is reported at advanced prices. Whiskeys are up 5c all round. Gins are in specially good demand, and, in consequence of but moderate supplies, have been marked up 25 cents per case. We quote Green cases \$4.25 to \$4.50 and Red cases \$7.75 to \$8.00. The changes in whiskeys are general, as will be seen by reference to our prices current. The prices given are for cash after thirty days, from which the usual deduction of 5c per gallon for pure spirits and 3c per gallon for whiskeys, strictly cash, can be obtained.

WOOL.—In domestic wool a good, active and increasing demand is reported at former quotations. Cape wool remains very firm, and holders are strengthened in their views by the tone of the New York and Boston markets, where a general advance of 2c. to 3c. has taken place since last week. Canadian buyers are, however, loth to accept the situation as established, and are holding off persistently. They profess to regard ruling figures as in great part speculative, and in this may be partly right, but it is not long since they refused to take the auction lot offering at 17 cents on, we assume, much the same grounds. This indisposition on the part

of manufacturers tends to limit business; the few sales making are small in amount but at full prices within our quotation of 21c. to 22½c., according to quality.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, NOV. 27, 1879.

Market generally steady. Flour more active and firmer, with sales of round lots of Superior Extra at \$5.50, f. o. c., and equal to \$5.50 here, and a lot of 100 bbls. at \$5.45, f. o. c. Spring Extra offered at equal to \$5.27, and not taken. Wheat quiet but steady, with No. 2 Fall worth \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 1 Spring, \$1.23 to \$1.24; and No. 2 Spring, \$1.21 to \$1.22, f. o. c. Oats easier, and sold at \$3.75 on track. Barley firm, and in demand. No. 1 sold at 73c, No. 2 at 63c, f. o. c., and Extra No. 3 at 56c and 57c for cars on track. Pens quiet but steady, with cars of No. 2 worth 65c, and cars of No. 1 worth 56c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

To-day being Thanksgiving Day in the United States no business is doing, and we are without customary telegraphic reports.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Beecher's Report, Nov. 27th.—Floating cargoes Wheat steady, fair demand; Maize steady, fair demand. Cargoes on passage, Wheat quiet. Maize quiet. Liverpool Spot Wheat quiet but steady. Maize firm. London fair shipping Cal. Wheat just shipped and C. 57s, 56s and 1 shilling dearer. Do nearly due, 55s 6d, 55s and 6d dearer. On passage for United Kingdom ports, &c., Wheat, 225,000 quarters; Maize, 320,000 qrs.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Return of traffic for week ending 15th November, 1879, and the corresponding week, 1878.—Passengers, Mails, and Express Freight, \$59,175; Freight and Live Stock, \$160,953; Total, \$220,128. Corresponding week, 1878, \$196,935. Increase, 1879, \$23,193.

NORTHERN OF CANADA AND HAMILTON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.—Traffic receipts for period ending 15th November, 1879.—Passengers, \$4,704.09; Freight, \$18,127.87; Mails and Sundries, \$840.13. Total Receipts for current period 1879, \$23,672.09. Corresponding period, 1878, \$78,592.10. Increase, \$5,079.99.

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal per Grand Trunk Railway, Canal and River from 1st Jan. to 27th November 1878 and 1879:

	1878.	1879.
Ashes.....brls.....	9,446	10,140
Butter.....brls.....	180,987	262,671
Barley.....bush.....	170,003	246,459
Bacon.....boxes.....	4,418	13,285
Corn.....bush.....	6,127,633	5,380,329
Cheese.....boxes.....	310,449	556,198
Flour.....brls.....	818,725	713,957
Lard.....brls.....	39,570	23,575
Oats.....bush.....	334,422	202,114
Oatmeal.....brls.....	395,588	29,876
Peas.....bush.....	678,504	1,080,883
Pork.....brls.....	23,007	10,048
Rye.....bush.....	38,508	283,209
Wheat.....bush.....	7,172,037	10,891,935

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Ashes.—154 brls. Pot, 51 brls. Pearl.
Butter.—4,295 brls.
Barley.—6,405 bush.
Bacon.—53 boxes.
Corn.—68,296 bush.
Cheese.—4,290 boxes.
Flour.—6,557 brls.
Lard.—1,150 brls.
Oats.—5,489 bush.
Oatmeal.—100 brls.
Peas.—4,348 bush.
Pork.—75 brls.
Rye.—bush.
Wheat.—107,718 bush.

Statement of Banks acting under Charter, for the month ending 31st October, 1879, according to the Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ASSETS.

Table with columns: BANKS, Specie, Dominant Notes, Notes and Cheques on other Banks, Balances from other Banks in Canada, Bal. due from other Banks or Agents in United Kingdom, Govern- ment Stock, Loans to Govt., Loans to Provincial Govts., Notes and Bills discounted and Current, Loans &c. to Corporations, Overdue debts secured, Real Estate (other than the Bank Premises), Bank Premises, Other Assets included above, Directors' Liabilities, Total Assets.

S. CARSLLEY

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

163

ST. PETER ST.

MONTREAL,

AND

18

St. Bartholomew Close

LONDON, ENG.

Insurance.

RELIANCE

Mutual Life Assurance Society,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Head Office for Canada . 196 ST. JAMES ST
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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 1878 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 \$1,000,000.

Claims paid in Canada, over \$1,200,000

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

DOMINION

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—HAMILTON, Can.

Deposit with Dominion Gov't., \$50,000.

JOHN HARVEY, of J. Harvey & Co., President.
F. R. DESPARD, Manager.

H. P. ANDREW, Agent, Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:
119 St. Frs. Xavier St.
MONTREAL.

JOHN F. NOTT, Joint
CHAS. D. HANSON, General Agents.

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, No. 6 HOSPITAL Street

RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, - £1,600,000 Stg.
Paid-up Capital, - £700,000 Stg.

ASSETS, £2,222,552 Stg.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office . . . TORONTO, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS.
SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B. K.C.M. G. Hon. W. McMASTER,
Late Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. W. ELLIOT, Esq.

This Association affords all the Benefits of MUTUALITY, with the Security of a Stock Management.

EXAMPLES OF PROFITS.

No. of Policy.	Kind of Insurance.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	For 1876.		For 1877.	
				Cash.	Bonus.	Cash.	Bonus.
1	Life.	\$10,000	\$238.20	\$ 74.40	\$217.00	\$ 70.00	\$255.00
7	10 Paym't Life.	5,000	2.940	112.10	297.00	130.00	333.00

It will be observed that these results are not only very handsome, but are also Equitable. If this Association distributed the Profits on the ordinary PERCENTAGE PLAN, allowing a bonus of 2½ per cent., payable at death, then the Profits would have been as follows:—

Policy No. 1. For 1877. Cash.....\$87.93. Bonus.....\$250.00.
7. " " " " 48.80. " " " " 124.00.

It will at once be seen that such a System as this last cannot commend itself to persons who will take time to consider it, as it not only does injustice to persons paying by a limited number of Premiums, but it gives only the same profits after a person has paid a score of Premiums.

The above profit-results, which place the Confederation Life in the van of Life Companies in Canada, are attained by

- Not paying more for business than it is worth.
- Adopting a High Standard of Valuation from the outset.
- Giving 90 per cent. of the profits to Policy holders.

The exercise of care and economy in all branches of the business. And employing a Mode of Division, just in its results, giving to each in the proportion in which each has contributed to profits.

Manager for the Province of Quebec, J. K. MACDONALD,
H. J. JOHNSTON, Montreal. Managing Director.

Manager for New Brunswick, Major J. MACGREGOR GRANT,
St. John. Manager for Nova Scotia, AUGUSTUS ALLISON,
Halifax.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

Of London, England.

CANADA BRANCH.

Head Office, 42 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. D. A. SMITH, M.P., Chairman EDWARD MACRAY, Esq., Dp'y.-Chairman.
JOHN OGILVY, Esq. (Messrs. Ogilvy & Co.)
ROBT. BENNY, Esq. (Messrs. Benny, Macpherson & Co.)
JAS. S. HUNTER, Esq., N.P.

This Company has deposited at Ottawa for the EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CANADIAN POLICYHOLDERS the sum of
\$100,000.00

In addition to which the WHOLE OF THE EARNINGS of the Branch ARE INVESTED IN THIS COUNTRY. The Canadian Investments now amount to over \$175,000 and are rapidly increasing.

Every desirable form of Life Policy is granted, and at Rates Lower than the majority of offices. Cash Surrender Value or free paid-up Policies granted after the receipt of Two and Three Years Premium have been received.

Policies almost entirely FREE of conditions and unchallengeable on any ground whatever, connected with the documents on which the Assurance was granted, after they have been in existence five years.

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J. P. STANTON, Belleville. S. BRUCE HARMAN, Toronto.
GEO. KENNIE, Guelph. J. B. MOORE, Brantford.

Active Agents wanted Where the Company is not already represented. Apply to or address,

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Manager for Canada Montreal,

