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The	CI	arte	red i	Ran	ka.

The Chartered Banks.					
	Montreal.				
Capital Subscribed, - Capital Paid-up, Reserve Fund, Hoad Offico,					
Board o GEORGE STEPHEN, 1 G. W. CAMPBELL, Es Hon. Thos. Ryan. Peter Redpath, Esq. Hon. Donald A. Smith	f Directors. EBQ., - President. Sq., M.D Vice-President Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. Edward Mackay, Eso.				
R. B. Angus, Branches and A Montreal,	General Manager. Igencies in Canada. W. J. Buchanan, Man. ton, Ont. Picton, Ont.				
Brantford, " Kingst Brockville, " Lindst	on, " Port Hope, "				

Broakultari, "Lingay, "Quebeo, Que. Ghatham, N.B. London, "Sarnia, Ont. Cobourg, Ont. Monoton, N.B. Strailord, " Cornwall, "Newcastie, "St. John, N.B. Goderich, "Ottawa, "St. Marys, Ont. Gederich, "Ottawa, "St. Marys, Ont. Hallfar, N.S. Feterboro, "Winnipeg, Man. A. Macnider, Inspector.

Halifar, N.S. Peterboro, Winnipeg, Man.
A. Macnider, Inspector.
Agents in Great Britan, -London, Bank of Montrenl, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, London Committee-E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Robert Gillezpie, Eeq., Sir John Rose, Bart, w. C. M.G.
Bankersen Great Britan, -London, The Bank of England; The London & Westminster Bank of London.
Bankersen Great Britan, -London, The Bank of England; The London & Westminster Bank of Loudon.
Liverpool. Sootland, The British Linen Company and Branches.
Agents in the United States. -New York, C. F. Smithers & Walter Watson, 50 Wall Street.
Chicago, Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.
Boston, The March States New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchant's National Bank, 50 New York, N.B.A.; The Merchant's National Bank.
Boston, The Mark of British Columbia.
Colonia and Forigin Correspondents. -New York; Nathart & Bank of British Columbia.
Colonia, The Bank of British Columbia.
Colonia, The Bank of Statish Columbia.
Manker Make of Statish Columbia.
Maker Mats and Bank Correspondents. -New Yea-land, The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Austalla-Oriental Bank Correation.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the word.

EXCHANGE BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP . . \$1.000.000

HEAD OFFICE, . . MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

· · · · President. M. H. GAULT T. CAVERHILL, .

A. W. Ogilvie, Thomas Tiffin, James Crathern,

A. W. Ug. E. K. Greene, Alex. Buntin.

THOMAS CRAIG, . . . Cashier. GEO. BURN, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Hamilton, Ont.	C. M. Counsell, A	anager
Aylmer, Ont.	J. G. Billett,	do
Park Hill, Ont	T. L. Rogers,	do
Brussels, Ont	. John Leckie	do
Exeter, Ont.	. W. A. Hastings	, do
Bedford, P.Q.	R. Terroux, Jr.,	do
a an an an the second secon	TOTTO	

AGENCIES, 'Owen Murphy. FOREIGN AGENTS,

LONDON:-The Alliance Bank, (Limited.) NEW YORE:-The National Bank of Com-merce; Messrs. Hilmers, McGowan & Co., 63 Wall street.

OmcAGo :--- Union National Bank.

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made promptly and remitted for

at lowest rates.

The Chartered Banks.	
THE BANK OF	
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter.	
Faid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.	
London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C.	
COURT OF DIRECTORS,	I
John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, R. A. B. Dobree, Froderic Lubbook, Henry R. Farrer, A. H. Philpotta, Richard H. Glyn, J. Murray Robertson. H. J. B. Kendall, Seorelary-R. W. BEADFORD.	E
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. J. S. CAMERON, Inspector.	
Branches and Agencies in Canada.	
London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B. Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S.	ĺ

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

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THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

JOWN MOXANN Mas

	Testaent.
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L. JAS. CLAXTON, Esq. Hon D. L. MACPHERSON.	H. A. NELSON, ESO.
ALLES WIL	LIAME, ESO
F. WOLFERSTAN T	HOMAS, - Cashier.

M. HEATON, - - - - - Inspector.

Brancilea	orinem	oisons Bank,
Brockville,	Meaford,	Smith's Falls,
Ingersoll,	Millbrook, Morrisburg.	St. Thomas. Toronto.
London, C	nven Sound	Sorel, P.O.
	Ridgetown, TS IN THE L	Campbellion, N. B.

AGENTS IN THE DOLINGS. Quebec-Stadacona Bank. Onitorio and Manitoba-Ontario Bank and Bank of Montreal and their Branchos. New Branswick-Bank of N. Bruzswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halliax Banking Company and its Benaches

Branches. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Banr of Hall-

A rule Baward stand-decounts Bank of Hali-fax, Charlottetown & Summerside. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St Johns.

land, St Johns. AGENTG IN UNITED STATES. Meter Fork-Mechanics' National Bank, Mesers. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messre, C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Port-Iand, Caseo National Bank; Chicago, Pirts Antional Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Mechauce' National Bank; Mitrauke, Wiscon sin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Totedo Secoud National Bank.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

London-Bank of Montreal, Messra Giyn, Mills, Ourrie & Co... Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co... Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of orobange.

MERCHA	NTS' BANK
OF C	ANADA.
	\$5,500,000. nd, - 475,000.
HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
	of Directors.
HON. JOHN HAMIL JOHN MCLENNAN, H	ION President Seq., M.P., - Vice-President
Sir Hugh Allan, Hector Mackenzie, Esq Wm. Darling, Esq. Adolphe	Andrew Allan, Esq. . Robt. Anderson, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. Masson, Esq.
GEORGE HAGUE, WM. J. INGKAM,	- General Manager - Assistant General Manager
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Almonie. Belleville. Berlin. Branpton. Chatham. Elora.	Ottawa. Owen Sound. Pembroke. Perth. Prescott. Ouebee.
Galt. Gananoque, Hamilton. Ingersoll,	kenirew. Sorel. Stratford. St. Johns. One:
Kingston.	St. Thomas. Toronto.

Bankersin Great Britain-The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Capital \$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE,

MONTREAL

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

FORBIGN AGANTS.

London-Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency-La Banque Nationale.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

BEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPYTAL AUTHORISED SUBSCRIBED PAID-UP \$2,000,000 2,000,000

DIRECTORS.

HANE, CHINIC, President, HON, E. CHINIC, President, HON, ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President, HY, Atkinson, Eeg. Ol. Robitalle, Eeg. M.D. U. Tossier, Jr. Joseph Hamel, Eeg. FRS, VEZINA, Cashier, Montreal Branch.—J. B. Sancer, Manager, Sherbrooke—P. Leirance, Manager, Ottawa Branch.—Sam. Benott, Manager, Agents in New Nork—National Bank of the Republic England.—Nat-onal bank of Schland, Other agene.es in all parts the Dominien,

602

The Chartered Banks.

JOHN MCLENNAN, E	sq., M.P., Vice-Presiden
Sir Hugh Allan,	Andrew Allan, Esq.
Hector Mackenzie, Esq. Wm. Darling, Esq.	Jonathan Hodgson, Est
Adolphe	Masson, Esq.

BRANCHES	AND AGENCIES.
Almonie.	Ottawa.
Belleville.	Owen Sound.
Berlin.	Pembroke.
Braupton.	Perth.
Chatham,	Prescott.
Elora,	Quebec.
Galt.	Renirew.
Gananoque,	Sorel.
Hamílton.	Stratford.
Jugersoll.	St. Johns, One.
Kincardine.	St. Thomas.
Kingston.	Toronto.
London.	Walkertoz.
Mitchell.	Waterloo, Ont.
Montreal.	Windsor.
Napanee.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Agency in New York, 48 Exchange Place, Messrs Henry Hugue & John B Barris, jr , Agents. Bankers in New York. - The Bank of New York N.B.A.

The Chartered Bauks. CONSOLIDATED BANK THE OF CANADA. Capital. - \$4,000,000 DIRECTORS: President : SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.M.G. Montreal. Vice-President: R. J REEKIE, Esq., Montreal. JOHN GRANT, Esq., Mo W. W. OGILVIE, Esq., JOHN RANKIN, Esq., ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Montreal. " A. SAUNDERS, Esq., J. B. RENNY, General Manager. W. C. Pridham, - - - - - Inspector. BRANCHES. MONTREAL. Do. Chaboillez Souare.

Avr.	Galt.	St. Ilyacinthe.
Ayr. Woodstock.	Beneville.	Banulton.
Seator th.	Toronto,	Chatham.
New Hamburg.		Torouto, Youge St.
Clinton.	St. Catharine	Winglam.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

Alliance Bank (Limited), London Alliance Bank (Limited), London. National Bank of Scotland and Branches. National Bank (Ireland), and branches. Ulster Banking Company, Bollast. Smithers & Watson. New York. National Park Bank, New York. Bank of the Nepublic, New York. Kidder, Featousy & Co., Boston. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo. First National Bank, Oswego

Interest allowed on Deposits, according to arrange ment. Letters of Credit granted on England, Ireland and Soctland and on China, Japan and West Indies.

THE CANADIAN

Bank of Commerce.

Head	Office		•	Poronto.	
	11 11	ا مشہر ا	1. J. C.	ALC STATE	1.3
Páid-up	Capital		•	\$6,000,00	00
Rest			•	1,900,00	00

DIRECTORS.

HON. WILLIAM MOMASTER, President. HON. ADAM HOPE, Vice-President.

Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michle, Esq. William Elliot, Esq. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq. A. R. MoMastor, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Inspector.

New York-J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby, Agents. Chicago-J. G. Orchard, Agent. DD INCOVE

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

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, Chins, Japan, and South America.

Sterling and American Exchangeboughtand sold. Collections made on the most favorable torms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKRRA.

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

The Chartered Banks. EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK. Board of Directors. R. W. HENEKER, President. Head Office-Sherbrooke, Que, Hon. T. LEE TERRILL Vice-President. M. H. Cochraue, G. N. Galer, Hon. J. H. Pope. 5 G. G. Stevens. G. K. Foster, A. A. Adams. T. S. Morey. WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Branches. Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Cowansville Stanstead. Granby. Agents in Montreal-Back of Montreal. London, England-London & County Banks. Boston-National Exchange Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

ONTA RIO BANK.

