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# THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

## FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol. 3.—No. 9.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1876.

{ SUBSCRIPTION  
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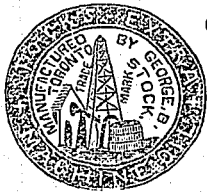
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**PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,**

FISH AND OILS,

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*Merchandise Summary.*

—Mr. Joseph Grand, sen., of Toronto, has ship-  
ped another carload of 18 fine young horses for  
England.

—It has been officially announced that the  
Bank of Montreal will pay the usual 7 per cent.  
dividend for the current half year.

—Mr. Cosby, agent at Port Hope of the bank  
of Toronto, is said to be going into the insurance  
business in Toronto.

—Ottawa lumbermen say that a market can  
be found for all the culls that could be sawn  
this season.

—Mr. Peter Roe, general storekeeper at St.  
Thomas, has failed. In April last he got an ex-  
tension spread over twelve months.

—At a private meeting held at one of the  
leading English Insurance Company's offices in  
this city, last week, it was decided not to join  
the American Companies in protesting against  
the Bill for further increasing deposits in Canada.

—There is nothing new to note in the affairs  
of Heath & Northey, leather merchants, as yet.  
It was thought they would be in a position to  
make an offer this week, but they have not so  
far arrived at any sufficiently definite idea of  
their position.

—The imports entered at the Toronto Gus-  
tom House for the month of September were  
as follows:—Dutiable goods, \$1,275,995; free  
goods, \$186,973; total \$1,462,878. For the  
same month last year the imports were:—Duti-  
able goods, \$972,785; free goods, \$195,072;  
total, \$1,167,857.

—Mr. A. H. Dixon, who has a general store  
in Caledonia, and also a show card advertising  
agency in Toronto, has assigned through  
inability to meet his payments. Last May he  
bought the bankrupt stock of Mr. James Waters,  
of Caledonia, which probably added to his  
difficulties.

—Mr. G. B. Canton, in the fancy goods line  
at Cobourg, and Mr. S. R. Keans, a general  
storekeeper at Vernonville, have compromised  
with their creditors at forty cents on the dollar.  
Mr. A. J. Syer, who keeps a general store at  
Wyoming, has obtained a settlement with his  
creditors at thirty cents.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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

AGENTS FOR

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**EAGLE FOUNDRY,**

MAKER OF

Marine, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines  
Donkey Engines and Pumps, Boilers and Boiler  
Works, Mill and Mining Machinery, Shafting, Gear-  
ing and Pulleys, Improved Hand and Power Hoists,

Sole maker in the Dominion of

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

AGENT FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC OF

WATERS' PERFECT ENGINE GOVERNOR.

— Mr. Henry Pool, a boot and shoe dealer in Brantford, is offering to compromise with his creditors at seventy-five cents in the dollar, spread over twelve months, and partially secured. The principal creditors are said to have accepted the arrangement. The liabilities are stated at \$4,500, and the assets amount to about \$4,000.

— Joseph Phelan, at one time a wholesale grocer of this city, and unsuccessful as such, who has been latterly carrying on a retail business on the Main street, assigned a few days ago on the demand of Chas. Walters. His estate shows a considerable deficiency, and is expected to realize but poorly for creditors.

— A new coal field of 15,000 acres has been discovered at Barnsley (Eng.).—California will ship 600,000 tons of wheat to England this fall.—The Industrial Bank of Newcastle-on-Tyne has stopped payment. The liabilities are estimated at £500,000.—According to the English papers, the north of China is threatened with famine.

— The Custom House authorities of New York have informed the reporters of the daily press that "a movement has been set on foot to weed out some of the more obnoxious inspectors known to have been in the habit of accepting bribes from steamship companies and extorting money from passengers on account of baggage." This should be looked to in every port.

— There would seem to be something approaching an epidemic among building societies just now. The Hoboken Homestead Building and Loan Association of New York was compelled to close its doors on Friday last. Like the savings banks which have failed of late on the other side, its affairs show bad management, large investments in constantly depreciating real estate, and the locking up of large amounts of money in worthless securities.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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ESTABLISHED 1832.

**HATS, CAPS, FURS,  
BUFFALO ROBES.****LADIES' FURS,  
GENTS' FURS,  
CHILDREN'S FURS,****SCOTCH CAPS,  
CLOTH CAPS,  
FUR TRIMMINGS,****GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS.***A Large and Complete Assortment.***TERMS LIBERAL.****GREENE & SONS,**

517, 519, 521, 523, and 525 ST. PAUL STREET,

**MONTREAL.**

— The affairs of Messrs. Fischer & Son, who carried on the business of glue manufacturers in Berlin, and who lost heavily some four weeks back by the burning of their works, have been put into the hands of an assignee. The liabilities are not yet known, but their business is said to have been very badly conducted of late.

— During the month of September 22,167,024 feet of deals were shipped from St. John, N. B. to European ports. The shipments for the same month last year amounted to 36,182,962 feet. For the first nine months of this year the exports of deals footed up to 161,927,112 feet against 147,695,157 feet for the same period in 1875. So far this year the excess over the exports of last is about fourteen million feet. This does not bespeak any increase in prices.

— The sum of \$200,000 has been lost to the city of Montreal by the non-payment of water rates during the past two years.—The Erie Railway will save \$350,000 and the New York Central \$750,000 a year by the decline in coal.—The total lumber product of the United States is estimated at 10,000,000,000 feet per annum, equal to 1,424,242 railroad car loads of 7,000 feet—the average car load—which would make a train 8,500 miles in length, or over one third around the globe.

— The Sheffield *Telegraph* publishes the following:—In consequence of the injury to Sheffield trade by America's heavy protective duties, representations have been made to Earl Carnarvon, Secretary for the colonies, suggesting that heavy import duties be imposed in retaliation on American produce, both in England and her colonies. To these representations Lord Carnarvon replied on Friday that, "as will be seen on reflection, the proposal is not one which Her Majesty's government could entertain."

— The value of property insured in London is £540,000,000. Of the fires which occurred their during the past five years, four-fifths occurred to uninsured property.—Fourteen savings institutions in St. Louis have failed within the past three or four years.—It is proposed to make Manchester, (Eng.) a seaport, by means of a canal deep enough for the largest vessels from Manchester to Warrington on the Mersey.—In England 241 iron sailing and steam vessels were built last year; 371 wooden and five composite. In Scotland 235, and in Ireland 21.

— A dry goods merchant of Quebec, L. N. Henault, is in trouble and has assigned. He has been in business some eight or ten years, and was apparently very successful up to last fall, when he had to ask an extension. He showed at the time an apparent surplus of \$60,000, and has a stock of \$70,000, which, for a retailer in the ancient capital, certainly seems excessive, and is no doubt the cause of his troubles. He has, we presume, been unable to carry out his extension, and will seek some more effectual remedy for his troubles. His liabilities are supposed to be about \$90,000, and two of our city houses are creditors to a considerable extent.

— Mr. George Rodgers, of Allanburg, left on Wednesday last for China to fulfil an engagement with the Chinese Government to do dredge work on the Peiho river, China. Mr. Rodgers is to receive \$150 per month with his expenses paid going and returning. The agreement is for six months at first, as an experiment; but the work will take several years to accomplish. He is to begin at a point sixty-seven miles from the city of Peking and work up to that place. The river bed is said to be covered with sunken timber, which will require a long time in raising.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

Fall Trade, 1876.

**OGILVY & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS**

CORNER OF

St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,

MONTREAL.

**DENOON, DRAKE & DODS,**

IMPORTERS

Oils, Colours and Window Glass,  
VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, &c.

A large assortment Belgian Sheet, Smithwick,  
Coloured, Stained, Obscured and Rough Plate.  
Artists' Materials and French Brushes

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Special quotations for import orders and for  
Plate Glass, &c.

—A St. Johns, Que., correspondent writes :  
—"There are a good many new concerns being  
started here, and goods will be sold for little or  
no profit. The new merchants will try to get  
customers from those longer established, and  
the old merchants of the place are making  
special efforts to retain their connection. Col-  
lections will be difficult to make this Fall and  
Winter, and would advise wholesale men to be  
circumspect in making sales.

—A grain dealer of this city named P.  
Bonneville, recently employed an agent to  
purchase wheat from farmers in the vicinity of  
St. Timothé; this grain not being paid for, two  
of the sellers were delegated to follow the  
barge which carried the grain to Montreal, and  
look after mutual interests. They were not  
successful, as Bonneville got the grain out of  
the barge into a warehouse without making  
any payment to the owners for it, raised some  
\$5,000 or \$6,000 on the warehouse receipt, and  
with this in his pocket left it is said, for  
Chicago. The total loss sustained by the far-  
mers in this operation will, it is said, amount  
to about \$11,000. Bonneville has also other  
liabilities. He is said to have lost money in  
Chicago, in the grain business.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.**

WHOLESALE

**IRON AND HARDWARE**

Merchants & Manufacturers,

Saws, Axes, and Edge Tools,

SPADES and SHOVELS, LOWMAN'S PATENT,

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

**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,**

Montreal Saw Works.

Montreal Axe Works.

CHAMBLY SHOVEL WORKS,

385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST.,  
MONTREAL.

**J. BARSALOU & CO.**

Beg to call the attention of their numerous friends  
and the public generally, to the fact that they have  
completed the

**EXTENSIVE SOAP FACTORY,**

and are now prepared to furnish the Trade with all  
classes of Soap, from the common Bar to the finest  
Laundry.

All orders punctually attended to, and best of  
satisfaction guaranteed.

**J. BARSALOU & CO.**

SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

Corner St. Catherine and Durham Sts.

**ALL NEXT WEEK.**

We sell

GOOD FIFTY YARD MACHINE SILK,

at 26c. per dozen,

and

100 YARDS at 53c.

**S. CARSLY,**

MONTREAL,

LONDON,

Canada.

England.

—The McKillop commercial agency, with  
its usual commendable enterprise, has obtained  
for the use and benefit of its subscribers, "com-  
mercial lists" of all the principal cities in Great  
Britain and Ireland. The publication of these  
lists, which partake of the same character as  
the "Commerce Register" published by Messrs.  
McKillop & Co. themselves, is of but recent  
origin, and the compiling of them is carried  
out under the auspices of a prominent banking  
house of London, one of McKillop & Co.'s cor-  
respondents. Where our connection with the  
mother country is so close, these lists cannot  
but be of much value to the banking and com-  
mercial community, who will, no doubt, heartily  
appreciate the advantage thus afforded them.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**HODGSON,  
MURPHY  
& SUMNER,**

(LATE FOULDS & HODGSON,)

**IMPORTERS,**  
(Nuns' Block) 347 St. Paul Street,  
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SMALL WARES.	DRY GOODS.	FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.
Spools	Prints	Albums
Boat Laces	Cottons	Balls
Soaps	Linens	Bells
Needles	Ducks	Bronchus
Plugs	Drills	Brushes
Hooks and Eyes	Points	Cord Cases
Tapes	Shirts	Cord Board Text
Buttons	Shirts	Chairs
Barners	Shawls	Combs
Embroidery Cotton	Tickling	Concertinas
Filosofo	Tweeds	Crosses
Carpet Binding	Towels	Desks
Fish Lines	Unbleached	Drums
Chalk Lines	Yakovets	Drums
Elastic Cord	Wincey	Ear-Rings
American Lace	Glenghams	Envelopes
Boat Buttons	Ribbons	Fans
Hodkins	Silks	Feather Duster
Arm Elastics	Gloves	Flugs
Brads	Canton Flannel	Foot Balls
Braces	Cloths	Jewellery
Buckles	Waterproof Tweed	Jaws Harps
Cable Cord	Colours	Knives
Carpet Binding	Crape	Lockets
Crotchet Cotton	Curtains	Marbles
Crotchet Hooks	Dress Goods	Masks
Hair Pins	Corsets	Mirrors
Hair Oils	Collars	Needles
Hemp	Candle Wick	Note Paper
Ink	Edgings	Box Patenories
Needling Cotton	Handkerchiefs	Parian Ware
Nursery Pins	Hessian	Paint Boxes
Knitting Pins	Holland	Perfumery
Pans	Hosiery	Picturo Frames
Perils	Jenins	Pipes
Pencil Cases	Knitting Cotton	Playing Cards
Purses	Roller Linings	Rulers
Ribbon Wire	Silken	Rings
Silk Twine	Silokinis	Satchels
Slates	Muslins	Slipper Patterns
Stay Binding	Oil Cloth	Skiping Ropes
Tattooing Machine	Pillow Cotton	Spectacles
Thumbtacks	Parasols	Spoons
Thread Linen	Russell Corals	Teas
Wicks	Cotton Yarn	Yocks
Whalebone	Carpet Warp	Yollins
	Wadding	Work Boxes

And a large variety of other Goods.

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**

Importers and Dealers in

**WHITE LEAD AND COLORS,**

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star,  
Diamond Star and Double Diamond Star Brands.  
English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.

Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.

Colored, Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet  
Glass.

Painters and Artists Materials,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,

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

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

310, 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street

AND

253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL.

—British consols touched ninety-six and  
a-half in England yesterday; the very highest  
figure reached in modern times. This occurrence,  
with the fact that the Liverpool cotton market  
is extremely buoyant to-day, indicates that  
there is no fear of a general European war,  
the cotton market being quite as sensitive as  
the national funds.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

**JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.,****W I N E S**

—AND—

**Commission Merchants,**

1, CORN EXCHANGE,

**MONTREAL.***Sole Agents in the Dominion for*

BISQUIT DUROUCHE & CO.,	} Cognac, Brandy.
JULES MUMM & CO.,	

DRY VERZENAY—EXTRA DRY.  
PRIVATE STOCK—IMPERIAL.

JOHN HAURIE NEPHEW, Xerez, Sherries.  
OSBORN & CO., Oporto, Ports.  
"RIP VAN WINKLE," Schiedam, Gin.  
T. P. GRIFFIN & CO., London, Export Bottlers  
of "BASS'S" AND "ALLSOPP'S ALES, AND  
"GUINNESS'S" SOUT.

AND IMPORTERS OF

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

**The Journal of Commerce**

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, OCT. 13, 1876.

## FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.

The cereal supply is a question which never fails to interest the agricultural, as well as a large part of the mercantile, community, on both sides of the Atlantic, governing, as it largely does, the matters of price and outlets for surplus crops. The varying requirements of continental Europe constitute an element of uncertainty; but statistical inquiry is bringing it within more manageable limits. Among the new enterprises to facilitate this inquiry, is the International Seed and Corn Market of Vienna, which was opened some six weeks ago. Herr Deveç, head of one of the bureaus of the Ministry of Commerce, appeared on behalf of the minister, and in an interesting speech cordially gave the endorsement of the Imperial Government to the movement. A statistical report which was read, estimated the wheat crop of Hungary at 800,000 hectolitres (2,270,000 bushels) below average, while the Austrian crop was expected to show a surplus of 1,418,910 bushels, leaving a net deficiency for the Austro-Hungarian monarchy of 851,346 bushels. Herr Wyngart read a report on

foreign wheat crops, estimating a considerable deficiency in England, and a moderate in France and Germany (excepting Bavaria and Saxony); a full average in Roumania, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Northern Italy; a crop above average in Bavaria, Saxony, Austria and Russia. Estimates were presented on this occasion before an assembly of five thousand farmers and grain dealers, representative statisticians of different countries. Europe is naturally grouped into two classes of countries—producing and consuming—according as they present a surplus or deficiency in their productions to meet their home demand. Of the former, Russia, with a fine crop in her southern provinces, was enabled to report a full average in spite of a deficit of 70 per cent. in the small crop of her northern provinces. Austro-Hungary was rated between a full average and 2 per cent. below. Roumania was estimated at 25 per cent. below average, which does not agree with the official estimate of Herr Wyngart, given above. Of the consuming countries, England was estimated at 5 per cent. below average, whereas recent developments leave room for conjecture that the deficiency will not be less than 10 per cent. In Germany, Bavaria and Saxony had a good average harvest, but Mecklenburg is 20 per cent. below, Prussia, 18 per cent., Baden 10 per cent., and Wurttemberg, 5 per cent. The southern parts of France show a yield about 24 per cent. below average, but the other portions of the country show a full average. Switzerland is 10 per cent., Sweden, Norway and Denmark 15 per cent., and the Netherlands 30 per cent. below average.

It may now be regarded as certain that Britain will this winter be dependent upon the principal grain-growing countries to supplement her own deficiencies. It appears from latest advices that there is a decrease of more than 20 per cent. in the acreage under the cultivation of wheat. It is calculated that 10½ millions of quarters will represent the produce of the extent of land cultivated, and England must look for about 13 million quarters of foreign grain to meet the year's requirements of her population, while it is mainly from American Atlantic ports, California and Russia, she can expect the deficiency to be met. Much interest, therefore, centres on the American crop. The latter does not appear to be turning out an average, and, as a similar state of affairs prevails very generally in Europe, it seems reasonable to expect the price of wheat to advance in England, which must stimulate the export trade from United States' and Canadian ports.

