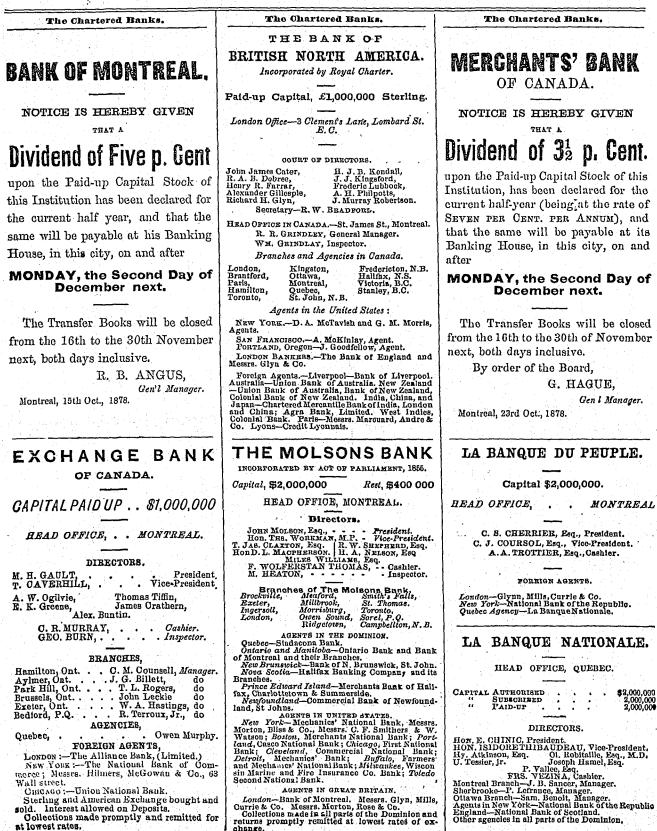
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DIVIDEND No. 45. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. for the current

half-yaar, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank has this day being declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth Day of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. COULSON.

Toronto, 30th October, 1878.

Cashier.

STADACONA BANK. OUE BEC.

Capital subscribed. . \$1,000.000 do paid up 1st Aug. 1878. 990,890

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PARRY AND FRIEL STREET,

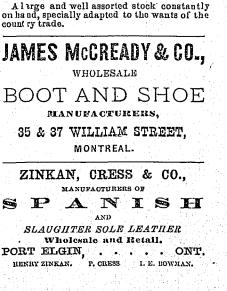
OTTAWA.

Mr. WILSON begs to notify his numerous customers and the public generally, that he will continue the Tailoring portion of the business in the Old Stand, No. 236 St. James Stree', where ho will keep con-stantly on handa full stock of Coatings, Trowserings, &c., &c., and hopes, by careful personal supervision, to merit a share of public patronage. Charges mode-rate. Inspection invited. September 3rd, 1878.

181 St. James Street.

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Montreal, July 2nd, 1877.



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IMPORTERS OF







Mercantile Summarn.

APOLOGETIC .- Owing to the destruction en route last week of the outside address label on our packages addressed to Wingham, Ont., and to Plessisville, Que., our subscribers in those places did not receive their papers as early as usual. We trust they will accept this apology.

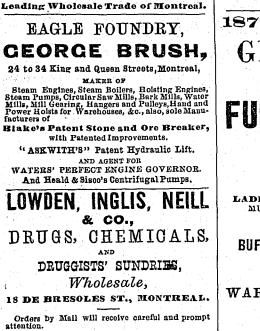
-Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., Manager of the British America Agency in Montreal, has been appointed joint manager in this city with Mr. Tatley of the Royal Insurance Company of England, in place of the late Mr. Routh. Mr. Gault retains the management of the British America as usual.

-It is currently reported that the so-called cash deposit of a certain Agricultural Fire Insurance Company has been intrenched upon. Doubtless the question will be put at the meeting at Ottawa in a few days, when we trust a positive denial will be given to the charge, and satisfactory proof given of its falsity.

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CO.,

SL.



- It is reported that the New York Life is about to resume business in Canada.

- The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., with head office at Waterloo, Ont., is about to take out a Dominion charter, and will doubtless enter the field as an ambitious competitor.

- We have seen a telegram from the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, stating that the recent attack upon the company was for purposes of blackmail. We shall give further particulars next week.

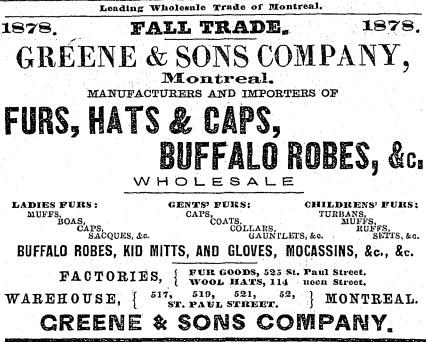
- Speculation continues active in the potato trade in Prince Edward Island. Good prices are being realized, a number of vessels have passed the Gut of Canso for the United States ports. The Ohicago papers quote potatoes 35c per bushel, but the freight to New England provents shipment.

- A. G. Grant, of Stellarton, N.S., a dealer in boots and shoes, has compromised at 60 cents on the dollar, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. He was pressed last month for claims amounting to \$1200, which has resulted in the above general settlement. His liabilities are about \$2,200, assets \$1,500.

- The firm of Ferguson, Rankin & Co., general merchants and lumbermen, of Bathurst, N. B., whose embarrassment we noticed some weeks ago, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. John Ferguson. The firm's liabilities are stated to be \$76,000 ; \$50,000 of which, due to Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool and Glasgow, is secured. Unsecured creditors will probably get nothing.

- The London Economist speaks thus of the Ganadian exhibit of woollen manufactures at Paris: "The Ganadian exhibit of woollen cloths is a remarkable one, and indicates a progress in the manufacture of fancy trouserings, tweeds, &c., of no ordinary character. The style and linish of some of their goods place

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them well abreast of similar products in other and older countries.

- The contractor for the construction of the North Shore Railway has offered to build the short piece (four and a half miles of road) from St. Vincent de Paul to the Back River, there to connect with the M. O. & O. Railway, and run the road through from Quebec this winter. The Government has acceded to this as a temporary arrangement only, without prejudicing the elaims of Montreal for the future.

- A general meeting of the creditors of J. G. Joseph & Co., wholesale jewellers, Toronto, whose failure was reported fifteen days ago, takes place on the 12th instant, in Toronto. The total liabilities of the firm amount to \$227,490.29, of which \$43,550 are direct, and \$75,386.83 indirect, \$31,577.71 are secured claims, and the balance consists of ordinary claims, unprotected and unsecured.

- Thomas Lucy, a boot and shoe dealer of St. John, N.B., is seeking a composition on his liabilities of about \$6,000. He only removed from Fredericton, where he had been in business about twelve years this spring, and claimed at that time to have a surplus of \$2,000. He took a stand at a high rental, and, this line of business being already much overdone, the result cannot be wondered at.

- A young man named Cameron, employed as a clerk by Mr. Cummings, of Ottawa, absconded in the company of his brother with a large sum in cash and notes. At Metcalfe the two brothers quarrelled about the spoil, the second brother disappeared with the cashbox, and the original thief was arrested. The detectives are on the track of the second brother.

seventy per cent. of the profits arising from the union, and the Dominion Co. thirty per cent. The Dominion Telegraph Co. have opened their line for business between the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and Quebec. The rate charged is thirty cents per ten words, instead of fifty cents as heretofore.

- The English papers received by last mail state in their telegraphic despatches that Lord Dufferin, after meeting with a favourable reception at Quebec on the 19th inst., embarked on the *Polynesian* at Ottawa. This is worse than the suggestion of the *Times*, during the Trent affair, to march troops and artillery to the west on the ice along the great lakes.

- By a clerical error, among the business changes of last week, we were made to say that Messrs. Gonig & Sims, of Wolfe Island, were offering a compromise of 20 cents on the dollar; such is not the case. With reference to our paragraph anent the same firm, under the head of "Mercantile Summary," we are informed from Kingston that the firm is in no difficulty, and that they have not asked their creditors to take 20 cents a bushel off the price of grain received. We are making further inquiries into this matter, and will make known the results in a later issue.

-At the recent annual meeting of the Chambly, Laval & Jacques Cartier Mutual Fire Insurance Company, there was quite a little breeze which resulted in a total sweeping out of the English-speaking directors and officers, and the appointing of a new board, composed exclusively of French Canadians, with Mr. A. DeLact, formerly of the Niagara District, as Manager. The head office of the concern appears to be migratory; at times it is said to be in Hochelaga, sometimes in Montreal, occasionally going to spend a part of the summer anywhere between St. Hyacinthe and St. Illinire. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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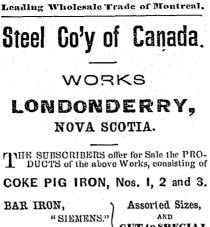
JOHN STEVENSON BROWN. INNES M. TAYLOR.

— The first meeting of creditors in the failure of Hugh F. Cumming, of Grenville, was held last Saturday. The statement of the insolvent shows assets \$412.93, and liabilities \$1,484.58 Mr. Gavin J. Walker, of Lachute was appointed assignce.

— It is proposed to form an association of Ontario tanners, who will aim, as the prospectus states, "to bring about a more healthy state of the trade," and to suggest needed alterations in the Act concerning the inspection of hides and skins.

- In the matter of Joseph Pilon & Co., founders, of Lachute, insolvents, a meeting of the creditors was held last Thursday. A statement of the insolvents was exhibited; assets \$3,244, consisting of stock in trade, implements, machinery, book debts, &c. Liabilities \$2,220. This statement was rejected by the creditors; the valuation of the assets being too high altogether, and the liabilities being known to be larger than confessed. No offer was made by the insolvents, and the creditors instructed the assignce Mr. Gavin J. Walker to wind up the estate.

— Messrs. E. Burnham & Co, a very respectable firm interested in shipping and general store business at Digby, N.S., are in embarrassed circumstances, and are asking an extension of 6, 12, and 18 months. Their liabilities are about \$29,000, of which \$0,700 is accommodation paper held by the Union Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia, and for which Messrs. Burnbam & Co. hold no security. Their assets nominally reach \$53,000, the main items being



"SIEMENS." Do Do., "SIEMENS BEST," "SIEMENS BEST," "SIEMENS BEST,"

The above Iron is of VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, being entirely made from Hematite Ore.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,

12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,

AGENTS,

Steel Co'y of Canada.

ontstanding accounts \$19,800, stock \$18,000, real estate \$9,700 and vessel property \$5,600. It is expected they will be able to effect the desired arrangement.

-Guimond & Co., one of the more prominent store keeping firms of Beauharnois, have assigned. They were in trouble before, in 1875, when judgment having been given against them for some \$2700, arising out of a property transaction, which had been carried through several courts, they went into insolvency. Their liabilities then amounted to \$38,000, which they compromised at 50 cents on the dollars, secured by Messrs. Robertson, Linton & Co., who were the principal creditors. Their credit has never been re-established since, as it was considered by many that they would have difficulty in carrying out the settlement. Their present indebtedness is estimated at about \$20,000.