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

Head Office, - - - Toronto, Ont.

DIRECTORS:

HON. W. P. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT. HON. D. A. MACDONALD. C. S. GZOWSKI, ESQ. D. MACKAY, ESQ. WM. MOGILL, ESQ., M.D. A. M. SMITH, ESQ.

D. FISHEE, General Manager.

D. FISHER, General Manager. Agent for the Government of Ontario. Branches.-Guelph, Lindsay, Montreal, Oshawa, Peterboro' Ottawa, Port Perry, Port Hope, Sow-manyillo, Whitby, Mount Forest, Toronto, Prince Arthur's Landing, Winnipeg. Foreignt Agent.-Loudon, Eng.-Bank of Mon-treal. New York-IK. Bell and O. F. Smithers. Boston-Tremont National Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 8.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and at its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of Up next.

day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next. The Chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier. Toronto, 29th May, 1879.

PORTEOUS BANK. Faisley, Ont. ESTABLISHED 1877.

Transacts General BANKING BUSINESS. issues Drafts and MAKES COLLECTIONS at Lowest rates. Reference, The Merchants' Bank of Oanada.

E. SAUNDERS. Manager. The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Toronto.

OANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

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

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM GOODERLAM, President. JAMES G. WORTS, Vice-President. WILLIAM CAWTHRA, GEORGE GOODERHAM, ALEX. T. FULTON, HENEY CAWTHRA, JAMES AFFLERE.

HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO

DUNCAN COULSON, CASHIEE. HUGH LEACH, ASSISTANT CASHIEE. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES. -

MONTREAL, J. Murray Smith, Manager; PETER BORO, J. H. Roper, Manager; COBOURG, JOSeph Henderson, Manager; FOAT HOPE, W. R. Wads-worth, Manager; ARULE, J. A. Strathy, Interim Manager; ST. CATHEBINES, E. D. Boswell, Interim Manager: COLLING WOOD, G. W. Hodgette, Interim Manager.

BANKERS.

LONDON, ENG., The City Bank; NEW YORE, Na-tional Bank of Commerce, and C. F. Smithers and W. Watsou; OswEGO, N.Y., Second National Bank; QUEBEC and OTTAWA, La Banque Nationalo.

STADACONA BANK. OUEBEC.

apıtal subscribed. . . \$1,000,000 do paidup 1st Aug. 1878. 990,890 Capital subscribed. . 990.890

DIRECTORS.

A. JOSEPH, Prosident, HOU. P. GARINEAU, M. P. P., Vice.-Pres, H. Grant, T. LeDroit Joseph Shehyn, M. P. P. Kirouso, G. R. Renfrew.

T. H. Gran, F. Kirouso, WM. R. DEAN, Cashier.

Agents in the Dominion-Bank of Montreal.

New York-C. F. Smithers and W. Watson. London, England, NationalBank of Soctiand.

Bank of Ottawa

OTTAWA.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES MACLAREN, Eeq., President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq. Alexander Fraser, Esq Bobt, Blackburn, Esq., M.P. Allan Gilmour, Esq. Hon, George Bryson. George Hay, Esq.

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

Agenoy-Arnprior. Agents in Canada - Canadlan Bank of Commerca. New York-J. G. Harper & J. H. Goadby. London, Eng. - Alliance Bank. [Jamited.]

THE MECHANICS' BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank on

MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JULY NEXT The chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

(Signed,) J. H. MENZIES,

Montreal, 6th June, 1879.

Cashier.











And Heald & Sisco's Centrifugal Pumps.

COTTON, CONNAL & CO. No. 2 Corn Exchange, Montreal.

CONNAL, COTTON & CO., 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

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

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

Orders for SCOTCH REFINED SDGARS and merchandlee executed in the British markets ON BEST TERMS.

- The Halifax Fire Insurance Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of five per cent.

- Montague Anderson, late accountant of the branch in this city of the Union Bank of Lower Canada, has been appointed manager of the Ottawa branch.

- Rails are already laid on the Canada Central Extension to Chalk River, twenty one miles beyound Pembroke, where a bridge is now constructing.

- A cargo of 375 tons of coal from the Little Glace Bay mines, the first ever sent from Cape Breton to Toronto, was recently shipped in the "Herbert Dudley."

- The bounty granted by Lanark county to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway is forfeited by limitation, the council having refused to grant an extension of time.

- Fifty men have collected and brought to Quebec as the product of three weeks' work fourteen and one half pounds of gold discovered on the Gilbert River near St. François, Beauce.

The township of West Zorra has voted a grant of \$60,000 to the St. Mary's Credit Valley and Huron Railway, and the township of Elderslie \$10,000 to the Stratford and Huron Railway.

— The lowest of thirty-seven tenders to construct the line of the Q. M. O. & O. railway from Hochelaga to the Quebec Gate barracks was for \$173,000. The Government now has the various tenders under consideration.

-A large order for fluid beef, has been received from the British Government by the proprietor of the factories at Edhaburgh, Point St. Charles and Rouses Point. The beef is intended, it is thought, for the troops in Zululand.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

519.

Newest Goods, Best Value, LIBERAL TERMS.

ST. PAUL STREET.

521.

WAREHOUSE,

- At Duffin's Creek a \$10,000 planing mill and some new stores have recently been erected.

517.

- The United States internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th are \$113,-000,000 against \$110,000,000, last year, an increase of \$3,000,000, notwithstanding the decreased duty on tobacco.

-A miner recently brought to Halifax a buck of gold weighing fifty ounces as the result of 127 days' work at a mine lately discovered near Montagne, N.S. Competent judges are said to pronounce the ore the richest known throughout the province.

- Suit has been entered in the Circuit Court of Richmond, Va., to compel the distribution amongst claimants in the State of the sum of S30,000 deposits throughout the State belonging to the Globe Life Insurance Company.

- The customs receipts at St. John, N B, for the month of May were \$46,687.53 against \$73,-757.74 last year. For the fiscal year ending June 30tb, 1879, the receipts were \$837,343.76, against \$1,202,168.31 for the year previous.

- Some 400 men are now at work on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway, and it is thought Jacques Cartier river will be reached by Angust. The masonry for the bridge now constructing is nearly completed, and the iron superstructure is ordered in readiness.

- Duncan Beith, late employce of Murdock Bros., Bowmauville, Ont., has bought out and succeeds to the grocery business of McClung Bros., of that town, who drop this branch of storekeeping and continue on in dry goods alone. Mr. Beith Is suid to start in business under favorable auspices.

- Henry Offit, an old established grocer of Windsor, Ott., has obtained a discharge from his creditors on unsecured indebtedness without dividend. Its liabilities were SS,322.-67, of which S5,900 was secured by mortgage on real estate thought to be worth not more than \$4000.

523,] MONTREAL.

- L. V. Beaudry, general store, Waterloo, was served with a writ of attachment on th 19th of June. His liabilities are \$2807, and a seets nominally of like amount. The latter consist of \$600 in real estate fully mortgaged, stock on hand, and book debts. No offer of settlement has as yet been made.

- The assignce of W. H. Barbow, blacksmith, Gleanllen, cannot find assets enough to pay his own expenses, and the affairs of John. Currie, general store, near Mount Forest, also in his hands, are too insignificant to verify nature's law of compensation.

-W. H. Masterson, plumber, Brantford, Ont., owes \$1,834.40 and has \$1,162 in estimated values to pay it with. He offers 50 cents on the dollar, in 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months, without security, and his creditors suggest their preference for 35 cents, secured. Masterson failed two years ago, and gave notes for full amount of liabilities, only 25 per cent. of which he has been able to meet.

- The cattle shipped from this port for Europe during the present season up to the 20th inst. numbered 10,580 head, against 4,236 head for a corresponding period last year. Even these figures do not fully indicate the growth in this branch of industry as American cattle, included last year, are excluded this year by the embargo. The estimated cost of the shipments thus far this season is \$\$50,000.

-J. W. Pattison, cabinet ware, Brantford, Ont., failed early in May last for \$3,288. The assets of his estate, consisting mostly of furniture in good order, are estimated at \$1,776. Pattison offers composition paper at 35 cents on the dollar with security. We are reminded in this connection of the fact that there have been no assignments throughout the county of Brant during the month of Junc.

É.



Make prompt Cash advances on all consignments of

Canadian Cotton & Woollen Goods;

ARE ALSO PREPARED TO SUPPLY

Wool to Manufacturers at most advantageous figures.

We sell to the Wholesale Trade only.

- The combination of impudence, deviltry and moral obliquity found in the following incident is unique: A St Joseph street storekeeper, who deceus it a waste of time to read newspapers, obligingly changed at the dollar bill on the evening of the day of the Mechanics Bank suspension. On hearing the news next morning he engerly examined his cash box and, behold, the only ten-dollar bill was one on the Mechanics' Bank, endorsed across the back : "This bank is busied."

- A. Johnston, banker, of Strathroy, has purchased the bankrupt stock of J. D. Dewan & Co., at fifty-five cents on the dollar in the interest of J. D. Dewan, the senior partner. Mr. Dewan failed in 1874 with liabilities of \$100,000, upon which the estate only paid about 12 cents on the dollar. He is now to start for a third time under very favorable auspices.

- The Dundas and Cornwall cotton mills are pressed with work, and find difficulty in keeping up with the demands upon them.

- Mrs. E. Lang, shoe store, Berlin, Ont., owes about \$2700, and her entire assets, consisting of stock and book debts, amount to \$1200. The business was started less than a year ago, and has been carried on by Mrs. Lang's husband, who a short time before failed when conducting business in his own name. If some explanation be not fortheoming, the creditors, who under the circumstances have granted so large a credit in such short time, must be said to have invited their loss and to deserve it.

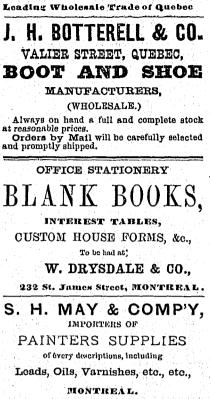
- J. C. Robinson, general store, Moorefield, Ont., owing to a chapter of misfortunes, embracing ill health, misplaced confidence in friends and loss by fire, being uninsured, became insolvent, and his failure was announced on the 4th of June. A statement of his affairs shows liabilities of \$10,323,25 against \$13,653,62 assets, the latter consisting of \$3,353,52 stock and book debts, \$1,700 chattels and \$8,660 real estate mortgaged for \$5,760. An offer is made to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar on time with security.