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

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 & Shoes :		Dry Goods.		Lybster Twills XX36 in., Colored Goods:—		Bags:—	
Men's Thick Boots.....	2 20 2 75	Valleyfield (blech'd) X 30 in	0 00 0 07½	Denims, blue & brown..	0 00 0 17½	2-ply 16 oz., per bale	0 00 26 50
“ Split.....	1 75 2 25	“ XX 36 in.....	0 00 0 08½	Checks, blue, brown, fcy.	0 00 0 15	3-ply 17 oz., “ “	0 00 29 50
“ Inferior.....	1 25 1 50	“ XXX 36 in.....	0 00 0 08½	Checks, Prince Victor....	0 00 0 15	Yarns:—	
“ Calf Boots, pegged..	2 75 3 50	“ O36 in.....	0 00 0 08½	Ticking, 25in.No. 1X....	0 00 0 15½	Grey, per bale.....	0 00 52 00
“ Kip Brogans.....	1 35 1 50	“ EE36 soft finish.....	0 00 0 09½	“ 30in. No. DL.....	0 00 0 14	Colored	0 00 72 00
“ Split do.....	1 00 1 10	“ O0036 in.....	0 00 0 10	“ 30in. No. CI.....	0 00 0 15	Carpet warp, white... “ colored..	0 00 74 00
“ Buff Congress.....	1 60 2 75	“ EE36 soft finish.....	0 00 0 10	“ 30in. No. HI.....	0 00 0 16	Fish.	
Wom's Pebbled & Buff Bals	1 20 1 50	“ BB36 ex. h'y.....	0 00 0 12	“ 30in. No. AI.....	0 00 0 17½	Green Cod, No. 1, 200 lbs.	6 50 0 00
“ Prunella do.....	0 50 1 50	“ CC 36 in. (heavy)....	0 00 0 12	“ 32in. No. AI.....	0 00 0 19	Dry Codfish, American, 100 lbs.....	4 25 0 00
“ Inferior do.....	0 45 0 50	“ LLL 36 in. (fine)....	0 00 0 12	Dundas (Grey Domestics).	0 00 0 20	Labrador Herrings, p. brl.	5 50 0 00
“ Cong. do.....	0 50 1 25	Hochelaga (Brown), G30	0 00 0 12	D 30in.....	0 00 0 06½	Round Herrings.....	5 50 0 00
Bas-kins, do.....	0 60 0 80	in.....	0 00 0 06½	C 33in.....	0 00 0 07	Pickled Salmon No. 1..	15 00 0 00
Misses' Pubbed & Buff Bals	1 00 1 25	“ H36 in.....	0 00 0 07	B 30in.....	0 00 0 08½	“ Nos. 2 and 3.....	16 00 17 00
“ Split do.....	85 1 00	“ HH36 in.....	0 00 0 08½	A 30in.....	0 00 0 09	“ No. 1.....	6 00 0 00
“ Prunella do.....	60 1 10	“ XXX6 full.....	0 00 0 09½	AX 30in full.....	0 00 0 10	“ No. 2.....	5 00 0 00
“ Cong. do.....	0 60 0 70	“ M drilling.....	0 00 0 10½	Tickings:—		“ No. 3.....	4 00 0 00
Childs' pebbled & Buff B's	0 50 1 00	“ XXX36 in. full.....	0 00 0 09½	C 30 in.....	0 00 0 14	“ Small fall.....	4 00 0 00
“ Split do.....	0 50 0 60	Cotton yarn 7s & 8s..	0 25 0 00	D 33 in.....	0 00 0 16	“ No. 1, Kitts.....	1 00 0 00
“ Prunella do.....	0 50 0 75	“ 9s & 10s.....	0 25 0 00	Check 33 in.....	0 00 0 21	Smoked Herrings, per box.	0 33 0 00
Infants' Cacks, pr. doz.....	1 00 6 00	Cornwall (Br Sheetings)		A 33 in.....	0 00 0 22	Finnan Haddies, per lb...	0 65 0 00
		“ AW 30 in.....	0 00 0 06½	AA 33 in.....	0 00 0 23	Smoked Salmon, per lb...	0 16 0 00
		“ A D32 in.....	0 00 0 07	Denims:—		Blouters, per 100.....	1 50 2 00
		“ A C35 in.....	0 00 0 08½	Blue A A.....	0 00 0 20	Fresh Salmon, per lb.....	0 8 0 9
		“ A B36 in.....	0 00 0 08½	“ B.....	0 00 0 15½	Bonless Codfish.....	0 6 0 6½
		“ A F36 in.....	0 00 0 09½	“ C.....	0 00 0 16	“ Hake.....	0 4 0 4½
		“ A A36 in.....	0 00 0 10	Brown A A.....	0 00 0 14	Haddock.....	0 5 0 00
		“ Twilled 36 in.....	0 00 0 12	“ A.....	0 00 0 20	Fresh Cod, per lb.....	0 4 0 00
		“ Plain 72 in.....	0 00 0 25	“ B.....	0 00 0 18½	“ Haddock.....	0 4 0 00
		“ Twilled 72 in.....	0 00 0 52½	“ C.....	0 00 0 16	Furs.	
		Fancy Shirtings:—		Shirtings:		Rats, Spring.....	0 15 0 13
		Scotch Regattas.....	0 00 0 15	Oxford striped B.....	0 00 9 11	“ Winter.....	0 13 0 15
		Cambridge Fancies.....	0 00 0 15	“ check B.....	0 00 0 12½	“ Full.....	0 8 0 11
		Clyde.....	0 00 0 15	Regattas A.....	0 00 0 15½	Red Fox.....	1 25 1 50
		Canada.....	0 00 0 13½	Glydes A.....	0 00 0 15	Cross.....	2 00 4 00
		A cloth.....	0 00 0 12½	Checks solid A.....	0 00 0 15	Silver.....	25 00 39 00
		CC prize bags, 3 ply, per bale.....	0 00 26 50	Sheetings:—		Lynx.....	1 50 1 75
		Lybster No. 2, 32 in.....	0 00 0 07	T S 38 in.....	0 00 0 13	Martin.....	1 00 1 25
		“ No. 2, 35 in.....	0 00 0 08	No. 1, 72 in. plain.....	0 00 0 21½	Otter.....	5 00 9 00
		“ No. 1, 35 in.....	0 00 0 08½	B 72 in.....	0 00 0 22½	Mink, Dark Prime.....	1 25 1 75
		“ XX36 in. full.....	0 30 0 09½	No. 1 72 in. twill.....	0 00 0 32½	“ Lb.....	0 25 0 50
		“ Twills, 36 in.....	0 00 0 10½				

Legal.
(For Assignees, Accountants, &c., see other page.)

Helleville, Ont.
DENMARK & NORTHROP, Barristers, &c., Belleville, Ont.
George Denmark. W. B. Northrup, M.A.

Bowmanville, Ont.
W. M. H. LOWE, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, Commissioner, &c., Office, Silver Street, Bowmanville.

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J. HENRY PHAIR, Barrister and Attorney, Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B.

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*Collections promptly made in all parts of Canada. *Commissioner for Province of Quebec.

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ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTT, ADVOCATES, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital street, MONTREAL.

Legal.
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Port Hope, Ont.
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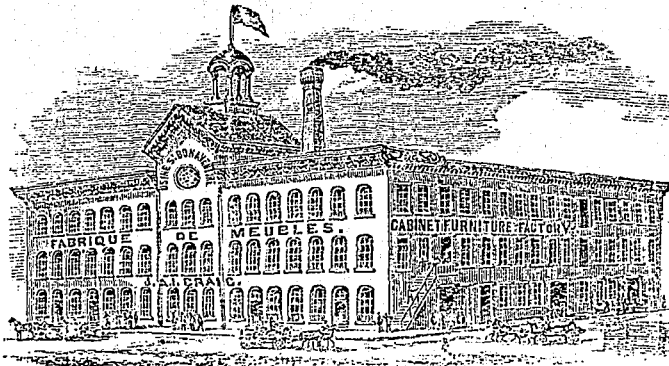
Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, Ont.
G. FREDERIC DUGGAN, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Commissioner, &c.

Renfrew, Ont.
JOHN D. McDONALD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, &c., &c. Official Assignee for the County of Renfrew, and Solicitor for Merchants Bank, Renfrew, Ont. Office—Raglan Street, opposite Smith & Stewart's Hardware Store.

Seaforth, Ont.
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St. Bonaventure Manufactory.
Furniture Retail at Wholesale Prices.



The proprietors of this establishment have just opened for the benefit of the public a retail store at No. 463 Notre Dame Street, where purchasers can procure Furniture at Wholesale Prices.
Some prices will give an idea:—
Bedroom Furniture, Black Walnut, \$25.
Bedroom Furniture, Marble Tops, \$35.
Bedroom Furniture, Ash and Walnut, \$19.
Bedroom Furniture, Sait Wood, \$16.
CRAIG & CO.

Oceanic Steamships.

ALLAN LINE,



UNDER CONTRACT with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1879. Winter Arrangements. 1879.

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

Tons.		
Sardinian.....	4100	Capt. J. Dutton
Polynesian.....	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian.....	4000	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Circassian.....	3800	Capt. Jas. Wylie.
Moravian.....	3650	Capt. John Graham
Peruvian.....	3600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Nova Scotian.....	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Ibernian.....	3200	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian.....	2700	Capt. M. Trocks.
Austrian.....	2700	Capt. R. R. Watts
Nestorian.....	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephens
Prussian.....	3000	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Scandinavian.....	3000	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Manitoban.....	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Canadian.....	2800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Phoenecian.....	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Waldensian.....	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Corinthian.....	2400	Capt. Legallais.
Lucerne.....	2800	Capt. Kerr.
Acadian.....	1500	Capt. Cabell.
Newfoundland.....	1350	Capt. Mylius.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched.

FROM HALIFAX.

Polynesian.....	Saturday	22nd Nov.
Sarmatian.....	"	29th "
Circassian.....	"	6th Dec.
Sardinian.....	"	13th "
Moravian.....	"	20th "
Peruvian.....	"	27th "

Rates of Passage from Halifax:—
Cabin, (according to accom.)..\$50, \$70 & \$80.
Intermediate.....\$40
Steerage.....\$25

The Steamers of the Halifax Line will be despatched as under:

Ibernian.....	Tuesday	25th Nov.
Nova Scotian.....	"	9th Dec.
Caspian.....	"	23rd "
Prussian.....	"	6th Jan.

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

Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada, via Halifax and the Intercolonial Railway.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Portland to J. L. FARMER; in Quebec to ALLAN RAE & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 15 Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam to ROYS & Co.; in Hamburg to C. Hugo; in Bordeaux to JAMES MOSS & Co.; in Bremen to HEINR. RUPPEL & SONS; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; in Chicago to ALLAN & Co, 72 La Salle Street.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Corner of Youville and Common Streets

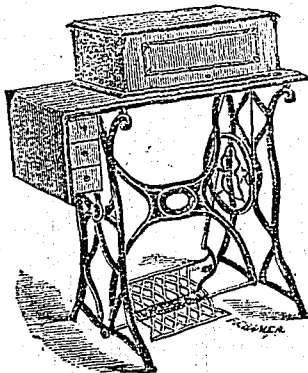
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SEWING MACHINE

The most popular Machine in the Market;
Has a larger sale than any other Canadian Machine, and is universally admired by every lady who has ever had the pleasure of using one.

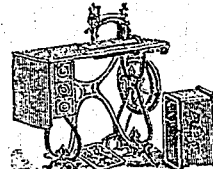
Don't buy a Machine until you have given it a trial.

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MONTREAL.

D. GRAHAM,
Managing-Director.



GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO.



The O BORNE SEWING MACHINES having been awarded both Centennials Medal and Medal in the Canadian award at the International Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, last year, as well as having been invariably awarded First Prizes wherever exhibited since they were put in the markets, we can with every confidence warrant them as first-class Machines in every respect.
Inspection and trial asked. Price low. Terms liberal. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WILKIE & OSBORNE, Manufacturers, GUELPH, ONT., CANADA.

Legal.

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Sorel, P.Q.

A. GERMAIN,

SOREL,
ADVOCATE AND OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
For the District of Richelieu.

Prompt attention given to collections and to all information required from him.

D. Z. GAULTIER, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE,

14 Phipps Street, Sorel.

Toronto.

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BARRISTERS, &c.,

TORONTO.

Edward Blake, Q.C. J. K. Kerr, Q.C. J. A. Boyd, Q.C.
Walter Cassels, W. R. Mutch, C. J. Hofman, H. Cassels.