-Messrs. James McCready & Co., of this city, prominent wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, who went security for M. Donovan & Co. at the time the latter purchased the insolvent estate of Donovan, Williams & Shannon, have recently bought out the entire business of the latter, and are about to wind it up. The business of M. Donovan & Co, had been fairly remunerative, James McCready & Co. sharing in the profits, but the business of this firm is so extensive that the controlling partner found it impossible to give that attention to the business of M. Donovan & Co. which it required. Mr. Donovan retires with some little means acquired in the business meantime, doubtless due the ability of the gentleman who befriended him.

J. H. BOTTERELL & CO. VALIER STREET, QUEBEC, **BOOT AND SHOE** MANUFACTURERS. (WHOLESALE.) Always on hand a full and complete stock at reasonable prices. Orders by Mail will be carefully selected and promptly shipped. DERY, ST. LAURENT & CO.. Auctioneers & Commission Merchants. Sole Manufacturers of Elastic Paint, Lubricating OII, Paints. Olls, Brushes, &c., &c., No. 41 ST. PETER STREET. QUEBEC. Free Trade and Protection. BY HENRY FAWCETT, M.P. Price, \$1.75. No Merchant should be without a copy of this work at the present time. For sale by W. DRYSDALE & CO., 232 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Orders by Mail promptly attended to. - Wm. Kirwin, a well-known sporting char-

Loading Wholesale Trade of Quebec

— Wm. Kirwin, a well-known sporting character in this city, in years gone by, when the officers of the various British regiments then stationed here made matters in that line more lively than they are at the present day, and who has of late years been keeping the "Albion hotel" in Quebec, has assigned. Unfortunately this is not the first occasion of his seeking the kindly offices of the assignee. He failed exactly two years ago, with liabilities of \$39,000, which were compromised at a small figure, and a discharge obtained in April, 1877. This first failure was unexpected by the majority of his creditors, and his credit has since been very weak. The amount of liabilities in connection with his present failure is not yet known.

- Mr. David E. Kinnaird Stewart has been showing the people of Chicago a clean pair of heels. Mr. Stewart was formerly well-known in Belleville and vicinity, but, convinced that his talents as a lawyer required a larger field, he worked his way gradually as far as Chicago, that favorite resort of ambitions young Canadians. Mr. Stewart was successful. Among other windfalls he procured the collection business of Messrs. Dun, Winnan & Co. in that city, and in a very few years, by native cleverness and industry, had begun to accumulate wealth. He established several relatives in business in the Garden City. In an evil hour he was tempted to "try a flyer." He won; and then began the mischief. Further grain speculations were indulged in, he lost heavily, other funds than his own are said to have been risked,



protend to be better than they really are. The

trouble is that the agents of respectable goods

depend too much upon the truth of the saying

quoted above, allowing inferior articles, by

means of persisted self-asserting, to largely

monopolize the market, thus ruining the trade.

by apoplexy; his death has awakened a warm

sympathy for his widow and family, among a

large circle of relatives and friends. Mr. Scott

has been the senior partner of what was in its

days the largest hardware establishment in

Canada, the then well-known firm of Scott &

362

they appear twice for the same amount, and

the above figures will receive considerable re-

vision. We note that Mr. Beausoleil who re-

ceived an attachment on Mr. Roy's personal

estate after the general attachment had been

issued, has applied for an order on Mr. Fair to

L'ANNE



menced business some four years ago, full of should be made, and the guilty parties punished. hope. Attentive to his affairs, he was success-

our friend is " Legion."



irritation. There is a general feeling per-

vading the people of Canada, including

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both political parties, that they have much to complain of in the fiscal policy of the United States. It is true that there is considerable difference of opinion as to the best mode of dealing with the various questions at issue, but even the most advanced free-traders, such as the Hon. David Mills, would admit that the bounty on refined sugar has operated disadvantageously to our sugar refiners, and that the 10 per cent. discriminating duty, which places a formidable obstacle in the way of direct trade from China, Japan, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, etc., is injurious to Canadian interests. Then again the freetraders cannot approve of the heavy duties in the United States on natural products, which cause so much dissatisfaction in Canada. In the class of duties to which we have referred, the people of the United Kingdom have either no interest whatever, or their interests are identical with those of Canada. We are told by the Times, in drawing a comparison between the respective policies of the two Canadian Governments, that " one did "its best to liberate trade between the "States and the Dominion by mutual "agreement, and that the other is about "to try a hostile tariff," and that the former policy is " altogether right" and the other "altogether wrong." Now, we apprehend that the present government would be as willing as its predecessor to liberate trade by mutual agreement. The misfortune is that all efforts to bring about "mutual agreement" have failed. indeed the negotiation of a commercial treaty is hardly possible with such a government as that of the United States. We wonder whether the Times has ever heard of the negotiations of Sir Alexander Galt and his colleagues with a congressional committee, or that of the Hon. George Brown with the Government of the United States. We can scarcely imagine the possibility of any future Canadian Government making fresh overtures with a view " to liberate trade by mutual agreement." We of course are unable to judge what the Times means by "a hostile tariff," but we venture to predict that the Canadian Government will not propose a more hostile tariff than that imposed by the United States. It may be very well for the Times and for English free-traders to denounce any policy that is not based on strictly free trade principles. They at least can take such a course without inconsistency; but we confess that we regard the criticisms of the United States press with a feeling approaching to indignation. What right have our neighbors to complain of our imposing such duties as we consider

best calculated to promote the interests of our own people. It is not a little amusing to find threats in the American papers of retaliation against us, based on the supposition that we contemplate imposing duties similar to their own. Whatever policy may be adopted by our present Government, there is one point on which we may be well assured beforehand, which is, that the United States will have no just ground of complaint. We are equally well assured that our fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom will not be able to find any just ground for complaint against that policy, either on the score of its discriminating against the United Kingdom or violating commercial treaties with foreign countries. When the discriminating duty was imposed on tea and coffee in 1872, there was some intention at first to disallow the act, on the ground of the discrimination against the United States, but it was contended on behalf of Canada that the commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States expressly limits to Her Majesty's possessions in Europe the exemption from higher duties than those imposed on like articles from other foreign countries and vice versa. It was further contended that the Canadian Act had been passed in consequence of the United States having discriminated against Canadian merchants and the St. Lawrence route, and that Canada would be ready at any time to remove the discriminating duty if the United States would do so likewise, and that it was not undesirable to make it the interest of the United States merchants to procure, if possible, the removal of all discriminating duties. Canada, it was urged, had a right to claim from Great Britain either that she should prevent her immediate neighbor from discriminating against her, or, if either unable or unwilling to do so that she should not object to a countervailing duty. It was impossible to resist such arguments, and the Act was left to its operation, as we venture to predict any act imposing discriminating duties against the United States will be. We may remark that the best friends of reciprocity in the United States have on several occasions pointed out that one great obstacle in its way is that we have already granted to them everything that we have to give without any concession on their part. This argument, we are well aware, will have no weight with free-traders, but they should recollect that Mr. Cobden himself was the negotiator of a reciprocity treaty with France under which considerable reductions in duty on English imports were obtained, which most assuredly would not have been granted had Great Britain voluntarily reduced her duties on French goods without reciprocal advantages. We cannot, of course, be surprised that the political opponents of the Government should try to embarrass them under the circumstances, but the public at large will wait patiently for tho meeting of Parliament, in the assurance that the future fiscal policy will, in the meantime, receive the most careful consideration.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Mr. Secretary Evarts' despatch on the subject of the alleged grievance sustained by United States fishermen from the people of Newfoundland has caused just indignation in Canada. It has at least the appearance of a very discreditable attempt to evade the payment of an award which a portion of the citizens of the United States have evinced a desire to repudiate ever since the time that it was made. Mr. Secretary Evarts has put forward what seems a most extraordinary claim, viz.: "If there are to be regulations of common enjoyment they must be authenticated by common or joint authority." That is, the United States claim, in virtue of their fishery rights under the treaty of Washington, a right to override the municipal laws of a British Province,-in other words, to override the treaty itself, which limits the concession in favor of the United States to the use of the fisheries " in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty." Mr. Evarts can hardly be prepared to maintain on the part of a professedly religious people that it is objectionable to legislate against fishing on Sunday, and yet the inference to be drawn from his despatch is that he is favorable to such a practice, and that he is of opinion that the Treaty of Washington authorizes the Government of the United States to object to a municipal law against Sunday fishing. Again, he claims a right to disallow an Act the object of which is to protect the fisheries. A more discreditable despatch has never, we venture to assert, been sent from the Bureau at Washington. The object is a paltry, mean evasion of a money payment, and our only apprehension is that, owing to the little interest which England has in the question, and to the more exciting subjects which are at present engaging public attention, it may be treated with more indulgence than it deserves. We cannot doubt that there must be precedents in abundance, which can be cited in support of the supremacy of the municipal law of a country under such circumstances as those cited in Mr. Evarts' despatch. The French have had during a long term of years fishery rights in Newfoundland, as well as on the coasts of England. It seems contrary to all international law that a privilege granted to foreigners to fish in the waters of an independent state should carry with it a right to violate the municipal law of that state which its own subjects are compelled to obey. Mr. Evarts' language is not susceptible of any misconstruction. He maintains that the fishery rights "are to be " exercised wholly free from the restraints "and regulations of the statutes of New-"foundland, now set up as authority over "our own fishermen, and from any other " regulation of the fishery now in force, or "that may hereafter be enacted by that "Government." Admitting, as he does, that it may be desirable that the participation in the fishery should be regulated by some competent authority, Mr. Evarts maintains that "such competent author-"ity can only be found in a joint con-"vention that shall receive the approval "of Her Majesty's Government and our "own." It is pretended by Mr. Evarts that if such a stipulation as obedience to the colonial municipal laws had been proposed when the treaty was under discussion, it would never have been accepted. We should like to be informed whether during the period when the Americans enjoyed the right of fishing under the old reciprocity treaty they ever claimed the right to act in defiance of the municipal laws of the colonies. The time is not far distant when it will be necessary to reconsider the whole subject of the fisheries ; and, if we are not much mistaken, the Americans will find that they will be unable to obtain a renewal of the treaty on the terms that they desire. Most certainly no such concession as that claimed for the first time by Mr. Evarts, after about sixteen years' enjoyment of fishery rights by citizens of the United States. will be granted under any new arrangement that may be made. The press of the United States encourages Mr. Evarts in his extraordinary pretensions, and the Chicago Tribune goes so far as to use threats of a most unbecoming character. We shall give a specimen of the insolent language used by the Tribune, and close with them our present notice of the subject:

"There has been trouble enough, and the American people are not in the mood to have any more. They demand to have this question and every other that can be relised settled now and forever, so the the people of the Dominton cannot violate our rights by quibbles and evasions or by local legislation visitch supersedes international law. It is toolish for either Enghand or Cannda to re-open the question now and provoke a conflict, for the one result, vill follow the other just as surely as night to lows day. The American people have been triffed with until they have lost their patience, and they will stand nothing more without striking back and striking back hard. The five-million-dollar verdict against them was bad enough of itself without having further indignities piled on top of it. One of these days, if the English and Canadians do not satisfactorily settle things, the knot will be cut in such a sharp and surprising way that there will be no trouble afterwards. They are in about as good a position to insult us as the Ameer was when he insulted England, and we are fully as able to resent, and punish and us are fully as able to resent, and punish of all, to tritle with us any further, and we are not in the mood to be trifled with. In the case of the American fishermen whose rights were inwaded, we are not only entitled to redress, but the people will look to the Government to exact the fullest measure of apology and compensation, with guarantee for the future. John Bull and his colonists across the border might as well realize that this Government will not allow its fishermen to be disturbed in any of their rights, and the sooner they realize it the botter it will be for them and their interests."