— The official figures of liabilities of William Abbott, boot and shoe and furniture dealer, Mitchell, Ont., are : direct, S25,736.21 ; indirect, S14,710.63 ; total, S40,446.84. Assets, consisting of stock on hand, book debts, notes and real estate mortgaged for one third its value, are given as S338,636.48. We learn that the estate has been disposed of as follows : Boots and shoes to R. C. Struthers of London at 65 cents on the dollar; furniture to Fragg & Bromman, Mitchell, for 70 cents on the dollar, and the private residence to J. S. Coppin, Mitchell, for \$4,300, the remaining property, consisting of five dwellings and the store, being yet unsold.

A cheese manufactory at Kinwood, near Strathroy, Ont., is turning out three tons of cheese per diem. The cheese is said to be of fine quality, and to command the full market price.

- E. S. Shaw, of Goodwood, Ontario, storekeeper, was doing a small paying business when insolvency was forced upon him by the failure of a brother for whom he had imprudently endorsed. Shaw at once took stock, and finding values of about \$1265 offered to settle with his creditors for \$1,000. This offer, which seems a very fair one under the peculiar circumstances, was not accepted, and an assignce is now in charge. It may well be doubted if creditors will ultimately fare better than had the first offer been accepted, but the chief lesson to be drawn from this unfortunate case is that of the folly of endorsing for any other than business reasons.

— Pierre A. Jodoin, iron foundry, of this city, fails under liabilities roughly estimated at \$65,. 000. Jodoin bought into the business some four or five years ago. He was without experience or fitting qualifications, and it is not surprising that in undertaking to manage a foundry he



has managed to founder a promising undertaking. The assignees come into possession of a large stock which has been gradually accumulating upon Jodoin's hands for want of buyers. A very large percentage of the liabilities consists of notes endorsed by Jodoin's mother, a lady possessed of an ample fortune, who will be well able to cover her son's default. The unsecured liabilities can hardly amount to \$5,000, and will in all probability, be met in full. The only ul. timate loser will be Jodoin himself, who has bought his business experience at the needlessly high price of a largely curtailed inheritance. The apprenticeship system, though on the whole deservedly out of favor in these times, is not without its virtues, and in default of it he would recommend all who would manage a business, especially one so complex, so uncertain, and so liable to leakages as that of an iron foundry, to take practical lessons as an employé before assuming grave responsibilities.

- Wilson & Moore, of Goderich, Ont., owners of a bending factory at Hensall, have been brought into bankruptcy through fraud perpetrated by the senior partner, James Wilson. The factory is mortgaged for \$1,300, of which \$500 was borrowed two years ago and the remaining \$800 quite recently. As soon as Wilson obtained possession of the latter amount he absconded, and has not been heard from since. The unsecured debts of the firm are thought to be not more than \$600, an amount that Moore will probably be able to pay in full.

- Adam Darling, of this city, as a creditor of A. B. Allison, insolvent, of Dunbar, took proceedings against R. W. Oliver, assignce, and



a decision disallowing several of the items as charged by the assignce, and substantially justifying the action by directing costs in favor of Darling to be paid out of the insolvent's estate. Mr. Oliver writes to a morning contemporary, claiming that this disposition of costs virtually exonerates him from all charges of fraud, which would appear to be true, and making an attack on Mr. Darling which, in view of the judgment rendered, seems very feeble. The affair may now be relegated to the domain of private quarrels with the reflection that Oliver certainly came out of court second best. - The village of Embro has voted a grant of \$10,000 to the St. Mary's, Credit Valley and Huron Railway.

610

— The creditors of Thos. Crathern, grocer, of this city, have agreed to accept a composition of 25 cents on the dollar. Our prospective Broadway of the future, St. Catherine street, is not foreshadowing very favorably.

- The customs receipts of London, Ont., for the year ending June 30th were \$470,570.43 against \$450,038.13 last year, an increase of \$11,532.30.

- The Grand Falls Hotel, Grand Falls, Victoria, N.B., has just been opened under the management of an American, and it is expected will be kept as a thoroughly first-class house.

- A dividend of 41 cents on the dollar has been declared from the insolvent estate of Arthur Garden of Thorold, Ont., payable on the 14th inst.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against George L. Stevenson of Sunderland,

- In London, Eng., on 1st inst., Capt. Tyler, of the Grand Trunk Railway, stated at a meeting: of stockholders that an agreement with rival lines, with a view to the avoidance of injurious competition, was now nearer consummation than ever before.

July 9th.

- Business appears to be picking up in Bradford, Ont. A new grocery store has just been opened by A. C. Chester, a bakery by Charles Stibbs, and, owing to increased custom, Wm. Sutiff, tailor, has found it advisable to begin the construction of a large new building. These are fair evidences of prosperity, and are highly encouraging.

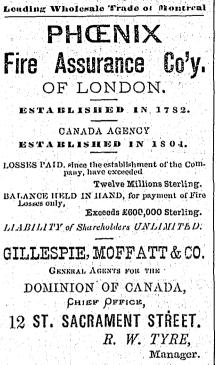
- No offer of settlement has yet been made by C. D. Holmes, of the American House, of this city. At the meeting of the creditors held on 2nd inst. the assets were valued at \$7,450 against liabilities of \$13,600. The assignce was continued in the management of the hotel pending an adjourned meeting, to be held today, Friday, when some proposition to compromise will doubtless be submitted.

— At a meeting of the creditors of T. James Claxton & Co., a proposition to compromise at 40 cents on the dollar was submitted and received such general assent that the composition is regarded as virtually determined. English creditors are still to be authoritatively heard from, but it is quite well understood that they will concur in acceptance of the proposals made. Notes are to be given with security, but pending fixed results we are unable to say what the time allowance will be. - Work on the extensive additions making to the buildings of the De Castro Syrup Company is now progressing rapidly, and it is expected will be completed early in Angust, when the duly incorporated "St Lawrence Sugar Refining Company (limited)" will commence business. The incorporators of the new company, as stated in the *Official Gazette*, are Richard Wolff, Thomas Tiflin, Theodore Labatt, Alfred Baumgarten, and Joseph Tiflin, all of this city.

- The following postal money order regulations are announced in the Official Gazette: There shall be regular exchange of money orders between the two countries (the Dominion and the United States) for sums received from remitters in one country for payment in the other. The maximum amount of any money order issued in either country is fixed at \$50 in lawful money of the country in which the order originates, but no money order shall include a fractional part of a cent. The provisions of this new article shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1879.

- Private advices from Orangeville are of an encouraging character, except that the stoppage of all traffic on the Toronto, Grav and Bruce Railway is anticipated with some dread. On the other hand the Oredit Valley is pushing along vigorously, and seems likely to utilize the \$15,-000 bonus this season recently granted by the municipality. Citizens confidently predict that the opening of this line for traffic will give a marked stimulus to grain shipments from that region, large as they already are.

- Those influential stockholders engaged in seriously discussing in a loud voice on St. Fran-



çois Xavier street the advisability of accepting a bid of 125 for their shares, in case Jay Gould should offer that price, are respectfully referred to the quotation of 844 to be found in our finance report. We have heard of counting chickens before they are hatched, but never of courting game cocks before the eggs are hid. Jay Gould does many queer things, but his present movements seem to be in the direction of depressing rather than appreciating Montreal Telegraph stock, and it might be well for sanguine shareholders to bear this in mind.

- The following item taken from that worldwide authority on trade matters, the Mark Lane Express cannot fail to amuse our readers: "DEFRESSION in CANADA-A recent number of the Chicago Inter-Ocean contained the official announcement of property to be sold for taxes in Cook county. It required a supplement of 188 pages to print it, and occupied 1818 columns of the regular edition of the paper.³⁰ It is fortunate that Mark Lane's knowledge of prices is more dependable than his conjectures as to recography.

— A despatch from London, England, dated June 30th, says :

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Trink, Railway of Canada to-day approved of the sale of the Rivière du Loup section of the road stated that the purchase money would be applied to the acquircment of connections with St. Paul, and an extension to Chicago. The Company has already taken the first step to the North-West, and intended to possess itself of a valuable line commanding the traffic of North Michigan.

- Flora, Ontario, disported in the luxury of two drug stores where one would suffice, and



against a next toor competitor and impending failure for a long time rather than throw up the sponge, easy as such an act would seem to be for one in his line of business. More than a year ago Mr. Perry effected a private settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, but has since been unable to make the payments agreed upon. Liabilities are stated at \$1382.06 unsecured and \$650 on mortgage; assets, \$2134, consisting of \$650 equity in real estate, \$1170 stock and fixtures, and the rest book debts. An offer of 55 cents on the dollar is now made, and, if secured, will doubtless be accepted.