## REGULATION OF WEIGH-SCALES.

The unwisdom of allowing people who have no thorough practical knowledge of business to enact laws for the regulation of mercantile affairs, without, at least, first holding consultation with those most interested and experienced, is also seen to some extent in the operation of that part of the "Act respecting Weights and Measures" which provides for the stamping and regulation of weigh-scales. The evil of the empirical school of legislators is that they never look beyond proximate causes and immediate effects, habitually regarding each act as involving but one antecedent and one consequent. In their well-meaning efforts to cure specific evils they but too often cause collateral evils they never dreamt of. Thus even in such a country as England the old excise on soap had the effect of encouraging the use of caustic washing-powders, thereby entailing an immense destruction of clothes.

A pupil of this school must have had something to do with the framing of the Weights and Measures Act. The object sought to be acquired by the compulsory stamping of weigh-scales in this country is to prevent fraud. This is very desirable; but compelling manufacturers and dealers to have each scale examined and tested, and each weight officially stamped before being sold—and actually forbidding any such unexamined and unstamped scales to be kept in warehouse, is not, we fancy, the most practical way to accomplish the desired end. It is well known to manufacturers that the nice degree of accuracy with which any scales operate depends much on the manner in which they are "set up." So much is this the case that makers of reputation never allow the larger class of scales to be set up by any but men experienced in the business. Perpendicularity among other things is absolutely necessary, as anybody who has ever used the old-fashioned steel-yard can testify. In this respect the adoption of the spirit-level or plumb attached to the pillar of ordinary platform scales is commendable. We fancy, however, that by a slight displacement of the screws fastening the double, rectangular level, this regulation may be set at naught. But how, it may be asked, can these levels be attached to the larger class of scales which have no pillar? All such scales should we imagine be set up first in the place where they are to be used, and then stamped, as the expense, in any case, will have to be borne by the consumer, if we may apply the term; and in order to guarantee such test by the government inspector, every dealer should send immediate information of all scales

sold, their number and the name and address of the purchasers. This would, perhaps, have the effect of preventing the office of inspector from becoming a sinecure, and would save much expense to every hardware merchant in Canada who deals in them, and consequent additional expense in the price of scales to the user. Almost every merchant in Canada uses scales, but everybody does not know what degree of skill and experience is required in packing them, that no damage may result in transit. The expense of packing and unpacking would at least be equal to the present profit. The examination therefore should be dispensed with till the scales reach the consumer, and occasional visits might be paid by inspectors to see that any future disarrangement be rectified.

The stamping of weights is an easy matter to attend to, as these can be sold separately where the weights of any scales will weigh the same on any other, as is the case in all the best makes now-a-days. The authorities showed their wisdom in allowing, instead of lead insertions, the burnishing of a small disc in the weights to receive the stamp. The lead addition, although more susceptible of impression, would have involved much expense to manufacturers who had already large stocks on hand, besides being open to the objection that it was liable to drop out during changes in temperature or by the weights falling on the floor, and could easily be hollowed out for fraudulent purposes. Objection has been made, we understand, by the government to the use of the "balance ball" in platform scales. This certainly has a tendency to encourage unfair practices, but its great convenience as a regulator in this class of scales should compensate for the risk of an occasional case of dishonesty; besides sellers and buyers are so generally aware of its existence that there is but little chance of its being used except to counter-balance any encrusted accumulation on the platform of the scales. Not so reasonable or practical, perhaps, was the suggestion to the manufacturers to decimalize the pound weight by marking it into ten equal parts on the scale beam, which would, we imagine, have the effect of puzzling not only the retailers, but their customers also, in attempts to reconcile themselves to receiving only ten ounces for a pound, or giving for each ounce henceforth, an ounce and three-fifths.

We understand that these and some other reasonable objections, with the exception of that compelling the use of the official stamp and the attach-

ment of the double spirit level or plumb before setting up, have been conceded by the authorities in Ottawa on explanation of their consequent effects by some practical men in the business. It is to be regretted they did not think it necessary to consult them more generally when the Act was being drafted, and thereby have saved the country from the necessity of further changes in this respect, and the temporary crippling of trade meantime, consequent on such a state of things being enforced. We understand it is expected that the authorities contemplate making those modifications which are necessary in order to make the act what it was meant to be,—a boon to the country at large, the dealer and manufacturer as well as the consumer.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The late rapid advance in the price of butter having had the effect of stimulating production there is considerable offering at the moment, while with large shipments from Canada and the United States to England the demand has fallen off, leaving the market in a very unsettled state. Sales of medium to good Western butter are difficult to effect, while holders of choice foreign made, when in a position to carry their stock, seem unwilling to offer their goods at the prices offered by buyers, viz., 22 to 23 cents for choice Brockville and Morrisburgh, and 24 cents for selected Townships. The make of cheese is falling off perceptibly, which is making orders here somewhat indifferent sellers. In the leading Western markets the price is higher than here. The English demand is fair, and a very strong effort is being made in England, especially on the part of Liverpool operators, to get the price down. The general opinion is that, if they succeeded, there would become very free buyers, but the marked falling off of shipments from New York and here in the last three weeks has prevented them gaining their point. Last year factory men held their cheese through the hot weather, determined they should rule the price; the result was that it spoiled on their hands in very large quantities, compelling them to ship to England on their own account, where they realised an average of 6c. per lb. This year they have profited by their experience in 1875 and sold their make as fast as it was cured, netting at the factory from June to August 1st an average of 8½c. per lb., the result has been that they commenced the fall season with no accumulation of stock, and, when the advance came, they had nothing but fresh goods and buyers paid with confidence full outside prices. We venture to pre-

dict that low as the hot weather prices obtained may seem, the balance sheet of all factorymen who have adopted this course will show a far better result than that of years when they have refused to meet the market when their cheese was ready to ship. They would do well to keep in mind that while they are manufacturing what has become now so popular in England, *i.e.*, mild cheese—that this class of cheese not being cured as high as English cheddars, their goods do not possess the keeping qualities that render them as saleable, if kept one month too long. The frost and snow which has come upon us so prematurely bid fair to make a short feeding season this fall and many holders regard the stock likely to be held over as unusually light, and are content to wait further developments in preference to offering at the present moment.

#### DRY GOODS REVIEW.

Business during the week has been tolerably brisk, travellers are sending in their orders pretty rapidly, and country merchants have shown a greater willingness to buy. The cold weather has, naturally, given great impetus to the knitted woollen goods trade. There is a great demand for fancy silk goods which is likely to continue, and fancy goods of all descriptions are sought after. The city trade in carpets is very fair, but the country trade in this branch is comparatively quiet.

The rise in silks is not likely to affect the market for the moment; later on, when repeat orders are coming in, all silk goods will show considerable advance. The decline in gold, combined with the advanced prices in New York, is likely to keep all American staple goods from this market, which will necessitate trade being kept more in the hands of our own people. Reports from England show that business is improving, and, consequently, prices have gone up. Notwithstanding a good crop, raw cotton is very low, and the mills, both in England and America, are not running full time. The clothing trade shows a slight improvement over last week, and manufacturers will shortly begin making goods for the spring trade. Canadian tweeds have a good steady sale and winter cloths are in demand.

#### REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.

An agent in Arnprior representing several insurance companies there as may be seen by the letter of our Ottawa correspondent in this number, has for some time back been preparing, and industriously circulating by the thousands, an anonymous circular, headed "Startling Facts," attacking the Canada

Agricultural Insurance Company, and applying a series of the most scurrilous personalities to its general manager. Words are scarcely strong enough to characterize such conduct; and we feel that the insurance fraternity, as well as all respectable people, will treat it with deserved contempt. We cannot see what benefit any man possessing ordinary common-sense, and insurance agents are generally supposed to be gifted with a modicum at least, can expect to gain by the publication of such a disgraceful and libelous production, and moreover in traducing anybody conducting himself in every respect as a gentleman, whose professional career is beyond cavil, and certainly beyond the power of being permanently affected by such covert attacks. We cannot imagine that the author will find his position enhanced with any respectable company he represents by resorting to such low personalities. If the Arrprior agent, who advertises himself as official assignee, and who at present represents several of our respectable insurance companies, expects by circulating such literature to attain the height of his ambition, he certainly cannot aim very high. The tree is known by its fruit, and we are not much surprised at the concealment of its place of growth, although we imagine the picturesque little town of Dundas will not be very thankful to the Arrprior agent for giving it the credit of harboring any man so regardless of common decency as the author of the "Startling Facts." The public will also appreciate the wilful deception thus practised upon them.

There is not, perhaps, a more despicable creature in any civilized community than he who seeks to slander his competitor or rival in business. But prudent men know that such warfare does not pay in the long run: a temporary advantage may be gained by it, but in the end it is sure to re-act upon the person employing it; and we can assure any companies (although we refuse to believe there is one) who openly encourage such slanderous warfare as this man is waging against the Canada Agricultural and its manager, that they can gain no profitable business or valuable friends by it. We fancy it were more in keeping with honorable underwriting for insurance companies generally to defend rather than attack competing companies, and to advise their agents to resort to no dishonest means for procuring business; but it looks at times as though some were bent on the total destruction of their neighbors.

Mr. Goff, the manager of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, has been about fifteen years before the public as an insurance man, and, although we have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance for that length of time, we think we are safe in saying that his character for promptness, uprightness, and straightforward dealing stands unimpeachable.

— The following is a comparative statement of the averages of the New York Associated Banks during the last two weeks:—

	Sept 30.	Oct. 7.	Differences.
Loans.....	\$262,428,900	233,323,300	Inc. 891,400
Specie.....	16,463,200	19,469,200	Inc. 3,006,000
Legal tenders..	56,755,200	63,587,600	Dec. 3,167,600
Deposits.....	227,682,600	226,065,600	Dec. 1,617,000
Circulation....	14,626,800	15,585,100	Inc. 59,300

## MOLSONS BANK.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Molsons Bank was held at the office of the Bank at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. John Molson, in the chair. Among the shareholders present we noticed the following:—Messrs. John Molson, Hon. C. D. Day, Andrew Wilson, W. D. McLaren, John Phelan, T. James Claxton, W. A. Molson, M. D., G. K. Starke, John Nolan, David Rea, Candide Roy.

Mr. Elliott was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting. The Chairman remarked that several of the Directors were absent, having gone to the Philadelphia Exhibition. As the usual hour had arrived, he would call upon the Cashier to read the Annual Report.

The Cashier, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, read the report as follows:—The Directors present for the consideration of the shareholders the annual statement of the Bank's affairs to the 30th September, showing that after the usual liberal provision for bad and doubtful debts the business has resulted in a net profit of \$205,631.83, to which lasto be added \$4,121.01 remaining at credit of profit and loss on 30th September, 1875, making available for distribution the total sum of.....\$239,752.81

Which has been appropriated as follows:—  
To 41st dividend at 4 p. c. \$79,784 26  
To 42nd do at 4 p. c. .... 79,798 60  
Ret..... 40,000 00  
\$199,582 86

Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss to be carried forward..... \$10,169 98

Our last report referred to the existing depression in all branches of trade, which we regret to say has prevailed with undiminished severity to the present time. This long period of adversity will have prepared you for a less favorable result from the operations of the year than it has been our usual good fortune to lay before you, and you will not be surprised to learn that, having duly provided for all losses, we have been only enabled to increase the reserve from \$500,000 to \$540,000, leaving at credit of profit and loss against possible contingencies a sum of \$10,169.98.

During the past year agencies of the Bank at Rimouski and Welland have been closed, and others at Campbellton and Millbrook established. The branches of the Bank have been twice inspected since our last meeting.

Though our business has not materially increased, we can fairly claim to have held our own, and this, in view of the excessive competition, should satisfy all reasonable expectation.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE Affairs of The Molsons Bank on the 30th Sept., 1876.

Capital Authorized .....\$2,000,000  
Capital Subscribed..... 2,000,000

## LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up.....\$1,994,965 00  
Notes in circulation..... 1,022,974 00  
Dominion Government  
Deposits payable on demand..... 176,751 71  
Dominion Government  
Deposits payable after notice ..... 50,000 00

Other Deposits payable on demand..... 2,154,493 60  
Other Deposits payable after notice..... 431,680 15  
Due to other Banks in Canada..... 28,055 24  
Due to Foreign Agents..... 3,044 62  
Due to Agents in United Kingdom..... 54,137 57  
Ret..... 540,000 00  
Profit and Loss..... 10,169 98  
Forty-second Dividend..... 79,798 60  
Dividends unclaimed... 1,430 41  
Interest, Exchange, &c., reserved..... 39,667 71  
\$6,593,167 99

## ASSETS.

Specie.....\$195,118 07  
Dom'n notes 440,943 50  
\$636,061 57  
Notes and checks of other banks..... 186,074 84  
Balances due from other banks in Canada..... 84,190 45  
Balances due from foreign agents..... 54,034 67  
Balances due from agents in United Kingdom..... 42,698 57  
Loans and bills discounted on bank stocks..... 16,500 00  
Loans and bills discounted on bonds, debentures, &c..... 138,900 29  
Loans to corporations 23,500 00  
Bills discounted and current..... 5,104,748 63  
Bills discounted, past due, secured..... 12,610 94  
Bills discounted, past due, and not secured 98,631 60  
Real estate, other than bank premises..... 25,400 50  
Bank premises at head office and branches, at their actual cost. 163,125 79  
Other assets..... 6,690 14  
\$6,593,167 99

THE MOLSONS BANK,  
Montreal, October 9th, 1876.

The Chairman then said: Gentlemen, I think it unnecessary to trouble you with any lengthened remarks of my own on the report just read, but I consider we have every reason to be well satisfied that at the close of a year during which so much commercial depression has existed we are able to show the substantial addition of 2 per cent. on the capital to our rest account, after paying our customary dividend, and amply providing, as you know is an invariable custom, for every contingency. The sum at credit of rest now equals 27 per cent. of the capital stock. I can, as on former occasions, bear testimony to the great assistance the Bank receives from the advice and experience of your Directors, but we are all aware that upon the cashier the great burden falls; and I wish here to express my own opinion, which I know is shared by the entire Board, that the management of Mr. Thomas is most satisfactory in every respect. I now move the adoption of the report.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

Hon. C. D. Day said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in view of the Report which we have just adopted, it seems to me that there should be some acknowledgment to the gentlemen who have had the management of the Bank during the last year, for the skill which they have displayed in bringing the Institution into

the position in which it finds itself, and I have much pleasure, therefore, in moving :

"That the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their careful management of the Bank during the past year, and that the President be requested to accept the sum of three thousand dollars."

Hon. Mr. Day continued—Of course, in the Report which has just been read we do not find the result which the shareholders might desire. But we do find this, that in a time of extraordinary depression and monetary difficulty, there has been a judicious and prudent management of the affairs of the Bank, which has held it in a safe position, and avoided those dangerous liabilities which have so extensively injured some other institutions. I am glad to see in this resolution the word "careful" placed before "management." I think what we want in public institutions is careful management. There is usually enough intelligence and ability, but the element of care, vigilance and prudence is one that is often wanting. It is therefore with great satisfaction that I offer this resolution of thanks to the Directors for their careful management of the Bank. I have no doubt that with the same skilful, able and careful management hereafter, when the present stringency in business affairs is removed we shall have a result as great as any reasonable expectation can desire.

Mr. Andrew Wilson seconded the resolution, expressing his entire concurrence in the remarks of the mover.

The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, in reply, said : Gentlemen, I have to return you my thanks for the resolution which has been passed, and also to express my gratitude to the mover for the kind remarks he has made respecting myself and the other Directors of the institution.

Mr. W. D. McLaren—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to move the following resolution which has been placed in my hands. It speaks for itself :—

"That the thanks of the shareholders be also tendered to Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, the Cashier, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties."

Mr. G. K. Starke having seconded the resolution, it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, the Cashier of the Bank, in reply, said : I have only to thank you for your kindness in passing the resolution. We have not done quite so well as last year, but, considering everything, I think there is reason to be satisfied. I have undergone very great anxiety during the last twelve months, and I did not anticipate that we would be able to make so good a showing as we have done. Though the severity of the times is very little diminished at the present moment, yet I think there is a little improvement. There is some improvement in the sister country—the United States—and that will have its effect in this country, and I believe that at our next annual meeting, unless we suffer from some unforeseen misfortune, we shall be able to make a more substantial addition to our Rest than we have done this year. A great deal of the burden of

the Bank, as the President has said, is thrown upon my shoulders ; but you are well aware that without the able assistance of the other officers of the Bank, it would have been impossible to work out the result which we have laid before you. I think I may fairly say that we have a very efficient staff, both at the Head Office and at the Branches, now numbering thirteen. I must also say for the Directors that they are at all times most anxious to afford me any assistance they can. I thank you for myself and the other officers.

The CHAIRMAN—I think the only business that remains to be done is the election of Directors for the ensuing year. I will ask Mr. David Rea and Mr. W. D. McLaren to act as scrutineers.

The ballot was proceeded with, and the scrutineers reported the following gentlemen as duly elected :—

Mr. John Molson, Mr. Thomas Workman, Mr. Thomas Cramp, Mr. T. J. Claxton, Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Mr. H. A. Nelson.

The meeting then adjourned.

MONTHLY REPORT.

Comparative statement of the value of the principal articles of Merchandise entered at the Montreal Custom House during the months of September, 1875 and 1876.