EARL OF DUFFERIN'S ADMINISTRA-TION.

Two volumes have been simultaneously offered to the Canadian public, with very similar titles, and on the same interesting subject- "The Administration of the Earl of Dufferin,"-one by Mr. Wm. Leggo, Barrister-at-Law, the other by Mr. George Stewart, jun. We can scarcely doubt. having reference to the strong feeling of admiration for our late Governor General and his accomplished Countess, which is generally entertained by the inhabitants of the Dominion, that both the works to which we have called attention will have a ready sale, and we may be permitted to add that both are highly deserving of public patronage. As was to be expected. a great deal of matter is common to both works, such as the various speeches and answers to addresses delivered by Lord Dufferin during the numerous progresses which he made throughout the Dominion. Several of these speeches are deserving of the highest commendation, especially that delivered at Halifax during the crisis of 1873, that at the Toronto Club dinner in 1874, that at the Albion Hotel, London, in 1875, at Victoria, British Columbia, in1876. at Winnipeg in 1877, and at Montreal and Toronto in 1878. In works which are specially intended to illustrate the life of the Representative of our Sovereign, who, in virtue of his position, is wholly unconnected with party, the discussion of political topics has been properly confined within tolerably narrow limits. The bias of the authors of both works is clearly in favor of the Conservative party, but, except in one case, to which we may specially refer before we close, it has not been displayed unfairly. The work of Mr. Leggo, which is published by the Lovell Printing and Publishing Co. of Montreal, is more comprehensive than that of Mr. Stewart, and

contains a much greater quantity of matter. It treats, moreover, at considerable length several important subjects which are scarcely noticed by Mr. Stewart, as, for instance the discussion and despatches on the Manitoba Amnesty, the Indian treaties in the North West, the Centennial Exhibition, Hon. John Young's visit to Sydney, the Pacific Railway surveys and the Quebec Ministerial crisis. Both works are open to criticism, as of course was to be expected, but they are, on the whole, remarkably free from inaccuracies as to facts. In Stewart's work there is an extraordinary blunder in the account of the Pacific Railway charter. That charter was granted to thirteen individuals, whose names are given correctly, but with the addition of three, viz., M. T. Johnson, James Findlay and Thos. Lett Staplscomidt, of whom we have never before heard, and who certainly were not included in the charter.

Mr. Stewart has done great injustice to Lord Dufferin's predecessor, Lord Lisgar, who is described by him as "an old man and an invalid," who " lived two-miles or more away from the offices of his ministry," as if he had not lived in the very same house as Lord Dufferin. It is said that " one of the first things Lord Dufferin "did on his arrival at Ottawa was to fit "up an office in the Parliament buildings, " and to announce to his Ministry that he " was always available and always at their " service." Now the fact is that precisely the same apartments in the Government (not Parliament) buildings were appropriated to Lord Lisgar as those subsequently used by Lord Dufferin. The object is to represent Lord Lisgar as an imbecile, whereas he was an experienced public officer, who had frequently represented the Crown in other colonies, and was thoroughly acquainted with his duty, which he discharged with zeal and fidelity. Lord Lisgar, moreover, had to deal with questions of considerable difficulty, such as the rebellion in the North-West, and the Washington treaty, the terms of which, as is well known, were far from acceptable to the Canadian Government. Lord Lisgar was the mediator between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, and was thoroughly successful in his negotiations. We are sorry that Mr. Stewart should have gone out of his way to disparage Lord Lisgar, who proved himself ready to defend Lord Dufferin in the House of Lords in the Lepine case. The unjust attack on Lord Lisgar by Mr. Stewart has not, we were pleased to observe, been echoed by Mr. Leggo, who has reproduced an admirable speech of that nobleman at Montreal, shortly before his departure, and has

characterized him as "a ruler who had "given the utmost satisfaction to the Im-"perial authorities to the Dominion Gov-"ernment and to the people of Canada" —a tribute which was well merited, and he adds: "His careful regard for the princi-"ples of Constitutional Government had "of political opinion, and the unobtrusive "ordiality with which he encouraged and "supported every judicious enterprize for "the development of the great industries "and resources of the country had gained "for him the reputation of an excellent "ruler."

Mr. Stewart has likewise done less than justice to Mr. Edgar in his account of that gentleman's visit to British Columbia. Mr. Edgar is described as incompetent, and the responsibility for the failure of his mission is thrown upon him, whereas it appears from the text that "the Pro-"vincial Ministers refused to yield an " inch of their ground, and, as time passed " on, they became more and more obstruc-"tive." Mr. Leggo has published Mr. Edgar's own report of his proceedings, which is a creditable document, and calculated to produce a very different impression from that conveyed by Mr. Stewart.

The Pacific Railway controversy, which led to such important results, is treated by both authors in a fair spirit, and their conclusions are nearly, if not quite, the same. Both in our judgment exaggerate the extent of the bribery practised during the elections of 1872, but both hold the two parties responsible for encouraging it. Both authors acquit Sir John Macdonald's Administration of having obstructed the investigation into Mr. Huntington's charges; which was one of the specific grounds of censure embodied in Mr. Mackenzie's resolution in amendment to the address in October, 1873. Both acknowledge that the only charge sustained was that of having accepted money from Sir Hugh Allan, which Sir John Macdonald has himself more than once admitted was an indiscretion. The materials for forming a judgment on the case are furnished by both authors, but Mr. Leggo has published at length Lord Dufferin's able despatch of 15th August, 1873, a document which is a conclusive vindication of the Government against the attack of the Opposition with regard to the prorogation in August, 1873.

With regard to the Quebec Crisis our opinion has been so repeatedly expressed that it is hardly necessary for us to record our entire dissent from Mr. Leggo's view of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier's conduct. We can make allowance for political prejudice, but we confess that we are staggered at finding an allegation that Mr. Todd supports the views enunciated by Sir John Macdonald. We must admit that Mr. Leggo has, by supplying his readers with extracts from Mr. Todd's pamphlet, enabled them to judge for themselves; but it is incomprehensible to us how any man gifted with ordinary common sense can arrive at such a conclusion as that which we have cited. We shall furnish a single extract from Todd : "That, in or-" der to enable a constitutional governor " to fulfil intelligently and efficiently the "charge entrusted to him by the Crown, " he is bound to direct, as by his commis-"sion and instructions he is authorized to "require, that the fullest information " shall be afforded to him by his minis-"ters upon every matter which at any " time shall be submitted for his approval, " and that no policy shall be carried out, "or acts of executive authority performed, "by his ministers in the name of the "Crown unless the same shall have pro-"viously received his sanction." Mr. Leggo has not ventured to enter into a consideration of the real point at issue between the Lieutenant Governor and the Quebec ex-Ministers, but has assumed that the former was actuated by political hostility, and that he had no just ground of complaint. That the Lieutenant-Governor's position was completely ignored by his ministers is quite clear to our mind, and as we are again referring to the subject we may call attention to a passage in Mr. Gladstone's late article in the North American Review, entitled "Kin beyond the Sea," in which he defines in unmistakeable language the constitutional doctrine on the subject :

"IIe, the Sovereign, is entitled on all "subjects coming before the Ministry " to knowledge and opportunities of dis-"cussion unlimited, save by the iron "necessities of business. * * * Were it " possible for him, within the limits of "human time and strength, to enter ac-"tively into all public transactions, he " would be fully entitled to do so; what " is actually submitted is supposed to be "the most fruitful and important part, "the cream of affairs. In the discussion "of these the monarch has more than "one advantage over his advisers. He is " permanent, they are fugitive ; he speaks "from the vantage ground of a station " unapproachably higher; he takes a calm " and leisurely survey, while they are wor-"ried with the preparatory stages, and "their force is often impaired by the "presence of countless details. He may "be therefore a weighty factor in all de-"liberations of state, Every discovery of "a blot that the study of the Sovereign in "the domain of business enables him to "make strengthens his hands and en-"thances his authority."

There is not a shade of difference of opinion between English statesmen of all parties on the subject of the constitutional right of the sovereign, or the officer entrusted with the regal functions, to dismiss the Ministry of the day. The responsibility for that act must rest on the minister who consents to assume it. We own that we have observed with surprise that it is held by those who disapprove of Mr. Letellier's conduct that "the approval of Lord Dufferin in the former instance (his support of Ministers in 1873) implies the condemnation of Mr. Letellier." Now there was not the slightest analogy between the two cases. There never was a clearer issue than that hetween Lieutenant-Governor Letellier and the Quebec ex-Ministers. The railway and tax bills were both introduced by Ministers as Government measures without the sanction of the representative of the Crown; a proceeding wholly at variance with constitutional practice. Mr. Stewart, we are bound to state, has been far from consistent in his treatment of the question. He has condemned the ex-Minis ters for their treatment of the Lieutenant-Governor in terms perhaps stronger than he was justified in using, but he has thought proper to attribute motives to the Lieutenant-Governor which is generally the last resort of one who is unable to find arguments in support of his opinions. We shall here dismiss the subject, and with it our present notice of the two very interesting volumes which have just been offered to the public. They are both well worthy, not only of perusal, but of being preserved for the purpose of reference.

THE NEW YORK TIMES AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The New York Times has been long noted for the persistency with which it has assailed the life assurance companies, and it has drawn down on itself, in consequence, many severe animadversions. It has recently been indulging in its usual attacks on life insurance management, and the New York Daily Indicator has recalled public attention to the attack which it made about three years ago on the Messrs. Goodsell, the Managing Directors of the Daily Graphic newspaper, which attracted attention at the time in Montreal. The Messrs. Goodsell at once commenced an action for libel, which at first the Times treated with scorn and ridicule. However, in its issue of 20th January, 1877, it pub-

lished the following apology, and at the same time paid the costs in the case:

"We take this opportunity to make an apology to our neighbors of the Graphic. It will be remembered by our readers that, in the months of October and November, 1875, our columns contained several articles impuning improper motives to the Messrs. Goodsell in the conduct of the Graphic and the Spectator, and also reflecting upon their personal character. Upon an examination of the facts of the case, we have become satisfied that injustice was done to each of the Messrs. Goodsell in the several publications referred to. We are convinced that the articles in question should not be remembered to the prejudice of the Messrs. Goodsell as journalists or citizens."

It might have been supposed that, after having been thus brought to book, the *Times* would have been more cautious, but the *Indicator* suggests that "another dose of the Goodsell treatment" would be *apropos* just now, as it has been indulging in such language as "swindlers," "robbery," "treachery," "falschood," and "fraud." The New York *Times* has carned an unenviable notoriety for its scurrilous attacks, which are now and then directed against Canada and Canadians.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF NON-CONCUR-RENT POLICIES.