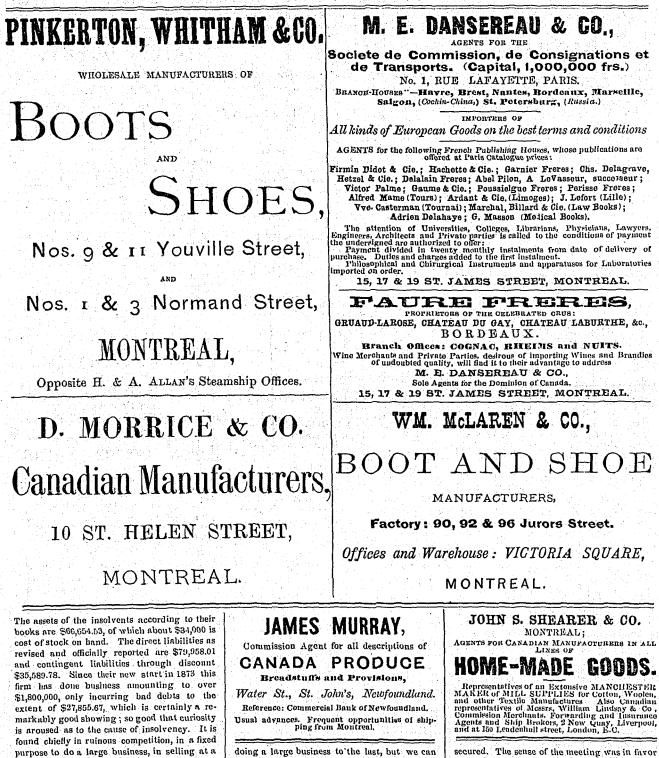
- II. B. D. Bruce, wine and beer merchant, Ottawa, owes \$9000, and has but \$2000 stock in trade and \$1000 book debts to pay it with. This is a very had result for two years' business, and, as Bruce had no cash capital to start with, it leaves the cynical quite free to infer that he has simply enjoyed \$1500 a year, and sold his friends \$4000 worth of goods on tick, all at the expense of his creditors. It will by some be remembered that Bruce upon coming out from England bought a saw mill at Gatineau Point, and seemed to think that fine connections abroad were the only kind of capital and the only kind of talent necessary to run the business, which was certainly true if the object were to run it into the ground. Bruce failed. and with him an unfortunate partner by the

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.
JAMES GUEST,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,
No. 21 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL,
Jules Bellerie, (Cognae.) Jules Bellerie, (Cognae.)
"Prize Medal." Canada Vine Grower's Association of Ontario.
(Brandies, Wines, &c.) Wheeler & Co., Belfust, (Ginger Ales, &c.)
AGENT FOR Jules Duret & Co., Cognac, (Vine Grower's Co.) Jules Bellerie, (Cognac, Vine Grower's Co.) J. H., Henkes, Delftshaven, Holland Gin, best Pale "Prizo Medal." Canada Vine Grower's Association of Ontario, (Brandics, Wines, &c.) Wheeler & Co., Belfast, (Ginger Ales, &c.) E. Johnson & Co., (Jercenol, (Export Bottlers, Guinness' Stout, and Rass' Ales, &c.) Manuel Cardenosa & Co., (Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.) Roig Ponseti & Co., (Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.)
Spanish Ports.) Roig Ponseti & Co., (Barcelona and Tarragona
C. Schovdt De Wachter Cette (Sherries, &c.)
 Spanish Lots, Co., (Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.) C. Schoydt De Wachter, Cette, (Sherries, &c.) George Roc & Co., Dublin, (Celebrated Old Irish Whikes.) C. & D. Gray's Far-famed Loch Katrine, Scotch Whiteiae
Bollinger's Champagne, Special Brands of Cham-
Alphonse Chaumette & Co. Chateau Pernaud Rev.
deaux (Sautornes, &c.) C. Clarke & Co., Bordeaux, (Clarots, Prunes, &c.) Jamaica and Demerara Rums.
Geo. Randall & Co., Waterloo, Ontario, Distillers, (Whiskles, &c.)
Banagher Whiskey Distillery, Limited (Old Irish Whiskies.)
The advertiser has been appointed agent for the celebrated HENKES GIN for Quebec, Ontarlo and Nowfoundland.
BOURGEAU, LIFFITON & CO.,
COFFEE & SPICE
STEAM MILLS,
43 COLLEGE Street, cor. ST. HENRY.
MONTREAL
Parks' Cotton Yarns.
Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTEN- NIAL EXHIBITION for Cotton Yarns of Canadian
Manufacture. Nos. 5 to 19, White and Colored.
COTTON CARPET WARP. No. 10.4 ply. White Red. Brown, Slate etc. Wer-
No. 10.4 ply, White, Red. Brown, Slate, etc. War- ranted fast colours, and full length and weight in every package. BEAN WARUS for WOOLLEN MILLS. Single, Double and Twisted, White and Colored, UGSLERY and KNITING YARNS of every variety required in the Dominion.
MILLS. Single, Double and Twisted, White and Colored, HOSIERY and KNITTING YARNS of course variaty resulted in the Dominian
ALEX. SPENCE, WM. PAKKS & SON,
223 McGill St., New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
Montreal. St. John, N.B. Agent for Quebec and Ontario.
name of Turner, whose head was turned by the

611

name of Turner, whose head was turned by the glamour of Bruce's supposed high social status. Relatives on the other side are an excellent thing oftentimes, especially if they are well-todo and are willing to do the handsome thing, but still they are not a very safe reliance for a business venture in this country, and as a rule we are disposed to take but little stock in them except as a basis for talk. Bruce, however, stands well in the community in which he is known, and perhaps the only moral to be drawn from his misfortune is, "how doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour."

— At an informal meeting on the 2nd inst. of some creditors of McGibbon & Baird a tentative offer of 40 cents on the dollar, at 6, 12, and 18 months, was made, but met with an unfavorable reception. In any case, it was not competent to those present to take action in the matter.



doing a large business to the last, but we can hardly believe that either themselves or their creditors are well pleased with the result. At the adjourned meeeing held to-day, Thursday, two propositions were submitted, one of 40 cents cash, the other of 40 cents at 3, 6 and 9 months, secured, and 5 cents at 12 months, un-

nominal profit but real loss rather than curtail

operations when prosperous gave place to hard

times. From selling at an advance on cost of

from 15 to 25 per cent. they gradually conceded

away gross profits down to 4} per cent., or

practically less than cost. They succeeded in

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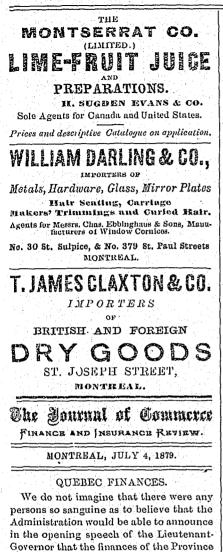
of the cash settlement, but not in sufficient

strength to carry the day, the law requiring

three-fourths of the creditors as to amount, and a majority in number in order to overrule dissenters. Those who held out are of opinion

that the estate is worth more than 40 cents on

the dollar.



of Quebec were in a flourishing condition. For our own part we were considerably relieved at finding that matters were in such a state as to warrant such an expression as "although the Government has not entirely succeeded in restoring a balance between income and expenditure." The speech contains every reasonable as surance that the Administration is anxious to curtail the expenditure to the utmost extent compatible with the efficiency of the public service. How far it may be possible to avoid further taxation, we shall be better able to judge after we have been put in possession of the financial statemeni.

It is to be regretted that the Opposition should have considered it advisable to propose an amendment to the address. This course, according to modern usage, has been abandoned, unless when circumstances justify a vote of want of confidence, or when the speech calls on the House to commit itself to some principle to which the Opposition is conscientiously opposed. The leader of the Opposition has deemed it his duty to move as an addition to the third paragraph of the address the following words :--

That the incontestible privilege of the Assembly of the representatives of the people is the control which it has the right to exercise over the destination and the use of the public funds. That all appropriation of these funds by the Executive without the previous consent of the House is unconstitutional and a violation of the privileges and rights of the people. That this House sees with alarm that, despite this salutary safeguard, works very costly and not authorized by this House have been undertaken, and considerable sums have been appropriated by the Executive since the last Session without the previous consent of this House having been obtained.

It was we presume imagined that there would be some difficulty in voting against such a proposition, but there is a very simple answer to Mr. Chapleau. It cannot, of course, be denied that the expenditure of public money without the sanction of the Legislature is improper unless it can be shown that the public interests would have suffered by the refusal of the Government to assume the responsibility of making the unauthorized expenditure. Most assuredly a debate on the address, in reply to the speech on the opening of the Session, is not the most suitable occasion for discussing items of public expenditure, which must be submitted in due course for the approval or disapproval of the Legislature. In point of fact, the lengthy discussion on Mr. Chapleau's amendment was a mere waste of time, and we are greatly mistaken if such vexatious opposition will not be more injurious to the Opposition than to the Administration. We do not by any means go so far as to vindicate all the expenditure of the Government which was criticized by Mr. Chapleau. We are not in a position, and we do not believe the House was, to pronounce judgment on the question of the Three Rivers loop line, What we contend is that a question of that character could not be satisfactorily discussed on the address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's speech, and that there was no object to be gained by anticipating the Ministerial explanations on the subject.

It was rather amusing to find Mr. Chap leau attacking Mr. Joly for speaking in favor of the candidates of his choice during the Dominion election in September last, to which no possible exception could be taken on the ground of impropriety, at the very time when the Liberal press is denouncing. Mr. Chapleaa's political friends; Sir S. Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper, for interfering in the local elections of Ontario, although they have no connection whatover with that Province. It might fairly be contended that it was Mr. Joly's duty to use all his legitimate influence to secure the return of proper persons to the Dominion Legislature, but certainly no such call of duty could be urged in the other case, although it would be difficult to contend that the gentlemen referred to had not a right to make speeches if they chose to do so.

One of the most important subjects adverted to in the speech is the proposal to lease the line of railway to a Company at a fixed rental. It seems very desirable that the Government should if possible make arrangements such as those indi cated, and the only doubt that can be raised is as to the conditions. Of course the effect of the long debate on the address has been to delay necessary information and obstruct the public business, and it is difficult to comprehend what the object of the Opposition has been. It may be hoped that the financial statement of the Treasurer will be male early in the Session, and that it will furnish such information as to enable the public to form a more correct judgment as to our financial position than it is possible to arrive at just now.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

A return has recently been published of the average bank note circulation in several European countries for the years 1876. 1877 and 1878. The return states the circulation in francs, and it appears that by far the largest circulation is in Holland. which has a circulation of about \$22 per head of the population ; France and Belgium with a circulation of about \$13 per head; Great Britain, \$7; Switzerland, \$6, and the German Empire, \$5. In the three countries first named the circulation is supplied by single Banks of issue, viz., the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of France and the National Bank of Belgium. In Great Britain there are 177 banks of issue, in Germany 1S, and in Switzerland 35. Great Britain and Switzerland are the only countries where the circulation has been maintained at about the same level during the years for which the return is given. In Germany there was a decrease of 2 francs per head in 1875 from the circulation of 1877. In France the decrease was 4 frances and in Belgium 5 frances. The reduction in France was in the aggregate about \$30,000,000. The circulation in the United States may be estimated at about S12 per head of the population, and in Canada at about \$7. The shrink-

age between 1878 and 1877 in Europe has corresponded with the shrinkage in prices. In Canada the shrinkage in circulation has been greater between 1878 and 1879 than between 1877 and 1878. The inference to be drawn from the statistics relating to circulation appears to be favorable to that of Great Britain. Whenever there is a great inflation of the circulation, the result is an abnormal increase in the prices of commodities, and consequently an apparent prosperity based upon an inflated currency. The great aim of the late Sir Robert Peel was to establish such a bank note currency as would be as near as possible of the same value as if it were gold. That seems to be the true object to be arrived at, and if our Canadian system is not the best that could be desired, it is at all events very far from being the worst. It would be most deplorable if any considerable number of people should be induced at such a time as the present to tamper with it.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.