Legal.

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Whitby, Ont.

FAREWELL & RUTLEDGE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,

Notaries and County Solicitors.
J. E. Farewell, LL. B., James Rutledge, B.A.
County Crown Attorney.

Woodstock, Ont.

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Woodstock, Ont.
H. B. Beard, Q.C. J. H. Nellis.

Woodstock, N.B.

APPLEBY & COURSER, Barristers and Attorneys
at Law, Notaries, &c. Woodstock, N.B.
Stephen B. Appleby. Daniel C. Coursier
Special attention given to collections.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Beaver, Winter, clean	\$ 2 60	Granulated " " "	\$ c. 0 11	Twin Brothers, per doz.	0 00	Glass.	
" Felt, per lb.	2 45	" " " "	0 11	Gold Yeast, per doz.	0 00	7 1/2 x 8 1/2, 7 x 9, 8 x 10	
" Full, clean Felt, p. lb.	6 00	SYRUPS.		CANNED GOODS. p. doz.		10 x 12 L	1 40
Bear, large Prime.	4 00	Extra	0 55	Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins.	1 80	10 x 14	
" Small	2 00	Amber	0 47	" 2 lb. tins.	1 16	12 x 18	1 50
" Cub	4 00	Silver Drip and Honey "	0 47	String Beans, 2 lb. tins.	1 20	14 x 20	1 70
Fisher	5 00	Molasses (Barbados).	0 37	Lima " 2 lb. tins.	1 40	18 x 24	1 80
Skunk	0 50	Trinidad	0 29	Green Peas, 2 lb. tins.	1 55		
		Sugar House	0 28	Baked Beans, 8 lb. tins.	2 50		
Groceries.		Maple	0 35	Clam Chowder, 3 lb. tins.	2 40		
TEA, (H.Chests & Cad.)		FRUIT.		Fish " 8 lb. tins.	2 40	Hardware.	
Japan, com. to med. per lb.	0 28	Loose Muscatel	2 50	Spiced Salmon, 8 lb. tins.	3 50	Tin: Block, per lb.	0 26
" med. to good.	0 35	Layers in boxes.	2 25	Spiced Salmon, 4 lb. tins.	6 50	Grain	0 27
Japan, fine to choice per lb.	0 28	Sultanas	0 91	Fresh Salmon, 1 lb. tins.	1 70	Copper: Ingot.	0 19
Japan Nagasaki	0 28	Seedless	0 8	Canned Salmon	2 00	Sheet	0 27
Y. Tyson common to p.d.	0 38	Valparaiso New crop, per lb.	0 5	Lobsters	1 80		
Y. Tyson fine to finest, p.d.	0 38	Currants 1878 crop.	0 5	Lobsters, 1 lb. tins.	1 20	Cut Nails: 12 dy to 7 in.	
Gump, fair to med.	0 30	Currants New crop.	0 61	Hallbut, 1 lb. tins.	1 50	8 ins. and larger	2 75
" Good to fine	0 60	Prunes	0 7	Haddock, 1 lb. tins.	1 40	2 1/2 and 2 3/4 ins. p. 100 lb. keg.	3 00
" Finest	0 65	Figs	0 13	Scottish Ling, per lb.	0 75	2 and 3 1/2 ins. "	3 25
Imper'l., med. to good	0 45	H. S. Almonds	0 6	Looh Fine Hurg's p 1/2 keg.	1 57	Shingle 1 1/2, 1 3/4 & 1 3/8 ins. "	3 25
" Fine to finest.	0 27	S. S	0 17	per keg.	2 50	Lath 1 1/2 ins. p. 100 lb. keg.	3 75
Twankay, com. to gd.	0 27	Walnuts	0 8	Sardines, halves	0 15		
Colong	0 20	Walnuts, new	0 00	" quarters	0 3 1/2	American Shingle Nails:	
Congou common.	0 35	SPICES.				Best Blued.	
" med. to good.	0 45	Cassia	0 18	CANNED FRUIT. p. doz.		2 dy per 100-lb. keg.	4 00
" fine to finest.	0 41	Mace	0 90	Peaches, 2 lb. tins.	1 90	2 1/2 " to 4 dy "	3 25
Scuchong common.	0 23	Cloves	0 42	Strawberries, 2 lb. tins.	1 40	Common Pattern.	
" med. to good	0 33	Nutmegs	0 60	Pine Apples, 2 lb. tins.	1 80	2 dy to 4 dy per 100 lb. kg.	3 00
" fine to choice	0 60	Jamaica Ginger, Bl.	0 22	Pears, 2 lb. tins.	1 50	2 per 100 lb. keg.	3 50
COFFEES, green.		Jamaica Ginger, Unbl.	0 22	Damsons, 2 lb. tins.	1 40		
Mocha	0 80	African	0 10	ASSORTED PICKLES.		Finishing Nails:	
Java, old Govt.	0 27	Pimento	0 15	Batty's Mxd Asd, pts., doz.	2 00	1 in. to 1 1/2 in. p. 100 lb. kg.	6 50
Maracaibo	0 19	Pepper	0 18	Nabob	4 00	1 1/2 in. to 1 3/4 in. "	5 50
Capri	0 19	Mustard, 4 lb. Jars.	0 17	Nabob Sauce	2 75	2 in. and up	5 00
Jamaica	0 19	1 lb. "	0 24	Crosse & Blackwell, pts.	2 70	25 kegs 25 p.c. discount.	
Rio	0 19	RICE.		Potted Meats, per doz.	2 70	*Under 25 kegs 10 p.c. dis.	
Singapore & Ceylon.	0 22	Arracan, &c. per 100 lb.	4 30	Harvey Sauce, per doz.	2 80	Flour Barrel Nails:	
Chicoery	0 12	Sago	0 6	Anchorly " per doz.	2 80	1/2 in., 1 in., and 1 1/2 in. p. kg.	6 25
SUGAR, (Cks. & Brs.)		Tapioca, Pearl ..	0 8	Reading " per doz.	2 80	1 in. and 1 1/2 in. p. 100 lb. kg.	6 25
Porto Rico	0 08 1/2	Flake	0 8	John Bull " per doz.	2 80	1 1/2 " 2 " "	5 50
Cuba	0 08 1/2			India Soy " per doz.	2 50	1 " 2 " "	5 00
Barbados	0 08 1/2			Chutney " per doz.	3 00	1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.	0 08
Yellow Refined.	0 09 1/2			Worcester, 1/2 pts. per doz.	3 20	1 1/2 " 1 1/2 in. "	0 07
Dry Crushed " "	0 11			" pts. per doz.	5 75	2 " 2 1/2 " "	0 07
						2 1/2, 3 in. and up.	0 06 1/2

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

Intercolonial Railway.

Winter Arrangement.

Commencing 17th Nov. 1879.

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

Leave Point Levi.	8 15 a.m.
Arrive River du Loup.	1 40 p.m.
" Trois Pistoles.	2 41 "
" Rimouski.	4 25 "
" Campbellton.	9 15 "
" Dalhousie.	9 55 "
" Bathurst.	12 00 a.m.
" Newcastle.	1 42 "
" Moncton.	5 00 "
" St. John.	9 25 "
" Halifax.	1 40 p.m.

This Train connects at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Train, leaving Montreal at 9 30 p.m. The trains to St. John and Halifax remain in Moncton over Sunday.

The trains leaving Halifax at 1 14 p.m., and St John at 5 06 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 6 50 a.m., by connecting at Point Levi with Grand Trunk train leaving at 7 50 p.m., remain at Campbellton over Sunday.

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

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

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

D. FOTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

F. & G. GUSHING,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

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IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

F & G. CUSHING

18 St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT in a Bank, Store or Mercantile Firm, by a young man who has had seven years experience in the Wholesale Grocery and West India Trades in London. Speaks French fluently. No objection to travelling.

W. KING,
Poste restante, QUEBEC.



**STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN
Victoria, British Columbia and
San Francisco.**

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until NOON on TUESDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, British Columbia, and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or vice versa, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of Victoria, British Columbia, and Montreal, and at the Offices of Messrs. Allan Brothers Liverpool, and the Agent General for Canada, 31 Queen Victoria street, city of London.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 13 Nov., 1878.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Riviere du Loup Branch.

Postponement of Time.