To the Editor of THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. DEAR SIR,—I noticed in your valued journal of 1st inst. a communication from W. Campbell, Toronto, on the all-important matter of non-concurrent insurances, which invariably cause much delay and unpleasantness in their adjustment, and I have observed that it is only when parties have had some experience of this kind that they become aware of their perplexing position; but as such experience can only reach the few, its further discussion, with your permission, may be of public interest.

Where the shoe pinches in non-concurrent insurances is when several companies make a gain at the expense of a co-insurer, but nothing of the kind occurs in this case, even according to Mr. Campbell's shewing. I do not agree with his mode of adjustment. The following is my mode, and I may state it was drawn up, and only compared several hours afterwards, without the alteration of a figure, with the adjustment set forth in yours of 20th September last:

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			\$5000
	Yours truly,	- ח	C. R.
lontreal, 2nd	November, 1878		0. n.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

The more important business changes of the past week are as follows :--

Dissolutions :- Ferguson, Rankin & Co., Bathurst, N. B.; Lowe & Rawlings, auctioneers, St. John; Davie, Hudson & Westgate, wholesale furs, Montreal, continued by J. G. Davie & A. Hudson under style of Davie & Hudson; Davie & Westgate, dry goods, Montreal, continued by E. D. & J. D. Westgate under style of Westgate Bros.; Jost Bros., dry goods, Halifax; Fadeu Bros., Halifax.

Compromised :- John Taylor, dry goods Brantford, at 55 cents; Richard G. Edgcomb, waggons, at 40 cents; Angus Cameron, dry goods, Toronto, at 65 cents, 10 cents cash, balance in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months; A. G. Grant, general store, Stellarton, N. S., at 60 cents.

Selling or sold out :- J. T. Purdy, woollen mills, Meaford; H. H. Adams, fruits, Wingham; P. Hollins, groceries, Fredericton.

Commencing or recently commenced business :-- G. Burns, general store, Mystic, Que. ; Geo. Robinson, groceries, Chatham, N. B.; A. Yerxa, boots and shoes, Fredericton; Mrs. Clark, Moncton; Wm. Johnston, boots and shoes, Portland; F. A. Smith, Woodstock ; L. E. Jost & Co., general store, Canning, N. S.; M. Korman, butcher, Gorrie; - Warren, general store, Gorrie ; Mrs. E. Cane, groceries, Hamilton; Turner & Henderson, woollen mills, Menford ; Jas. Reid, boots and shoes, Orillia ; F. Thompson & Co., Orillia ; Murphy & Newman, jewellery, Owen Sound ; Mrs. West, boots and shoes, Port Stanley ; Perry & Grand, stationers, Toronto. E. Burnham & Co., general store, Digby, N. S., are asking an extension. Jno. Courtney, general store, Plantagenet, giving up business. Jos. H. Davidson, cheese manufacturer, Arthur, has called a meeting of creditors.

THE ROOMEY CASE. — We are induced to notice this affair again, having been favored with a copy of the Toronto *Telegram* of 31st ult, containing a letter over the signature of 'N. Rooney,' with the request that we publish it. The letter simply states that Patrick Rooney, cousin of the writer, "never paid anything for the late firm of N. & F. Rooney," and intimates other causes for the failure than the suit on the part of the Bank to recover the amount of accommodation paper given to N. & F. Rooney, as indicated in various "Toronto and Montreal papers. "We have been shown a letter of which the following is a true copy :—

TORONTO, Feb. 19th, 1878. Mr. Patrick Rooncy, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,-We beg to inform you that we hold no notes of yours whatever, except the following, which are discounted and in the

hands of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here: 18th February, \$7,500; 18th March, \$6,000; 18th April, \$6,800; 18th May, \$10,-000; 4th March, \$267,08. The above notes, with the exception of \$267,08, are solely accommodation paper, and which are on our books as a liability against ourselves; and all provious notes that we hold of yours that are past due and retired from the bank have been destroyed by us, and no person has any claim against you or them, and we hold you unaccountable.

N. & F. ROONEY, in liquidation. N. Roosey.

On the 6th July, 1878, the Bank's solicitors, Morrison, Wells & Gordon, made a demand upon P. Rooney of Montreal for payment of the amounts of the notes referred to in the foregoing letter, threatening him with a writ in case of non-compliance. A writ was accordingly issued against him on the 23rd August in the Superior Court, in this city, for the recovery of the accommodation note for \$7,500, and doubtless the Bank will rank upon his estate ; his rating was immediately suspended by one of the mercantile agencies, seriously affecting his credit, and which was, presumably, the immediate cause of the failure. On the 30th August, Mr. P. Rooney undertook an action for damages against the Bank. It will be seen that the Toronto firm of N. & F. Rooney had peculiar notions of financeering, and did not hesitate, any more than the late A. Ward, to sacrifice their relations. Peter Rooney, a cousin of N. Rooney, made them a loan of \$10,000, all his monctary wealth at the time; but it is intimated that there was some irregularity in lending, and although he received credit for it in the books of the firm, some misunderstanding has arisen concerning it. Peter has sued the firm for his money. At the time of F. Rooney's death, the firm showed a surplus of \$54,000, exclusive of the loan of \$10,000; it is now rumoured the estate will not pay in full. The father of N. Rooney, resident in Ireland, also lent the firm money, but it is intimated that this was dutifully repaid before the speck appeared. It may be worth remembering, that N. & F. Rooney were equal partners in the business, neither of them having any private means outside the assets of the firm. It now transpires that the surviving partner is in possession of considerable productive real estate in Yorkville, but in his wife's name, claimed, however, to have been a legacy from her father, a college professor in Toronto, who left a large family, among whom Mrs. N. Rooney must have been a special favorite. It is to be regretted under all the circumstances that the " surviving partner" should show any disposition to return the kindness of his cousin in the manner indicated by his letter to the Telegram. But, strictly speaking, the man who lends his name on accommodation paper to save a tottering concern from immediate ruin, deserves the ungrateful treatment which the ladder is said to receive sometimes from the successful climber. It is claimed that the estate of P. Rooney will show up favorably, and a surplus exclusive of the alleged liabilities on the accommodation paper. Much sympathy is felt for him, in his present position.

THE RE-INSURANCE NEGOTIATIONS .- Now that the National Insurance Co. is not to re-insure

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the outstanding business of the defunct Canada Agricultural, the Water.own company is the only bidder. There is, however, a difficulty in the way, owing chicfly to a special clause in the policies of the Uanada Agricultural as to Rebate Premiums, and aithough the law precludes any such claims against the companies after re-insuring, the trustees of the defunct concern will not comply with the terms of the former, which include special immunity from any possibilities arising under that clause; that is the Watertown Co. to be held harmless in case of such claims occurring. Agents in arrears are not slow sometimes to avail themselves of opportunities for purchasing such rebate claims at a small percentage and off-setting their balances by returning the policies at their prorata full value to the company. During such operations it is not desirable for all parties that the re-insurance take effect. The six months time allowed the company within which to effect a re-insurance expire on the 10th inst., after which, until they procure further power to reinsure, the concern must go on paying losses as they occur as well as all claims for surrendered policies. Some interested parties prefer this course, claiming that the future losses cannot amount to \$40,000 (the sum to be paid to the Watertowa Co. for re-insuring), overlooking the additional liability upon rebate claims, and that the trustees of the concern would by such course realize much more for the creditors, alleging the natural law as affecting companies who are not supposed to be in a position to pay losses.

- Notwithstanding the wide exposure of the evils resulting from the use of tobacco, the consumption of the weed increases quite as fast as population increases. Many nations expend as much money on tobacco annually as for their daily bread. This is said to be true of Great Britain, Germany, Holland and the United States. However, it seems that the long list of things more or less inviting used in the adulteration of tobacco in Europe and other countries ought to deter any one from indulging in its consumption. The leaves of rhubarb, dock, burdock, coltsfoot, beech, plantain, oak and elm, peat, fuller's earth, bran, sawdust, malt, rootlets, alum, lime, treacle, salt, lampblack and gum are said to have been used by the unscrupulous manufacturers. Our duty is done, we have exposed the vile compounds adulterating tobacco, and we confess we have no hope of gaining any smoker to abstinence and pure breath.

CUSTOMS UNDERVALUATION IN CANADA .- The Montreal Journal, of Commerce gives a few figures respecting the valuation at which the customs officers of Canada have permitted the importation of railroad rolling stock, which leads one to conclude that if that department of the public service is as lenient to importers generally, the people of Canada are not only deprived of a large amount of revenues, but that the Dominion is importing goods worth a much larger sum than the official figures show. The Journal referred to says that during 1873-7 thirty-three new locomotive engines were imported at a gross value of \$174,847, or an average of \$5,298 per engine. It says that ten of these engines were built at the Manchester works at a cost of \$8500 each. Consequently the Dominion, by the

undervaluation, lost \$12,544 of duties. It also shows that passenger cars passed the Custom House at a valuation of \$1330 and platform cars at \$74 each. Perhaps it's higher valuation rather than higher duties that Canada needs to meet her growing public expenditures.—*Boston Journal.*

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S ELECTION .- Mr. Cartwright has been triumphantly returned for Huron by a majority of upwards of 400, and we own that we are glad, without reference to politics, that he has succeeded in finding a seat in Parliament. The most prominent subjects for discussion in the present Parliament will be those relating to finance, and it would be unfortunate if the Minister whose duty it was to defend the financial policy of his late administration should not have an opportunity of criticising that of his successor. Under all the circumstances, it seems a pity that he was opposed, and especially as the new Ministers have been allowed to retain their seats without contests. The election has, of course, no political significance, as the verdict of the people of Huron had been so recently given in favor of the party of which Mr. Cartwright is a prominent member.

CALCULATION OF GOLD RATES.—Take the price of silver per onnce as reported daily from the London Exchange, and find how often it goes into the constant number 943. The quotient will give the relative value. For instance, let the London market be 523d, the number 943 divided by 52.75 gives 17.88 very nearly. This would then show gold to be worth more than 173 times the price of silver. Every one knows that the relative value of gold to silver in coin was arbitrarily fixed on the bases of one pound of fine gold, equal to fifteen pounds and a half of fine silver.

— The Ontouragon Miner of recent date, in speaking of the Silver Islet mine, Thunder Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, says the production of silver at this wonderful little islet continues unabated. The previous week the mine is said to have produced \$75,000 of silver ore, at a mining cost not to exceed \$1,000. Should this wonderful production continue it will have a tendency to stimulate capitalists to look after the Lake Superior silver mining interests.

- The rails are reported laid down in Manitoba to within seven miles of the boundary line on the American side. The express messengers have been ordered this week to travel by rail to Pembina, and thence by stage.

- The Canada Central and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Companies are getting fourteen new platform cars made at the Cobourg car factory.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN CHEESE IN ENG-LAND.—At the annual Dairy Show held in London, October 10th, under the auspices of the Dairy Farmers' Association of Great Britain, Messrs. Hodgson Brothers, of Liverpool, were awarded the first prize, a silver medal and £10, for the finest samples of American and Canadian Oheese which was open to all competitors. The cheese shown were taken from their regular importations and shipped by Messrs. A. Hodgson & Sous, of New York and Montreal. Messrs, Hodgson Bros. took the first and second prizes at a similar exhibition held in Liverpool last year.—Herald.