A very general misapprehension exists with regard to the relation of wholesale to retail prices. It is commonly thought that the margin between them is too small, that the wholesale dealer gets relatively too much of the profits that lie between producer and consumer. It may be admitted that there have been times when this was true, and that such times, in the ordinary course of trade, will very likely recur; but we have to do with the present time, and, as just now no such disparity obtains, it would be well to re. vise hasty judgments in the matter and correct as far as possible erroneous impressions.

To take raw products and follow them through with weights and measurements and prices and allowances, and the score of uncertain calculations involved, until traced to the hands of the last purchaser would be a hopeless task. Nowhere in the treasury of commercial records are data to be found upon which such estimates might be safely based. The questions springing up would be practically innumerable and the answers in almost every instance indefinite and unsatisfac. tory. The chief question of all may be cited as illustrative of the whole difficulty. It is this: "what proportion of profit should capital have in comparison with the wages of labor ?" Times without number political economists have essayed to answer that question and times without number they have failed to do so. The reason is very simple, the proportion is an evervarying one. It is not the same in any two nations, it is not the same in any two

periods of the commercial history of one nation, if we may except those relations usually called coincidences for want of better knowledge. But if it be impossible to find a satisfactory answer to this main question how utterly futile to seek one for the next in importance, " what is a fair money expression of the relation of different kinds of talents and labor one to another ?"

These difficulties lie at the very threshold of the process of investigation indicated, and, as they seem insurmountable, we abandon all thought of reaching a reliable conclusion by comparison of prices. But results impossible of attainment through painstaking study of the original factors of a problem may be brought within easy reach by taking merely a casual yet comprehensive view of any given situation and having traced out the existence of similar features at other times, accepting the conclusion that the same elements are embodied in the effects produced at each of the two periods. Thus, though unable to take up the consumers' purchase price and divide it amongst all interested parties back to the producer with any reasonable hope of pointing out an equitable adjustment we can set the conditions prevailing in prosperous times over against those ruling in times of depression, and safely draw an inference in favor of the former.

Viewed in this light what are the facts? Well, there is just one grand fact that during the past decade has been forcing itself upon the notice of the commercial world, whether it would or not, and it is this: poorly-paid capital runs parallel with hard times; well-paid capital with good times. When interest is low capital is making very little profit; but so also is every industry dependent upon capital. When interest is high capital is well paid, but so also is labor. The commercial history of England during the past ten years is a forcible illustration of this proposition, but particularly so during the past year or two. Rarely, if ever before, have there been throughout Great Britain complaints of business depression and hard times so long continued, and so well founded; never before, if we may trust our recollection of the records, has the rate of interest been at so low an ebb for so long a period of time. But our neighbors, the United States, furnish a still more striking example of the kind. This people have but just emerged from an era of prostration unprecedented in its history. Yet during this very period they have succeeded in bor. rowing millions upon millions at rates never before contemplated. Before the war, with all its accumulated wealth, its latent resources and its seemingly assured continuous prosperity, the nation was compelled to borrow at a minimum interest rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and this while yet no element of distrust entered into the calculations of the money lenders. No, in those times capital was well paid, and in those times good profits, profits that led on to the speedy acquisition of com petencies by the wise and prudent, of fortunes by the daring and ambitious. were the rule in every branch of industry. Far be it from our purpose to maintain that herein lie cause and effect. We merely note the facts as parallels or coincidences of unmistakable significance. How is it since the war? Why of late years, when labor has been so poorly paid as to give birth to the tramp nuisance, a workingman's party, and some manifestations of communism; when retail dealers have barely made a living, and wholesale merchants have been driven into bankruptcy like sheep to their fold; when all the ills of disastrous business were poisoning honor and threatening to dethrone common-sense (witness general corruption, silver remonetization and paper money agitation), in such times, the nation borrows many fold its ante bellum indebtedness at thirty-three per cent. reduction in the rate of interest : at four per cent. instead of six. We might here add as a curious corroboration of this view that. now that the dawn of prosperity seems again breaking over the States, England, yet suffering from stagnation and from underpaid industries of all kinds, is actually drawing these low interest bonds from their place of issue across the Atlantic. It seems fair to infer that as business revives in the United States, should no similar and proportionate change take place abroad, more and more of the four per cent. loans will find their way to London.

If it be admitted that the general facts cited fairly support our theory of a parallel, it only remains to make the application, and this seems to us very simple, direct and apparent : the wholesale merchant represents capital. Of all the handlers between producer and consumer, he is the one who most largely needs the possession of ready money. His business cannot be conducted without it. Whether or not that capital be actually supplied by bank discounts is quite immaterial; it it is capital just the same. The retail dealer in giving his note does not give capital, because that note commonly requires the wholesale merchant's endorse. ment before it can be used, but the latter mustygive them of whom he would buy negotiable paper else he cannot effect purchases. The wholesale merchant, hay-

k

ing behind him banks of discount, is then the chief capitalist concerned in the transfer and distribution of merchandise, and as such he comes under the operation of our parallel. In prosperous times he will be receiving the liberal reward due to capital, and this will be determined by prices, for the difference between buying and selling prices may be considered but another expression for interest. In times of depression he will be pinched in his profits, and the rate of interest upon his capital will be low. As these present times here in our Dominion are times of unparalleled depression, it follows that wholesale prices are ruling relatively too low: that there is not enough profit accruing to capital, and that a healthier condition of affairs all round will be foreshadowed whenever interest rates on the very best secured loans rise, and capital shall be able to draw to itself a larger return by widening the difference between buying and selling prices. The retail merchant to the extent that he represents capital will find himself within the scope of these views, but the retail merchant who has no capital at command (and there are by far too many of this class, as we have sometimes pointed out) is in reality but a trusted clerk, and should only expect compensation as such.

Live and let live is an excellent motto, and it will be far better for all hands when the prevalent ruinous competition that cuts down prices and vainly seeks to debar capital from its rightful advantages, as embodied in the commonplace notion that wholesale dealers have an inordinate proportion of handlers' profits, shall give place to a general willingness to pay fair prices for what one buys, and get even by demanding the same for what one has to sell.

LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM.

We have no desire to take part in the controversy between the Sisters of Providence and the Medical Superintendent at Longue Pointe as to their respective responsibilities for any defects that have hitherto existed in the mode of treating the unfortunate patients under their joint care. The interest of the public is that in future the institution should be conducted on proper principles, which it is evident it has not been in the past. We are inclined to think that the chief blame for the defective system should rest on the Government and Legislature. The contract with the Sisters of Providence, which has been published, names a specific sum, payable annually, for the maintenance of lunatics and idiots. We presume that there would hardly be a case among those recently discharged that would not come under one or the other head, and, if so, the blame should be thrown not on the administrators but on the vicious system which has been tolerated, and which seems not to have called forth the condemnation of the public.

There can scarcely be a second opinion as to the impropriety of placing incurable idiots in an institution established for the cure of persons of unsound mind. There are charitable institutions with ample means, and, moreover, receiving aid from the Province, which would take care that harmless idiots having no relatives to support them should not perish. The Lunatic Asylum should be restrained from taking charge of any but strictly lunatic patients, who should be discharged when the medical attendant should be able to give a certificate of their cure. It is perhaps an inconvenient time for discussing the question of the mode of providing for lunatic patients. There are obvious objections to the system of paying to contractors a fixed sum per head for each patient, but it would probably be hardly practicable to make any immediate change in this respect.

We think that the present administration is entitled to approbation rather than to censure for its recent order, the object of which, so far as we can understand it, is to throw on the medical attendant the responsibility of making a monthly report, stating the names of those who are not elegible as patients. It by no means follows that the lady superior may not be right in thinking that some of those who are pronounced ineligible may be objects of compassion, and may be in a helpless condition, but it may be hoped that the lunatic asylum will no longer be made a place of refuge for any class of unfortunates but those really insane.

THE INSURANCE BROKERAGE SYSTEM.

Experience teaches a certain class of individuals, too well known to require to be more definitely named, but some are such egregious characters that even experience cannot teach them, and, judging from results, it would almost appear as if the insuring public came under this latter denomination, for, notwithstanding the oft-repeat. ed lessons they have had of the folly and risk of employing brokers to effect their insurances for them in place of going to an experienced insurance agent direct, the absurd practice is still continued. As a natural consequence, we have again before us the case of a merchant, who, having employed a broker for this purpose, and paid the premium to him, was afterwards sued and condemned to pay the amount a second time, owing to the said broker having over-looked such an unimportant part of his duty as simply handing over the amount of the premium to the company ! Even setting aside the risk of being thus called upon to pay twice, we would ask, in all seriousness, what is to be gained by employment of those middle men? or what quid pro quo is given by them in return? We unhesitatingly reply, nothing ! or less than nothing ! For it cannot be denied that the main object of the broker is to secure-we had almost said earn, but this he does not do-a commission, and as large a one as possible. and, as some of the weaker companies pay a higher rate of commission than the strong ones, he is naturally induced to place the risk where he can secure the largest commission without for a moment troubling himself with the question whether, in the event of a sweeping conflagration, the company could pay 100 or only 50 cents on the dollar of its claims.

It may be thought by some that this is a one-sided view of the case. Well, let us enquire of the brokers themselves what benefits they confer on the insured by placing their insurances for them. The most that can be said in reply is : 1st. They relieve the insured or his bookkeeper of the trouble of looking after their own business. 2nd. They secure a lower rate of premium than the parties could do by going direct to the insurance agents. 3rd. They carefully examine all the policies of the various companies on the risk, and see that they are all fully concurrent one with another, in order to obviate any difficulty or delay in settlement in the event of loss.