ARTICLES—SPECIFIC.	Value.	Value.
Cigars.....lbs.	2234	6216
Chicory—Raw or Green.....	"	"
"    Roasted or Ground.....	"	336
Coffee—Green.....	2787	17749
Fish, salted or smoked.....	464	637
Lard and Tallow.....	18963	9406
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked.....	"	39671
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, &c., Naphtha, Benzole and Refined Petroleum.....	gals. 1203	1423
Products of Petroleum, &c.....	" 533	145
Rice.....lbs.	14939	14992
Starch.....	" 3057	966
Brandy.....gals.	1537	477
Gin.....	" 13	148
Run.....	"	"
Whiskey.....	" 894	2267
Tea, Green and Japan.....lbs.	57855	91311
Tea, Black.....	8231	19154
Vinegar and Acetic Acid.....gals.	23	4295
Wines—Containing less than 20 per cent. of Alcohol and not worth more than 40c per gallon.....	" 665	3320
All other except Sparkling imported in wood.....	" 585	2809
All other except Sparkling imported in bottle.....doz.	734	92
Sparkling.....	" 5089	438
Total Specific.....	161774	213831
SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM.		
Ale, Beer & Porter in bottles.....	66	6963
Sugar, equal to No. 9 and not above No. 13 Dutch Standard.....lbs.	5557	1882
Sugar, above No. 13 Dutch Standard.....	" 109910	211550
Cane Juice, Melado, &c.....	" 1777	"
Sugar Candy, and Confectionery.....	" 2002	1147
Tobacco, Mfd., and Snuff.....	" 1135	908
Total Specific and ad valorem.....	120447	273450

25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM		
Mace and Nutmegs.....lbs.	1228	1285
Molasses other than for refining purposes.....	" 32915	63630
Patent Medicines & Medicinal Preparations.....	" 1865	1179
Perfumery, not elsewhere specified.....	82	267
Perfumed and Fancy Soaps.....	40	323
Playing Cards.....	1522	847
Total 25 per cent ad valorem.....	37652	67504

17½ PER CENT. AD VALOREM.		
Dried Fruit and Nuts of all kinds.....	10899	29853
Jewellery and Watches.....	11623	19452
Manufacture of—		
Brass or Copper.....	1269	3296
Cottons.....	72665	120619
Fancy Goods.....	60948	31292
Furs.....	10290	13886
Glassware.....	9441	7279
Gold, Silver and Plated Ware.....	7492	3541
Hardware.....	102686	74336
Harness and Saddlery.....	2384	1072
Leather, Boots and Shoes.....	1560	2533
Leather, or imitation thereof.....	13590	23281
Silks and Velvets.....	51624	57932
Woollens.....	210160	276555
Wearing Apparel, made by hand or Sewing Machine.....	18481	23675
Other Articles.....	286890	347631
Total 17½ per cent. ad valorem.....	872602	1036228

10 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.		
Horses.....		300
Swine.....		2654
Other animals.....	43	29
Bran, Hay, Plants, Seeds, other than cereals, Shrubs, Straw, Trees and Vegetables.....	331	2781
Green Fruits of all kinds.....	8921	14088
Sole and Upper Leather.....	2761	5 24
Locomotive Engine, Frames, Axles, &c.....	1026	"
Machinery for Mills and Factories, &c.....	2736	798
Other articles.....	20228	18414
Total 10 per cent. ad valorem.....	36046	44388

5 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.		
Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets printed.....	16994	17516
Iron.....	264225	200859
Ship's Materials.....	7408	304
Type.....	557	305
Total 5 per cent. ad valorem.....	289184	218984

Amount of Dutiable Goods.....	1517705	1806038
Coin and Bullion, except American Silver.....	1245	512
Free Goods.....	1380254	1148166
Leaf Tobacco for Excise Purposes.....	14234	42398
GRAND TOTAL.....	2913438	2953333

Copyright Works.....	53	84
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COMMERCIAL MATTERS IN THE WEST.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
 Toronto, Thursday eve, 12th Oct., 1876.  
 —The "knowing" business men of Toronto have long since refused to allow their views of the Eastern question to be influenced by either newspapers, telegrams, cablegrams, or on dits. So long as British consuls remain at 96 to 96½, there will be no war, they say ; but when they depreciate to 90 or less, matters will be imminent!



—The Lucifer match trade appears gradually to be becoming a favorite manufacture. Eddy of Hull seemed at one time to have a monopoly of the Dominion; but now there is an extensive manufactory at Sherbrooke, another at Etchemin, one on a very large scale at Watertown near Hamilton, one at Petrolia, and lastly a strong company is being formed in London. A case, containing 40 boxes used to sell for \$6 and \$7 a case, now the price is \$3.50 to \$4.25.

—The low prices current for coals have brought about an immense business, and the mid-winter trade in most of the western cities never equalled that which has been going on for the last few weeks. Coal carts might be perambulating as for a May day's show, they form along our streets in such processions. Fine stove sold at its lowest for \$4.75, but is now \$5.50, chesnut \$5.25, egg \$5.10. Apropos of this the City Council of Toronto examined this week 123 coal cart weighings. The result is honorable to the dealers; of the 123, 78 overweighed 5 to 130 lbs., 25 were exact weights, 20 underweight by 10 to 100 lbs. Tight money has been a blessing to coal merchants, for they none of them held very large stocks to fight the serious decline with; and as the low prices will stimulate consumption, profitable transaction should wait upon judicious figures. It is believed that wood will be cheap this year owing to the probable increased import of coal at the low rates. It is reported that Toronto alone will want 100,000 cords less than last year.

—In a sugar dispute as to short weights, it has been decided once for ever, that buyers are answerable for all loss in weight *in transitu*. In other words, sellers' weights are law.

—Petrolia, Ont., is now shipping oil to the value of \$20,000 a week, equal in barrels to despatching two vessels weekly of a burden of 5,000 barrels each. At this rate the value of the trade would be \$1,000,000 annually, or say, one fiftieth of the whole American trade.

—There are nearly 50 sumac mills in the United States and not one in Canada. The sumac tree abounds throughout this country, and as the quality very much depends upon the way in which it is gathered and ground, there is no reason why this trade should not be developed in the Dominion. It is worth \$5,000,000 annually in Europe.

—Can any body tell us if anything is being done in Canada to inaugurate or foster oyster culture? Dr. Buckland, England's ablest pisciculturist tells us that almost any bottom, not too sandy or too tempestuous, will do for their propagation. In Great Britain, oyster and mussel culture is a governmental question, with a premium attached to it for propagators.

—The quantities of flour, butter, meats, grain, provisions, &c., that are sent eastwards *imperfectly stencilled* is a matter of great surprise. Packers and shippers forget that traders in the old world know nothing of the geography of the modern cities of the West, and if they wish their brands to be thoroughly well known, they should see to the perfect legibility of their name, city, town or village, country, province, and even nationality.

—In 1874, potatoes sold at \$1 a bag. They stimulated growers, so much so, that in 1875

they were free of sale at 50 cents. This appears to have frightened farmers; they planted sparingly, and they are now scarce at 80 to 90 cents, with a prospect of being much dearer later on.

—The conversion of potatoes into potato flour or farina, is much more talked about now than formerly. The Americans have got 50 farina, or, as they call them, potato starch mills, to work. Potatoes as they now sell in the tubers do not fetch more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per lb., whereas converted into flour they are worth 4 cents per lb. England alone would take 100,000 or 200,000 tons annually.

—Indian corn is attracting more attention in Great Britain just now than ever. As an animal edible, whether for biped or quadruped, it has never been properly appreciated there, and James Caird, M.P., and the London *Times* are painstaking in promulgating the fact.

—Our hop yards will make a mint of money this fall if they will only sell. They can get 30 cents per lb. on the average for what they last year sold at 5 or 10 cents less.

—The Yankees who lately came on here and gave timepiece-wasters—i. e., handsome (?) clocks, surmounting large red glazed (japanned) upright tin boxes—to all those who purchased coffee from them are having a bad time of it! Neither the clock or the transactions work well. The Yankee presented the clocks under the conditions that storekeepers were to continue to draw their supplies of coffee from them, an understanding which the latter did not subscribe to or which they now repudiate; besides, "the clocks won't go," they say, "and therefore neither will the business."

—Our shipments of barley to the States are not one half of what they were this time last year. Why?—we haven't it!

—There are at least ten products—articles of every day consumption—of which the Americans consume \$10,000,000 worth annually, neither named directly or indirectly in our Canadian tariff of customs!

—It is estimated that the accident this day week near Princeton, Ont., will cost the G. W. R. \$50,000.

—Here is an instance of railway management. Five miles from Toronto, on the Lake shore, is Humber Bay, which place may be called our Ramsgate or Margate. The Great Western Railroad passes right through it; but never stops there. So crowded is it in spring and summer, that the *Waterdown*, a fair sized steamer which hourly plies to and fro, last year alone paid off her entire cost, besides dressing her captain and crew in blue serge and brass buttons! In addition, another steamer, the *Empress of India*, bran new, was latterly put on the station and has done well. Yet the G. W. R. has no station, and has never stopped a single passenger train at the Humber Bay! Can you credit it? They have a station two miles beyond the Humber, where it is not wanted, and where they stop several times a day.

—Another instance of dual railway management. The G. T. R. and the G. W. R. have, it is authoritatively stated, some 10,000 tons of old rails and other scrap, worth at least \$170,000. The loss of interest on this at 6 per cent. is \$10,000 annually. Wait till they hear of these things in England!

—Will you allow me to get at our Toronto post office authorities through you? Perhaps 10,000 people go in and out their main entrance daily. It's a wonder there's not somebody killed or maimed, every hour, through the persistent struggle. They all have their exits and their entrances opposed to each other by nature, and every second it's as when "Greek meets Greek." A simple notice posted up—"keep to the right!"—would prevent a world of confusion at the doors.

—The body of Mr. Wynward, late manager of the Bank of Montreal, Hamilton, has been found, under such circumstances as unquestionably indicate suicide.

—Mr. Goldwin Smith, who is going to Europe, has published what may be called a "valedictory manifesto," the gist of which is: "Canadian National Independence;" "thorough Legislative Union, &c.," or Annexation." In a letter a few days ago he advocated unshackled free trade with Great Britain, and not a reciprocal but an exemplary tariff with the United States. Despite some peculiar idiosyncracies he is much respected in the West—thought to be in advance of the times—but one whom Canada should claim and look up to in more respects than one.

—The Sheffield Cutlers' demand for a retaliatory protective tariff against the American hardware manufacturers is causing a good deal of foolish discussion. One would have thought that Lord Carnarvon's "feller" was enough.

—Thanksgiving Day, for this Province, is to be Wednesday, the 2nd Nov. The general opinion of the harvest westwards is, that it's a matter for prayer rather than praise.

—Trade here will be all but suspended on Saturday next to witness the Lacrosse match between the Montreal Shamrocks and the Toronto Champions of the world! This city is terribly exercised about this Lacrosse business.

—Only pity is felt for those shippers who are embarking in the Australian trade without first obtaining reliable and direct instructions from the antipodes. The Australian trade is not new to one half of the commercial men now engaged in this country, who know all about it from a practical experience obtained at home in England or on the continent of Europe long ago. Fancy! shipping on the basis of a "manifest" obtained from New York, or on the theoretical representations of commissioners—I mean no disrespect—who know about as much of the practical "wear and tear" of business, as the tailors of Tooley street knew of globular politics.

—Talking of tailors, women-tailors are superseding the men here, and wisely so, too. The manufacturers who are employing them are doing a good business here, and largely shutting out your Montreal wholesale manufacturers. Women work for one half; their manipulation, which used to be held as "too weak" is now fortified by machines, and drunkenness and, consequently, late hours or no hours at all, are unknown. But men's suits that used to fetch \$25, are now going at \$17,—every thing equal.

—The fruit season being now over for everything but apples—which are very plentiful at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel—farmers are bringing in more substantial edibles. Prime hind quarters of

beef are going at 6 to 6½ cents, forequarters at 4 to 4½; mutton do., at 7 to 6 cents; dressed hogs at 6 to 7 cents per lb.; geese 59 to 70 cents each; turkeys \$1.25 to \$2 each. Butter, which was scarce at 30, is now 25 cents for best small rolls, with prospects of plenty for the season.

— Steamship and sailing vessel owners are not aware that there are two gentlemen passing through Canada—in Toronto as I write—whose visit may have an important influence on their future operations. Unless you insert this, however, Messrs. Jackson and Ismay will pass through the Dominion, publicly unknown and unnoticed. Mr. T. M. Jackson is a son of the late Sir William Jackson, Bart., the millionaire contractor of Liverpool and Birkenhead; and he is, consequently, the brother of the present Sir W. Jackson Bart., Q. C., and member of Parliament for Coventry. Mr. T. H. Ismay is principal of the well-known firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co., agents of more sailing steamers and iron ships from Liverpool than I care to enumerate. My chief object, however, is to state, that the firms of both these gentlemen are the managing owners of the White Star Line of steamers between Liverpool and New York. Messrs. Jackson and Ismay have been to the far west to see how they can link both the east and west coasts together with their magnificent steamers *in esse and posse*, and they are, no doubt, here to see if they can in any way "talk" to the Canadian traffic, despite the present existing Montreal lines. The Canadian Pacific railway might open up something to them, as they are indeed bound for the West Coast; and if a winter port is wanted for the Dominion, and a new line of steamers put on, they are the men for pushing Canadians to treat with. We ought to be better advised about the coming and going of such British eminent commercial men, and turn them to account while they are on the spot. Only the other day Mr. Walter of the *Times* passed through our midst almost unnoticed and unknown, whereas if there is any authority in the world who requires posting up as to Canadian capabilities and opportunities it is that very gentleman and his paper; yet we hear nothing of its being done!

— A cablegram was received from Manchester on the 10th, to the "effect of a cotton turnout at Blackburn; that operators won't be bound by present rate of wages; and that mill-owners reserve to themselves the option of closing them at a moment's notice." There is a *penchant* in Canada, for quoting Blackburn as the cotton authority, as monarch of that industry in England. This is absurd,—it no more affects the general cotton spinning trade of Lancashire than a movement in Hartford, Connecticut, would affect the manufacturing trade of the New England States. As a labour indication, that at Blackburn is not of the slightest national importance.

— The Agricultural shows throughout the west continue successes beyond all precedent. Canada is bound to be bovinely great, and even the Hon. George Brown—who is very rarely seen now in the streets of Toronto—seems to have abandoned the press and politics for pigs and prime stock at Bow.

— Upwards of 1,000 sheep are gone and going to England, some 200 more horses, and no end

of cows, *via* Montreal, of course. As things are going, the Americans are favoring the exports of dead meat, the Canadian the exports of live meats. There is plenty of room for both, and canned also.

— One thing helps another. The *Journal* has advertised to the brisk oil trade at London Ont. One cooperage alone there, Duffields', is turning out some 5,000 newly-made barrels a week, and is paying \$7,000 a week wages. All the humble carpenters in the neighborhood are making staves for the same.

— House rents are about 30 per cent. cheaper in Toronto than they were two years ago; real estate about the same.

Private advice this morning from Woolatons, the great English hop people, London, says "the price for hops talked of in Canada prevents all chance of trade in England; they must fall to six pounds sterling per hundred weight, free in Liverpool, before buyers will operate. We are glutted with new English hops, with very little demand, and decided downward tendency.

— Critical investigation as to conditions of Toronto labor market results as follows: stone-masons, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, mechanics and engineers, have all been fairly employed, despite general dullness of trade; female servants unusually plentiful, although woman labor is everywhere fully taken up.

— You can imagine how western people look for the *JOURNAL OF COMMERCE* by referring to commercial article in *Globe* of this date which is largely composed of Montreal news from beginning to end.

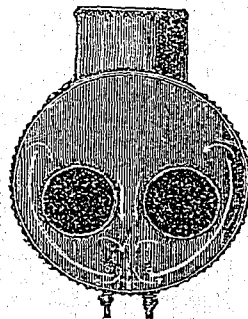
— The suspension of the Dundas foundry is positively announced to-day.

— We open publicly this morning in east Toronto a new cattle market, accomodating space for fifteen more car-loads at a time.

— In some portion of the west snow two inches deep has fallen. Weather to-day brilliant, with a summer re-action.

#### BOILER INCORUSTATIONS.

Many ingenious devices have within the last few years been patented for the purpose of preventing incrustations in the bottoms of boilers and other causes of explosions. Two newly patented and meritorious devices have appeared within the past year, and now comes another of apparent great value, as applied to cylinder or flue boilers now in use or to be constructed. The merits of this device are attested by some of the most skilled mechanical engineers. It is a Pittsburgh invention, for which U. S. letters patent were granted to B. S. Koll on the 6th of last June. Some of the most prominent points of excellence in this apparatus, says the *Iron World*, are: First, that it



produces a positive circulation of water over the entire surface of the shell and flues of the boiler, the water as it becomes heated passing up both sides of the shell by means of inside shells extending from a point near the centre, at the bottom of the boiler, on either side to a point near the water line, and extending from one end of the boiler to the other, which produces a passage for the steam, which when generated at the bottom rises with great force through this passage, becoming more dry as it approaches the water line.