LOSS RATIOS BY STATES.

It is instructive to notice how varied are the experiences of fire underwriters in the several fields they cultivate, and yet how carefully the general average keeps close to the traditional 60 per cent. loss ratio. In one State, during a given year, the losses will be light; and then will come a year of extraordinary severity to make up for it, and vice versa. Or, the general experience will be a profitable one up to a certain point, when some enormous conflagration or series of fires, in an unlooked-for quarter or at the end of the year, steps in to overturn all sanguine calculations. We have the cariosity to take a survey of the field, as respects the ex-perience of 1877, by way of learning just which were the profit-given States. The experience of fire underwriters in the principal States and in Canada will be worth examining, even if the figures do not cover the entire field. Below we ngues to not cover the entire field. Below we give an approximately correct table of these ex-periences, gathered from the most authentic sources at hand, and covering fields yielding \$60,000,000 of premiums:--

Fire	e premiums	Losses paid	Loss
States.	in 1877.	in 1877.	Ratio.
Maine	\$ 803,478	\$ 528,142	\$65.5
N. Hampshire	463,808	267,595	57.7
Massachusetts	5,998,124	2,327,688	38-8
Connecticut	1,395,509	851,688	61.
Rhode Island	621,475	615,185	99.
New Jersey	1,935,057	1,000,291	51.7
New York	15,523,552	7,328,580	47.2
Pennsylvania	7,220,256	4,497,591	62,2
Ohio	3,672,988	1,737,539	47.3
111inois	4,908,295	1,976,719	40.3
Wisconsin	1,645,110	973,913	59.
Michigan	1,801,809	1,245,612	69.2
Kentucky	1,070,014	450,841	42.1
Kansas	320,359	106,637	33.3
California	3,928,741	1,224,754	31.2
Iowa	1,730,540	684,114	39,5
North Carolina	310,348	206,685	60.4
Missouri	2,134,643	1,545,870	72.4
Minnesota	888,452	471,852	53.1
Canada	3,770,096	8,487,451	225.1

Aggregates..... \$60,142,667 \$36,518,747

60.

Including Canada-whose St. John fire supplied the lack of a like unpleasantness on this side of the border, but whose experience comes properly within range as American—it will be seen that just 60 per cent. of the \$60,000,000 of premiums were paid out for losses in the aggregate. But the variations in the loss ratios in the several States are curiously wide. Thus we have California leading the line of luck with a have California leading the line of litck with a loss ratio of only 31.2 per cent., closely followed by Kausas with 33.3 per cent. Next comes Massachusetts, where, on \$6,000,000 of premi-ums, the losses were less than 39 per cent; and almost as fortune-favoring was Illinois, where the loss ratio was only 40 per cent on \$5,000,-600 of premiums. Lowa was also as good a field, although on a much smaller scale of business. largely, and, expenses counted, none could have been made in Missouri, Michigan, North Carolina, or even Maine. Canuda, of course, was a fur-nace for insurance capital. But we leave the figures to tell their own story-Insurance Age.

INSURANCE-FIRE RECORD.

Markham, Oct. 11.-school, totally destroyed. Oct. 11 .- The Markham high

Toronich, Oct. 20.—Dry goods store of T. Thompson & Son, damagod; \$20,000 worth of silks, and other goods destroyed. Quebec, Oct. 20.—Steamer St. Croix totally destroyed. Insurance:—Queen \$5,000; North British and Mercantile, \$2,500, and Royal Consolice 50000 Canadian \$2000.

Annandale, Oct. 21.—Dwelling, store and contents of J. Johnson destroyed. Insured in the Canada Fire and Marine for \$4,000.

Galt, Uct. 22 .- A wooden block owned by Galt, Cet. 22.—A wooden block owned by Jas. Young, and occupied by the following, destroyed: Jus. W. Ward & Co., painters; C. W. Youmans, fancy books and stationery; Miss Cowan, milliner; and Prof. Jenkins, photographer. Insurance as follows:—Jas. Young, \$1,600 on building—\$300 in Royal and \$500 in Queen's; Mr. Youmans, \$1,000 on stock in Waterloo Mutual: Miss Cowan, \$400 in Waterloo Mutual; Ward & Co., \$900, and Prof. Jenkins, \$800, in Merchants' and Manu-facturers' facturers'.

Port Colborne, Oct. 24.-The blacksmith and carriage shops of M. R. L. Benner destroyed. Loss, \$600; no insurance.

London, Oct. 24 .- Shingle mill of John Dovey

destroyed, together with a large quantity of shingles. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance. Scone, Ont., Oct. 25.—The saw mill of Thos. Bearman totally destroyed. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance.

Elmira, Oct. 26 .- The cooper shop of J.

Wentz damaged to the amount of \$4,000. Valleyfield, Oct. 27.—The steam barge Albion, owned by Muir Bros., St. Catharines, damaged

Willow Park, Oct. 29.—An unoccupied build-ing, owned by Alex. Robinson, destroyed. In-

Sured in the Guardian for \$3,000. Lowville, Ont. Oct. 31.—The dwelling house of Thomas Branns totally destroyed. Loss, \$700; insured for \$300.

Pittsburg, Ont., Nov. 1.—The log house of II-McCaugherty destroyed. Insured for \$150 in the Hamilton Farmer's Mutual.

Sydney, Ont., Oct. 31.—The house and barn of Jno. German destroyed. Loss, \$1,000; in-sured for \$6,000 in the Prince Edward Mutual.

Welland, Nov. 2 .- White's livery stable and the Fraser House, kept by T. F. Brown, destroyed. White's loss about \$3000 ; no insurance. Brown's loss \$4000 ; insured.

Bear Island, C. B., Nov. 2.—A lobster factory owned by Messrs. II. C. Evans & Co., destroyed, Insured for \$4,000 in the Western, and Can. ada Fire Insurance Companies.

London, Nov. 5 .- The treating house of the oil refinery of Minhinnick & Geary totally des-troyed. Loss about \$6,000.

Ottawa, Nov. 5 .- The Merchants' Bank building damaged to the extent of about \$100.

Martintown, Ont., Nov. 3 .- The ontbuildings belonging to R. Conroy, A. McVean, M. McGregor and D. T. Cresswell completely destroyed. Total loss about \$4000.

Shediac, N.B., Oct. 29.—A dwelling owned by D. L. Harrington destroyed; insured for \$400 in the Royal Canadian.

Truro, N.S., Oct. 30 .- Alex. Chisholm's carringe factory, together with a large quantity of stock, destroyed. Loss \$4,000; insurance, S2.500.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—A house owned by Mr. Johnson partially destroyed. Loss, \$500; fully insured.

Middleton, Ont., Oct. 30.—A building owned by Mr. Jas. Lawrence, carriage manufacturer, together with eighteen new cutters, destroyed. No insurance.

W. C. Gibson's bakery, the stables of the Exchange Hotel, and Kilgour Bros'furniture store, all totally destroyed. W. C. Gibson iusured for \$2,000 and Kilgour Bros. for \$1,000 in the Western.

Montreal, Nov. 3.-- A large three storey build-ing occupied, by Mr. Hood as a meat packing factory, considerably damaged. Insured.

ASSIGNMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

- N. H. Buchner, stoves and tins, Hamilton.
- A. Hammond, hotel, Toronto. J. Greenless, jun., lumber, Toronto,

B. A. Belyea, groceries, Southampton. Bailey & Gilchrist, Uolborne.

PROVINCE OF OUEBEC.

Guimond & Co., general store, Beauharnois. L. Seeberg, ship chandler, Quebec. J. B. Audette, Levis.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

W. P. Jacques, coal, Barrie, R. Sinctair, Bowmanville.

Juo. Stoneman, Hamilton. Henry Bowden, Kingston.

- M. W. S. Dingman, general store, Brighton. Wm. O. Luscombe, Sault Ste, Marie.
- F. J. Honor, Port Hope. T. W. Harris, Bothwell. A. Botsford, Windsor.

L. Cleverdon, produce, Strathroy.

- C. Cawssa, grain, Strathroy. J. Webster, tailor, Windsor.
- Wm. Young, Tara. R. M. Chester, groceries, London. Wm. Ironsides, London.

- Jas. Kennedy, Whitby. W. R. Watson, carriages, Norval.
- Hugh McFarlane, general store, Culloden. D. Hunter, St. Catharines.

- E. Hills, Toronto. Thos. Kerr, Lindsay.
- Jno. Cullen, Lindsay.

PROVINCE OF OURBEC.

Chas. Vien, Lévis.

Clovis Richard, shoes, Bécancour.

F. Plante, Quebec.

- Hill, Mitchell & Co., distillery, Montreal.
- D. Gervais, carriages, Montreal. E. Paquet; Lévis,

L. Coates, contractor, Ascot. Maurice Daoust, St. Jean Baptiste.

Marcotte & Co., Longue Pointe.

- PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
- Henry S. DeBlois ; Annapolis.

Wood & Co., New Glasgow. L. C. Wood, wools and hides, Picton.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. B. Belyea, general store, Hampton. Jno. Belloney, pictures, St. John.

Commercial.

MONTREAL GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, NOV. 7th, 1878.

Financial.-The Elections in the United States and the holyday in England have shortened the week under review. Very little of importance has taken place. The progress has continued on this Continent and in Great Britain towards a restoration of confidence; the improved condition is fairly reflected in the increased proportion of reserve to liabilities in the Bank of England ; yet the disquietude of the public mind in Great Britain caused many rumors to be circulated which have no foundation. The telegraphic dispatch to the effect that the Government of Judia contemplates the adoption of a gold currency is a proof of that restlessness. The topic under discussion, August 10th, 1876, in the British House of Commons, was the introduction of the gold standard into India. The proposition was regarded as so preposterous and alarming that the Secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton, deemed it to be his duty to make a public declaration that he meditated no such an act. No better proof can be given of the falsity of the rumor lately started. The

restoration of confidence in commercial circles has not had as a corollary the restoration of values. Merchandise continues to decline. Cot-Mon and Produce of all kinds have touched prices unheard of for many years. Were it not for the shortness of the grain crops in Europe, the shipping interest everywhere would have suffered severely. The stock markets in New York and here are dull ; some spasmodic efforts to sustain prices have had no success, and our quotations are lower than they were last week : The money market has an easier feeling, though the banks have not altered their rates of discount, which are still at 7 to 8 per cent for good commercial paper, but loans on collaterals are more easily obtained. Money on call may be got at 61 per cent, on time at 7 to 8 per cent. Exchange is weaker, documentary bills, 1074; Bank drafts, 60 days, 1081; gold, 1001.