The time for receiving tenders for Cars, Snow Ploughs, &c., has been extended until the 9th of December next.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th Nov., 1879.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Flat & sharp pres'd N'ts:	\$ c. \$ c.	Anchora per lb	\$ 5 \$ c.	Lumber.	\$ c. \$ c.	Olive jpts, per case	\$ c. \$ c.
1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.....	0 08 3/4 0 10 1/4	Hides, per 100 lbs.	0 09 0 06	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M.....	12 00 16 00	Olive Lucia, Flasks	4 00 4 20
1 1/2 " 2 " ".....	0 08 3/4 0 09 1/4	Calskins per lb.	0 09 0 06	Ash, timber, M.....	20 00 25 00	Spirits Turpentine, bbls	0 00 0 60
2 " " ".....	0 07 3/4 0 08 1/4	Lamb and Sheep Clips.	0 75 0 80	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M.....	12 00 16 00	W hale, refined	0 70 0 75
2 1/2 " " ".....	0 07 3/4 0 07 3/4	Green Hide, No.1.....	10 10 0 00	Basswood, 1.....	10 00 12 00	Coal Oil, car lots	0 13 0 00
3 in. and up ".....	0 06 3/4 0 00	" " No.2.....	9 30 0 00	Black Walnut, culls.....	50 00 60 00	" " Small lots.....	0 18 0 18 1/2
* 25 bxs 30 p.c. dis.		" " No.3.....	8 00 0 00	Cedar, round, lineal foot..	00 01 00 07	" " Single bbls.....	0 14 0 15
* Under 25 bxs 15 p.c.				Cedar, flat, lineal foot.....	00 03 00 05	Paints, &c.	
Horse Nails:		Leather (at 6 m'ths):		Cedar, square, lineal foot..	00 07 00 09	White Lead, gen., 100 lb.	
Black "Eagle," 7 lb. size.	0 22 0 00	Span Sole, 1st hvy wts.	0 27 0 23	Elm, 1 to 4 in., M.....	14 00 20 00	" " No. 1 kegs.	7 25 8 50
" " " " 8 ".....	0 21 0 00	Span Sole, 1st mid wts.	0 27 0 23	Elm, timber, M.....	20 00 25 00	" " " " 2 ".....	6 75 7 00
" " " " 9 ".....	0 20 0 00	No. 1 B. A. Sole, mid wts.	0 27 0 23	Elm, Rock, 1 to 4 in., M.....	20 00 30 00	White Lead, genuine,	
C. C. Best Norway.....	0 20 0 00	No. 1 B. A. Sole, over wts.	0 26 0 27	Hemlock, 1 to 3 in., M.....	4 50 6 00	in Oil, per 25 lbs.....	2 10 2 25
Bright "Woodfish & Co." pointed and finished.....	0 22 0 24	No. 2 B. A. Sole.....	0 25 0 26	Hemlock, timber, M.....	10 00 12 00	Do., No. 1.....	1 75 1 90
40c. to 45c. p. c. dis.		Buffalo Sole No. 1.....	0 22 0 23	Maple, hard, M.....	20 00 25 00	" " 2.....	1 40
Galvanized Iron: No. 24		Do. do. 2.....	0 20 0 21	Soft, do.....	12 00 16 00	White Lead, dry.....	0 6 0 6
" " 26.....	0 74 0 73	China Sole No. 1.....	0 25 0 00	Oak, M.....	28 00 35 00	Red Lead.....	0 54 0 64
" " 28.....	0 74 0 8	" " No. 2.....	0 23 0 00	Pine, good clear, M.....	22 25 25 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h.....	1 75 2 00
Pig Iron:		Slaughter, No. 1.....	0 27 0 25	2nd.....	12 00 20 00	Yel. Ochre, French.....	1 75 2 00
Siemens No. 1.....	0 70 0 00	Do. light.....	0 25 0 30	3rd.....	7 00 10 00	Whiting.....	0 60 0 70
Gartshorrie, No. 1.....	0 60 0 00	Zanzibar No. 1.....	0 22 0 23	Pine, sound, 1 in., planed.	10 00 12 00	Produce.	
Eglinton, No. 1.....	0 26 0 29	Do. No. 2.....	0 20 0 21	Pine, sound flooring, plan.	10 00 12 00	Grain:	
" " Summerlee.....	0 27 0 25	Harness, best.....	0 27 0 25	Pine, roofing, planed, M.....	7 00 8 00	Canada White, (No. 2.)	1 24 1 35
Bar—ord—brds, pr 100 lbs	2 00 2 25	" " No. 2.....	0 26 0 30	Pine strips, 1 to 2 in., M.....	6 00 7 00	Spring (No. 2.)	1 30 1 35
Sheet Iron to No. 20.....	0 00 2 75	Upper heavy.....	0 37 0 38	Pine strips, planed 1 to 2 in., M.....	8 00 9 00	Red Winter.....	1 24 1 35
Siemens.....	0 00 0 00	" " light.....	0 38 0 40	Pine, com. culls, M.....	00 00 00 00	Oats.....	0 81 0 82
Do Best.....	0 00 0 00	Grained Upper.....	J 86 0 40	Pine, com 3 in culls, M.....	3 01 5 00	Barley.....	0 60 0 65
Rehned.....	2 40 2 50	Red Upper.....	0 34 0 36	Pine, com 3 in planed, M.....	6 00 7 00	Peas.....per 66 lbs.	0 77 0 80
Swedes.....	4 00 4 50	Kip Skins, French.....	0 75 0 85	Pine, timber, M.....	10 00 12 00	Oatmeal.....	4 61 4 75
Hoops—Coopers.....	2 25 2 50	English.....	0 65 0 75	Plingles, M.....	0 00 0 00	Corn.....	0 60 0 65
Canada Plates: Hatton.....	0 00 4 50	Hemlock Calf.....	0 60 0 65	Common, clear.....	0 00 0 00	Flax Seed, prime.....	1 10 0 00
Penn.....	0 00 4 50	Do. light.....	1 10 1 30	Lath, M.....	0 80 0 00	FLOUR.	
Iron Wire:		Do. heavy.....	1 10 1 30	Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M.....	6 00 7 00	Superior Extras.....	5 90 6 00
No. 8, per bundle.....	0 00 1 85	Fine Calf Splits.....	0 30 0 25	Spruce, planed, 1 to 2 in, M	7 00 9 00	Extra Superfine.....	5 80 6 00
" " 9, ".....	0 00 2 15	Stoga Splits.....	0 24 0 26	Spruce, 3 in., M.....	4 00 4 50	Strong Bakers.....	6 00 6 35
" " 12, ".....	0 00 2 35	Splits, large, per lb.....	0 28 0 30	Oils.		Fancy.....	5 75 0 00
No 16, per bundle.....	0 00 2 85	" " small.....	0 20 0 22	Coal Oil, Newfoundland.....	0 45 0 45	Spring Extra.....	5 70 5 75
Steel, cast, per lb.....	0 12 0 13	Extra fine Shaved Splits.....	0 32 0 35	Straits Oil—American.....	0 37 0 40	Superfine.....	5 25 5 30
" " Spring.....	0 0 0 7 1/2	Leather Board, Canadian.....	0 12 0 14	Straw Seal.....	0 45 0 48	Fine.....	5 00 5 10
" " Tire, ".....	0 0 0 8 1/2	Enamelled Cow, pr ft.....	0 15 0 17	S. R. Pale Seal.....	0 60 0 65	Middlings.....	4 20 4 30
" " Sleigh Shoe, ".....	0 24 0 3	Patent.....	0 15 0 17	Pale Seal, ordinary.....	0 60 0 60	Pollards.....	3 20 3 40
" " Blister, ".....	0 8 0 10 1/2	Polished Grain.....	0 13 0 16	Lard Oil.....	0 62 0 65	Out. Bags.....	2 80 2 85
Tin Plate: IC Coke	0 00 7 00	Pebble Grain.....	0 13 0 16	Linseed.....	0 60 0 75	City Bags.....	3 00 3 15
IC Charcoal.....	0 60 10 00	B. Calf.....	0 18 0 17	" " bottled.....	0 00 0 75	Provisions.	
IX ".....	0 00 12 00	Brush Kid.....	0 14 0 15	Olive machinery.....	1 00 1 05	Butter.....	
DC ".....	7 00 7 50	Buff.....	0 15 0 17	Olive eating.....	1 75 1 90	Creamery.....	0 28 0 29
DX ".....	0 00 9 10	Russets, light.....	0 30 0 37 1/2	" " qt., per case.....	2 80 2 75	Townships, choice select'ns	0 23 0 25
DX ".....	0 00 11 50	" " heavy.....	0 20 0 25	" " pts., ".....	3 25 3 30	" "old ch'ce lines dairies	0 20 0 00

* These discounts apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.

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

ALWAYS AHEAD!

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

TWIN BROTHERS' YEAST.

Patronized by His Ex.

THE

Marquis of Lorne,

H. R. H. The Princess LOUISE

AND SUITE.



THE GOLD YEAST.

The Bread tasted by the Illustrious party was baked by the well-known Confectioner, Mr. EDWARD LAWSON, of King Street, Toronto, on instructions from the Judges, to test the merits of the several Yeasts competing, by making bread from each of them. The Judges unanimously awarded the FIRST PRIZE and DIPLOMA to the "Twin Brothers" from the UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE OF THEIR MANUFACTURE.



WATERLOO YEAST CO

39 Front Street,

TORONTO.

T. L. BUCKLEE, Manager.

NORTHERN Scottish Imperial

ASSURANCE CO.'Y

INSURANCE CO.'Y

OF LONDON.

OF GLASGOW.

THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

CAPITAL AND INVESTED FUNDS REPRESENTED.

We offer to the Public unequalled facilities and guarantees in FIRE INSURANCE. All classes of Risks taken on the most moderate terms. Losses will continue, as in the past, to be settled promptly and liberally.

TAYLOR BROS.,

General Agents,

Union Buildings, 45 St. Francois Xavier Street.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Fire and Marine Ins. Co,

President, . . ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.

Vice-President, Hon. J. R. THIBAudeau.

ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary-Treas.

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

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Brockville, choice select 'ms	\$ 0 22 0 23	Solace Fair.....	\$ 0 40 0 45	Pinet, Castillon & Co....gal	2 65 2 70	Sherry:—	
" choice lines dairies	0 19 0 20	" Good.....	0 47 0 55	" " " " " " " " " " " "	8 00 0 00	Duko d'Annale, Zucco-	
" fair to good.....	0 09 0 00	Rough and Ready, in bxs.	0 50 0 57	Rouyer, Guillot.....gal.	2 65 2 75	Sherry.....	1 80 2 00
Morrisburg, choice select 'ms	0 22 0 23	Navy 6's & 5's & 4's.....	0 40 0 47	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7 50 0 00	Port & Sherry, per gall.	1 25 5 00
" choice lines dairies	0 19 0 20	Gold Bars, 6 and 12 inch.....	0 48 0 68	Faure freres.....gal.	2 65 2 70		
" fair to good.....	0 09 0 00	Mahogany Navy, 3s.....	0 42 0 47	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7 50 0 00	Claret, (cases.)	
Western Dairy, choice lines	0 19 0 20	Bright Navy, 3s.....	0 48 0 60	" " " " " " " " " " " "	10 75 0 00	Cruse & fils wired |.....	4 60 and up
" fair to good.....	0 16 0 17			" " " " " " " " " " " "	13 00 0 00	J. Brisson & Co, cases.....	4 00 0 00
Store packed, all sections.	0 11 0 15			" " " " " " " " " " " "	15 50 0 00	Faure freres.....case	4 60 & up.
Cheese, Sept.....	0 13 0 13 1/2			Otard Dupuy & Co....gal.	2 65 2 70	" Sauternes.....	4 60 & up.
Poor and common grades.....	0 2 0 3			Cheaper shippers.....gas	2 25 2 40	Tarragona.....	1 25 1 33
Pork, mess.....new	14 50 15 50			" " " " " " " " " " " "	5 00 6 00	Native Wines.....	0 75 1 50
Do thin mess.....	14 50 0 00			Irish Whiskey—		Mineral Waters	
Ham, City cured.....	0 10 0 11			Dunville.....case	6 50 7 00	Apollinaris in glass dz. qt.	2 55 0 00
Lard.....pails and tubs,	0 10 0 10			Koo's.....case	7 00 5 00	" " " " " " pt.	1 80 0 00
" tierces.....	0 10 0 10			Scotch Whiskey.....gal	2 50 2 80	" " in stone " qt.	2 30 0 00
Eggs.....fresh	C 17 0 18			Scotch Whiskey.....case-qts	5 00 7 25	" " " " " " pt.	1 70 0 00
Tallow rendered.....	J 5 0 6			Rum: Jamaica.....gal	2 25 2 50	Hunyadi Janos, doz. pts	4 00 0 00
Beef, mess per brl.....	14 50 15 50			Demarara.....gal	2 00 0 00	Canada Spirits.	
Prime mess do.....	13 50 14 50			Geneva Spirits.....gal	1 55 1 70	—Imp. gallon.	Duty In Paid Bond
Salt—10 bags to ton.....	0 60 0 00			" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 25 4 50	Alcohol— 65 O. P.	2 42 0 65
" 11.....	0 57 0 60			" " " " " " " " " " " "	7 75 8 00	" Pure Spirits " "	2 41 0 77
Factory filled.....	0 09 0 00			Wyn and Fockink, (best	1 55 1 60	" " 50 " "	2 22 0 76
Hops.....	0 25 0 25			Schiedlamer Geneva).....	7 50 8 00	" " 25 U. P.	1 16 0 40
Apples, Canadian.....	0 4 0 5 1/2			Whiskeys:—		Family Proof.....	1 25 0 45
" Dried.....	0 4 0 5 1/2			G. H. Mumm, Dry Verzen'y	24 50 26 00	Old Bourbon.....	1 25 0 45
Tobacco.				Louis Roderer.....	26 25 28 00	Rye.....	1 18 0 42
Tobacco in Bond.—Duty 20c per lb.				J. Mumm Dry Verzenay.....	20 00 21 50	Toddy.....	1 18 0 42
Black, Chewing in boxes..	0 10 0 16			Bollinger Champagne...qts.	24 00 25 00	Malt.....	1 18 0 42
" " in caddies.....	0 11 0 18			E. Morel & Co., Carte		Rye, 4 years old.....	1 50 0 68
Mahoganies, Smoking bxs.	0 13 0 15			d'Or.....	0 00 22 00	" 5 " " " "	1 60 0 78
" " caddies.....	0 14 0 22			" " blanche.....	0 00 18 00	" 6 " " " "	1 70 0 88
Brights,	0 25 0 50					" 7 " " " "	1 50 0 98
Tobacco Duty paid.							
Prince of Wales, brand....	0 35 0 35						
Nelson's Navy 3's 6's & 1's.	0 36 0 40						
Black Twist 12's.....	0 35 0 42						
Mahogany Chewing.....	0 41 0 65						
Solace, Common.....	0 35 0 35						