The water is conveyed down through the centre of the boiler, between the flues, to the bottom; the pressure of the water is vastly increased by the force of the current of dry steam which is brought into the steam space from both sides, and producing a great current of water traveling over the entire heated surface, thereby producing positive circulation from each side, as is shown by following the course of the arrows in the cut. There is a centre plate preventing the side which has the greater heat from drawing water from the other side of the boiler. Second, it forms a dead water space under each flue, into which all foreign substances are collected and held in solution, and which is readily blown off by opening up the mud valves. It has a steam wash pipe starting from the steam space and entering each dead water space at the opposite end from the mud valve, and when the mud valve is opened the deposits and water will start towards the stand pipe, whilst the steam passing down the wash pipe forces everything before it and leaving the dead water spaces clean. There is a solid body of water passing over the shell and flues while steam is being generated. From the fact that the water is continually traveling over the entire heated surface, taking up the heat as fast as it penetrates the iron, a large percentage of fuel must evidently be saved, and explosions or the burning of the sheets impossible, and much loss of time and expense in cleaning boilers and repairing burnt sheets.

**NO AMALGAMATION.**—At the special meeting of the Great Western Railway of Canada, held yesterday at Cannon street terminus hotel, the Hon. C. E. Childers, president, in the chair, the project of amalgamating with the Grand Trunk was duly considered, the proposition being finally rejected by an overwhelming majority. The proposition was that the Great Western should pay to the Grand Trunk the sum of £225,000 sterling by way of rental for the use of the whole of the latter's lines west of Toronto including the Buffalo, Lake Huron, the International Bridge, and St. Clair ferries. Mr. Childers in a long speech severely condemned a series of what he termed discreditable acts of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; the report was finally passed unanimously. A second cablegram says: Richard Potter, Esq., M.P., has resigned the presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Captain Tyler has been appointed to succeed him. There is an unusual stir in railway circles, Mr. Potter's sudden termination of his official connection with the road being the subject of a great deal of comment.

**IMPERIAL VS. WINCHESTER MEASURE.**—A meeting of the Toronto Corn Exchange Association was held last Friday for the purpose of taking steps towards the removal of the difficulties experien-



ced by members through the use of the Imperial standard in this country and the Winchester in Oswego. From the discussion it appeared that the chief trouble resulted from the testers used by the different inspectors. In a couple of cargoes shipped from Toronto to Oswego there was found a difference of two pounds to the bushel, being altogether too much, as the actual difference between the two measures is only one and a half pounds, the Imperial is the larger of the two. The following resolution was adopted:—"That in view of the difference which exists in the inspection of barley between Toronto and Oswego, this Association is of opinion that it would be in the best interests of its members to instruct their agents in Oswego not to allow their barley to be inspected in that port until some satisfactory understanding is arrived at between the two cities as to grading barley; and the Association also hopes that all dealers throughout the country will pursue the same course." Some dealers spoke in favor of a standard which should be tested entirely by sample. As the grain handled at Oswego is almost exclusively Canadian, it is to be hoped an amicable and satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at with dealers there.

**OUR HARBOR TRADE.**—At the monthly meeting of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, held last week, Hon. John Young presided, and gave a historical retrospect of the expansion of the business of the harbor between 1830, when there were no wharves and only eleven feet depth of water, up to the present time, when the largest class of vessels can come in. He referred also to the figures of revenue which show that the business of the harbor, under very nearly the same schedule of dues, has more than doubled every ten years since 1830. When it is considered that the great St. Lawrence route from the upper lakes has so far only succeeded in attracting to its ocean ports from 12 to 15 per cent. of the business passing through the Erie Canal to New York and the Eastern States, and when it is also considered that we are only beginning to open up a Canadian territory to the North-west larger than the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi, there is every reason to believe that the business of the port will go on increasing. Everything has been going on satisfactorily on the works on Lake St. Peter and the river as well as in the harbor.

The number of sea-going vessels which arrived in the port of Montreal up to October 1st in the several years mentioned is as follows:—

1874.....	590, or 347,916 tons.
1875.....	504, or 309,147 tons.
1876.....	484, or 315,328 tons.

Number of inland vessels arrived:—

1874.....	5,090
1875.....	4,511
1876.....	4,441

The revenue of 1875 and 1876 up to date is \$177,933 and \$172,280. There is a deficiency for last month, as compared with the same period last year, of \$9,793. The deficiency for September compared with the same time last year is \$1,563. The Commissioners, however, express themselves sanguine that this deficiency would be made up before the close of the season; at any rate it is not extraordinary considering the business character of the present season.

The following is the statement of revenue and expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 30th Sept., 1876, omitting cents:—

REVENUE.	
Customs.....	\$1,187,371
Excise.....	398,657
Post Office.....	73,740
Public Works, including Railways...	122,447
Bill Stamps.....	18,996
Miscellaneous.....	46,721
	\$1,847,935
Revenue to 31st August, 1876.....	\$3,128,131
Total.....	\$4,976,066

EXPENDITURE.	
Expenditure.....	\$1,013,584
Expenditure to 31st August, 1876.....	\$3,827,392
Total.....	\$4,840,976

**THE SMITH ORGAN Co.**—We learn that the Smith Organ Co., of Brome, Que., is in a flourishing condition, despite the general business depression, and in this respect they only receive their deserts as they manufacture a fine class of instruments, which we do not hesitate to say, are equal to the product of the celebrated factories of Mason & Hamlin or Estys. Mr. Joseph Gould, who is unexcelled as a connoisseur in musical merchandise, has lately accepted the general agency for the Company in this city. We are glad to note the progress of any of our home manufactures, and we wish we could chronicle the success of more of them.

**THE MUTUALS.**—The Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Insurance Co., of Sherbrooke, held their Annual Meeting last Wednesday, and the Report shews their losses largely in excess of those of former years. After a spirited discussion pro and con as to the rate of assessment to be levied on premium notes, it was decided to lay a direct assessment of 7 per cent. and a special assessment of 3 per cent., in all 10 per cent., on the notes. This is about double the rate which the company have levied for several years past. It is plainly evident from the report that the company have been carrying their risks for less than actual cost for the purpose of conducting a successful competition with Stock companies for the Eastern Townships business. This is grossly wrong, and can only be practised with one result—loss to the company. We trust the Company now see the necessity of pursuing a wiser and more conservative course in conducting their business and will advance their rates sufficiently to place and keep the company on a sound footing.

**ENTERPRISE.**—A gentleman just returned from a visit to the "Centennial," informs us that he entered Rowell's advertising Pavilion, where all the papers of the world are supposed to be kept on file for the use of visitors. He thinks it a poor tribute to the enterprise and foresight of Montreal newspaper men, when, in answer to a request for papers of this city, the only complete file produced was of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE; while one copy of an evening sheet was produced—and it was a month past date!

—The business done by the Canadian and English insurance companies in the United States during the first half of this year does not appear to be as satisfactory as was expected, if we may judge of their experience

in the State of New York. In comparison with the first half of last year, the only companies which show an increase in premium receipts on the underwriting in that State are the Royal, the British American and the Royal Canadian. The premium receipts, taking a return made for assessment purposes in accordance with an Act of the Legislature, were as follows for the first six months in each year:—

	1875.	1876.	Decrease
N. British & Merc.....	31,395	27,293	3,102
Liv., Lond., & Globe.....	165,800	118,833	48,928
Guardian.....	26,246	21,879	4,367
Royal.....	43,901	45,499	increase
Queen.....	46,851	42,278	4,573
Imperial.....	26,052	14,141	11,911
Northern.....	no ret'n	15,360	.....
Commercial Union.....	89,398	34,429	4,864
Lancashire.....	31,310	22,666	8,644
London Assurance.....	25,693	22,106	3,487
Scottish Commercial.....	19,678	16,698	2,580
Western of Toronto.....	14,311	11,806	2,505
British Am., Toronto.....	15,340	18,806	increase
Royal Canadian.....	12,845	21,667	increase

#### LATEST TORONTO MARKETS.

In Boots and Shoes business continues to be of a cheering nature, and manufacturers are well engaged on sorting up orders. The Bacon market remains steady at late prices, and Butter remains in much the same condition as last week. Most of what the Cheese factories held has apparently been sold, and the market is somewhat improved. The receipts of Eggs are scarcely sufficient for the wants of the City, and prices have advanced. The Fish and Fruit market is pretty active, and Flour has ruled fairly steady all week; sales are limited as stocks are small. Wheat, Barley and Oats have decreased the last few days. The activity noted in Hardware for the past two or three weeks is well sustained. The supply of Hides is increasing, and sheepskins have advanced another 5c. Hops are steady; transactions confined to a few bales. In Leather, trade is fair and prices well sustained. Dry Crushed Sugar sells at 10c. to 10½c.; Spices are steady and unchanged at 24c. to 25c. Tea, Coffee and Drugs remain unchanged.

#### FIRE RECORD.

Orillia, Oct. 7.—The saw-mills of Joseph Budd were totally destroyed by fire, together with a boarding house for the men, and 400,000 feet of lumber. The fire is, no doubt, the work of an incendiary. Mr. Budd's loss is about \$9,000. No insurance.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—A fire broke out about 9 o'clock in the hay loft of Mr. George Cooke, 221 Canning street. Five horses were burned to death, and one badly injured. It is not as yet ascertained whether the premises are insured.

Quebec, Oct. 10.—Two brick and five wooden buildings and some wooden outhouses were burnt down at Lewis. The value of the property is about \$20,000; the insurances are: Royal of England, \$2,100; North British and Mercantile, \$2,300; Western, \$800; Stadacona, \$200 and Quebec, \$200.

Halifax, Oct. 10.—Two barns, a large quantity of farm produce, horse and farming utensils, property of George Curry of Newport. No insurance.

Maxwell, Ont., Oct. 10.—Barn and stable of John Kerton, jun., containing 700 bushels of grain and 3 horses. No insurance.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 11.—Barge owned by W. H. Easton. Loss \$1,500.

Arnprior, Ont., Oct. 11.—Unoccupied house belonging to Mr. W. C. Middleton. This is the fourth attempt that has been made to burn this house. Insurance on the building \$1,200.

## MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

The prominent feature of the week has been Bank of Montreal stock. The speculation on the rate of the December dividend, having assumed such gigantic proportions, has most probably been the cause of the Directors announcing the division of profits for the current half year some two weeks earlier than has hitherto been the practice. As noticed last week, a party of large holders commenced realizing, and since Friday over three thousand shares have been reported on 'Change as having changed hands. The price opened about 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and sold down to 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ , shorts covering being the principal buyers. On Thursday, however, the price hardened again to 189 amid considerable excitement, some of the brokers having information that the dividend would be decided that day, and also a slight inkling as to the result; but there was evidently no certainty, as at times up to twelve o'clock the dividend was offered below 7 per cent. without being taken. After morning board (12 o'clock) knots of brokers might have been seen standing in St. Francois Xavier street, discussing probabilities and waiting for views. The first rumor which found its way down was to the effect that the general manager favored a reduction to 6 per cent but wished to leave it to the directors to decide. The directors were divided, but the majority inclined to maintain 7 per cent. Nothing more was heard till an official communication was handed to the president of the Stock Exchange declaring the dividend to be 7 per cent. There seems to be no doubt that a difference of opinion did at first exist among the members of the board as to the advisability of paying the larger rate.

The question of drawing on the reserves for the equalization of dividends is one which demands the careful attention of all bankers. Contingent on this point, and equally important and difficult of solution, comes the question of, to what extent should a bank draw on its reserves before reducing its dividends? The object of a "rest account" is, undoubtedly, to make provision against any reverses and for the equalization of dividends; otherwise shareholders might with justice demand full division of profits in prosperous years, (keeping a small "rest account.") if, their dividends are reduced when an adverse year comes. This allowed, comes the question: "If maintained at the expense of the reserve account, shall the minimum dividends be at the rate of 12 per cent. or 14 per cent. per annum?" The directors of the Bank of Toronto, had this question under consideration some six months ago, and the conclusion arrived at was that the best interests of the shareholders were conserved by keeping the dividend steady at 12 per cent., using, if necessary, the reserves, to a certain extent, in times of depression and some of the other modes of division of profits in times of prosperity. We are informed that the general manager of the Bank of Montreal holds similar views on this question.

The balance of the stock market was inclined to be heavy, being to a great extent neglected in favor of Bank of Montreal. Money remains easy at former rates, but with improved demand

## ASSIGNMENTS IN ONTARIO.

John Fox, dry goods, Belleville.  
Hogarth & Douglass, general store, Pembroke.  
Edward O'Callaghan, general store, Cornwall  
Thomas Hoskins, grocer, Oshawa.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED *vs.*

Fischer & Son., glue manufacturers, Berlin.  
Wm. Borbridge, harness, Ottawa.  
Bean & Bro., store, Walkerton.  
A. W. Ruper, trader, Toronto.  
Alex. Chapman, general store, Chapman.

## ASSIGNMENTS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR THE

## PAST TWO WEEKS.

Elisee Lemay, general store, Warwick.  
Ferd. Naubert, store, Maddy Branch.  
Simeon Simonson, tobacconist, Quebec.  
Gerard & Barbeau, painters, Montreal.  
Narcisse Jean, general store, Trois Pistoles.  
Walter Bonnell, leather, Montreal.  
A. A. Roy, general store, Plessisville.  
Pierre Charette, lumber, Gatineau Point.  
Thompson, Whitehead & Co., saddlery hardware, Montreal.  
Heath & Northey, leather, Montreal

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED *vs.*

Hogle & Con's table, carriages, &c., Westbury.  
Magloire Tanguay, trader, Quebec.  
A. E. Talbot, inn, St. Louis de Kamouraska.  
Mrs J. C. H. Craig, store, Three Rivers.  
J. B. Parent, trader, Montreal.  
Watson & Mayrand, tailors, Montreal.  
Saml. Racine, shoes, Quebec.  
Thomas Bean, roofer, St. Gabriel.  
Victor Côté, St. Hyacinthe.

## Correspondence.

Correspondence containing information of interest to the business community is desired; but as our space is limited, letters briefly stated are all we can insert, and for each we shall be thankful. Where mistakes occur, and opinions differ, we wish to be understood that our columns are always freely open for corrections and for the views of the other side.]

## THE STADACONA INSURANCE CO.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

Sir,—The statement published in yours of the 22nd inst. by the Stadacona Fire Insurance Company, over the signature of its President, is no doubt put forward to allay the feeling in the minds of the public as to its ability to meet its engagements. With reference to this I offer no opinion, but when Mr. Renaud gives figures, namely \$2,300,000, as subscribed capital, he no doubt intends that it shall be inferred that all calls have been paid.

I beg to refer to Blue Book, pages Nos. 308 to 313, inclusive, of the Superintendent of Insurance's Report for June, 1876, where it will be found that over three hundred stockholders have either refused or been unable to pay the calls made upon them, and that this amount comes up to 10 per cent. in a quarter million of the amount stated by the President as *bona fide* stock actually paid up. Should he decline to amend his statement, I shall give him an opportunity to inform the public whether the fund from which he states losses have been paid is not in reality money borrowed on the individual responsibility of the Directors of the Stadacona Insurance Company, and whether its capital is not impaired to the extent of 75 per cent., not including losses unadjusted and, consequently, not paid. As the Stadacona Insurance Company looks to the public for a share of its patronage, the public, no doubt, desires that nothing should be stated or published contrary to the facts.

Yours,

P.

Montréal, Sept. 25th, 1876.

## PETROLEUM OIL.

Petrolia, Ont., Oct. 9th, 1876.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

Sir,—Permit me to congratulate you on your very excellent leader on the above subject in your impression of last week. Its tenor, from beginning to end, not only evidenced the knowing pen of a ready writer, but the information

throughout manifested a relevant contemporary rectitude that could only emanate from one perfectly at home on the subject. You stated just issues and present dependencies, truly and succinctly, and you would oblige me much, if you would permit me to use your columns, explanatory of "why" we in the West possess that confidence in the future which is now giving such immediate and prospective vitality to this long neglected product.

We believe, as alluded to in the *Journal*, that our refineries can now-a-days turn out a quality of burning oil of so very much superior a description to what they formerly exported, that European consumers will no fail to appreciate it equally with that of the best American. The innumerable *pros* and *cons*, too voluminous to explain here, which used to be misunderstood and misconstrued in former years by both exporters and importers, analysers and synthetisers, are now completely understood and facilitated by the more lengthy practical experience gained, and all the disjointed ramifications so satisfactorily dovetailed, that harmonious relations based upon actual merit can alone result.

But another point of marked value is now patent to Canadian refiners and oil producers. You, sir, are well aware of what most Canadians are perfectly ignorant, namely, that the paraffine or wax, eliminated from petroleum, is the most valuable derivative it yields. The illuminating oil, for instance, is only worth five cents a pound, but the wax, equally well refined, is worth fifteen cents a pound! Now, the production of wax, under certain conditions, is a sequence of cold; just as oil, under certain conditions, is a sequence of heat. The more excessive the cold, the greater the quantity and the better the quality of wax produced. Canadian petroleum contains fifty to one hundred per cent. more wax than the American; besides which, King Zero's cold reign is ever so much more permanent and consequently ever so much more congealating—nature's wax process—in Canada than in any other petroleum climate in the world; so that, we thus not only have the inherent basis of wax, but that temperature necessary to produce a maximum, and give it stability. Oil men of the West are therefore naturally sanguine over a discrimination which was wanting in the past, and fully believe that future cosmopolitan wants will enable them to keep their hands to the plough.