ASHES.—Receipts the past week have been light, and, with small demand, prices of Pots have steadily declined, the value to-day being \$3.75. The sales of the week are about 120 brls. Firsts at \$3.75 to \$3.821, with a few Seconds at \$3.30 and Thirds at \$2.80. *Pearls* have come in slowly, and, owing to export demand, have advanced to \$5.40 \$5.50 for Firsts, Seconds noninally \$1.00. Receipts since 1st January, 7941 brls. Pots and 1123 brls Pearls; deliveries, 8797 brls. Pots and 1404 brls. Pearls, and the stock in store on 6th November, 1123 brls. Pots and 282 brls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHORS.—The sorting up orders continue to give a little activity to the market, though they are for small amounts. But the weather turning decidedly wintery will stimulate business very soon.

Day Goops.—The market has been quiet during the past week, and the volume of business strictly moderate. Cotton goods, in consequence of the decline in the value of the raw material, have a weak tendency in all descriptions of cotton fabrics. Woollens are a little more in demand at unchanged prices, but blankets remain quiet. The cold weather may increase the demand for woollens in the country, and the country merchants having prudently currailed their purchases may be in the market again for new supplies. Remittances slow.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market has been fairly active since our last report, principally for the country trade, which may now be considered nearly closed for the present season. Prices remain firm, and the stocks imported this fall being only moderate in quantity, fairly remunerative prices will be obtained for what are now on hand. In England, heavy chemicals remain dull, the tendency in some important lines being still downwards. In fine chemicals there is no change. Madder has experienced a sharp advance in Rotterdam, an advance upon last year's prices at this season equal to over 50.p.c., the old crop having been bought up and new grop being vory short.

FISH.—The market for fish has a declining tendency. The arrivals of herring from Labrador have been considerable, amounting to 6,933 barrels and 518 half barrels, and prices have receded. Codfish is also lower, and the tendency is yet towards lower prices. We quote: herrings, \$4.50 per barrel, and codfish, \$3 for No. 1 Quebec inspection.

FLOWN.—The stock taken on the 1st inst. showed a reduction of 3,000 barrels, being 50,096 barrels against 53,071 barrels, on 15th October, 1878, and 49,941 on 1st Nov., 1877. There has been a fair demand during the week at unchanged prices. We quote: Spring Extra, \$4 to \$4.05; Extra, \$4.15 to \$4.20; and Superior, \$4.32 to \$4.35.

FURS .- There will not be any great move-

- TREES

ment in raw furs this year. The prices at present quoted will be maintained with possibly some slight changes. The local demand for the next six weeks will give some impetus to this trade, and the prospect of early winter will help prices for a time. Parties having skins would do well to hurry them on to market.

GRAIN.—The English Wheat markets remain steady, with an upward tendency in prices; on the Continent prices are quite firm. The imports of Wheat into the United Kingdom for week ending to-day were: 205,000 to 210,000 quarters, against 250,000 to 255,000 quarters last week; Corn,125,000 quarters, against 160,000 last week; and Flour 60,000 to 65,000 barrels, against 85,000 barrels. In the United States the markets are lower than known for many years, as may be seen by the comparative table. Comparative prices in New York for four years:—

	v. 2, Nov. 2, 575. 1876.		v. 2, 1878.
No. 2 spring wheat \$1			
	744 59	61	467
No. 2 mixed oats 4		361	30
State rye 8	39 8S ⁻	· •••• ·	62

The exports from New York and all the ports on the Atlantic continue on a large scale, France being the largest receiver. Exports from New York for the week ending on the 1st of November : Flour, 37,610 brls; Wheat, 1,075,740 bushels; Corn, 120,156 bushels. In Montreal, business has not been very active. The closing of navigation is near at hand, rates of insurance are high, and vessels being scarce hold freight at very stiff rates. 75,000 bushels of Red Winter Wheat have been sold for export, from 966 to 98c per bushel. Prices are dull for the other grains, and the demand for Winter Wheat for shipment ceasing, prices for that description will recede. We quote Canada Red Winter, No. 2, S1 to 99c; No. 2 Spring, 88c to 90c; Barley, nothing doing ; Oats, offered at 45c. Freights, 6.s. to 6s. 6d. No sailing vessel to be had : freight engaged on the steamer to leave the port at close of navigation, at p.t. Insurance, 44 per cent. on sailing vessels, 1 per cent, on regular steamers, 14 to 2 per cent. on transient.

	101 101 1	136 1101.4
	1878.	1877.
Wheat, bush		184,477
Corn, bush		187,076
Peas, bush		33,072
	9,473	7,854
Barley, bush	64,432	11,360
		3,925
Flour, bris	50,096	49,941
Oatmeal, brl	is	1,278
Cornmeal, b	rls	393

GROGENIES. — Sugars. — Latest United States advices report a slight reaction. British refined goods lower at last accounts; with us market is quiet. Yellows, 71c to 83c; Granulated, 91c to 91c; Barbados and Porto Ricosugars are 74c to 8c. Teas.—Late Japanese advices give unfavorable report of the qualities offering. Desirable Teas were very hard to get, and for such, an advance of about 50c to \$1 the picul is looked for. Prices steady here, and higher for good Teas in the 'U.S. markets. Jolasses— Barbados, 38c to 42c; Trinidad, 31c to 36c; Sugar House, 23/c to 28c. Syrups.—Quiet. Coffees—Dull; Mocha, 30c to 35c; Java, 27c to 30c; Marcaubo, 20c to 23c. Rice—\$5.20 to 4.45, stock moderate. Chemicals.—Rather lower. Prices as given in England for Bi-Carb Soda, \$3.10 to 35 here; Sal Soda, \$1 to 1.35; Cream Tartar firmer. Spices.—Pepper dull; Pimento, fairly steady at a small decline from extreme prices current. Stock here light. Fruits—Valentia Raisins, 4½c to 5½c; Layers, \$1.60 to 1.75; Loose Muscatels, \$1.67 to 1.80; London, \$2.10 to 2.30. Currants, 3c to 55c.

LEATHER. — Business in this line continues very dull. The market is well supplied with all classes of leather. Prices rule about the same as last quotations.

Live STOCK.—No purchases have taken place here of beeves for export. The supply of sheep and lambs is not in proportion with the demand, and prices are higher. Good sheep bring from \$4.50 to \$5.50; good lambs, \$3 to \$3.50 each. This week the two steamships will take 150 head of cattle and 1,000 sheep to London, and 500 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep to Liverpool.

LUMBER.-Latest advices from Great Britain continue to give discouraging reports from the general wood market. On this continent every thing is quiet, and preparations are too large for any improvement next year. The Northwestern Lumberman says :- If the weather during the coming winter proves at all favorable for logging it seems evident that the timber will be banked cheaper than ever. The price of provisions seem to be about as near bottom as that of lumber on the Chicago wholesale market. What seems to be almost paradoxical is the fact that labor is, if anything, a little higher. The very best evidence in the world that the cut of logs next winter will be overwhelmingly large is found in the fact that laborers for the woods are asking generally a little higher figures than last year-and good hands are rather scarce. A member of one of the Menom-inee companies left this city last Thursday for Ottawa, and other points in Canada, for the purpose of engaging four or five hundred Canadian loggers for the Menominee woods. It is estimated that the cut on that river will be increased to 200,000,000 feet, which necessi-tates securing that number of extra men. Ottawa the mills at the Chaudière are still running, but the most of them will close down at the end of the present week, the stock of logs being about exhausted. This winter less lumber will be held over than at any time within the past ten years. The demand this fall has been good, and some difficulty is experienced in getting a sufficient number of barges to ship the lumber already sold, in order to have it removed before the season closes. The quantity cut this season will not be quite so large as that of last year. More logs will be taken out this winter by lumbermen than last year, and a less quantity of timber, owing to the dead stock now held at. Quebec."

OILS. — Since our last there has been no marked change in this line, although consignments from below are being pressed on the market, and buyers might obtain slight concessions to clear out Jots. There seems little disposition to buy, however, and prices may be considered unchanged and nominal. *Noval Stores* are moving off in moderate quantities to fill country demands, and prices remain without change, except in rosins, which are slightly easier. *Paints* are in good demand and prices are casy.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—The market is steady, and for strictly choice selection of Townships and creameries full prices are paid. It is said that a large quantity of the Townships are fully equal in quality to some creameries. We note a sale of two car loads choice Township, (every package selected), at 17c, but for the present run of fine Eastern Township 10c. to 16kc. is all that can be obtained. Creameries, when choice being from 20c. to 22c. per lb., but earlier made lots are classed with the great bulk of the stock now here, viz., inferior, which is neglected and, from present appearances, likely to remain so. Morrisburgs bring 16c. for selections.

Cheese.—If anything the market is worse than at any time this season Factorymen who have been holding for higher prices are now anxious to sell, but they find the trade generally indisposed to operate unless at very low rates and some few sales have been made during the last day or two at 8c to 8½ cfor choice September makes, which could not be repeated to-day; in fact, it is doubtful if any buyers could be found

that would take much stock even at 74 c, as the feeling is pretty generally entertained that we shall see a forther decline after the close of navigation, as the stock in the country is still navigation, as the stock in the country is still enormous and, from present appearance, is likely to remain there until Spring, as the latest cable advices reportible English markets panicky, and holders anxions to sell. What is to become of the large stocks on this side 7—this is a question not could parameted. If the American Courted not easily answered. If the American Governown stock to the army, it might help matters, but we doubt the ability of even the American soldier to relieve the trade from the present large accumulation on this side A number of factories in the Belleville section are very much agitated over the prospect of having to submit to a reduction of two cents per pound on contracts made by a prominent operator in that district, who has addressed letters to them to the effect that, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, having happened in England, he was unable to carry out his contracts, unless at a considerable reduction, which the poor unfortunate factorymen do not like, especially as they understand this same operator who (if we missiklo not) addressed a com-munication a week or ten days since to one of our evening journals, ignoring the possibility of auyone in the Belleville section having repudiated their contracts, while at this very time this same operator was relieving some of in this same district at 71c. to 8c. per lb. Now we had hoped that we should not have had a repetition of such dishonorable practices as experienced recently in Brockville, and if the experienced recently in Brockville, and if the trade want to show factorymen an example of business integrity, they must carry out their contracts to the letter, otherwise we shall ex-perience nothing but trouble. It is to be hoped also that the factories in Belleville and Brock-ville sections will stand up for their rights, or the check lender will here it here the stirum the cheese trade will have to bear the stigma which they themselves put upon it. Let this prominent Belleville operator show his hand, and, if unable to meet his engagements say so like any business man. The London *Live Stock Journal* referring to the dairy show at Isling-ton, Oct. 10th says.—" As compared with the English makes of cheese the class for American or Gamdian stands out in great contrast. The judges declarge that the whole class is 'very ime,' and our judgment is entirely with them. The sumples shown by Hodgson Bros.—to which the first prize was awarded—we believe to be word to use that we says in the close end the the first prize was awarded—we believe to be equal to any that we saw in the show, and the quality of the class, as a whole, was certainly superior to the average of any one of the Eug-lish classes." The class shown by Hodgson Bros. were taken from their regular importa-tions and shipped by Messrs. A. Hodgson & Sons, of New York and Montreal. Messrs. Hodgson Bros. took the first and second prizes at a similar exhibition held in Liverpool last year.