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

THE METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Head Office, Montreal, P.Q.

JOHN OGILVY, Esq., J. L. LEPROHON, Esq., M.D., Vice-Consul of Spain, PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT. A. A. DICKSON, SECRETARY.

This Society is the only one in the Dominion for the benefit of the general public; the other societies are confined to Free-Masons, Oddfellows, &c. Men wishing to provide for their families in case of their decease, neglect a duty by not becoming a member, as a Certificate of Membership in this Society is by far the cheapest provision a man can make. Agents wanted in every City, Town, Village and County in the Dominion.

THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company

OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, P. Q.

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

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

UNION FIRE Insurance Co.

Head Office, 52 ADELAIDE STREET, E. TORONTO

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL -- \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

- President—Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, Toronto.
- W. H. Dunsbaugh, Esq., Vice-President, People's Loan & Deposit Co., Toronto.
- James Paterson, Esq., late of Thomas May & Co., Toronto.
- A. A. Allan, Esq., of A. A. Allan & Co., Wholesale Furniers, Toronto.
- R. Heber Bowes, Esq., of Smith, Wood & Bowes, Barristers, Toronto.
- J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P., Ottawa.
- Byron Williams, Esq., London.
- A. Nairn, of A. & S. Nairn, Toronto.

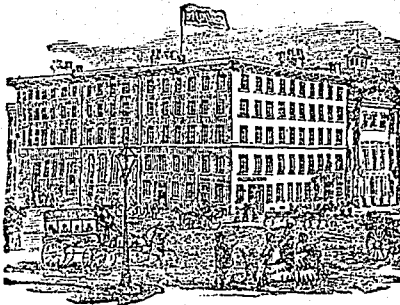
This Company insures Household, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Risks at the lowest current rates against loss or damage by fire or lightning in places where there are efficient means for putting out fires. Applications for Agencies, with satisfactory references, will be entertained.

MESSRS. CASTON & GALT, SOLICITORS.

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

Hotels.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
THE RUSSELL HOTEL CO. PROPRIETORS,



WILLIS RUSSEL, President, . . . QUEBEC.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel.

RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

This Hotel is fitted, furnished and kept as an unexceptional, First-class Hotel. It has ample accommodation for five hundred guests, and is delightfully and centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Parliament Buildings, the Post Office, and all the points of interest.

J. A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

HOTEL MINEAU

St. Lawrence Street, Riviere du Loup,
(En Haut.)

This House is three stories high, newly built, furnished and kept in first-class style.
SUITABLE SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Bus and Baggage Van at every train. Livery in connection for use of the guests.

THOMAS MINEAU, Proprietor.

Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

THE ABOVE HOTEL WAS OPENED on the First of May by the former Proprietor, so long and favorably known throughout Canada, the United States and British Empire, who has spared no expense in entirely Re-Furnishing the whole House; also adding ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, which will considerably enhance the already enviable popularity of this First-class Hotel.

H. HOGAN, Proprietor.
S. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

BRADY HOUSE,
NORWICH, Ontario.

N. BRADY, Proprietor. The travelling Public will find this a first-class Hotel in all its appointments. Good sample Rooms for Commercial men. Omnibus to and from all trains. First-class Hall and Livery in connection with the House.

NEW WELLINGTON HOTEL,
Guelph, Ont.

The above Hotel is one of the best in the Dominion, and the ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in the City; has all the modern improvements, Bath Rooms and Water Closets on each flat. Electric Bells in every room. Rate \$1.50 per day. Special Rates to members of the Commercial Travellers Associations.

Sample Rooms free.
Omnibus and Baggage Vans at every train.
THOMAS WATTS & W. A. BOOKLESS,
PROPRIETORS.

Cobourg, Ont.

PAUWEL HOUSE

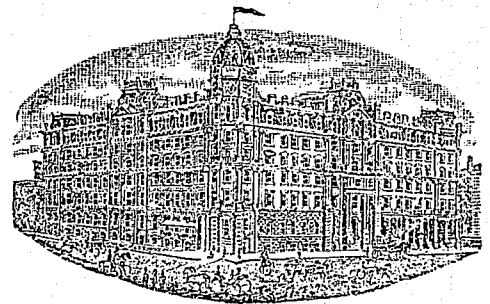
Best Commercial House; central locality. Sample Rooms on ground floor.

HOTEL JALBERT

BERTHIER (En Haut.)
First-class accommodation for Travellers. All steamers stop opposite the door.
S. J. N. JALBERT, Manager. **A. LORD, Prop.**

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOTEL
MONTREAL.



THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE WORLD.—Has special advantages for the comfort of guests, with spacious PARLOUR and PROMENADES. Its location is high, which insures pure air, with views of the River and Mountain Scenery.

Has a room for commercial men at 117 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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

JAS. WORTHINGTON, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

TORONTO.

Rates Reduced to Meet the Times.

Seventy-five Rooms at \$2.00, and seventy-five at \$1.50. The most central and convenient Hotel in the city, both for commerce and family travel. Three minutes walk from the Union and Great Western Depots; and first-class in every respect, except price.

GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF *GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.*

Capital, . . £2,000,000 Stg.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA :

Nos. 5 & 7 TORONTO STREET. TORONTO, ONT.

LAWRENCE BUCHAN, Resident Secretary,

Montreal Office, No. 110 St. Francois Xavier Street.

THOMAS MACKAY, AGENT.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE CO.

OF *LONDON, ENGLAND.*

CAPITAL, . . £2,500,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL, 64 ST. FRANJOIS XAVIER ST.

FRED. COLE, General Agent.

THE STANDARD
Fire Insurance Company.

Head Office, . . Hamilton, Ont.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$25,000.

This Company has the largest Government Deposit of any purely Provincial Company.

It confines its business for the present exclusively to the Province of Ontario, and limits its Liability on any First Class Risk to \$3,000.

PRESIDENT.

D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq. Barrister, late Mayor of Hamilton, and Ex-M.P. for Hamilton.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

H. THEO. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, General Agent Toronto District.

Insurance.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872

Authorized Capital, . . \$250,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

President, Vice-President,
Sir A. T. GALT. JOHN RANKIN, Esq.,
MANAGER.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

THE ACCIDENT

Is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada; its business is more than twice that transacted by all the other Canadian Companies combined; it has never contested a claim at law, and is the only Canadian Company which has made the *Special Deposit with Government* for the transaction of Accident Insurance in the Dominion.

Bonds of Suretyship

FOR

EMPLOYEES

IN POSITIONS OF TRUST.

THE CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY

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

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

SPECIAL TO BANK OFFICERS.

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

President:

SIR A. T. GALT, G. C. M. G.

Vice-President:

JOHN RANKIN, Esq.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, 260 ST. JAMES STREET,
Corner of McGill Street.

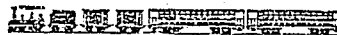
STOCKS AND BONDS,

Reported by J. D. CRAWFORD, Member of the Stock Exchange.

NAME.	Par Value.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Nov. 27
British North America	£50	\$ 4,866,666	\$ 1,866,666	\$ 1,170,000	2 1/2	103 103 1/2
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	2 1/2	117 117 1/2
Consolidated Bank of Canada	50	2,100,000	2,100,000	.....	0	0
Dominion Bank	50	970,250	970,250	.....	2 1/2	55 60
Du Temple	50	1,800,000	1,800,000	340,000	3 1/2	160
Eastern Townships	50	1,457,850	1,344,384	300,000	3 1/2	30 50
Exchange Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	65,000	3 1/2	102 165
Federal Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	4	98 100
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	700,000	50,000	4	102 1/2
Imperial Bank	100	913,000	868,000	50,000	2 1/2	60 61
Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	.....	0	0
Maritime	100	1,000,000	680,130	.....	0	0
Mechanics' Bank	50	500,000	191,791	.....	3	57 58
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	6,200,000	5,461,790	475,000	3	75 79
Molson's Bank	50	2,000,000	1,896,715	100,000	3 1/2	140 141
National	200	12,000,000	11,979,500	5,000,000	5	.....
Ontario Bank	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	3 1/2	67 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,499,920	475,000	3 1/2	80 88
Standard	50	509,750	507,850	20,000	3 1/2	115 117 1/2
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	2	50 70
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	1,990,956	.....	3	.....
Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	888,220	.....	4	109
Anglo Canadian Mortgage Co. ....	.....	300,000	.....	65,000	4	164 166
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	750,000	.....	4	134
Canada Land Credit Co.	25	1,430,000	500,000	.....	3	182
Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	805,000	5	121
Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. ....	.....	300,000	82,823	83,626	2 1/2	65
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	4	168 169
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	50	450,000	400,000	17,000	5	143
Freehold Loan & Savings Co.	100	1,050,400	690,080	234,024	4	112
Hamilton Provident & Loan Society ..	100	1,000,000	814,000	107,500	4	182 1/2
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc.	50	1,000,000	977,622	220,000	5	109
Imperial Loan and Investment Co.	50	600,000	600,000	60,000	4	131 134
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50	4,000,000	560,000	143,000	4 1/2	107 1/2
London Loan Co. of Canada	50	418,500	129,400	15,129	5	60 61
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	5	124 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.	40	4,000,000	1,800,000	.....	0	75 80
Montreal City Passenger Ry Co.	50	1,200,000	600,000	.....	2	50 65
Montreal Building Association	50	500,000	500,000	.....	3 1/2	100
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	75,000	3 1/2	109 1/2
National Investment Co. ....	.....	1,400,000	.....	.....	5	131
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.	50	1,000,000	970,600	161,076	5	39 1/2
Provincial Permanent Building Soc.	100	250,000	250,000	10,000	3	144 1/2
Richelleu & Ontario Nav. Co.	100	1,500,000	1,600,000	.....	2 1/2	129
Toronto City Gas Co.	50	800,000	600,000	.....	5	151 1/2
Union Loan and Savings Co.	50	500,000	480,000	100,000	5	.....
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	800,000	230,000	5	.....