Yours respectfully,

Editor *Advertiser*,  
PETROLIA, ONT.

## INSURANCE AND EXTRADITION.

Toronto, Oct. 10th, 1876.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

Sir,—Referring to your excellent article on the necessity of an amended and renewed extradition treaty, I would suggest that the new treaty should be so framed that it would include every species of crime except those of a political character, and be so comprehensive that parties could be extradited by a very simple process of law, so that legal gentlemen on either side of the line could not defeat justice by legal technicalities. With reference to your allusion to losses by insurance companies, arising from their representatives running across the lines with premiums collected in Canada, I regret to say that more of this sort of embezzlement is carried on than the public are at all aware of, and it is high time that steps should be taken for its prevention. I know of many cases where general agents have been robbed by their representatives, who seemed to wait only for a sufficiency of the funds of the company to make it worth their while to run away, leaving the general agents no recourse whatever against them. These defalcations have been going on for a number of years, to the detriment of insurance business. Applicants for agencies are unwilling to give security, and feel insulted at being called upon to do so, and the too-confiding general agent makes the appointment, and finds, when it is too late, that a large amount of the company's funds is

not forthcoming, and that his representative finding himself unable to make up the deficiency, makes his escape across the lines, and defies all attempts of his late employers through the want of a proper extradition treaty. Many offices would be able to extend their business much beyond their present limits if the requisite facilities were given them to recover by legal process any property carried off by such agents, or otherwise criminally prosecute them. I know of no business that suffers so largely for want of a proper extradition treaty as that of Insurance generally, and all companies on both sides of the line ought to feel the necessity of urging on the passage of a stringent and comprehensive treaty to meet the urgency of the case.

Yours respectfully,  
A GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

#### THAT INSURANCE CIRCULAR.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me through your columns to make known the personality of the author of the contemptible and libellous circular headed "Startling Facts," which for some time back has been circulated through the country, in the expectation, doubtless, that the business of a rival concern could be helped thereby, and that of the Canada Agricultural Company made to suffer. His name is James Bell of Arnprior. He represents there at present the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, the Insulated Risk of Toronto, and the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company of Ottawa. The circular was prepared by him and printed in Arnprior, although pretending to issue from the town of Dundas.

Yours truly,  
INSURANCE.

Ottawa, Oct. 11th, 1876.

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, OCT. 12th, 1876.

A fair business continues to be done in most lines, and we note a continuation of the slightly better and more hopeful feeling noticed for the last fortnight. That this is partly due to the somewhat brisk character of the fall trade re-acting upon a season of over-cheap and perishable materials in the dry goods trade and a closer economy among the consuming classes in depriving themselves of many of the usual comforts and necessities in other departments, there is, perhaps, little doubt, but, apart from this, there are some few reliable indications that the longed for change is approaching. Among these the slight improvement in the money market is noticeable. The cheapness of money will have its effect as usual. The decrease in interest on deposits will likely draw out of the vaults some of the money hitherto locked up as long as high rates were paid by the banks. It is to be hoped that all the Canadian banks will join in a movement which cannot fail to hasten the approach to better times. The *Toronto Globe*, referring to business in that city says: "There is no doubt that business is improving. In every branch of industry men are handling a larger amount of goods, and speak more cheerfully of current affairs and future prospects. Produce is coming to market through out the country in considerable quantities, and we have not yet heard of the holding back which was so general last season, especially in wheat. Prices are very remunerative to farmers, and they would do well to sell without delay. There is a prospect of prices going higher, but we do not look for any important advance, keeping European complications out of view, for a good while to come."

**ASHES.**—The price of Pots has declined from \$4.67½ to \$4.72½ early in the week to \$4.50 to \$4.57½ at the close for first Sort. Seconds have been sold at \$3 37½ to \$3.40. Thirds are purely nominal. Receipts fair. **PEARLS.**—After going to press last week a sale of 100 brls. Firsts was made at \$6.00, since which 60 brls. have been

placed at \$6.02½. They close nominal at \$6.00 but perhaps a shade weaker. Nothing has been reported in Seconds. The receipts for the year are 11,473 brls. Pots, and 1,083 brls. Pearls; the Deliveries, 10,278 brls. Pots, and 1,156 brls. Pearls, and the stock in store this evening is 3,281 brls. Pots and 932 brls. Pearls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—No changes worthy of notice since last reports. Orders for sorting up continue to come forward fairly, and as stocks in first hands are very low some little difficulty is experienced in supplying desirable lines so fast as wanted. Prices are firm and without change.—See *Prices Current*.

**CATTLE.**—The arrivals at Point St. Charles during past week were thirty-six carloads of cattle and nineteen carloads of hogs; six loads of the latter were from Chicago, four of them being double decked carloads intended for Messrs. Lord, Magor & Mann, to be killed in bond for export. Fifty-six head of cattle were shipped from this port last week on the SS. Mississippi. There will probably be a falling off in shipments, owing to the lateness of the season. There were fourteen carloads of cattle, five carloads of hogs and a mixed load of cattle and hogs on the market Monday. Drivers were: from London, four carloads of cattle; Ailsa Craig, three carloads; Kingston, two carloads, and Toronto and Brockville, one carload of cattle each. There were consignments from Guelph, St. Thomas and Lennoxville; Mitchell contributed a mixed carload of cattle and hogs. Although the supply was pretty large, the demand was good, and prices were more than 25c. per 100 lbs. higher than a week ago, and fully 50c. the 100 lbs. higher than the prices paid a fortnight ago. Several good steers sold at the rate of \$5 per 100 lbs. Nearly all the cattle on the market had changed hands during the forenoon. The hogs, except those of the firm above named, were from London and Dorchester, and were bought readily at \$6.00 to 6.50 per 100 lbs., the former price being for inferior animals. The price of hogs is higher than for some time past. Prices of hides, skins and tallow unchanged.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—In this line there has been considerable activity during the week, especially in Sal Soda, Soda Bicarb. and Caustic Soda, and several lots have changed hands at advanced figures. The stocks coming out this fall are lighter than usual, and this with the upward tendency in the English markets, have caused prices to go up here. We quote as follows:—Soda Ash, \$2 to \$2.25; Sal Soda, \$1.40 to \$1.60; Soda Bicarb, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Caustic Soda, 3½c. to 3¾c.; Alum, 2c. to 2¼c.; Bleaching Powder, 1½c. to 2c.; Extract of Logwood, bulk, 10c to 11c., and packages in proportion.

**DRY GOODS.**—We are more than pleased to know that since the turn of this month money receipts have been such as to satisfy, some at least, and indicate that a change for the better is coming over the Dry Goods trade. The City retail trade has been well occupied this last week, and they would have even more cheerful reports to make, were it not for the evil effect produced by the frequent sales of large stocks, belonging to insolvent estates, being sold at about half what they cost. As is usual at this particular season, the wholesale people are doing but fairly, still enough to show that the country trade is recovering steadily.

**FISH.**—No new arrivals of Labrador, and holders still firm at \$5.75 to \$6.00. A few lots of Bic Greenfish in market, but selling merely in a retail way, at \$6.25 for No. 1; \$5.35 to 5.50 for No. 2. Gaspé Dry fish, firm at \$5.75 to 6.00. Salmon dull at \$13.50, \$12.50 and \$11.50 for 1, 2 and 3. No Mackerel.

**FURNITURE.**—Market is very firm, and 6s. 6d. has been paid for steam tonnage, and 6s. 3d. for iron clipper; 6s. 6d. is offered for next week, but 7s. is asked. Flour 3s. 6d. Provisions 40s.

**FURS AND SKINS.**—No change in business or prices. We quote:—Beaver, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Prime Black Bear, \$6 to \$12, according to size; Fisher, \$5 to \$7; Silver Fox, \$25 to \$60; Cross Fox, \$2 to \$5; Red Fox, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Lynx, \$1.50 to \$2.25; dark Labrador Martin, \$5.00 to \$7.00; pale Martin, \$1.50 to

\$2.00; prime fresh dark Mink \$2.00 to \$2.50; fine dark Otter, \$7 to \$9; Fall Muskrat, 13c.; Winter do, 15c. to 18c.; Spring do, 22c.; Raccoon, 25c. to 60c.; Skunk, 20c. to 50c.

**GRAIN AND FLOUR.**—As the season advances rates of insurance increase, and the quantity of tonnage offered is limited, freight owners ask in advance, and, as the home markets are rather dull, shippers cannot afford to pay last week's prices for Wheat or Flour. Since our last, No. 1 Canadian Spring has sold at \$1.18, but to-day shippers are not disposed to bid over \$1.16, same grade. Receipts of Flour continue largely in excess of local wants, and Spring Extra has declined 15c. to 20c. in the week. Superior Extra are still saleable in limited quantities at \$5.75.

**Hardware.**—There has been little to remark about during the week except that Pig Iron has advanced and shows a further tendency upwards.—See *Prices Current*.

**LEATHER.**—A very decided change for the better has taken place in this line the past week. Upper Leather, which could have been bought last week at 30c., is now held at 32c. to 33c., and very little inclination to sell at those prices. Sole Leather has not advanced in price, nor is it likely to do so unless a rise takes place in the States, then our market would follow. There is a large stock of Buff and Pebble in the market of all grades, and varying in price from 11c. to 15c. per foot. Splits continue scarce and meet with ready sale at fair prices. Slaughter Sole is offering at 22c., but not selling, will not be wanted before another month. The manufacturers are now getting up their samples for the Spring Trade, therefore are buying very little stock. Business, on the whole is satisfactory for the season.

**OILS.**—There has been a smart advance in Linseed Oil, in sympathy with English reports, and holders are firm at 2c. to 3c. higher than former prices; Raw is held at 55c. to 56c., and Boiled at 58c. to 60c., and the feeling is that it will advance further. In other Oils there is no particular change to note, except a little firmer feeling in Olive Oil, of which stocks are light. Seal Oil retains the late advance, and Coal is firm and not much in the market. *Naval Stores*—No change. *Paints*—Still in good demand, with prices slightly lower than quoted for round lots.

**LUMBER.**—Nothing new to note in this business. A fair price can be obtained for good lots of Shipping Culls, but there are few in the market. Other lumber about as has been for some time past. The *Pembroke Observer* says: "The very general rumour to the effect that lumbering operations in the woods the coming winter will be greater than last year, seems to receive some confirmation from the number of shantymen who pass through here daily. Of course we have no means of knowing how many men are being sent up the numerous smaller streams that tap the Ottawa below Pembroke, nor even how many are being set at work by the lumbermen in the immediate neighbourhood, but of those going above here we can give a pretty fair estimate. We have taken the trouble to examine the registry book in the Copeland House, and find that, since the first of September, very nearly one thousand shantymen have put up there on their way up stream; and quite a number had passed up before that date, while others probably put up at the smaller hotels. A summary of the arrivals at the Ottawa House will give some idea of 'the way they come.' On Monday, 64 arrived; Tuesday, 80; Wednesday, 97; and last night, 73." We extract the following on the English timber trade from Messrs. Churchill and Sims, Circular:—The import of wood continues on a large scale. For the first eight months of the year, the wood tonnage into London has been 460,000 tons, as compared with 340,000 tons in 1875. The consumption is also large, the deliveries from the principal do-cks having been 100,500 standard hundred of sawn wood in 1874, 109,800 in 1875, against 118,500 in 1876; 67,400 loads timber in 1874, 78,100 in 1875, against 71,600 in 1876. The trade during the past month has been rather more active for Baltic deals than

during the previous month. In comparing the dock stock account it should be observed that the stock on the quays not piled away is rather larger than it was last year. Stocks of timber, deals, etc., at the public docks on 1st Sept.:

Foreign	1876.	1875.	1874.
Deals, pieces.....	1,229,000	1,402,000	1,437,000.
Battens.....	712,000	682,000	706,000
Boards.....	1,808,000	2,000,000	1,550,000

Colonial.  
Pine Deals and  
Battens, pieces.....1,310,000 1,122,000 633,000  
Spruce, do..... 868,000 632,000 282,000  
We quote here: *Shipping cuts*, \$8.00 per m. feet; *Spruce Sittings*, \$8.00 do. *Pine*—Common boards and scantling, \$10.00 to \$16.00 per m.; Clear lumber, \$30.00 to \$45; First quality lumber, \$30.00 to \$35.00; Third class three inch deals, \$30 to \$36 per m, surface measure; Cull deals, \$18 to \$24 do.; do, dressed, \$35 to \$40 do.; 2 by 1 inch furrings \$4 per 100 pieces; Laths, \$1.30 to 1.50 per m; *Spruce* lumber, \$10 to \$12 per m feet; *Spruce* deals, \$24 per m feet, surface measure; *Hemlock* 1-incher, \$9 to \$11 per m feet; long pine lumber for building purposes, \$18 to \$34, according to length and size; long hemlock lumber is \$3 less per m feet than pine. *Dressed* lumber—1 inch boards, \$18 to \$20 per m feet; do. 1 1/2 inch roofing, \$20 do.; do. 1 1/2 inch flooring, \$20 to \$24 do.; do. 1 1/2 inch flooring, \$26 to \$30 do.; do 2 inch flooring \$28 to \$31 do. *Prices*—Quebec.—*Pine deals*, 1st quality, \$90, per Quebec standard; 2nd do, \$56 do; 3rd do \$28. *Spruce deals*, 1st quality, \$32 do; 2nd do, Provisional.—*Butter*—Market is quiet but holders of fine show no disposition to offer much if any concession. Stocks are light both here and in the country. *Cheese*—Market dull but firm holders of fine stock are very firm in their views, and before they will make any concession will hold; in fact many of the dealers who are out of stock are prepared to go into winter quarters with the same preferring to do this than to sell or ship now. At the Ingersoll market this week thirteen factories offer 9,085 boxes, Sept. and Oct. make. No sales reported, holders asking 12c. and buyers offering 11c. to 12c. At the Little Falls market this week 9th Oct., 10,000 boxes offered and 6,000 sold; 3,500 at 13c.; 800 at 13 1/2c.; 750 at 14c. Not much eagerness at these prices. These prices are equal in gold as follows—13c. U. S. is equal to 11.92; 13 1/2 is 12.15, 13 3/4 is 12.38, 14 is 12.84. New York—Oct. 6.—The receipts for the week were 47,607 boxes vs. 60,321 boxes the previous week, and 95,45 boxes for the corresponding week in 1875. The exports for the week were 2,152,865 lbs., vs. 2,380,648 lbs the previous week, and 2,726,126 lbs. the corresponding week in 1875. The weekly deliveries are but little more than half of what they were for the corresponding week in 1875, with a moderate decline in the export as compared with 1875. The export movement is still fairly active, chiefly for August make. Fancy Factory 13c. to 13 1/2c. for September make; 12c. to 12 1/2c. for fine August make. Exports of Cheese from New York for past 4 years, week ending 30th Sept.—1872-3, 82,652,166 lbs.; 1873-4, —90,372, 480 lbs.; 1874-5, 86,418,554 lbs.; 5875-6, —98,787,304 lbs. Freight from Ingersoll to Liverpool via G.T.R., Allan Line, 70c. and to Glasgow 75c.; N.Y. Central to Liverpool 87c.; Erie to Liverpool 87c., and to Glasgow 87c. and London 81c. To London via Temperly Line (G.T.R.), 75c. Dominion Line and Rail, to Liverpool 75c. G.W.R. via Hamilton and boat 65c. to Liverpool. Temperly Steamer sails 12th and 26th. Dominion Line Steamers sail from Quebec—*Mississippi*, 7th Oct.; *Dominion*, 18th Oct.; *Ontario*, 23th Oct.

*Wines and Liquors*—There is little change in the market. Brandies have been a little excited and several lots have changed hands at full prices.

**WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.**—*Sugars* maintain a firm position with some advance on Raw and Granulated. Demand is not specially active. Barbadoes sold 7 1/2c. in quantity. Refined Yellows are 7 1/2c. to 9c.; Granulated 9 1/2c. to 10 1/2c. *Teas*—The tone of the market is strong, without very heavy operations to report. A steady de-

mand for consumption is going on. *Molasses* and *Syrups* show little change. *Coffees* rather higher for all grades. *Rice* quiet at \$3.90 to 4.10. *Spices* firm. *Fruits*—Imports of Valentias so far are light, chiefly arising from east at Demarara. A good many orders are recinded because of low limits. In Layer Raisins business is moderate, prices steady. Currants are likely to hold their own as demand is good in Patras, and a large portion of crop is shipped. *Oils*—Cod higher. English market offers inducements, to ship; held at 62 1/2c. to 67c. Seal Oil also firmer at 65c. to 70c. for Steam Refined.