Let us now take a fair estimate of these so-called valuable services. As to the first we would ask-who is to look after the broker? The insured alone can, in the first place, give the required particulars of the subject to be insured, and the rest is done by the insurance agent, who puts these particulars into proper shape to be embodied in a policy. We must not, however, omit to give the broker credit for one piece of arduous duty that he has to perform, viz: the carrying of the money (if he does not even forget this, as in the case referred to) from the insured to the company, and pocketing by the way a commission of \$10 or more out of every \$100, for his services. This he never forgets to do. As to the second-reliable insurance is worth paying for at its full market value, and, if the merchants do not know, the insurance agents do, that cheap rates are not unfrequently obtained by brokers suppressing

some of the facts material to the risk, and the broker being, in a legal point of view, the agent of the insured, any claim under the policy is thus subject to forfeiture,-or, for the sake of cheapness, the risk may be placed with some unreliable company. And as to the third, it is affirmed by every practical insurance man that nine out of every ten of the tribe of brokers know about as much of the concurrency of policies, or of the practical application of general insurance principles, as a hod carrier knows about the scientific principles upon which the bridge he is working on is constructed. We have actually seen policies, said to have been arranged by one of the most experienced brokers, which were anything but concurrent, and could not have failed to have involved endless complications and difficulties in the event of loss.

As hinted at above, the rate of commission allowed to these brokers is 10 per cent. or over. Now the practical issue of this is : Are the services referred to worth that amount? and who pays the brokers? The first has already been sufficiently answered. As to the second, the business, of insurance must be made to pay its working expenses and allow a fair margin for dividends to stockholders as well as any other, and, unless this can be attained, there must, sooner or later, be a general exodus of all our reliable foreign companies from Canada; therefore, although the companies may pay the broker in the first place, the business must be made to pay by such rates being charged as will cover this brokerage, which necessarily saddles the expense upon the insured, or the companies must go. It will thus be quite apparent that it is for the interest of the insured to treat directly with the insurance agents; and we venture to affirm that each and all of them will be too glad to examine all policies for the sake of obviating the difficulties referred to in each risk in which they may be interested; and this they will do to better purpose than any broker.

On the other hand, however, it may be admitted that there are some exceptions to the general rule regarding brokers. Some few there are who, by their superior knowledge and ability, have made themselves a necessary adjunct in the management of large companies, and in this way compel a recognition, both in a moral as well as in a pecuniary sense, which even the managers or agents themselves cannot command. These men, without any of the responsibilities pertaining to the superintendence or management of the company's affiairs, devour the cream and leave the skimmed milk to their employers. In such a case it may be questioned whether, in the event of any change, it were not more advisable to depose the managers or agents and let the broker (were he willing to abdicate his present position of middleman) take the supreme control!

In our next issue we may have something to say as to the responsibility of the insurance agents themselves for permitting such a system to exist even under all the circumstances that surround it.

DESPATCH .-- An element of success in business, and one which we are much more apt to lose sight of than our neighbors to the south, is despatch. We can all see that the oftener stock is turned over, other things being equal, the greater are our profits, but do we not forget the direct sequence of this rule that time unnecessarily consumed in the delivery of goods acts as a discount upon profits. If this fact were kept well in mind, whether customers complained of slow execution of orders or not, wholesale dealers would themselves see to it that transit was made with all possible despatch. That there has been negligence in this respect is brought to our notice through the refusal of Halifax and St. John merchants to buy certain goods of Montreal dealers, on the ground that supplies could be had from Boston with greater regularity and despatch. Freight over the Grand Trunk, and Intercolonial Railways to these points frequently remains in transit, as we are informed, ten days and more when an outside allowance of time would be six or seven days.

The freight agent of the Grand Trunk, availing of an opportunity offered him to explain the matter, very courteously submitted correspondence showing that, in one instance of complaint, the fault rested wholly with the Intercolonial line. The agent claimed that the Grand Trunk habitually delivered goods bound for the ports named at Rivière du Loup within two working days of the time received, which was all that could be expected. We have no desire nor do we consider it within our province, to find and point out just where the difficulty lies. Delay takes place as stated, and one or the other of the carriers must be at fault. Very probably the evil arises from lack of thoroughly systematized arrangements for transfer, but the companies can only be expected to make strenuous reform efforts in this or any direction when it is found directly to their interests to do so. Shippers should not allow the railroads to treat them as dependents on their convenience, but should exact promptness of delivery, within limits, as a necessary condition precedent to engaging freight. Through loss of business it turns out to be so in fact, and this is a view of the case that might be presented with special force. Waste of time in transportation entails immediate loss upon merchants, railroads and the community at large. It is an evil that might well be abated.

- The alvoency of "Rag Baby." ideas has evidently been too much for our Toronto contemporary, *The National*. There is somewhere complaint; perhaps that "red herring" did it. We trust our friend will survive it.

-Favorable reports from the Gulf fisheries are constantly coming to hand.

- From Welland, Ont, we learn that there have been no attachments issued or assignments made in the county since April.

- The Canadian glove factory, at Acton, Ont., is reported employing double the usual number of hands, and unable to fill orders promptly at that.

- It is wired from St. John, N.B., that the St. Mary's and Upham railway opened on 1st inst., a train running from Hampton to St. Martin's and back.

- The Belleville Ontario says: The farmers have already begun cutting clover on light soils, the yield is magnificent, and they are literally in clover.

- Contracts for the construction of four new water tanks in Listowel, to be 14 feet in. diameter and 12 feet deep, have been let at \$100 each.

- According to the Toronto Globe cleared farms in Bosanquet are fully \$10 an acre lower than two years ago.

- The Inland Revenue collections for Belleville, Ont., division during June amounted to \$3,103; same mouth lastyear \$3,080, a decrease of \$430. For the fiscal year ending July 1st the receipts were \$66,270, against \$55,812 the year previous.

- We learn through the columns of the Daily Advertiser of London that W. J. Blanchard, grocer and postmaster at Don Mount, has departed for parts unknown, leaving a number of regretful creditors. He had sent in his resignation as postmaster some weeks ago, and if there is any deficiency in his accounts with the department it must be small, and is fully secured by surelies.

- The Benridge Tannery at Andover, N.B., has been purchased by an American who is now fitting it up with a view to an extensive business. The Tannery has been idle for many years and its re-opening is regarded with great satisfaction by the eitizens as a help to the industry of the village.

- The farmers employed for the purpose of instructing the Indians in agriculture were to leave for their destination on Thursday. They take with them thirteen complete farming sets, including thirteen spans of horses, and a like number of ploughs, harrows, rakes, stoves, &c. - We find the following in the Montreal Witness:

It is stated that an effort is being made by

the Custom House authorities to effect an arrangement with the Harbor Commissioners, by which the former will occupy the building of the latter, and thus have the Customs offices and examining warehouses side by side instead of a distance apart as at present. The incon-venience of having to go half a mile from the examining warehouse to complete a transaction at the Custom House has been long felt by the business community, and the Department has determined, as soon as possible, to effect a has user indicates as soon as possible, to enect a change. It is thought an exchange of build-ings may be brought about, the Harbor Com-missioners going into the present Custom House and vice versa.

- The following item from the Boston Journal of Commerce will be of interest to dealers in rubber goods :

"The high price of rubber has strengthened the goods market, and a substantial advance has taken place from necessity in rubber belt-ing, hose and other articles in which the raw material forms a large constituent of the cost, and in which prices have been very low, owing to keen competition. Prices of fancy articles, in which labor forms a large part of the cost, have not particularly advanced, and there has been no necessity therefor. Rubber boot and shoe no necessity therefor. Rubber boot and shoe manufacturers are going along independently of each other, but prices throughout are higher than for several seasons past. The companies have been taking orders from their best customers at lower prices than could be duplicated to-day.'

- A private letter from a country merchant of Carleton Place closes with a bit of such sound business philosophy that we cannot forbear quoting him verbatim. "As far as I am concerned myself I have lost money on every pound of butter I packed this last two years, but I am bound I will not lose any money on it this season, for I have not packed one single pound as yet, neither do I intend to. I just buy in such quantities as I can retail out to my village customers, so that, instead of losing anything, I make a reasonable profit on all such transactions, and hope I will have enough left to pay my creditors one hundred cents on a dollar." We have no doubt our correspondent's hopes will be fulfilled, and we heartily commend his advice as to cutting off business found unprofitable to all our friends.

- Mail advices from Antigua to 11th ult. report but few arrivals at that port for the month. The market was bare of flour prior to the arrival of the "Altevela," and, had there been any animation in trade, high rates might have been obtained for her cargo ; it was, however, disposed of at \$7.44. Favorite brands are Harvest Queen, St. Lawrence and Kanawhas, other brands being difficult to place. The stock of corn is light, but good arrivals are expected, and no advance from ruling prices, \$1.64 to \$1.68, is anticipated. Provisions, although not plentiful, are slow. Pork is quoted at \$13.40 ; mess pork, S17; cheese, 18 cents; butter, 22 cents; and lard 10 cents. There is no cod in market, and a bid of \$22 per tierce for a small lot was not supplied. Two hundred and fifty tres. are due from Newfoundland, and will probably fetch good prices. Good Mackerel are scarce. Split herrings would realize \$3. But little sugar or molasses made during the month, owing to heavy rains. \$2.621 is bid per one hundred pounds, but \$2.70 is asked for line grades. Molasses is done at 14 cents to complete orders, but a decline to at least 12 cents is probable, since the heavy rains will increase the yield.

Tonuage is ample, there being several regular traders in port awaiting cargoes. The sugar crop has been estimated at 18,000 hogsheads, but, from calms preventing windmills from working, want of stock, wet, and no disposition to accede to the laborers' demands for a moderate advance in rates of wages, it will probably be decreased to 16,000, and will be late. Ex-change at Colonial Bank \$4.85, at 90 days.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT .-- ONTARIO. Gregory R Bobier, Ottawa. Heman Landou, Otlawa. E. B. Thornhill, tinware, Kincardine. George L. Stevonsov, Sunderland. Wm. A. Hoagg, furnaces, Ingersoll. James Kearns, Perth. Alexander Noble, London. J. M. Oronk, Chatham. Richard Wilson, harnessmaker, "hedford PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. E. F. Bangs & Co., Montreal. Robert Thompson & Son, machinists, Montreal. J. Beandry, Montreal. Louis V. Beaudry, trader, Waterloo. Thos. Roy, trader, St. Johns. Robert Robinson, Montreal. J. S. Paquet, Montreal. John Lanc & Co., Quebec. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. Wm. McLean, Spring Hill. C. Smyth, Port Hood. ASSIGNMENTS .- ONTARIO. S. Welte, Harriston. L. Butterield, agricultural implements, Barrie. Chas. R. S. Dinnick, contractor, Toronto. H. B. D. Bruce, wine and commission dealer,

Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Hy. Mooney & Co., groceries, Montreal. P. Turgeon, Quebec.