N. B.—The quotations given are in every instance percentage of par value. To find the actual valuation per share multiply the given par value by the quotation figures.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. WESTERN DIVISION.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST & MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, Trains will leave HOCHLAGA DEPOT as follows:—

Express Trains for ... Hull at	9:25 a.m. and 4:45 p.m.
" " " Hull at	1:30 p.m. and 8:50 p.m.
" " " Aylmer	2:00 p.m. and 9:20 p.m.
" " " From ... Aylmer	8:15 a.m. and 3:35 p.m.
" " " Hull at	9:10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.
Train for St. Jerome at	1:20 p.m. and 8:40 p.m.
Train from St. Jerome at	5:15 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later. Magnificent Palace Cars on all passenger trains. General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square. S'YARNES, LEVE & ALDEN. Ticket Agents, Offices, 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Sts.

C. A. SCOTT,

Gen'l Superintendent, Western Division.
C. A. STARK
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agt.



ESTABLISHED 1850.
J. H. WALKER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,
13 Place d'Armes Hill,
Near Craig Street.

Having dispensed with all assistance, I beg to intimate that I will now devote my entire attention to the artistic production of the better class of work, Orders for which are respectfully solicited.

SECURITIES.

NAME.	Par Value.	Price.
Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct. 1877-80	100	102 108
Do. do. 5 per ct.	100	104 105
Do. do. 5 per ct., 1885,	100	.....
Dominion 6 per ct. stock	100	104
Dominion 5 per cent. stock	100	99 100 1/2
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6 p. c.	100	107
Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds ..	100	108
Do. 7 per ct. stock	100	124 1/2
Toronto City 6 per ct.	100	50
Co. Debentures, (Ont.) 2 1/2 years 6 per ct.	100	101 102
Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct.	100	98

EXCHANGE.

Bank of London, 60 days	8 c 8 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York	parto 1-16 ptem.

Shrs.	Railway and other Stocks.	Pd.	Quotations London Nov. 1.
100	Atlantic & St. Lawrence Sps.	all	113
100	Do. 6 p. c. Ster. Mt. Bonds	100	106
100	Do. do. 3rd Mort. 1891	100	107
100	Buffalo and Lake Huron P.G.	all	.....
100	Do. do. 5 1/2 p. c. 2nd Mort.	100	107
100	Do. Preference	100	94
100	Canada Southern 1st Mort. 7 p. c.	all	81
100	Grand Trunk of Canada 1st Mort. Soc.	100	118
100	Do. 2nd Mort. Soc.	100	115
100	Do. 3rd Mort. Soc.	100	111
100	Do. do. 2nd do.	all	69 1/2
100	Do. do. 1st Pref. Stock	all	41
100	Do. do. 3rd Pref. Stock	all	21 1/2
8 1/2	Do. 5 p. c. Parp. Bond Scrip	400	91 1/2
2 1/2	Great Western of Canada	all	107
100	Do. 6 do do 1890 do	all	106
100	Do 5 p. c. pref conv till Jan 1st, 1890 ..	all	87
100	Do Perpetual 5 p. c. Debenture Stock ..	all	95
100	Internat. Bridge 6 p. c. Mort. Bds. Scrip.	all	107
100	Do do do 6 p. c. Mort. Pref. S'ns. Soc.	all	108
100	Do do do 6 p. c. Bds payable 1890.	all	106
100	N. of Canada 6 p. c. Stg. 1st Mort.	all	40
100	N. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st Pref. Bonds	100	97
100	Do do 2nd do	100	97
100	Northern Extension, 5 p. c.	all	97
100	Do do do 6 p. c. Imp. Mort.	all	97
100	Wall, Gray & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds, 1st Mort.	all	70
100	T. G. & B. 6 p. c. bonds 1st Mort.	all	70
100	St. Law. & Ott. 6 p. c. Bds.	all	83
100	British Columbia 6 p. c. stock, Sept.	all	110
100	Can. Gov. at 6 p. c. Jan and July 1877-80.	all	108
100	Do 6 p. c. 1881-4, Jan and July	all	108
100	Do 5 p. c. 1885, Jan and July	all	106
100	Do 6 p. c. Ins. Stock	all	106
100	Do 6 p. c. Ins. Stock	all	105
100	Do 6 p. c. Ins. Stock	all	94
100	Do 1504 Ins. Stock	all	94
100	New Brunswick 6 p. c. Jan and July	all	109
100	Nova Scotia 1 p. c. 1894	all	109
100	Quebec 5 p. c.	all	103

CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, - - - 1847.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS OVER \$4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME ABOUT \$750,000.

THE ADVANTAGES

Of joining an old and successful company like the "Canada Life" may be judged by the following facts:

- 1st.—The Rates charged are lower than those of other Companies.
- 2nd.—It has the largest business of any Company in Canada.
- 3rd.—The Profit Bonus added to Life Policies are larger than given by any other Company in Canada.
- 4th.—It has occurred that Profits not only altogether extinguish all Premium Payments, but, in addition, yield the holder an annual surplus.
- 5th.—Assurers now joining the Company will obtain one year's share in the profits at next division in 1890.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, Ont.

A. G. RAMSAY, *Managing Director.* R. HILLS, *Secretary.*
J. W. MARLING, *Superintendent of Agencies.*

BRANCH OFFICES.

EASTERN ONTARIO:
GEORGE A. COX, General Agent, Peterboro.

MARITIME PROVINCES:
ALEX. RAMSAY, Secretary, 145 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.
P. McLAREN, General Agent for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.
E. F. DUNN, Agent for St. John and New Brunswick.
Hon. W. O. WHITEWAY, St. John's, N.F., Agent for Newfoundland.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:
R. POWNALL, Secretary, Canada Life Buildings, 182 St. James Street, Montreal.
Special Agent for Montreal—JAMES AKIN.
Inspector of Agencies, P. Q.—P. LAFERRIERE.
Agent in Toronto, J. D. HENDERSON, Canada Life Buildings, 46 King Street West.

Incorporated
A. D. 1874.

CANADA

Charter
Perpetual.

FIRE & MARINE

Insurance Company.

HEAD



OFFICE,

HAMILTON.

ONTARIO.

Capital, \$1,000,000 fully Subscribed

Deposited with Dominion Government, \$50,000.

PRESIDENT—J. WINER, Esq., (of Messrs. J. Winer & Co.) Merchant.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—GEORGE ROACH, Esq., Mayor City of Hamilton.
D. THOMPSON, Esq., M. P., Co. of Baldimand.
MANAGER AND SECRETARY—JOHN WALDIE.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Montreal—No. 117 St. Francois Xavier Street.—WALTER KAVANAGH, General Agent.
Quebec—No. 99 St. Peter Street.—A. FRASER, Agent.
Halifax, N. S.—No. 22 Prince Street.—CAPT. O. J. P. OLARSON, General Agent.
St. John, N. B.—No. 51 Princess Street.—IRA CORNWALL, JR., General Agent.
Manitoba Agency—Winnipeg.—ROBT. STRANG, Agent.

Jan. 1st,] FINANCIAL STATEMENT [1879.

OF THE

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.,

INCORPORATED 1851.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

HON. J. McMURRIOH, *President.* | J. J. KENNY, *Secretary.*
B. HALDAN, *Managing Director.* | JAS. BOOMER, *Inspector.*
J. PRINGLE, *General Agent.*

Capital Subscribed, . . . \$800,000 00
Capital Paid-up, . . . 400,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank.....	\$ 92,006 75	
Government and Municipal Bonds.....	246,186 10	
United States Bonds and Deposits.....	627,015 01	
Bank Stocks, reduced value.....	86,484 00	
Loan and Investment Co. Stocks and Deposits.....	107,445 50	
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	47,411 73	
Bills Receivable—(Marine Premium).....	29,637 66	
Interest Unpaid and Accrued.....	10,054 58	
Company's Offices.....	45,605 19	
Agents' Balances and other Accounts.....	76,870 88	\$1,270,400 41

LIABILITIES.

Losses under Adjustment.....	60,238 89	
Dividends Unclaimed.....	\$619 80	
Dividend payable Jan'y 7, 1878.....	80,000 00	
	80,519 80	89,808 19

SURPLUS..... \$1,180,595 81
Capital Subscribed but not called in..... 400,000 00
\$1,580,595 81

Income for Year ending Dec. 31st, 1878, . . . \$890,520 53

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ANCUS R. BETHUNE, Agent, Montreal.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.

THE BRITISH AMERICA

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1833.

HEAD OFFICE

Cor. of Front and Scott Streets, Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HUGH McLENNAN, Esq. | JOHN SMITH, Esq.
H. S. NORTHRUP, Esq. | GEORGE BOYD, Esq.
JOS. PRIESTMAN, Esq. | B. HOMER DIXON, K.N.L.
JAMES CROWTHER, Esq.

GOVERNOR PETER PATERSON, Esq.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR JOHN MORISON, Esq.
INSPECTOR JOHN F. McQUAIG.
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.

Royal Insurance Coy.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$10,000,000
 FUNDS INVESTED - - 21,000,000
 ANNUAL INCOME - 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.
 Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.
 Life Assurance granted in all the most approved forms.

M. H. GAULT,
 W. TATLEY,
 Chief Agents.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CANADA.
 CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

President:—SIR HUGH ALLAN.
 Vice-President.—HENRY LYMAN,
 Andrew Allan, N. B. Corse, John L. Cassidy,
 Robert Anderson, J. B. Rolland.
 ARCH. MCGOUN, SEC. TREAS.

GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R.
 ALFRED JONES, INSPECTOR.

Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee.
 RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

CHIEF OFFICES.

TORONTO—HIME & LOVEGAGE, Agents.
 QUEBEC—OWEN MURPHY, Agent.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.—IRA CORNWALL, jr., Agent.

HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street,
 MONTREAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, — CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations Nov. 27, 1879.

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	\$56	112
Canada Life.....	2,500	7½-6mos.	400	50	55	198
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't	11,880	.....	100	20	.....	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	6-6 mos.	100	10	22½	126½
Sun Mutual Life and Accident.....	5,000	4-6 mos.	100	12½	12½	102
Isolated Risk, Fire.....	5,000	.....	100	10	.....	26
Quebec Fire.....	5,000	10	100	65	49	50
Queen City Fire.....	2,000	10	50	10	10	100 105
Western Assurance.....	20,000	7½ 6 mos.	40	20	26	152
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	5	100	60	7½	47½ 48
Accident Insurance Co. of Canada.....	2500	8 per ct.	100	20	20	100
Canada Guarantee Co.....	2335	8 per ct.	50	20	20½	102½
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.....	5,000	.....	100	20	.....	.....
National Insurance, Fire.....	20,000	.....	100	35	.....	.....
Stadacona Insurance Co., Fire and Life	50,000	.....	100	20	.....	.....
Ottawa Agricultural.....	10,000	.....	100	25	.....	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotation on the London Market, Nov. 10, 1879.)

Briton Medical Life.....	20,000	10	£10	2	£1 2½	.....
Briton Life Association.....	50,000	10	1	1	1	.....
British & Foreign Marine.....	50,000	50	20	4	17½ 17½	.....
Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine..	50,000	30	60	5	19	.....
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	10	100	15	40½	.....
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	13	100	50	67½	.....
Imperial Fire.....	12,000	£7 p. sh.	100	25	150½	.....
Lancashire Fire and Life.....	100,000	30	20	2	7½ 7½	.....
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	40	40	3½	28 28½	.....
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,802	48	25	13½	50 51	.....
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	17-20	20 25	.....
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,752	70	20	2	152 15½	.....
Northern Fire & Life.....	30,000	70	100	5	39½ 39½	.....
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	56	50	6½	43 44	.....
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722	£21 p. s.	.....	.....	300 310	.....
Queen Fire & Life.....	200,000	30	10	1	3-6½ 3-7½	.....
Royal Insurance Fire & Life.....	100,000	60	20	3	228 228	.....
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life.....	125,000	22½	10	1	1-14 1-16	.....
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	6	10	1	1-6	.....
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life.....	20,000	83	50	3	10½ 10½	.....
Standard Life.....	10,000	68½	50	12	74	.....

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.

THE WATERTOWN AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

A Stock Company, - - - Chartered in 1853.

J. A. SHERMAN, Pres. ISAAC MUNSON, Sec'y

DEPOSITED WITH CANADIAN GOVT. - - - \$100,000.
 Insures nothing but Farm Property, Churches, Convents, Private Residences and similar risks with contents of same, against Loss or Damage by Lightning as well as Fire.

CASH ASSETS, January 1, 1879.....\$1,150,063.99
 Claims for Losses, Dividends..... 51,440.75
 Capital (paid up in cash)..... 200,000.00
 Unearned Reserve Fund..... 681,977.62
 Net Surplus..... 216,645.62

GEO. H. PATTERSON, Montreal, Manager Pro. Quebec.
 J. FISHER, Cobourg, Chief Agent, Ontario.

BOSTON MARINE UNDER WRITERS.

THESE COMPANIES CONTINUE TO INSURE OCEAN MARINE CARCOES and FREIGHTS AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Losses promptly paid in Boston, Montreal or London.

H. HERRIMAN, Manager,

17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

SUN MUTUAL

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$500,000
 DEPOSITED WITH GOVERNMENT, 56,000

PRESIDENT.—THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq.
 VICE-PRESIDENT.—M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS:

T. WORKMAN, Esq. DAVID MORICE,
 A. F. GAULT, Esq. JAMES HUTTON, Esq.
 M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P. T. M. BRYSON, Esq.
 A. W. OGILVIE, Esq. JOHN McLENNAN, Esq.

Toronto Board:

Hon. J. McMURRICH. JAS. BETHUNE, Esq.,
 A. M. SMITH, Esq. G. C. M. P. P.
 WARRING KENNEDY, Esq. JOHN FISKEN, Esq.
 Hon. S. C. WOOD. ANGUS MORRISON, Esq., M. P.

Policies non-forfeitable. Return of Premiums guaranteed. Dividends apportioned equitably. Endowment Assurance thereby rendered profitable.

Issues Life and Endowment Policies combined with weekly allowance in case of injury—a deservedly popular form of assurance.

\$1.33 for EVERY DOLLAR of Liability to Policy-holders.

All Pure Insurance. No Tontine,—periodical examinations or chance of Policies being diminished on becoming claims. Contracts plain and straightforward

This Company issues Life and Accident Policies on all the most approved plans at the lowest possible rates.

(BY O'HARA, Toronto, Branch & Gen. Agt. Nor. West'n Ont.

R. MACAULAY, Sec'y.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

Insurance.

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.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

HON. HENRY STARNE, Chairman,
THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., Dep.-Chairman,
SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C.M.G.,
THEODORE HART, Esq. GEORGE STEPHENS, Esq.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary

Medical Referee—D. C. MACCALLUM, Esq., M.D.
Standing Counsel—The Hon. Wm. BADGLEY.

Agencies Established Throughout Canada

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,
MONTREAL

Agents' Directory.

CHAS. DESJARDINS, General Insurance Agent, and Broker, representing first-class Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee Insurance Companies. Agent Canadian Steam Users Insurance Association. Anchor Line of Steamers and General Transatlantic Company's Steamers from New York to Havre direct. 40 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

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

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assessor and Commission Merchant.—No. 85 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

R. C. W. MacQUAIG, General Insurance Broker, representing First-class Companies in Fire, Life and Accident, also agent for the White Star Steamship Co Ottawa Established 1870.

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

CHAMBERLAIN & WEDD, Conveyancers, Accountants, Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance Agents, Land Agents, Commissioners in B. R. & C., office opp Metropolitan Hotel, Pembroke, Ont, William Wedd, Official Assignee Co. Renfrew,

W. M. CAMPBELL,
INSURANCE AGENT
and
ADJUSTER OF LOSSES,
Office 1 Court Street, Toronto.
P. O. Box 1817.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.
EASTERN DIVISION.

Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 18, Trains will be run on this Division, as follows:

	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Lv. Montreal.....	12.20 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Lv. Three Rivers.....	3.35 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
Ar. Grandes Piles.....	.....	.....	8.45 p.m.
Ar. Quebec.....	6.00 p.m.	10.50 p.m.	9.00 p.m.

RETURNING.

	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Lv. Quebec.....	11.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Lv. Grandes Piles.....	.....	1.30 p.m.	.....
Lv. Three Rivers.....	1.25 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	4.30 a.m.
Ar. Montreal.....	4.10 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	9.50 a.m.

Express leave Montreal—Fuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Quebec—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, stopping at Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanoite, Berthier, River du Loup, Three Rivers, Batiscan, Ste. Anne, Lachepreviere, Pont Rouge.

Trains leave Mile End 10 minutes later.
Tickets for sale at offices of STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, 202 St. James street, 168 Notre Dame street, and at Hochelaga and Mile End Stations.
J. T. PRINCE, Genl. Pass. Agent.

Insurance.

QUEEN
INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, . . . £2,000,000 Stg.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£660,818.

FORBES & MUDGE.

Montreal,

Chief Agents in Canada

VICTORIA MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.

Head Office, - Hamilton, Ont.

W. D. BOOKER, Sec'y. | GEO. MILLS, Pres.
Water Works Branch.

Continues to issue Policies—short date or for three years—on property of all kinds within range of the city water system, or in other localities having efficient water works.

General Branch.

On Farms and other non-hazardous property.
Rates exceptionally low. Prompt settlements.

Montreal Office, 4 HOSPITAL Street.
EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
AGENT.



A. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., President.
HENRY LYE, Secretary.
J. R. REA & J. T. VINCENT, Inspectors

THE HOCHELAGA

Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1876.

HEAD OFFICE:
194 St. James Street, - - Montreal.
Manager & Secretary, JAMES GRANT.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18, 1879.

DELIVERY.	MAILS.	CLOSING.
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.
ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES.		
8 00	2 45 Ottawa by Railway.....	8 15 5 8 00
8 00	Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba & B.C.....	8 15 5 8 00
.....	Ont. Riv. to Cañon.....	6 00.....
QUEBEC AND EASTERN PROVINCES.		
8 00	Quebec, Three Rivers, Berthier and Sorel, by Q. M. O. & O. Ry.....	2 50
8 00	Quebec by Steamer.....	5 00
8 00	Quebec by G. T. R.....	8 00
8 00	Eastern Townships, 3 Rivers, Arthabaska & Riviere du Loup R.R.....	8 00
.....	Q. M. O. & O. Ry. to Ottawa Do St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches.....	4 30
11 00	St. Remi & Heming'd R.R. St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, &c.....	2 00
8 00	12 45 Acton & Sorel Railway... St. Johns, St. Lawrence & St. Armand Station... St. Johns, Vermont June & Sherbrooke Railways... South Eastern Railway... New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	6 00 2 30-8 6 00..... 6 00..... 3 00 3 40 8 00
9 00	Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whenever catch is by the Packet	8 00
LOCAL MAILS.		
11 30	Beaufortville Route.....	6 00.....
11 30	Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Vercheres & Vercheres.....	1 45
10 00	Cote St. Paul.....	6 00
11 30	Tanneries West.....	6 00
.....	Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace.....	12 45
11 30	St. Cenevide.....	6 00
11 30	Hamington.....	6 00
10 00	6 00 Lachine.....	6 00
8 00	Longueuil.....	6 00
10 00	St. Lambert.....	2 30
10 00	Laprairie.....	7 30
11 00	P. Vieux, Saint-Aurèle.....	3 30
8 00	Terrebonne & St. Vincent.....	2 60
8 30	5 00 Point St. Charles.....	8 10 1 15-5
.....	St. Laurent, St. Eustache, and Belle Riviere.....	7 00.....
10 00	North Shore Land Route to Bout de L'Isle.....	2 50
9 00	5 00 Hochelaga.....	8 00 1 15-5
UNITED STATES.		
8 & 10	Boston & New England States, except Maine.....	6 00 2 15
8 & 10	New York and So. States.....	6 00 2 15
8 00	12 45 Island Pond & Portland.....	2 30-8
8 00	(A) Western & Pacific U.S.....	8 15 8 00
GREAT BRITAIN, & C.		
By Canadian Line (Thursday).....	.....	7 00
By Can. Line (German) Thursday.....	.....	7 00
By Cunard Mouldays.....	.....	2 15
Supplementary, see P.O. weekly notice.....	.....	2 15
By Packet from New York for England, Wednesdays.....	.....	2 15
By Hamburg American Packet to Germany, Wednesdays.....	.....	2 15
WEST INDIES.		
Letters, &c., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whenever mails are despatched.....	.....	2 15
For Havana and West Indies via Havana every Thursday p.m.....	2 15

* Postal Card Bags open till 8.45 a.m. and 9.15 p.m.
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The Story of a Department in a Wholesale Warehouse

There are few people in Canada who have not heard of our house, established in 1849, and having thus a history of thirty years.