Special to JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, via Dominion Line.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Flour is unsettled; Extra sold at \$5.30; Fancy is wanted at \$5.10, but Spring Extra is offered at \$4.85. Wheat is inactive and dull, with nothing over \$1.09 bid for No. 1 Spring. Oats easier, and offered at 38 1/2c. to 39c. Barley firmer in sympathy with Oswego; ear lots of No. 1 inspected sold freely at 82c. f.o.c., and 75c was paid for one lot of Choice No. 2, but plenty more is offered at same figure. Peas unchanged. Butter very dull, with nothing over 19c. offered for selections, or 17c. to 18c. for lots. Eggs steady at 17c to 58c. On street barley advanced; about 12,000 bushels sold at 72c to 85c; the general run being 76c to 80c. Fall Wheat sold at \$1 to 1.14; Spring at \$1.04 to 1.07; Oats 30c to 40c.; Peas 73c to 75c.

INSURANCE.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, JANUARY, 1876.

Balance from last account.....	\$3,807,595 10
Premiums received during the year 1875.....	529,933 03
Interest and Rents received during the year 1875.....	214,542 24
Other items received during the year 1875.....	1,510 37
	\$4,882,080 74
Paid for Losses and Endowments.....	398,054 78
Paid for Policies surrendered, Return Premiums and Rebate to Policy holders	265,871 35
Paid for Commissions and Salaries to Agents.....	117,248 50
Paid for Taxes and Reinsurance.....	8,235 80
Paid for all other expenses.....	117,301 58
Balance to new account.....	3,950,908 67
	\$4,882,080 74

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve at 4 1/2 per cent interest.....	\$3,561,519 00
Less value of Risks reinsured.....	1,968 00
	\$3,559,551 00
Policy claims adjusted, not due and unadjusted.....	121,318 00
Reserve for other liabilities.....	114,906 09
All other claims against the Company.....	7,000 00
Surplus to Policy-holders.....	607,290 68
	\$4,413,035 68

ASSETS.

Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	\$ 107,323 70
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate.....	2,301,541 67
Stocks and Bonds owned (at market value).....	1,161,255 39
Loans on Policies in force.....	33,361 90
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	219,840 57
Accrued Interest.....	76,635 65
Premiums uncollected and deferred, less cost of collection.....	172,639 42
All other items.....	49,337 38
	\$4,413,035 68

Dec. 31, Surplus to Policy-Holders .. \$ 4,413,035 68  
In force Dec. 31, 1875, 10,818 Policies, insuring.....\$21,744,480 00  
From the undivided Surplus the Board of Trustees have declared a Rebate of premium on all participating Policies entitled thereto, to be applied in settlement of Renewal Premiums falling due from March 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877.

PLINY FREEMAN. WM. STURGIS,

President. Mang'r of Agencies.  
JAMES M. FREEMAN, E. H. SEWELL,  
Secretary. Actuary.

J. F. BURNS, Manager in Chief of Agencies.

J. D. WELLS, General Manager for Canada.

Head Office for Dominion, 174 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal from 1st January to 12th October, 1875 and 1876:

	1875.	1876.
Ashes.....	14,967	12,569
Bacon.....	29	219
Barley.....	85,056	138,258
Butter.....	86,777	89,301
Cheese.....	423,245	268,255
Corn.....	1,641,761	3,465,375
Flour.....	769,485	720,458
Lard.....	281	36,913
Oats.....	123,701	2,320,939
Peas.....	780,488	652,442
Pork.....	20,076	11,911
Wheat.....	6,478,575	5,381,052

REMARKS.

*Ashes*.—Receipts for the week, 264 brls. Pot, 83 brls. Pearl. Decrease, 2,398 brls.  
*Bacon*.—Receipts, boxes. Increase, 190 boxes.  
*Barley*.—Receipts, 23,100 bush. Increase, 53,202 bush.  
*Butter*.—Receipts, 3,949 brls. Increase, 2,524 brls.  
*Cheese*.—Receipts, 12,583 boxes. Decrease, 154,990 boxes.  
*Corn*.—Receipts, 197,322 bush. Increase 1,823,614 bush.  
*Flour*.—Receipts, 36,160 brls. Decrease, 49,427 brls.  
*Lard*.—Receipts, 2,000 brls. Increase, 30,632 brls.  
*Oats*.—Receipts, 17,718 bush. Increase, 2,197,238 bush.  
*Peas*.—Receipts, 20,315 bush. Decrease, 128,046 bush.  
*Pork*.—Receipts, 300 brls. Decrease, 8,162 brls.  
*Wheat*.—Receipts, 135,675 bush. Decrease, 1,097,523 bush.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports of leading articles at the Port of Montreal, from the 1st January to 12th October, 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Ashes.....	12,826	10,141
Bacon.....	13,302	31,982
Barley.....	1,266	30,140
Butter.....	82,747	128,176
Corn.....	1,455,363	3,208,137
Cheese.....	376,110	452,386
Flour.....	317,232	293,731
Lard.....	10,229	42,439
Oats.....	153,018	2,807,994
Peas.....	1,278,653	1,052,675
Pork.....	5,997	8,509
Wheat.....	6,012,058	4,509,975

REMARKS.

*Ashes*.—Exports for the week, 964 brls. Pot, 141 brls. Pearl. Decrease, 2,985 brls.  
*Bacon*.—Exports, 507 boxes. Increase, 18,590 boxes.  
*Barley*.—Exports, 9,714 bush. Increase, 28,934 bush.  
*Butter*.—Exports, 15,162 brls. Increase, 45,429 brls.  
*Cheese*.—Exports, 26,180 boxes. Increase, 76,276 boxes.  
*Corn*.—Exports, 273,710 bush. Increase, 1,752,774 bush.  
*Flour*.—Exports, 19,991 brls. Decrease, 23,501 brls.  
*Lard*.—Exports, 1,384 brls. Increase, 23,210 brls.  
*Oats*.—Exports, 47,003 bush. Increase, 2,654,976 bush.  
*Peas*.—Exports, 106,619 bush. Decrease, 225,996 bush.  
*Pork*.—Exports, 671 brls. Increase, 2,512 brls.  
*Wheat*.—Exports, 107,902 bush. Decreases, 1,502,083 bush.

—Mr. Carson Price, a general storekeeper at Williamsford Station, has succumbed to the pressure of the times, and made an assignment. His business has been in an embarrassed state for some time.—The failure is announced of Mr. Walter Henderson, who for the past five years has been in the grain trade at Harriston.—Mr. S. J. Snell, who has a general store at Berwick, is offering to compromise with his creditors at twenty cents on the dollar.—Among the assignments of the past two days is that of Mr. Daniel McCarty, a general storekeeper at Goodwood. The business is a small one, the liabilities being \$2,500, and the assets about the same.—The affairs of Mr. F. Knowles, who has been in the hat and fur trade at Guelph for the past three years, have not presented a very good appearance for some time back. In August he fell behind in his payments, and a day or two ago a writ of attachment was issued against his estate.

—The directors of the Bank of British Columbia, at a meeting held in London recently submitted their half-yearly report for the six months ending the 30th of June. The report showed that after paying all charges, deducting rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the balance at the credit of profit and loss was £16,401. This was appropriated as follows:—£13,840 in payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, adding £1,500 to the reserve fund, which raised it to £32,500, and carrying forward £1,061. The balance sheet shows that on the 30th of June "deposits, notes in circulation, bills payable and other liabilities" amounted to £487,777; and "bills discounted, bills receivable, and other securities" to £707,241, the cash held being £145,320.

### LEO HARMBURGER.

BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHANT IN  
Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.

Agent of the Adams' Tobacco Company.

432 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.



### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading, Tracklaying, &c

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed *Tender Pacific Railway*, will be received at this office up to NOON of WEDNESDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER next, for works required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, a distance of about 114 miles viz.:—The Tracklaying and Ballasting only of about 77 miles, and the construction, as well as Tracklaying and Ballasting, of about 37 miles between Cross Lake and Rat Portage.

For Plans, Specifications, Approximate Quantities, Forms of Tender and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

No tender will be entertained unless on the Printed Form, and unless the conditions are complied with.

By order.

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, Aug. 1st, 1876.

### Hotels.

## ROSSIN HOUSE,

TORONTO.

Rates . . . \$2.00 to \$3.00 per Day  
According to location of room.

Special Rates by Week or Month.

Extra charge for rooms with Bath and Closets attached.

G. P. SHEARS.

April, 1876.

## A AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Yonge and Front Streets,  
TORONTO.

GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.

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

THE

## OTTAWA HOTEL

HAS BECOME

The chief resort of the leading merchants of both Provinces in their visits to Montreal.

BROWNE & PERLEY,

Proprietors.



## LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE

TO ENABLE THE WORKS connected with the enlargement of the Lachine Canal to be proceeded with during the ensuing winter, the water will be shut off at Lachine and the Canal emptied, as nearly as circumstances will admit, on or about the 1st day of DECEMBER next, or earlier, if navigation closes before that time. Owners and Masters of Vessels are requested to bear this in mind, as all Steamboats, Barges, Scows and Vessels of every description must be removed from the Canal by the time it is closed for the season.

Mill owners and others interested in Water-power, Water-supply, &c., are also hereby informed, that from the early part of DECEMBER next, until the 3rd day of MAY, 1877, the Water-supply will be stopped.

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
OTTAWA, 30th Aug., 1876.

## Fire Record.

EDWARDS' FIRE-PROOF SAFES in the great fires which destroyed St. Johns, Quebec, and an important part of Kingston, were tested against all others and invariably proved

REALLY FIRE-PROOF,

the contents of the safes were intact. The following firms owned these safes:—

J. E. MOLLEUR, St. Johns.  
LOUIS BOSQUET, St. Johns.  
ARPIN & FREDETTE, St. Johns.  
E & D. MACDONALD, St. Johns.  
SHALLOW BROTHERS, St. Johns.  
WILLIAM MARTIN, Kingston.  
ST. JOHNS WOOLLEN MILL CO., St. Johns.  
LANGLETT & DECELLES, St. Johns.  
NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., St. Johns.

These safes, as taken out of the ruins, are now on exhibition at the Edward Safe Factory, No. 49 St. Joseph street.

### Wines, Spirits, &c.

## JOHN HOPE & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada for

Messrs. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, Rotterdam.

“ MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.

“ BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordaux.

“ JULES ROBIN & Co., Cognac.

“ MULLER, DARTEZ & Co., Tarragona.

Mr. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.

Messrs. COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co., Oporto.

Mr. FREDERICK VALLETTE, Marseilles.

Messrs. BULLOCK, LADE & Co., Glasgow.

“ DEINHARD & Co., Goblentz.

“ E. & G. HIBBERT, London, Export Bottlers, of Messrs. Bass & Co's. Pale Ale.

“ E. & J. BURKE, Dublin, Export Bottlers of Messrs. A. Guinness Son & Co's. Extra Foreign Stout, &c., &c.

N. B.—Orders received from the Wholesale Trade only.

## MESSRS. SMITH, BAKER & CO.,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Represented by

HART, GORDON & CO.

## HART, GORDON & CO.,

17 ST. SACRAMENT ST.

Representing in Canada M. HEARD & CO., of China and Japan.

SMITH, BAKER & CO., JAPAN.

BOUSTEAD & CO., SINGAPORE & PENANG.

MACTAGGART, TED- } BATAVIA, JAVA.

MAN & CO., } RIO JANERIO, BRAZIL.

WRIGHT & CO., CALCUTTA.

WILLS EDMANDS & CO.,

HIAM BENJAMIN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CHAS DE CHOUDENS, MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.

JASIGI & CO., BOSTON.

Sole Agents in Canada for

GEISLER & CO., AVIZE, Champagne.

CHS. FAVRE, REIMS do

CLOSEMANN & CO. BORDEAUX, Clarets.

## CASSILS, STIMSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Leathers, Prunellas and Shoe Findings.

LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 10 LEMOINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

ARCHD. M. CASSILS. CHAS. STIMSON.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1876.

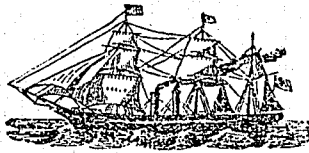
Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.
		\$ c. \$ c.			\$ c. \$ c.			\$ c. \$ c.
<b>Boots and Shoes:</b>			<b>Fruit.</b>			<b>Leather (at 6 m'ths.):</b>		
Man's Calf Boots.....	3 00	3 50	Loose Muscatel... per box.	2 50	2 60	Strong Bakers.....	5 30	5 60
" Kip Boots.....	2 60	2 75	Layers in boxes, (Crop '76)	1 60	1 75	Fancy.....	5 40	5 45
" Stogas Boots, No. 1	2 30	2 60	Sultanas..... per lb.	10 1/2	11 1/2	Spring Extra.....	5 10	5 15
" Stogas Boots, No. 2	2 00	2 40	Seedless.....	9 1/2	10 1/2	Superfine.....	4 75	4 85
" Knee Boots.....	3 00	3 75	Valentin.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	Fine.....	4 15	4 25
" Con. gait. & Bal.....	1 75	2 00	Do (New).....	8 1/2	9 1/2	Middlings.....	3 50	3 75
" Split Brogan, poggd	1 00	1 15	Currants, (Crop '75)	6 1/2	6 3/4	Pollards.....	2 90	3 10
" Kip Boots.....	1 30	1 75	Figs.....	4	6 1/4	U. C. Bags... per 100 lbs.	2 35	2 40
" Stoga Boots.....	1 30	1 50	Almonds, shelled, in boxes	20	20	City Bags.....	2 65	2 70
" Gaiters & Bala.....	1 15	1 35	H. S. Almonds.....	4 1/2	5	<b>Provisions.</b>		
" M.S.....	1 25	1 60	Walnuts.....	5 1/2	8	Butter, Townships, pr lb	0 23	0 24
Women's Batts.....	90	1 00	Filberts.....	6 1/2	8	Do Brockville.....	0 21	0 22
Misses' Bala.....	90	1 00	Brazils, new.....	8	9	Do Morrisburg.....	0 22	0 22
" Split Batts.....	0 75	0 85	<b>Spices.</b>			Do Western Dairy.....	0 18	0 20
Childs' Bala.....	0 70	0 80	Cassia..... per lb.	20	24	Do Store packed.....	0 16	0 17
" Split Batts.....	0 60	0 60	Mace.....	90	1 00	Cheese, fls.....	0 11	0 12
" Turned Cuffs.....	0 33	0 45	Cloves.....	45	48	Pork, mess, inspected	21 60	22 00
<b>Drugs.</b>			Nutmegs.....	80	95	Do thin mess.....	20 50	21 00
Aloes Cape.....	0 15	0 16	Jamaica Ginger, Bl.	20	22 1/2	Ham, smoked.....	0 14	0 15
Alum.....	0 13	0 16	Jamaica Ginger, Unbl.	15	16 1/2	Do canvassed.....	0 16	0 17
Borax.....	0 10 1/2	0 11	African.....	9	10	Lard..... pails.	0 12 1/2	0 13
Castor Oil.....	0 35	0 37	Pimento.....	10 1/2	11	" tubs.....	0 12	0 13
Caustic Soda.....	0 25	0 32	Pepper.....	9 1/2	10	" Herries.....	0 13	0 14
Chem Tartar.....	0 20	0 22	Pimento.....	10 1/2	11	Tallow rendered.....	0 07 1/2	0 08
Epsom Salts.....	0 10	0 11	Mustard, 4 lb. Jars	15 1/2	19	Beef, prime mess, T'rees	25 00	0 00
Extract Logwood.....	0 65	0 12	" 1 lb. "	24	25	India Mess.....	27 00	0 00
Indigo, Madras.....	0 10	0 12	<b>Rice.</b>			Prime mess " brls.	16 00	0 00
Madder.....	6 90	7 25	Arracan, &c..... per 100 lb.	3 90	4 10	Mess " "	17 00	18 00
Opium.....	0 15	0 18	Sago.....	0 60	0 60 1/2	Hops.....	0 20	0 30
Oxalic Acid.....	2 60	3 00	Tapioca, Pearl.....	8 1/2	9 1/2	<b>Salt.</b>		
Potass Iodide.....	2 40	2 50	" Flake.....	6 1/2	7 1/2	Liverpool, coarse.....	0 64	0 67 1/2
Quinine.....	2 00	2 25	<b>Hardware.</b>			Fine.....	0 75	0 80
Soda Ash.....	3 60	3 75	Tim (four months):			Factory Filled.....	1 00	1 35
Soda Bicarb.....	1 40	1 60	Block, per lb.....	0 21	0 23	<b>Wines, Liquors, etc.</b>		
Sat Soda.....	0 45	0 48	Copper.....	0 21	0 26	Ale: English..... qts	2 60	2 65
Tartaric Acid.....	0 11 1/2	0 12	Fig.....	0 23	0 23	" pts	1 65	1 70
Bleaching Powder.....	0 11 1/2	0 12	Sheet.....	0 27	0 28	Stout: Guinness..... qts	2 45	2 60
<b>Groceries.</b>			Cut Nails:			" pts	1 65	1 70
TEA, (11-Chests. & Cad.)	0 25	0 35	3 inch to 6 inch.....	3 00	5 00	Montreal..... qts	1 15	1 24
Japan, com. to med per lb.	0 30	0 45	2 1/2 inch to 2 1/2 inch.....	3 30	3 30	" pts	70	75
" med. to good.....	0 45	0 67	Shingle.....	3 80	100 ks	Brandy: Hennessy's... gal	2 40	2 60
" fine to finest.....	0 27	0 35	Lath.....	4 60		" case	8 75	9 00
Japan Nagsaki.....	0 27	0 35	Lat. Chisel Pointed.....	25	cis. extra	Martell's..... gal	2 30	2 60
Y. Hyson common.....	0 27	0 35	Catanaical Iron:			" case	2 30	2 60
" to good.....	0 27	0 35	Best, No. 24.....	0 74	0 8	Bisquit, Dubouché & Co. gal	2 20	0 00
" fine to finest.....	0 27	0 35	" 26.....	0 8	0 8 1/2	" do	2 20	0 00
Y. Hyson common.....	0 27	0 35	" 28.....	0 8	0 9	" do	11 00	0 00
" to good.....	0 27	0 35	<b>Horse Nails:</b>			" do	13 50	0 00
" fine to finest.....	0 27	0 35	Patent Iron'd sizes.....	0 20	25p off	Jules Duret & Co..... gal	2 30	2 40
Gunph, fair to med.....	0 37 1/2	0 40	Iron.....			" case	7 60	8 00
" good to fine.....	0 55	0 65	" 1 1/2, Gurtsherrle.....			J. Robin & Co..... case	2 30	2 60
" fine to finest.....	0 65	0 75	No. 1.....	21 00	22 00	Pinet, Castillon & Co..... gal	7 50	0 00
Imperial, med.....	0 30	0 40	Eginton, No. 1.....	19 00	20 00	Jules Bellere..... case	2 10	2 25
" Choice to finest.....	0 30	0 40	Other brands, No. 1.....	18 00	19 00	V. Chaloupin..... case	8 00	7 50
Twankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Isay—Scotch pr 100 lbs.....	2 00	2 10	Utard Dupuy & Co..... flks	8 00	8 50
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	Refined.....	2 30	2 40	<b>Wholesale Shippers:</b>		
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Swedes.....	4 75	5 00	" case-qts	2 00	2 10
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	Hoops—Coopers.....	2 60	2 75	" case-qts	6 50	7 00
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Canada Plates:			" case-qts	7 50	8 00
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	Hutton.....	3 50	3 60	Irish Whiskey—(Koe's) gal	2 50	0 00
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Arrow.....	4 00	4 20	" case	7 00	7 50
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	Hutton.....	3 75	4 00	Pinet, Castillon & Co..... case	2 20	2 40
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Swatson.....	3 75	4 00	Jules Bellere..... case	5 00	5 75
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	Marshallfield.....	4 00	4 20	Utard Dupuy & Co..... flks	8 00	8 50
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Penn.....	3 75	4 00	<b>Wholesale Shippers:</b>		
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	Iron Wire (4 m'ths):			" case-qts	2 00	2 10
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	No. 6, per bundle.....	2 40	2 50	" case-qts	6 50	7 00
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	" 9.....	2 70	2 80	" case-qts	7 50	8 00
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	" 12.....	3 00	3 10	Irish Whiskey—(Koe's) gal	2 50	0 00
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	No 16, per bundle.....	3 60	3 60	" case	7 00	7 50
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Tim Plate (4 m'ths):			Pinet, Castillon & Co..... case	2 20	2 40
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	1 1/2 Ck.....	6 00	6 50	Jules Bellere..... case	5 00	5 75
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	1 Ck.....	7 25	7 50	Utard Dupuy & Co..... flks	8 00	8 50
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	1 Ck Charcoal.....	9 35	9 50	<b>Wholesale Shippers:</b>		
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	1 X.....	11 25	11 50	" case-qts	2 00	2 10
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	1 X X.....	11 25	11 50	" case-qts	6 50	7 00
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	DC.....	6 25	6 50	" case-qts	7 50	8 00
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	DC.....	6 25	6 50	Irish Whiskey—(Koe's) gal	2 50	0 00
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Anchors, per lb.....	0 07	0 09	" case	7 00	7 50
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	<b>Hides, per 100 lbs.</b>			Pinet, Castillon & Co..... case	2 20	2 40
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	Gr'n Hide, Insup'd No.1	7 25	0 00	Jules Bellere..... case	5 00	5 75
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	" " " No. 2	6 25	0 00	Utard Dupuy & Co..... flks	8 00	8 50
Swankay, com. to good.....	0 23	0 28	" " " No. 3	4 00	0 00	<b>Wholesale Shippers:</b>		
" fine to finest.....	0 23	0 28	Cured and inspected....	1 cent	more	" case-qts	2 00	2 10