FIRE RECORD.

Morpeth, O., May 11th.-Waggon shop of C. Shaw. Loss \$1,000, insured in Western for \$500. London, 11th.-Three frame cottages of J. Morris. Loss \$1000. Mount stikert, O., 11th.-Barns and out buildings with contents of L. Boulen. Loss S2,500; no insurance. White-vale, 0., 10th.—The Major Mills, belonging to P. White. Loss S15,000; insurance S8000 (*idil*, 0., 11th.—S. Williams' store and stock damaged. Insurance on slock, Western \$3,000 : Grand River Mutual, \$2,000 ; Waterloo Mutual \$2,000 ; building \$2,800 in Gore District Mutual.

Linancial and Commercial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 3rd, 1879.

The observance of Dominion day has by very many business men been extended over a period of several days, and served to reduce a volume of business that in any event, owing to the season of summer vacations, would have been light. Groceries have been fairly active and fruit particularly so, but otherwise inacti-vity has ruled the hour. The Stock Exchange showed their thorough understanding of the situation by adjourning from Friday last until Wednesday. The share list, therefore, shows very little business for the week within a narrow range of prices. Merchants Bank is barely steady under sales of 70 shares 753 to 754. In a dull condition of the market the stock of this bank is found to be in ample supply. Bank of Commerce remains firm, and we note sales of 345 shares at 1031 to 103. A sale of 25 shares Ville Marie at 50 completes the transactions

thus far reported in Bank stocks. The closing of the Exchange did not prevent the return of weakness to Montreal Telegraph. At the time of adjournment on Friday these shares sold ex-3 per cent. dividend at 903 ; at the opening of business yesterday they were done at 85%, a drop of 41 per cent. without recorded transactions. From this figure, however, there was a good recovery under limited sales, and the last price of the day was 871. To day's sales are 56 shares Merchants Bank at 75 to 743. the final quotation being 744 bid, 743 asked; 20 shares Montreal at 135; 1 share Commerce at 103; 4 shares Ontario at 61, and 1150 shares Montreal Telegraph at constantly changing prices from 841 to 871 and back to 80, the closing price. The enormous decline in this stock during the past three weeks is of course wholly due to the lease of the Dominion Company lines by the American Union Company. The terms of this lease are now made public, having been ratified by a unanimous vote of the stockholders, and are found to be even more favorable than was generally believed. In addition to paying interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Dominion Company, \$30,000 per annum, the American Company agrees to pay quarterly in advance 5 per cent, per annum dividend upon the Capital Stock of \$1,000,000, and a further sum of \$2,500 per annum for the maintenance of the organization of the Company. The balance of the Dominion Company's unissued stock, S285,000, was bought by the American Company at 80 per cent., and the proceeds are to be devoted to paying off all floating debt, leaving about \$99,000 to be applied to building new lines and effecting needed improvements. Two strong rival lines may now be considered well established in the Dominion, and the public will watch with interest the policy to be pursued, whether that of cutting down rates until one of the competitors is driven to the wall, or the more sensible course of reaching some fair understanding and agreement as speedily as possible. In either case the public can hardly be the losers, but we opine that the American Company has no desire to cut down rates against the Montreal Company, whatever may be its purpose in reference to the Western Union.

ASHES. -Receipts the past week were larger than looked for ; still for June, 1879, we received only 1,042 brls. Pots against 1,258 brls. the same month in 1878. Prices have favored buyers, and sales have been freely made at S3.40 to S3.45 for Firsts, S3.00 to S3.05 for Seconds. No Thirds. Market closes fairly active. *Jeans* —Have continued to sell at \$5.75 as received, but we look for an early decline, the wants of human buying how next well actified. but we took ing been pretty well satisfied. The stock of new Pearls continues unusually light. Receipts since 1st January 5,785 bils. Pots and 396 bils. Pearls. Deliveries, 3,804 bils. Pots and 540 bils. Pearls. Stock in store on Wednesday evening, 2,599 bris. Pots and 94 brls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- Little change can be noted since last reports. Orders are now being received for fall delivery, but thus far are for very moderate amounts, country dealers not being inclined to order freely until the prospects of the fall trade are better known.

DRY GOODS .- The dulness of between seasons is fully established, and merchants are doing little or nothing beyond preparing for the fall trade. As foreshadowed in our reports during the last three weeks, some of the Canadian Cotton mills have again advanced prices, and others are preparing to follow suit. The Cornwall mills took the lead in the present advance, making the following changes: A. W. 30 inclues (a new brand), 64c, per yard; A.D. 32 inches, 74c; ; A.B. 35 inches, 94c; ; A.E. 36 inches, 74c; ; A.B. 35 inches, 94c; ; A.E. 36 inches, 74c; ; A. cloth 124c; ; blue, brown and fancy checks 15c.; the other brands being unchanged for the present. Valleyfield (bleached), as stated in our last week's report, have advanced half a cent per yard all round as quoted in our prices current, and the manufacturers have added a new brand to the list, viz., BB, 36 inches (half bleached), 12c. per yard. There is as yet no change in prices of Hochelaga browns, but we add two items to the list, viz., 4 b. Batts, per balc, S4.25; ½ Ib. Batts, S7.50 per bale. Messis. D. Morice & Co., who are agents for these as well as for the Valleyfield goods, say that the colargement of the Hochelaga mills will be completed about September. The ouly change in Dundas goods is the addition to the Denim's list of blue A, 182c, and Brown A, 184c, per yard. Other change's will be noted when practicable as they are about to occur, or, in any case, as soon thereafter as the day of publication will permit.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — During the past week business has been characterised by exceeding dulness, and we do not look for much improvement for the next few weeks. We have no particular change to note in prices, although we may look for higher figures in many essential oils, which are on the upward move. The action of the American Congress in removing the duty on Quinine will probably have the effect of bringing the American article into competition with the English in this market and eause a reduction in price.

FLAX.—According to market reports from Dundee to 17th inst., the demand for flax is greatly restricted by high prices. The advance during the season from bottom point is stated at \pm 4 to \pm 5 per ton, or about 20 per cent. Buyers are not operating at all freely. Flax yarms might meet with a good demand at a concession from asking rates, but spinners are firm and claim to be masters of the situation The general quality of the crop this season is found somewhat better than that of last.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. — Prices for flour have been very steady through the week with a comparatively light business. Stock on hand is very light, 37,891 barrels against 49,085 same date hast year, and this circumstance accounts for the maintenance of fuir prices in the face of a light enquiry. We note sales since hast report of Spring Extra at S4 40 to S4.45; Superior Extra, S4.77½ to S4.80; Strong bakers, S4.75 to S4.80; Medium bakers, S4.55 to S4.60; Extra, S4.60 to S4.65; Superfine, S4.22]; Fine, S3.50; Ontario bags, S2.15, S2.25, S2.17] and S2 15; and City bags at S2.32½ to S2.35. It will be seen that the range of prices is very limited, indicating an uninteresting market. We quote asking prices: Superior Extra, S4.63; Extra Superline, S4.65; Spring Extra, S4.45; Superline S4.00; Strong bakers, S4.80; Medium bakers, S4.65; Fine, S3.50; Ontario bags, S2.15; City bags, S2.35. All these grades find a ready market at any concession from the prices named. Grain continues quiet under a very limited business, prices being without material change. An advance of 1d per cental in Liverpool on Sturday last served to give tone to the wheat market here which was at the time showing weakness, and would doubless have given way in the absence of such advices. A cargo of Canada Spring was done at S1.03{ centy in the week, but the sample was a specially fine one and the price therefore exceptional. Other business as far, as reported has been done at S1.01, S1.01Å and S1.02, to-day's quotations being S1.01 to S103 according to samples. Transactions in White Winter are reported at

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\$1.10½ and \$1.10, and the market somewhat easier as the week advances. Red Winter has been done principally at \$1.13 with a small lot reported at \$1.14, rather above the market. "To-day's quotation is \$1.12 to \$1.13. Coarse grains are not so firm. Good pense can be had at 75c, and the sample needs be very fine to bring over that price. It is difficult to get better bids than 72c, to 73c. A lot of 15,000 bushels decidedly inferior were done early in the week at 59c. under the hummer. Oats are offered at 31c, to 31½c, according to sample, and corn in bond is selling from 43½c, down to 42½c., the last reported sale.

FROMES.—The demand throughout the week for green fruit has been fair, with special inquiry for fine qualities. Oranges continue scarce, and are quoted at S10 to S12 per case, the higher price being readily paid for choice lots. Lemons are marketed as fast as they arrive at S0 to S7 per case according to quality. The supply of strawberries has been abundant, and notwithstanding an active free demand the price has been steadily tending downward. Very good berries can be had for 7 cents, and only specially choice lots can be expected to command anything better. A fair quotation for good berries is 5c to 9c, the lower price for boat arrivals, which of necessity are not quite so fresh as those coming by rail. Cherries are in market, but the supply is as yet limited and the quality hardly so good as it will be later ou. Inviting lots are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket. Dealers report that the market is kept bare of the best qualities of fruit of all kinds, but grades classified as not so good are less eagerly bought up. Poorer fruit though far from being a drug is relatively slow of sale.

FREGRITS.—The rates last quoted are still fairly maintained though large shipments can command somewhat more favorable terms. Engagements for heavy grain to Liverpool by first class steamer are mostly at 3s. 6d. per qr. of 480 lbs and to London and Glasgow 4s. Flour to Liverpool 2s, to London and Glasgow 2s. 6d. We hear of engagements for cheese per Allan line at 35s, but other lines have accepted 27s. 6d. to 30s. The latter rates are a fair market quotation.