WOOL .- The wool market is without change. In England, prices are hardly sustained, and in the United States the tendency is to lower figures yet. Here the auction sale of 724 bales damaged Cape wool, ex M. L. Higgie, held by damaged Cape wool, ex M. L. Higgie, held by Mr. Arnton on Friday, for account of under-writers, was well attended by manufacturers from different parts of Ontario and Quebec. Thore was brisk bidding on every lot. The following prices were obtained: Eight bales at 26c, 8 do at 23²/₅ 6 l do at 15²/₆, 4 do at 14²/₆, 7 d do at 14c, 40 do at 13²/₅, 173 do at 13¹/₆, 80 do at 13²/₆, 20 do at 13c, 4 do at 12²/₅, and 192 do at 13²/₆ in all 724 lots, the total amount of the sale being about \$10.000. sale being about \$40,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Toronto, November 7.

Market rather better. Flour in improved demand and firmer; Superior Extra sold at \$4.10 on track; Extra at equal to \$3.85 and Spring Extra at \$3.70 f.o.c. with more wanted but not offered. Oatmeal offered at \$3.65 with \$3.50 bid. Wheat quict but firm. No. 2 Fall \$3.50 bid. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Fall held at 88c, and one car of choice brought that figure with 85c bid for average samples; Spring

unchanged. Oats inactive. Barley very weak; No. 1 sold at 984c f.o.c.; Extra No. 3 offered at 68c and No. 3 at 60c. On street 5,000 bushels sold at 50c to 90c. Peas remain purely nominal.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Chicago, -No. 2 Chicago Spring, 82½c Dec. Gorn, 32c Nov.; 32¼c Dec. Onts, 194c per bus. Barley, 90c to 91c. Pork, \$6.80 Dec.; \$8.10 Jan. Lard, 5-85c Dec. Milwaukec.-No. 2 Mil Spring, 82c cash; 83½c

Dec. Toledo.--No. 2 Red Winter, 944c cash; 934c

Dec. Detroit.-Extra White Michigan, 98gc; No. 1, 95c Nov.; 96c Dec. New York .-- Market steady; Chicago No. 2,

96c; Milwankee, 98c to \$1; Red Winter No. 2, \$1.064. Exports, 256,886 bush. Corn, mixed, 474c. Pork, \$8.70 cash; \$7.50 Dec. Lard, 6.10 Nov.; 64c per lb. Dcc. Gold 1004.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Beerbohm London, November 7th .- Floating Cargoes, Wheat, firm. Floating Cargoes, Corn, quiet. Cargoes on passage Wheat, firm. Corn, quiet. Chicago and Milwauke Wheat, for quiet. quiet. Chicago and Milwauke Wheat, for stipment, 38s. Liverpool Snot Wheat, steady. Corn, 24s. Peas, 32s. 6d. Wheat on passage, quarters, 1, 50,000. Corn, 390,000.

IMPORTS.

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal per Grand Trunk Railway, the Canal and River, from 1st January to 7th November, 1877 and 1878 :

		1877.	1878.
Ashes	orls	13,393	9,066
Butter	orls	101,809	101,025
Barleyt	nsh	773,778	121,579
BaconI		168	170
Corn	bush	4,599,701	5,905,427
Cheese	boxes	235,942	229,001
Flour		692,393	718,656
Lard	brls	49,430	27,074
Oats	bush	209,933	273,882
	brls	26.743	28,634
Peas	.bush.,	295,003	658,200
Pork	.brls	20,323	22,229
Wheat		6,624,014	6,201,998

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Ashes.-120 bris. Pot, 14 bris. Pearl. Butter. -6,135 brls. Barley. -1,464 bush. Bacon. - boxes. Corn.-50,666 bush. Cheese .- 8,466 boxes. Flour. - 23,123 bris. Lard. - 2,000 bris. Oats. - 202 bush. Oatmeal.-1,139 brls. Pork. - - brls.

Wheat .- 298,986 bush.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports of leading articles at the Port of Montreal, from the 1st January to 7th November, 1877 and 1878.

	1877.	1878.	
Ashesbrls	13,122	8,309	
Butterbrls	107,199	138,015	
Barleybush	782,107	135,830	
Baconboxes	27,426	5,345	
Cornbush	4,101,730	5,529,210	
Cheeseboxes	387,408	405,078	
Cattle	5,129	15,580	
Flourbrls	249,456	333,491	
Horses	99	582	
Hogs	200	2,312	
Lardbrls	32,169	10,681	
Lumberfeet	7,186,192	7,475,485	
Oatmealbrls	24,303	59,156	
Oatsbush	312,239	941,717.	Î

Pork bris 16.068 37,385 5,784,832 EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK. Ashes.-279 bris. Pots, 47 bris. Pearl. Butter.-9,763 bris. Barley. - bush. Bucon. - 175 boxes. Corn.-182,908 bush. Cheese .--- 26,774 boxes. Cattle .- 650. Flour .- 22,681 brls. Hogs .----Horses. - -Lard. - 6 brls. Lumbor. — — feet Oats. — 9,432 bush. Oatmeal — 2,383 brls. Peas .- 98,151 bush. Pork .- 215 brls. Sheep.-3,517. Wheat .- 270,736 bush.

Peas......bush..... 1,019,015

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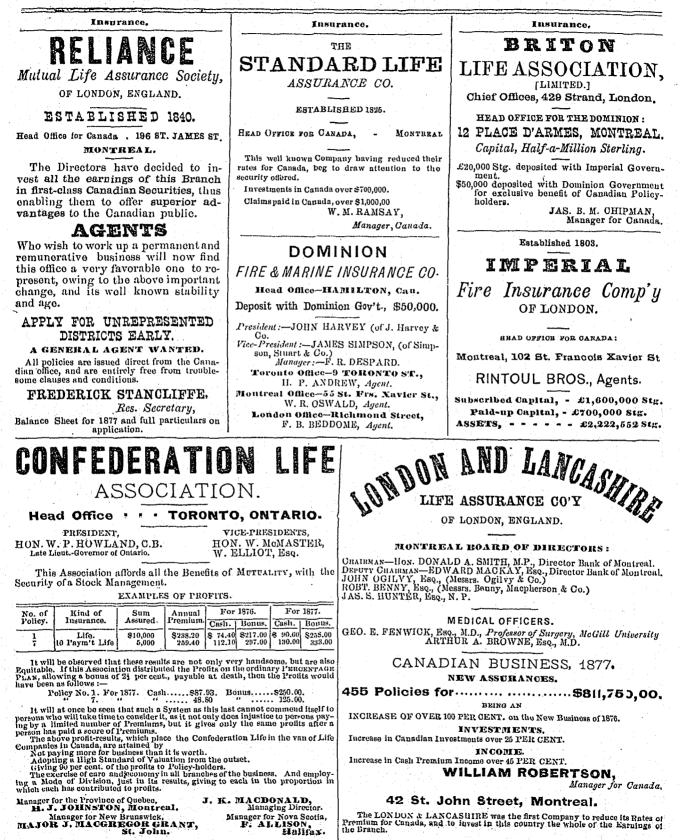
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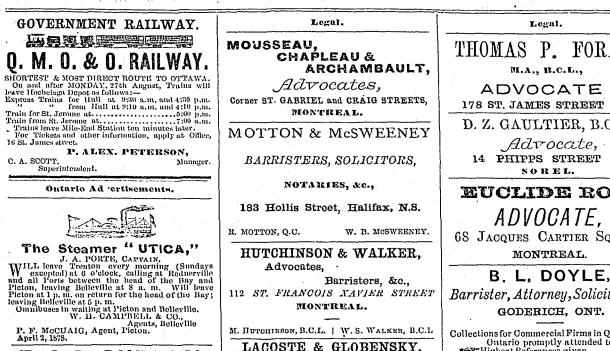
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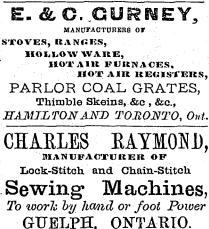
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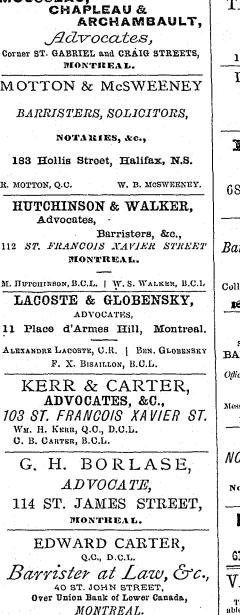
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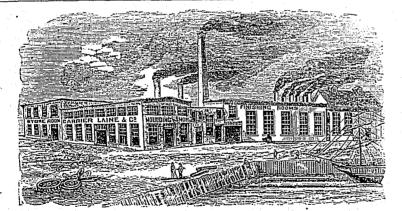
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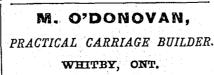


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	MONTR		FRICES	CORRENTIIIIISI			
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates,
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July 1st,] FIN. WESTERN	ANCIAL	STATEMENT THE	[1879.	UNI	ON	I FIR	EE
IN	CORPOR	ated 1851. TORONI			·	 E STREET, E. TO	RONTO.
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Capital Subscr Capital Paid-u Government and Municipal United States Bonds and D Bank Stooks Loan and Investment Co. S Mortgages on Real Estate Bills Receivable-Charine Interest Unpaid and Aceru Commany's Offices	ibed, . p, . Bonds eposits tooks and Dep Premium) ed.	5800, 400, ETS, 542,248,41 381,469,20 99,781 ,25 99,781 ,25 9 ,25 9 ,51 9	000 000000000000	President—Hon. J. C. W. H. Dunspaugh, E. posit Co., Toron Benjamin Lyman, Es James Paterson, Esq A. A. Allan, Esq., of Toronto.	C. Aikins, S Esq., Vice-I ito. sq., of Lym ., of Thom A. A. Alla	TORS: enator, Toronto. President, People's Loa an Bros. & Co., Toron as May & Co., Toront an & Co., Wholesale ields & Co., Wholesale	to. o. Furriers,
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SURETY FOR HIMSELF by the payment of a trifling annual sum to this Company.