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



## Oceanic Steamships.

## ALLAN LINE,



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

## 1876. Summer Arrangements. 1876

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

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

## FROM QUEBEC.

Polynesian.....	16 Sept.
Sardinian.....	23 "
Circassian.....	30 "
Sarmatian.....	7 Oct.
Moravian.....	14 "

## RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin.....	\$80, \$70, and \$50
According to accommodation.	

Intermediate.....	\$40 00
Steerage.....	\$5 00

The Steamers of the CLYDE Line are intended to sail from the GLYDE every Tuesday, and from Quebec on or about every Thursday.

## FROM QUEBEC.

Austrian.....	about 14 Sept.
Phenician.....	" 21 "
Waldensian.....	" 28 "

## RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

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

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

Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2s. per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liqueurs.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Portland to H. & A. ALLAN, or J. L. FARMER; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & Son, or RUYSS & Co.; in Hamburg to W. GIBSON & Hugo; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYCE, or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & 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,

Deposited with the Dominion Government \$50,000.

Insure with the

CANADA



JOHN WINER, Pres't.

GEO. ROACH and

D. THOMPSON, M.P.,

Vice-Pres'ts.

CHAS. D. CORY,  
Manager.

COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, ONT.

Capital, \$1,000,000

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

U. S. PIANO Co.,

810 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Make only one Style

AND

And but one Price.

\$290.00

SENT ON TRIAL.

NO AGENTS,

NO DISCOUNTS,

NO COMMISSIONS.

SEND FOR

Illustrated Circular,

MAILED FREE,

Canadian Pacific Railway.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

THE Government of Canada expect to be able on or before

JANUARY, 1877,

TO INVITE

Tenders for Building &amp; Working the Sections between LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN, under the provisions of the Canada Pacific Railway Act, 1874.

This Act (after reciting that it is expedient to provide for the construction of the work as rapidly as it can be accomplished without further raising the rate of taxation) enacts that the Contractors for its construction and working shall receive LANDS, or the proceeds of LANDS, at the rate of 20,000 ACRES, and cash at the rate of \$10,000—for each mile of Railway constructed; together with interest at the rate of Four per Cent., per Annum for TWENTY-FIVE YEARS from the COMPLETION of the WORK, on any further sum which may be stipulated in the contract; and the act requires parties tendering to state, in their offers, the lowest sum, if any, per mile on which such interest will be required.

Copies of the Act, Maps showing the general route so far as at present settled, the published reports of Engineers, and such other information as is now available, can be seen at the Canadian Emigration Agency, in London, England, and at the Public Works Department, Ottawa.

This intimation is given in order to afford to all parties interested the fullest opportunity of examination and enquiry.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary,

Dept. Public Works,

Department of Public Works, }  
OTTAWA, 29th May, 1876. }

# LONDON & LANCASHIRE

## LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA :

Molsons Bank Chambers, St. James Street. Montreal.

### DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., *Chairman.* | G. A. LEBLANC, Esq., (*Sheriff of Mont-*  
ALEXANDER M. DELISLE, Esq. | Hon. DONALD A. SMITH, M.P. [*real.*]

### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Geo. E. FENWICK, Esq., M.D., *Professor of Surgery, McGill College.*

ARTHUR A. BROWNE, Esq., M.D.

*Manager for Canada.*

**WILLIAM ROBERTSON.**

The ONLY Company offering ALL the advantages of a HOME Institution, with the Security of a British Office.

Active, energetic Agents wanted throughout the Dominion, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

# THE CANADA LIFE

## ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

CAPITAL & FUNDS, OVER \$3,000,000,

*Managing Director and President.*—A. G. RAMSAY, F.I.A.

*Vice-President*—JAS. HAMILTON, M.D.

*Secretary*—R. HILLS.

The Rates charged are LOWER than those of other Companies.

It has the LARGEST BUSINESS of any Company in Canada.

The PROFIT BONUSES added to Life Policies are LARGER than given by any other Company in Canada.

It has occurred that Profits not only altogether EXTINGUISH all Premium Payments, but, in addition, yield the holder an ANNUAL SURPLUS.

The great increase in the business of Canadian Life Companies was recently alluded to in Parliament, by the Minister of Finance, and the last Government Returns show that the Canada Life still maintains its lead and pre-eminence of all other Companies.

It having been lately intimated by the representatives of American Companies, that the legislation contemplated by Government would lead to their altogether withdrawing from Canada, assurers in such Companies desirous of joining an Institution like the Canada Life, permanently established in the country, are informed that in many cases this can be done, WITH AN ACTUAL REDUCTION OF YEARLY EXPENSE.

Rates for the various systems of Assurance may be learned upon application at the Head Office in Hamilton, or at any of the Company's Agencies.

**R. POWNALL,** General Agent for Province of Quebec.

CANADA LIFE BUILDING,

182 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

# THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INS.

COMPANY OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$1,000,000

With Power to Increase to \$2,000,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

WM. DARLING, Esq., *President.*

A. W. OGILVIE, Esq., M.P.P., *Vice-President.*

EDWARD MACKAY, Esq. SAM. WADDELL, Esq. JAMES LORD, Esq.

ALEX. WALKER, Esq. JAMES O'BRIEN, Esq. W. WITHALL, Esq., Que.

JAMES MACDOUGAL, Esq. W. R. OSWALD, Esq. D. C. THOMSON, Esq., Q.

C. H. GOULD, Esq. AUGUSTIN CANTIN, Esq. F. M. AUDET, Esq., Que.

Hon. PETER MITCHELL, M.P.

*This purely CANADIAN COMPANY is now prepared to take every description of Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, on the most favourable terms, throughout the Dominion.*

J. K. OSWALD,  
General Manager

# FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.

## THE BRITISH AMERICA

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1833.

### HEAD OFFICE:

Cor. of Court and Church Streets, Toronto.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Hon. G. W. ALLAN, M.L.C.

HUGH McLENNAN, Esq.

GEORGE J. BOYD, Esq.

PETER PATTERSON, Esq.

Hon. W. GAYLEY.

JOS. D. RIDOUT, Esq.

PELEG HOWLAND, Esq.

JNO. GORDON, Esq.

ED. HOOPER, Esq.

GOVERNOR ... .. PETER PATTERSON, Esq.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR ... .. Hon. WM. GAYLEY.

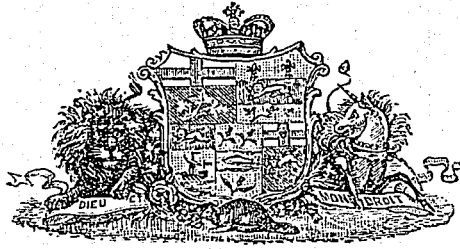
Marine Inspector ... ..

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





# ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

## FIRE AND MARINE.

### THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

Amount of Capital Subscribed . . . . \$6,000,000

Amount of Capital paid up in Cash . . . . \$579,780

#### ASSETS.

U.S. Bonds and other Securities and Cash in hands of U.S. Trustees.....	\$581,218 78
Bank Stocks and Bonds (Canadian).....	354,461 30
Due by Agents in course of transmission.....	219,860 47
Mortgages on Real Estate (1st Lien).....	37,000 00
Bills Receivable (Marine Premiums).....	43,714 97
Amount of Interest due and accrued.....	16,716 52
Due the Company for Salvages, Claims on Re-Insurances, and Premiums due H. O.....	\$62,502 48
Office Furniture (Home and Foreign).....	22,272 74

The above Statement is presented to the Canadian Public as an evidence of its strength, and the Company trusts to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto accorded by the Insurance community.

Cash on hand and on Deposit..... 50,252 59

Total Assets.....\$1,387,999 85

#### LIABILITIES.

Total Liabilities, including unpaid and unadjusted Losses, and Amount required to re-insure all outstanding Risks..... \$664,790 62

#### INCOME.

Premiums received.....\$1,368,680 36  
Interest on Investments..... 57,982 35

Total Income during the Year.....\$1,426,662 71

#### Board of Directors.

JOHN OSTELL, . . . . . President.  
ANDREW WILSON,  
M. C. MULLARKY,  
W. F. KAY,

J. ROSAIRE THIBAudeau, . . . . . Vice-President.  
ANDREW ROBERTSON,  
HUGH MACKAY,  
DUNCAN MCINTYRE,  
JOSEPH BARSALOU,

Trustees of Funds and Securities in the United States:—RICHARD BELL, EUGENE KELLY AND JOHN D. WOOD.  
New York Managers:—JOS. B. ST. JOHN, WM. J. HUGHES. Office, No. 181 Broadway, New York

Boston Directors—GEORGE RIPLEY, EZRA FARNSWORTH, D. N. SKILLINGS, CHARLES WHITNEY, WM. CLAFLIN, JOHN CUMMINGS AND HARVEY D. PARKER. Manager—G. F. SISE, 24 Congress Street, BOSTON  
Detroit Directors—E. G. MERRICK, Chairman; ALEX. LEWIS, Mayor of Detroit; HUGH MOFFAT, H. P. BRIDGE AND PETER HENKEL  
General Agent—HENRY F. CRAWFORD, 115 Griswold Street, DETROIT.  
New Orleans Directors—J. M. Allau, Wm. Flush, Jos. Bowling and F. Engster. Manager—Douglas West, 195 Gravier Street.

#### LOCAL BOARDS IN CANADA.

##### HAMILTON.

James Turner, (James Turner & Co.)  
John Stuart, (Harvey, Stuart & Co.)  
Alex. McInnes, (Donald McInnes & Co.)  
Solicitors—McKilcan, Gibson & Bell.  
S. Jones, Agent.

##### QUEBEC.

Hon. I. Thibaudeau, M.P.  
A. Joseph, Vice-Consul of Belgium.  
Joseph Hamel, Merchant.  
O. Roy, Agent.

##### ST. JOHN, N.B.

J. S. B. De Veber, M.P., Merchant.  
Simon Jones, Merchant.  
J. H. Parks, Merchant.  
Hon. T. W. Anglin, M.P., Speaker House of Commons.  
Thos. Furlong, Merchant.  
Solicitor—G. Sydney Smith.  
M. & T. B. Robinson, Agents.

##### PORT HOPE.

J. Ross, M.P.  
Arthur Williams, M.P.P.  
A. M. Cosby, Agent.

##### COBOURG.

Peter McCallum, (of McCallum & Son.)  
John Jeffery (of Jeffery Bro.)  
George Gullet.  
John Butler, Agent.

##### WINDSOR.

Wm. McGregor, M.P. (Banker.)  
Geo. Campbell, Merchant.  
C. D. Grasset, Manager Molsons Bank.  
M. McIntosh, Merchant.  
J. C. Paterson, Barrister.  
Fraser and Johnson, Agents

##### HALIFAX DIRECTORS :

J. B. Duffus, Chairman.  
Thomas E. Kenny.  
A. W. West.  
Wm. Esson.  
W. J. Lewis.  
W. M. Harrington.

##### TORONTO.

R. Wilkes, M.P.  
Benj. Lyman, (Lyman Bros & Co.)  
Wm. Arthur.  
Solicitors—Beatty, Chadwick & Lash.  
Capt. Chas. Perry, Agent.

##### BRANTFORD.

C. H. Waterous, (C. H. Waterous & Co.)  
Alfred Watts, Merchant.  
H. W. Brethour, (H. W. Brethour & Co.)  
James Wilkes, Agent.

##### KINGSTON.

John Carruthers.  
John MacNee,  
James Richardson.  
M. Doran.  
C. F. Gildersleeve, Agent.

##### LONDON.

Geo. F. Birrell, (Birrell & Co.)  
Daniel Macfie, Merchant.  
Ellis W. Lyman, Merchant.  
A. G. Smyth, Agent.  
Barrister—Hugh MacMahon.

Representing in all nearly one thousand Distinct Agencies.

CHAS. G. FORTIER, Manager Marine Dept.

**ARTHUR GAGNON,**

Secretary-Treasurer.

DAVID L. KIRBY, Sub-Manager.

**ALFRED PERRY,**

General Manager.

Insurance.

THE  
Accident Insurance Co.  
OF CANADA.

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

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

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

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

President:—SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:

EDWARD RAWLINGS

MONTREAL.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

SURETYSHIP.

THE CANADA

GUARANTEE COMPANY

MAKES THE

Granting of Bonds of Suretyship

ITS SPECIAL BUSINESS.

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

SURETY FOR HIMSELF

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

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:—MONTREAL.

President:—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT.