There are very many, however, who have but little idea that there is in Canada a concern covering such an area, employing so many buyers, and needing the number of assistants, to keep in constant motion its varied and complex machinery.

Still more surprising to many is the display of the productions of so many lands, and the feeling in looking through the various departments, not of Canadians only, but business men from the United States and Europe, is one of astonishment.

Our present object is, however, to tell the story of one department, the Haberdashery and Fancy Goods Department of the House.

It is but a few years since the space allotted in the house to this department was not more than 10 x 20 feet; then came a needed extension, which made it 40 x 40; it was then removed to a new room, 50 x 60, until the room where the forward stock is now kept has been reached.

That room is 50 x 146 and 15.3 high, and has been pronounced by many to be the finest Haberdashery room they had ever seen.

It is not claiming too much to say for it that it is indeed a very fine room, large, airy and well-lighted; approached by a wide and easy staircase, and communicated with by a Palace hydraulic elevator, which is placed in the building for the use of customers. In addition, a very powerful elevator communicates with the room, which is used as a goods elevator.

Fixtures are placed against the walls, and extend the entire length of the building.

At either end there are counters only, and upon these, as well as upon thirty-four counters and tables on the floor, the various classes of goods are displayed, reserve quantities being stored beneath.

The stock itself is more striking than the room or its appointments. The variety is so great, the workmanship so curious, as to make the room a place of great interest, while the lines represented are so numerous as to be simply bewildering. 20,000 gross of BUTTONS, or 240,000 dozen, are figures which startle one to read; and yet this quantity is very frequently displayed in this department!

Stranger still is it to consider the various classes that are represented in these goods. Buttons are shown of Jet, Gilt, Steel, Silver, Vegetable Ivory, Horn, Rubber, Silk, Satin, Pearl, Florentine, White and Coloured Agate, Mineral Ivory, Glass, Bombazine, Metal, Merino, Papier Machie; these are in all shades, in every variety of pattern and design, in every quality, in every size, in every price.

Cotton and Linen Thread seem simple words, and may strike us as meaning something very small; but if one were to see the quantity sent out of this department in one day they would conclude that, after all, there must be a great many industrious young ladies in Canada.

In addition, Spooled Threads, in cotton and in linen, all classes of Silk Spools, are kept in the department, as well as the Silk substitute, Soie D'Ecosse. All these are found in every shade, while full ranges of Crotchet Cottons, Knitting Cottons, Mending Cottons, Cotton Cords and Tambour Sewings go to make up the list belonging to this section of the department.

Then comes a stock of 3,000 gross of Braids, 36,000 dozen, with the endless variety belonging to this class, for there are Lamas, Alpacas, Brilliants, Brill Mohair, Ruémen Glacé, White Single, Diamond Braid, Milan, Hercules, Bretonne, Genappe, Double Mohair, Silk Braid, Homespun Braid, Skirt Braids, Fancy and Pompian Bindings, Stay Bindings, Silk and Cotton Ferrets, Patent and Statute Galoons, and Double Londons.

Umbrellas are next in order, and are held in large quantities, in Gingham, Zanillas, Alpaca and Silk, in small and full sizes, for the street and for the carriage; from the plain turned handle to those of finest workmanship in wood and ivory, in cane, bone and steel ribs. Walebones follow in various lengths. Braces follow—these are of English, French and American manufacture. The fabrics are Cotton, Worsted, Silk and Buckskin.

Belonging to this class are the various kinds of Elastics, from the plain Cord to 16 Strand, in Silk and Cotton, in black and white and colors. The variety of Garter Elastics is very great.

METAL GOODS embrace hooks and eyes; Spring do., for mantle holders; Pins of every make and size and quality; Needles of various makes; Hair Pins, plain, twisted, boxed and papered; Shawl Pins, satin wires, wire ribbons; Nursery Pins, in white, black and brass. Pant Buckles and Strap Buckles belong also to the metal class.

FRINGES, in great variety, come next in order.

Shirts, Collars, Portmanteaus, Satchels, &c., follow next. Shirts, in white and colored cotton; Harvards, Regattas, Winceys, Unions, Flannels, Tweeds, Serges, for dress, for travelling, for lumbering.

Collars are shown in about 25 varieties and styles.

Bags, Satchels, Trunks, in Carpet, Wood, Zinc and Leather, in every shape, in every price.

THE MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES are very numerous. Among them will be found Ashantee Hammocks, Walking Sticks, Lunch Baskets, Folding Chairs, Rug Straps, Luggage Labels, Fishing Rods, Hat Boxes, Collar Boxes, Blacking, Water Filters, Pencils, Penholders,

Ink Brasers, Cork Screws, Pocket-knives, Scissors, Dressholders, Watch Guards, Bracelets, Bangles, Brooches, Ladies' Sets, Shirt Studs, Collar Studs, Gents' Sets, Solitaires, Engravings, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Crumb Brushes, Glove Stretchers, Razor Straps, Hair Oils, Glycerine Shaving Creams, Cold Creams, Tooth Powders, Toilet Powders, Atkinson's, Cleaver's and other Perfumes; Paints, Couleurs sans danger; Shoe Horns, Button Hooks, Glove Hooke; Toilet Soaps, in Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, Turtle Oil, Marshmallow, Moss Rose, Bay Leaf, Oatmeal and Prairie Rose; Back Combs, in Horn, Rubber, Silver and Fancy Combinations; Circular Combs and Dressing Combs, in Horn and Rubber; Purses, in great variety, of English, French and Canadian manufacture; Christmas Cards. Leather and Wood Work, Ladies' Companions, Perfume Boxes, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Secretaries, Porcelain Sets and Necklets; Dressing Room Mirrors, 9 x 7 to 40 x 20; Hat Racks, Towel Racks, &c., &c.

Articles de Paris—Gilt Clocks with shades, Illuminated Dial Clocks, Jewel Cases; Table Ornaments in Gilt, Glass and Oxydized varieties; Bouquet Holders, Card Stands, Toilet Sets, Card Baskets, Perfume Cases, Table Bells, Jewel Stands, Match Stands (fancy), Watch Stands, Pin Studs, Doll Sets, Swimming Dolls, Dressed Dolls, Porcelain Bouquets, Porcelain Framed Mirrors, Porcelain Photo Stands, Stereoscopic and Opera Glasses, Stereoscopic Views, Graphoscopes; Photo Frames in Velvet, Wood, Gilt and Oxydized varieties, Flower Stands, Oxydized, Brass, Gilt, China and Porcelain; Vases, Toilet Sets, in French and Bohemian manufacture.

Articles of Vertu embrace a very great variety of articles of curious Japanese manufacture, Real Bronzes, in Vases and Table Toilet Ornaments; Cabinets, Tables, Screens, Whatnots, Trays, Boxes, of every shape; Tea Boxes, Caddies, Toilet Boxes, Trays, in all sizes; Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Cigar Boxes, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Shell Ornaments, Silk Furniture covers, Bamboo Chains, Enamelled Ornaments, Card Racks, Paper Knives, Bracelets, Jewellery.

JAPANESE FANS in an infinite variety of styles and in every price. 4,000 Spindles of Fingering Yarns are usually in Stock in the busy season. In addition to the stock of Canadian Yarns—in Fingering, the J. M. D. quality, so widely used, is made specially for the department, while other qualities, such as Berlin Fingering, Soft Merino, Super Fleecy, Lady Betty, Genevise, Andalusian, Shetland, Pyrenees, Zebra and Cinderella, go to make up the assortment. The stock of these goods, when full, amounts to about 11,000 lbs.

No part of the room is more full of interest than that in which the Berlin Wools and Fancy Wool work is exhibited; between 700 and 800 distinct shades of wool are needed to keep the stock assorted, and these are generally fully represented. One may ask, How is it possible that there can be so many shades? This is fully realized, however, when they are seen.

The various articles of Fancy Wool work are wrought in the most beautiful groupings of flowers, leaves, wheat, &c., in which violets, daisies, pansies, roses and rosebuds, carnations, asters, forget-me-nots, passion flowers, in fact every variety of flower, foliage, plant and fern, are appropriately grouped in forming pictures in silk, satin and wool, which are simply beautiful pieces of art.

Designs in Venetian, steel and silver and gold beads, are also formed with beautiful groupings in many of the articles in this section.

The variety of articles in this class of work is very great, and includes Chairs and Chair Strips, Table Borders, Mantle Borders, Brackets, Bannerettes, Slipper Pockets, Cozies, Brace Strips, Towel Strips, Smoking Caps, Piano Stools, Foot Stools, Ottomans, Cushions, Antimaccassars.

SLIPPERS of the most beautiful designs in silk, wool, beads, cloth and perforated leather.

STANDS, also in gilt, lacquer and composition, are in this section for banners, bannorettes and towel lacquered frames.

Hand Mirrors and Folding Mirrors in wood, gilt, silver and oxydized mountings.

For embroidering and filling materials, in addition to the 2, 4 and 8 fold Berlin wool, Crewel wools, Filloselle, Embroidery Silks, Purse Twists, Shaded Embroidery Silks, and Crape Cords are kept in all shades. Petals, Leaves, Chenilles, Braids and Canvasses, Tassels, in silk, wool and chenille, for cushions, smoking caps and fancy work.

Flourishing Linen, Lace Threads, Lace Braids, Lace Patterns, Paper Patterns, Scrap Pictures, Book Marks, Card Boards, in plain board, silver, tinted, black perforated, black Bristol and fancy silver; Tinfoil, Chromo Mottoes, Motto Frames.

EVENING FANS, in silk and satin with covers, wood, ivory & pearl. This, though a full, is by no means an exhaustive description of this department, as one visiting it would speedily discover many articles not enumerated, and would as speedily discover that nothing has been overdrawn.

Every season the department adds to its attractions as well as to its business, and, although we ourselves state it, few business departments are there on this Continent that will better repay a visit than the Haberdashery and Fancy Goods Department of

JOHN MACDONALD & CO. TORONTO.