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NAME.	Sharea.
Montreal	\$200
/Ontario Bank	40
Mechanics' Bank	60
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100
Consolidated Bank of Canada	100
Du Peuple	50
Jacques Cartier	50
Molsons Bank	50
Toronto	100
Quebec Bank	100
/Nationale	100
(Union Bank	100
Canadian Bank of Commerce	
Eastern Townships	50
Dominion Bank.	
/ Hamilton	100
Maritime	100
Exchange Bank	100
Imperial Bank	100
Standard	50
Federal Bank	100
Ville Marie	100

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NAME.	Sharea.	Cap subscri	ital bed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Prices.
/Montreal /Ontario Bank	\$200 40	\$12,00 8,000	0,000	\$11,979,800 2,996,000	5,500,000 100,000	53	$1521 \\ 741 \\ 751$
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				SEC	URITIES.		Montreal Nov. 7.
FOR SALE.				1877-80	nt Debentur		102 106
Wanted to Buy.			Do. Do.	do.	5 per	ct., 1885.	101 105
Or to Exch	lang	ge.	Don	iinion 5 per (ct. stock cent. Stock r Bonds 6 p. (1014 994 1025
Back numbers of the Westminster, Edi	nburgi	, Lon-		Corpo	ration 6 per c	t. Bonds.	1031 1191
don, and British Quarterly Reviews to e Address, P.O. BOX 885, M	comple LONTRI	te sets.	Tore Co. 1	onto City 6 p Depentures, (er ct (Out.) 20 years	6 per ct.	99 <u>1</u> 101 102
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			Ran	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	60 days		Nov7
ORIGINAL DISRAE	LI,		Gold	i Draits on P	w York k at 3 p.m		. 100
NOW			Shra	Railway a	und other S	tocks. Pd	Quotations London October 12.
EARL BEACONSFI	ELI)'S	100	Atlantic& St.	Lawrence Shs. Ster. Mt. Bonds d Mort. 1891	n11	104 D 103
CELEBRATED		•	100	Do. do. 3r Buffalo and	d Mort. 1891 Lake Huron 6. 1 .c. 2nd Mort	10 10 10	1 102
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Sold largely throughout Scotland, been highly recommended for the	where ast t	it has wenty	100 100 100				1 265
years by the Medical Faculty.			SU	1 Do 5 p c 1	3rd Prof 8 mdStg Mt Dob 8 Perp Deb Scrip n of Canada	10	0 975
Price per Bottle, 7	75c.		20 100 100	Do 6 do	pay 1877-1878 do 1890	al al	1 103
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.			100 100 100	Do Perpetus Internat. Brid	l 5 p o Debentur l 5 p o Debentur l g 6 p o Mort Be	t, 1830 al stock al s, Scrip al	81 1 102
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H. HASWELL & CO., 148 and 150 Montreal.) McG	ill St.,	100	Do d Northern Ext	ension, 6 p c	10	0 - 86
KERRY, WATSON & CO., 351 St.	Paul	Street,	100	Well, Grey & T. G. & B. 6 p	ension, 6 p c ension, 6 p c b 6 p c, Im Bruce, 7 p c Bds e cent. bonds 1st luia 6 p c stock p c Jan and July d Jan and July	n Mort all	10
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Insurance.		8	TOCK	S AND	BONDS.			
Royal Insurance Coy.								
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.	INSURANC	E COMPANI	ES C	ANADIAN.	-Montreal	Quotations,	Nov. 7, 1878.	
FIRE AND LIFE.			No.	Last .	Share	Amount	Last Sale.	Canada
Liability of Shareholders unlimited.	NAME OF COM	IPANY.	Shares.	Dividend. per year.	par value.	paid per Share.	per Share.	per ct
LAPITAL \$10,000,000	British America Fire & Canada Life		10,000	5-6mos. 71-6mos.	\$50 400	\$50 50 20	\$56 85	112 193
FUNDS INVESTED - 12,000,000	Citizens, Fire, Life, Guar Confederation Life Sun Mutual Life and A	rantee & Acc't	5,000	6-6 mos.	100 100 100	10.	11	1264
INNUAL INCOME - 5,000,000) lealated Riels hira		5,000	4-6 mos.	100	12} 10	121	102
EAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL. Every description of property instred at moderate	Quebec Fire		2,500 2,000	12} 10	400 50	130 10 20	120 10	1201
Every description of property instred at moderate tes of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved	Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insurat		20,000 60,000	7 ± 6 mos.	40	20 45	261	152 82 84
-ma	Royal Canadian Insura Accident Insurance Co. Canada Guarantee Co	of Cauada	2500 2335	8 per ct. 8 bon. 2p.c.	100 50 100	45 20 20 20 30	20 201	100 1021
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OF CANADA.	Briton Life Association. British & Foreign Marin		£0,000 50.000	10 50	1 20	Î 4	1 1	
CAPITAL, . \$2,000,000.	CommercialUnion Fire I Edinburgh Life	Life & Marine	50,000	30	50	5	157 181 431	
DIRECTORS:	Guardian Fire and Life.		5,000 20,000 12,000	1 38	100 100 100	15 50 25	74-75 147	711 152)
President:-SIR HUGH ALLAN. Vice-President HENRY LYMAN,	Lancashire Fire and Li	fe	100,000	£7 p. sh.	20	2		1028
John L. Cassidy. Robert Anderson.	Lancashire Fire and Lil Life Association of Scot London Assurance Corp London & Lancashire L	oration	35,802	48 10	25 10	8] 12] 1 7-20	68 17	
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Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee.	Phoenix Fire Queen Fire & Life Royal Insurance Fire &	•••••	6,722 200,000	£21 p. s. 30	10	ï	805 8 12	310
RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.	Royal Insurance Fire & Scottish Commercial Fi Scottish Imperial Fire at	Life re & Life	125,000		20 10	8 1	21 2	
CHIEF OFFICES.	Scottish Provincial Fire	& Life	20,000	6 30	50	1 3	1 5 12 80	
ORONTO-ILIME & LOVELACE, Agents. UEBEC-OWEN MURPHY, Agent. T. JOHN, N. BIRA CORNWALIA, jr., Agent.	Standard Life		1 10,000	58}	50	12	80	
HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street,	Standard Life The liability on all Bar Subscribed Capital. On Subscribed Capital.	all other Stock	the Oana the lis	ia Guarant bilities of	ee Co.'y is h shareholders	is strictly l	uble the Ame imited to the	ount of the
MONTREAL.	Subscribed Capital.							<u> </u>
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HEAD OFFICE,	OTTAWA.	THE PARTY		5011511		O IGAN O		
	tary-JAS. BOURNE.							
\$50,000 CA	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pres	IDENT.	THOI	MAS WO	RKMAN	, Esq., I	I.P.
Deposited with Government for protect		MANA	AGING	DIRECTO	or.—M. I	I. GAUI	T, Esq.	
				D	IRECTO	RSt		
DIRECTORS AT MONTH		T. WORK	IMAN, J	Esq., M.P.	1 1	т	. CLAXTON	I, Esq.
JOHN S. HALL, Esq., Mayor, River St. Pierre: Oculist, &c., &c.: H. A. NELSON, M.P.P., N. GAGNON, Champlain: J. ALD. (A. PROUDFOUT, M.D., (H. A. Nelson & Sons:) DUIMET, M.P.	A. F. GA M. 11. GA A. W. 00	ULT, E AULT, E GILVIE	Esq., M.P. sq. sq. , Esq., N.1	P.P.	JAN C. J JOI	I. CLAXTON HES HUTTO ALEXANDE IN MCLENN	N, Esq. R, Esq. AN, Esq
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Fire a	nd Life Insurance Company.			
	ESTABLISHED 1809.			
Subscri	bed Capital, - £2,000,000 Stg.	{.		
	Japital £250,000 Stg. for 1874 1,283,772 " ated Funds 3,544,752 "	}		
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ACCEPTI	D AT THE ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM.			
_		1.		
	Y THE LIFE DEPARTMENT	-		
adapted 1	Rates of Premium, and special schemes o meet the various contingencies con-			

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

> MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agents.

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FIRE AND LIFE.

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

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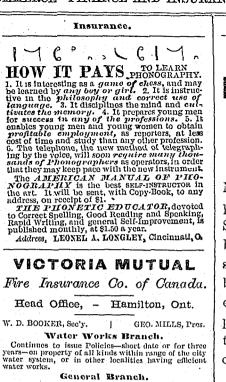
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AGENT.

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CAPITAL, - - - -- \$600.000

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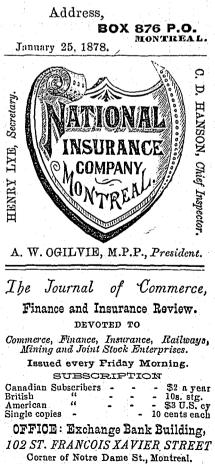


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Insurance.

Agents Wanted

For a recently established Mutual Fire Insurance Company, established under the Statutes of the Province of Quebec, made and provided by the same. Men experienced in the business will be liberally treated with. Applicants must be prepared to give bonds for intromissions to the satisfaction of the Directors.



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GEO. G. SANDEMAN & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

20, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., 24th October, 1878.

DEAR SIR,

The Vintage in the Douro district was effected in favourable weather, although the uncongenial Spring and Summer have in many places proved disastrous and much limited the quantity of Wine made. In some districts we may look for a good result as regards quality. The ravages of the Phylloxera have, with the Oidium, contributed to the shortness of the Crop, and the inevitable advance in the prices of young Wines has taken place. Our Oporto House having a large stock of fine old Wines, can offer these at the same price as last year, but for their young and genuine Wines they have been compelled to make an advance.

At Jerez the Vintage has proved ordinary in quality and below the average in quantity, but we do not anticipate any change in prices for the present. Mr. JULIAN PEMARTIN will have no difficulty in supplying you with excellent Wines.

Our Lisbon House report favourably of the Vintage prospects this year, the grapes having ripened well there is good promise of quality, but, as in other parts of Portugal, the yield has turned out very limited, and they have been compelled to make a considerable advance in their prices.

MESSES. LEACOCK & CO., of Madeira, write, that, owing to an unusually hot and dry Spring and Summer, the Vintage commenced about a fortnight earlier than usual. The grapes have been gathered in uninterrupted fine weather, and the Wine should consequently be good. The Crop was a fairly abundant one, except in those localities where the Phylloxera has curtailed the supply,

Calling your particular attention to the Brands and Styles of our Houses abroad, and so liciting the favour of your orders through MESSRS. LAW, YOUNG & CO., of MONTREAL, who are our sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada,

	We remain,	
	DEAR SIR,	
	Your most obedient Ser	vants,
	GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SC	DNS & CO.
Ports.	Shipped by Sandeman & Co.	Oporto.
	$\left\{\begin{array}{cccc} Good \ Voung \dots & \pounds 25 \ to \ \pounds 30 \\ Good \ Old \dots & \pounds 32 \ ^{\prime\prime} & \pounds 40 \\ Superior \ Old \dots & \pounds 44 \ ^{\prime\prime} & \pounds 52 \\ Very \ Superior \ Old \dots & \pounds 56 \ ^{\prime\prime} & \pounds 55 \\ Particular \ Wines \ of \ Choice \ Vintages, \ \pounds 70 \ and \ upwards. \end{array}\right\}$	Per Pipe, on Board at Oporto. Draft at 9 months.
Sherries.	Shipped by Julian Pemartin.	Xerez.
Brand.	(No. 1	
P & C Pemartin Sandeman. E L Pemartin	$\begin{cases} No. 1. \\ 2. \\ 4. \\ 5. \\ 5. \\ 6. \\ Very Choice Old. \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $	Per Butt, on Board at Cadiz. Draft at 6 months
Sandeman.	£45. £40, £35, £30) Other Wines down to £16.	
Lisbons.	Shipped by Sandeman Brothers.	Lisbon.
	(Late MEDLICOTT & CO.)	
	Lisbon, Red. Ditto Dry	Per Pipe, on Board at Lisbon. Draft at 9 months.
Madeiras.	Shipped by Leacock & Co.	Madeira.
Brand. Leacock.	{ Good Madeira	Per Pipe, in Bond in London. Draft at 6 months.