Manager:

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

AUDITORS:—EVANS & RIDDELL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Oct. 12th.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,900,000	per ct.	123 1/2
Consolidated Bank of Canada	100	4,000,000	3,000,000	230,000	4	123 1/2
Dominion Bank	60	970,250	970,250	625,000	4	127 1/2
De Peuple	60	1,600,000	1,000,000	200,000	3	92 1/2
Eastern Townships	60	1,272,350	1,273,730	275,000	4	105 1/2
Exchange Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	65,000	4	98 1/2
Federal Bank	100	800,000	800,000	40,000	3 1/2	101 1/2
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	590,160	9,496	4	97 100 1/2
Imperial Bank	100	910,000	832,000	25,000	4	106 106 1/2
Jacques Cartier	60	2,800,000	1,850,375	0	0	31 32
Mechanics' Bank	60	600,000	466,510	0	0	0
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	8,897,200	8,125,526	1,850,000	4	92 1/2
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	697,400	0	0	64 60
Molson Bank	60	2,000,000	1,998,990	540,000	4	108 1/2 110
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,968,100	5,600,000	7	188 1/2 189
Maritime	100	1,000,000	489,640	9,174	3	74 81
Nationale	60	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	4	105
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,950,272	225,000	4	102 105 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,400,000	475,000	4	80
Standard	100	840,100	628,633	0	0	86
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	6	186 189
Union Bank	100	2,300,000	1,989,986	360,000	4	80 1/2 87
Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	722,225	0	3	60 60
British North America	£50	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,170,000	4	68 76
Canada Land Credit Co	60	1,000,000	600,000	40,000	4	120 130
Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co	60	1,750,000	1,750,000	680,000	6	178
Dominion Telegraph Co	60	600,000	600,000	0	3 1/2	93 95 1/2
Freehold Loan & Investment Co	100	600,000	600,000	140,000	6	146
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc.	60	800,000	800,000	170,000	6	121
Montreal Telegraph Co	40	1,925,000	1,925,000	0	4	157 1/2 165 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.	49	1,800,000	1,560,000	0	6	162 143
Montreal City Passenger Ry Co.	60	600,000	400,000	0	6	215 220
Richelleux & Ontario Nav. Co.	100	1,600,000	1,600,000	0	6	92 1/2 92 1/2
Montreal Building Association	60	0	0	0	4	90
Imperial Building and Savings Society	60	600,000	600,000	25,000	4	110 1/2
Toronto City Gas Co.	60	600,000	600,000	0	6	137 1/2
Union Permanent Building Soc.	60	400,000	400,000	85,000	6	126 1/2 127
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	60	800,000	800,000	185,000	6	143 1/2 117
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y.	60	600,000	600,000	204,000	6	123 125
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	60	2,000,000	200,000	20,000	8	145 1/2 149
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	750,000	66,000	4 1/2	118 119
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	50	400,000	400,000	17,000	4	112 1/2
Provincial Permanent Building Soc.	100	250,000	250,000	10,000	3	87
Dominion Savings Soc.	100	0	0	0	6	118 1/2 120
Ontario Savings & Inv. Soc.	100	0	0	0	6	128 1/2

SECURITIES.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Oct. 12th.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 per ct. 1877-80						102 106
Do. do. 6 per ct.						104 105
Do. do. 6 per ct., 1885.						101 1/2
Dominion 6 per ct. stock						99 100
Dominion 5 per cent. Stock						104 105
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6 1/2 p. c.						100 101
Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds						116 118
Do. 7 per ct. Stock						98 1/2
Toronto City 6 per ct.						100
County Debentures, (Ont.) 20 years 6 per ct.						97 98
Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct.						97 98

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BRITISH.—(Quotations on the London Market Sept. 9th.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COM'Y.	Share par val.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15 s	Briton M. & G. Life	£10	2	1 1/2
50,000	20	C. Union F. L. & M	60	5	12 1/2 13 1/2
5,000	10	Edinburgh Life	100	15	35
20,000	6 b £2 10	Guardian	100	60	62 1/2
12,000	£4 p. s.	Imperial Fire	100	25	83
00,000	20	Lancashire F. & L	20	2	7
10,000	11	Life Ass'n of Scot.	40	8 1/2	25 1/2
35,862	.....	London Ass. Corp.	25	12 1/2	69
	15	Lon. & Lancash. L	10	1	9 1/2 x d.
	20	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L	100	5	32 1/2 34 1/2
	28 & 68 p. s.	Northern F. & L	100	6 1/2	39 1/2 42 1/2
	17 1/2 p. s.	Phenix	60	6 1/2	17 1/2
	15	Queen Fire & Life	10	1	2 1/2
	16 1/2 £3	Royal Insurance	20	3	13 x d.
	6	Scotch Commercial	10	1	2 1/2
	10	Scottish Imp. F. & L	10	1	25
	10	Scot. Prov. F. & L	60	12	7 13 1/2-8
	25	Standard Life	60	12	75
	5	Star Life	25	1 1/2	12 1/2
	.....	AX.—Montreal Qua.	10	1	p. c.
4,000	5 mos.	Brit. Amer. F. & M	\$50	\$50	117 1/2 120
8,000	5 mos.	Canada Life	100	60	100
2,500	5	Citizens F. & L.	100	25	100
10,000	10-12 mos.	Confederation Life	100	10	.....
5,000	8-12 mos.	Sun Mutual Life	100	10	.....
5,000	10-12 mos.	Isolated Risk Fire	100	10	120
6,500	4-6 mos.	Provincial F. & M	100	120	75
2,500	10	Quebec Fire	400	130	120
1,055	10	Marine	100	40	100 105
2,000	10	Queen City Fire	60	10	.....
5,100	7 1/2 mos.	Western Assur'ce.	40	20	140 141 1/2
60,000	10-15 mos.	Royal Can. Ins.	100	10	9 1/2 95
2,500	8 per ct.	Acc. Ins. Co. of Can.	100	20	100
2,335	8 per ct.	Can. Guarantee Co.	60	20	100
10,000	10-12 mos.	Can. Ag'l Ins. F.	100	10	102 1/2 103
20,000	.....	National Ins. F.	100	10	.....

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CANADIAN.

EXCHANGE.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Oct. 12th.
Bank of London, 60 days						108 1/2 - 9
Gold Drafts on New York						24 1/2 p.m.
Gold at 3 p.m.						108 1/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CANADIAN.

No. Shares.	Last Div'd.	NAME OF Co'y.	Pr val. of Sh'g.	C'rd	A'kd
50,000	10-12 mos.	Stadacona In. Co.	\$100	92	103
10,000	.....	Ottawa Ag'l.....	\$100	100	106

RAILWAYS.

Shrs.	NAME.	Pr val.	C'rd	A'kd	Closing Quotation Low Sept. 9
100	Atlantic & St. Lawrence Shs.	all	90	103	90
100	Do. 6 p. c. Star Mt. Bonds	all	90	103	103
100	Do. do. 3rd Mort. 1891	all	90	103	103
100	Buffalo and Lake Huron	all	.....	.....	.....
100	Do. do. 6 p. c. 1st Mort.	all	95	97	97
100	Do. do. 5 1/2 p. c. 2nd Mort.	all	95	97	97
100	Canada Southern 1st Mort, 7 p. c.	all	54	51	51
100	Grand Trunk of Canada	all	10	11	11
100	Do. Equ. Mort. Ids. 1st charge, 6 p. c.	all	94	94 1/2	94 1/2
100	Do. do. 2nd do. do.	all	94	94	94
100	Do. do. 1st Pref. Stock	all	49	53	53
100	Do. do. 2nd Pref. Stock	all	32	30	30
100	Do. do. 3rd Pref. Stock	all	19	24	24
100	Do. 1d Bond St. Deb Scrip	all	95	94	94
100	Do. 2 p. c. Perp. Deb Scrip	all	72	77	77
100	Great Western of Canada	all	6 1/2	60	60
100	Do. do. 100 p. 1877-1878	all	92	100	100
100	Do. do. 100 do 1890	all	75	77	77
100	Do. 5 p. c. pref conv. till Jan 1st, 1880	all	51	57	57
100	Do. Perpetual 2 p. c. Debenture Stock	all	67	67	67
100	Internat. Bridge 6 p. c. Mort. Ids. Scrip	all	101	103	103
100	Do. do. 6 p. c. Mrt. Pref. Shrs, Sep	all	101	103	103
100	N. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st Mort.	all	45	50 1/2	50 1/2
100	N. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st Pref. Bonds	all	95	97	97
100	Do. do. 2nd do.	all	91	95 1/2	95 1/2
100	Northern Extension, 6 p. c.	all	87	90	90
100	Do. do. 6 p. c. Imp. Mort.	all	90	92	92
100	Tor. Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Ids, 1st	all	67	70	70
100	Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. Ids, 1st Mort	all	67	70	70
100	Toronto & Nipissing Stock	all	.....	.....	.....
100	Do. do. 8 p. c., 5 years	all	90	.....	.....

The liability on all Bank Stocks is limited to double the amount of the Subscribed Capital. On all other Stocks the liability of shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of the Subscribed Capital.

# North British & Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital, - - £2,000,000

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures almost every description of property at the lowest rate of premium corresponding to the nature of the risk.

### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

BONUS YEAR, 1876.

The next division of profits for the five years since 1870, will be made on the closing of the books on the 1st December, 1876. All policies on the Participating Scale, opened before that date will share in the Division.

At last Division the Bonus declared was at the rate of £1 5s. per cent. per annum on all sums assured, and the previously vested Bonuses. On policies of old standing, this was in many cases equal to £1 19s. per cent. per annum on the original sum assured.

Ninety per cent. of the whole Profits is divided among the assured on the participating scale, which is as large a share of Profits as is allowed by any office.

Profits are ascertained every five years. Agents in all the cities and principal towns in the Dominion.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

Managing Directors and General Agents,  
72 St. Francois Xavier St.,  
Montreal.

Wm: EWING, Inspector.

# THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT.

Capital Two Million Dollars—\$103,000  
Deposited with the Dominion  
Government.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL,  
No. St. JAMES STREET.

### DIRECTORS.

Sir Hugh Allan, President. | John Pratt, Vice-Pres  
Adolphe Roy. | Henry Lyman.  
Andrew Allan. | N. B. Corse.  
J. L. Cassidy.

EDWARD STARKE,

Manager Life, Guarantee and Accident Department

JOHN HUTCHINSON,

Manager of Fire Department.

ARCHD McGOON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fire risks taken at equitable rates based upon the irrespectiveness of merits. All claims promptly and liberally settled.

ONTARIO BRANCH—No. 52 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

### Insurance.

# Royal Insurance Coy.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

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

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

Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.

H. L. ROUTH,  
W. TATLEY,

Chief Agents.

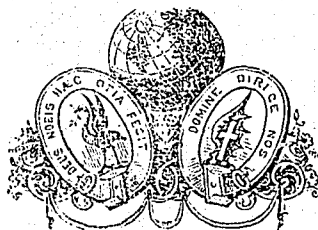
# THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - MONTREAL.

Income, over Three Millions and a half.  
Claims paid in Canada, over \$500,000.  
For information as to Life Assurance, apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to

W. M. RAMSAY,  
Manager, Canada.



# THE Liverpool and London Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND FIRE.

Capital - - - - - \$10,000,000  
Funds Invested in Canada - - 700,000  
Government Deposit for Security of Canadian Policy Holders - 150,000  
Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the Adjustment of Losses are the Prominent Features of this Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
HON. HENRY STARNES, Chairman, (President Metropolitan Bank.) T. CRAMP, Esq., Dep. Chairman,  
(Messrs. David Torrance & Co.) ALEXANDER S. HINKS, Esq., SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C.M.G., THEODORE HART, Esq.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary  
Medical Referee—D. C. MACCALLUM, Esq., M.D.  
Standing Counsel—FREDERICK GRIFFIN, Esq., Q.C.  
Agencies Established Throughout Canada.  
HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,  
MONTREAL.

### Insurance.

# QUEEN Insurance Co'y.

OF

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

—oo—

CAPITAL, - - \$10,000,000

—oo—

FIRE.

All ordinary risks insured on the most favorable terms, and losses paid immediately on being established.

LIFE.

The Security of a British Company offered.

A. MACKENZIE FORBES.  
H. J. MUDGE,  
Montreal,  
Chief Agents in Canada

# THE STADACONA

Fire & Life Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: . . . . QUEBEC.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF 14 MONTHS BUSINESS TO 31st DEC., 1876.

Authorized Capital, . . .	\$5,000,000
Subscribed do. . . . .	2,900,000
Paid up Capital, . . . . .	200,000
Government Deposit, (Fire) . . . . .	50,000
Do. do. (Life) . . . . .	50,000

Total Revenue, Fire Premiums, and Interest, }	\$223,775
Total Losses, . . . . .	63,528

Invested Funds, . . . . .	194,713
Cash in hand and Deposit, . . . . .	49,193
Other Assets, . . . . .	49,888

Total Assets. . . . \$293,794

This Company has now established itself, and has 11 Branches and 207 Agencies in the Dominion.

GEO. J. PYKE, General Manager.

Established 1803.

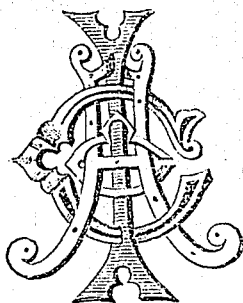
# IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:

Montreal, 102 St. Francois Xavier St.

RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, - £1,600,000 Stg.  
Paid-up Capital, - £700,000 Stg.  
ASSETS, - - - - - £2,222,552 Stg.



**Canada Agricultural Insurance Co.,**

180 St. James Street, Montreal.

**Capital, \$1,000,000.**

**ADVANTAGES OFFERED.**

It is confined by its Charter to insure nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Residences.

It pays all losses caused by lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

It insures Live Stock against death by lightning, either in the Building or on the premises of the Assured.

It is a purely Canadian Institution, its business is confined to the Dominion, and is under the management of men who have devoted many years to this peculiar branch of Insurance, and understand thoroughly the requirements of the Farmers as a class.

**OFFICERS:**

WILLIAM ANGUS, *President.* A. DESJARDINS, M.P., *Vice-President.*  
EDWARD H. GOFF, *Managing Director & Sec.* J. H. SMITH, *Chief Inspector.*  
J. P. CONSTABLE, *Assistant Secretary.*

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

**INSURES FARM PROPERTY AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.**



ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., *President.*

WILLIAM ANGUS, *Vice-President.*

HENRY LYE, *Secretary.*

C. D. HANSON, *Chief Inspector.*

**Head Office, 180 St. James Street.**

*Deposit with Dominion Government, \$50,000.*

**EXPERIENCED AGENTS THROUGHOUT the DOMINION.**

**Fire Risks written at adequate Rates.**

**LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.**

**DIVIDEND No. 82.**

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of

**THREE PER CENT.,**

for the current six months, has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank on and after

**MONDAY, the 4th Day of Sept. next.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the FIFTEENTH to THIRTY-FIRST of August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. A. TROTIER,  
Cashier.

Montreal, 31st July, 1876.

**TAYLOR & DUFF,**

**ACCOUNTANTS,**

*Commissioners for taking Affidavits,*

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*(First Flat)*

OPPOSITE EXCHANGE BANK, MONTREAL.

*We have ample accommodation for Business Meetings.*

JOHN TAYLOR. JOHN M. M. DUFF.

**THE MOLSONS BANK.**

The Shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of

**FOUR PER CENT.**

upon the Capital Stock was this day declared for the

**CURRENT HALF-YEAR,**

and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank in this city, on and after the

**Second day of October next.**

The Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th prox., inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,  
Cashier.

Montreal, Aug. 28, 1876.

**THE MOLSONS' BANK.**

**NOTICE.**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Institution will be held at the office of the Bank in this City, on

**MONDAY, 9th October next,**

at THREE o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,  
Cashier.

Montreal, 9th Sept., 1876.

**GAS FIXTURES.**

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Bronzed and Crystal Gasaliers

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**MONTREAL BRASS WORKS,**

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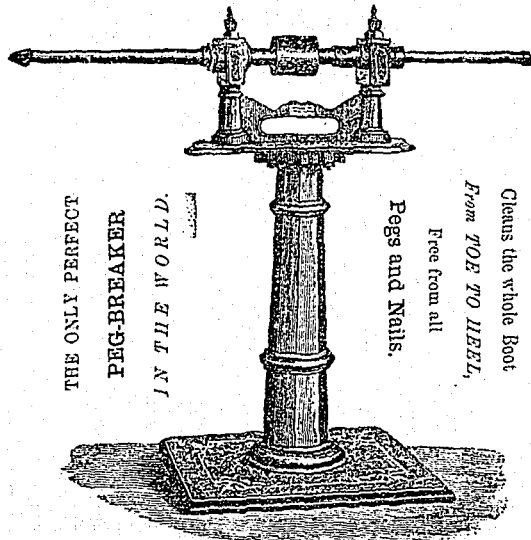
**THE POPHAM STEAM PEG-BREAKER**

(Patented in Canada and the United States.)

HAS BEEN AWARDED A

**BRONZE MEDAL**

AT THE

**CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA.**

Country Merchants and Buyers of Boors and Shoes are advised that the above Machine is now

In Operation in our Factory

The closest inspection of the Machine itself and the work done by it is invited.

*All Pegged Goods*

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Also Contents of such Risks.

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

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

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Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

THOMAS A. EVANS, Agent,

160 St. Peter street, Montreal.

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Finance and Insurance Review.

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