FURS AND SKINS.—At the July sales now going on in London there has been a decline in Beaver, Red Fox, Otter, and Skunk.

GROCENTES.—The country is favored with a continuance of splendid growing weather. General business is moderately good. Considerable arrivals of sugars, and sales have heen made pretty freely. Sugars.—Market firmer; Raw has sold to extent of probably 250 blids. Barbados is 6/e to 6/e; Porto Rico, 6/e to 7/e; Yellow Refined, 6/e to 5/e; Grannlated, 8/e to 8/e. Teas.— Sales of Japans to extent of perhaps 2500 pkgs at full prices. Cable advices from Japan report second crop at \$23 to \$25 the picel, which means equal to an adviance for quality. New York market is dull, and the extreme prices for new teas appear somewhat relaxed, while the intervention of the national holiday as usual causes general inactivity there. Higher figures than have been current here may reasonably be expected. Molasses.—Sales on private terms have been made of over 200 hlids. Barbados in heavy lots is probably a shade under 30e; ordinary, 31e to 35c. Coffees—Little business doing. Rice.— Steady at \$4.10 to \$4.35. Chemicals and Spices show very little change and light trade. Fruits with moderate demand as usual at this senson: Raisins are dull. Valentias keep their steadiness. Prunes, owing to crop prospects in France, are advanced. Soll.—50c. to 55c. for Coarse; 90c. to \$1.10 for ordinary Factory Filled.

HARDWARE.—A sensonable demand for agricultural implements, no longer noticeably quickened by good crop prospects, is pretty much all there is to report in this market. Dealers are well contented with the situation, and find a light general demand quite up to expectations. The outlook is considered good, and something better than the ordinary fall business is predicted. Prices are unchanged, and will doubtless so continue up to the approaching season.

HIDES.—The market is still quiet, with perhaps slightly more inquiry than last week. Prices are firmly maintained, the stock on hand being reported light and the demand relatively satisfactory. Lambs-kins may now be quoted fully worth 40c; otherwise the figures given ast week are unchanged.

LEATHER.—There is every prospect of an immediate improvement, and stock is equal to the demand. Would not advise tanners to hold stock for an advance, as we predict a decline in the price of hides.—

LIVE STOCK. — The arrivals last week were 57 carloads of cattle, 639 hogs, 1,157 sheep and 20 horses. At the St. Gabriel market on Monday from four to five carloads of cattle were offered, 8 bringing from 42c. to 53c. per 1b, live weight. There was a brisk demand for choice simpping cattle. The following sales were made: 13 cattle at \$46.50 per head; 19 do for \$1,300; 3 do at 52c. per 1b; 12 do at 42c. per 1b; 11 do at \$58 each; 1 springer for \$40.

LUMBER.—Nothing doing in this market. A raft from the Upper Ottawa, 68 feet average and about 17 inch girth, sold in Quebec at 20c, per foot. The lot contained some wavey board pine of large average and choice red pine of 30 feet. Another raft from the Pettawawa, averaging 56 feet length and 15 inch girth, brought 9 cents. Advices from Antigan speak of the lumber supply as abundant, and state that a casual cargo would have no chance of a market there.

O LS.—Are very dull and singuant, and we do not look for much improvement. The Wrecked Oil has not yet been brought up, although we believe it has been saved in pretty fair condition. *Naval Stores*—Are in moderate demand at unchanged prices. *Paints* are moving pretty freely with prices in favor of buyers.

PROVISIONS—Butter. — The market is easier, and the feeling less hopeful. Prices continue to recede and buyers are indisposed. Even finest quality is not commanding satisfactory prices, and holders are eager sellers, making liberal concessions rather than lose a sale. New York advices are as follows:—The future of butter looks very disconraging as there will be a large accumulation in the Western markets costing too high to sell at present, and which will be held with the hopes of a better market later on, and as this is the case generally, it is likely to make a bad market all throngth the season. A prominent buyer had a cable camcelling all his orders. We quote Finest Creamery. 15c. to 16c.; Choicest Townships, 13c. to 134c.

Cheese. — The continuous depression is unabated and average prices are lower. A few small lots have changed hands this week on English orders at 5c to 5½ here, but general distrust of the future possesses shippers, and none are disposed to speculate. It is interesting to recall the statements of some of the "cheese-wise" from the beginning of the season who stood rendy to "go in" when the market touched six cents, but now refuse to operate at any price. Factorymen are realizing that shippers only buy when there is a certainty of prolit to the latter in doing so, and, therefore, feel that under these circumstances their wiser course is to consign to Great Britain and take advantage of such profit themselves. The bulk of the large shipments of this week are on consignment. We hear of one dealer in Ingersoll section operating pretty freely this week, but whether on shippers account or otherwise are unable to say.

Woot.--No sufficient change has transpired in this market to justify an alteration of quotations, though the features presented are no

longer the same. The activity and buoyancy in the American markets has been so far contagious as to give tone to our own, and our farmers have rather had the upper hand in late dealings, have rather had the upper hand in late dealings, the speculative feeling in Ontario, and especially round about Toronto, helping them consider-ably. The new clip, however, is beginning to have a noticeable effect and the market is easier. Supplies are ample, and at the asking price for new fleece, 23c, there is no difficulty in filling orders. The bidding price, 22c, is per-haps the better index to the market. In Toronto during the week 24c has been paid, but dealings at that figure were speculative and exceptional. The market there has heen ruling higher than The market there has been ruling higher than there being but a shade of difference. The com-plete subsidence of the late excitement in the Boston market has been attended with but very Boston market has been attended with but very slight recession in prices. The tables are turned, however, buyers becoming indifferent while sellers show more interest in securing a bid. This condition of the market is quite natural, and in default of any giving way of prices is indicative of a firm undertone. The latest reported sales of Canadian combing are nuest reported sales of Uanddian combing are at 40c, with some transactions on p.t. possibly a shade under that price. The market is re-ported quite bare of pulled wools. Sales of Greasy Cape have been made at 30c. Greasy Cape in this market is still quoted at 162 to 17c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 3.

Market quiet, but firm all over. Flour scarce Market quiet, but firm all over. Flour scarce and wanted. No sales reported to-day, but yes-terday afternoon sut erior sold at $\S4.60$ fo.c and spring extra at equal to \$4.25 here, which prices would be repeated to-day. Extra is wanted at \$4.40. Wheat quiet but firm, with buyers of No. 2 fall at \$1.04 and of No. 2 spring at 98c. The latter being held at \$3.1. Oals unchanged. A car of Western sold at \$3.00 on track. Bar-ley and Peas nominally unchanged, Wool is rather easy, a lot of 7000 lbs lying outside sold at equal to 223c, here.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

AMERICAN MARKETS. | IChicago, July 3, 1.04 p.m.—Wheat, July, 981c; Aug., 944c; Sept., 924c. Oorn, July, 364c. to 365c.; Aug., 374c.; Sept., 374c. Oats, July, 324c; Aug., 283c. to 284; Sept., 274c. Pork, July, 59 80; Aug., 52, 024; Sept., 510,024, Lard, July, 50:5; Aug., 50,15 to 56,174; Sept., 56,224. Milwaukee, 1.05 p.m.—Wheat, July, 99c. Aug., 954c.; Sept., 934c. New York, 2.05 p.m.—Wheat, firm, Chicago, 51.05 to \$1.06; Milwaukee, \$1.05 to \$1.07. Oorn, quiet and firm, str. 43c.; No. 2, 434c. Pork, Augt. \$10.00; Sept., \$10.10. Lard, Augt.; \$6,424c.; Sept., \$6.45.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool and London, Beerbohm's Report, July 3rd. —Floating Cargoes Wheat at open-ing turn dearer. Floating Cargoes Corn firm. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, Wheat, firmly held. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, Corn, steady. Arrivals off Coast. for orders Wheat and Maize moderate. No. of cargoes on passage to U. K. Wheat, 1,375,000 qrs. No. of cargoes on passage to U. K., Corn, 670,000 qrs. Weather in Eng-land, incessant rain. Liverpool Wheat spot, at open ng firm. Liverpool Corn, spot, steadily held. Liverpool Wheat, 2 to 1 Standard Cala. Liverpool Corn, average and White Michi-gan. Liverpool Red American Spring, No. 3 to No. 2. Liverpool American Western Mixed Corn, per 100 lbs. Liverpool Canadian Peas, per 100 lbs. Liverpool Press Report, July 3, 4 p.m.— Liverpool and London, Beerbohm's Report,

Liverpool Press Report, July 3, 4 p.m.-Flour, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Red Wheat, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 3d.; Red Winter, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 5d.; White, do, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. Club, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 6d. Corn, 3s 11d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s. 6d. Cheese, 35s. Consols, 98 1-16; Erie, 28§; I. C., 914 914.

IMPORTS:

Comparative statement of Imports at the Port of Montreal per Grand Trunk Railway, Canal and River from 1st Jan. to 3rd July, 1878 and 1879 :

1878

1879

Ashes	br18	5,494	5,591
Butter	.brla	73,765	97.499
Barley	bush	146.773	107.525
Bacon	boxes	4,523	P.967
Corn	.bush	2 421 797	1,957,639
Cheese	boxes	51,313	119,231
	.brls	388.965	341,184
	.brls	23,161	9,246
Oats	bush	120,380	₽ 77,023
	brls		11,718
	. bush	588,164	
	: brlš	250	696,878
			5,031
		2,085,501	-2,940,266

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK,

Ashes .- 276 hrls Pot, 42 hrls. Pearl Butter .-- 2,709 brls. Barley. - 40 bush Bacon. - 161 boxes Corn. - 105,613 bush. Cheese. - 20,740 boxes. Flour. 20,627 hrls. Lard. 1,000 brls. Oats. 1,140 bush. Oatmeal. - - brls. Peas. - 34,000 bush. Pork. - 375 brls Wheat .- 258,537 bush.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of Exports of leading articles at the Port of Montreal, from the 1st Jan; to 3rd July, 1878 and 1879 ;

	dia factoria di	1878.	1879.
Ashes	brle	3,917	3,408
Butter	bris	54,420	66.041
Barley		126,192	28,959
Bacon	boxes	4,515	9,422
Corn		1,823,204	1,419,603
Cheese	boxea	88.515	112,540
Cattle		4.999	11.787
Flour	brls	125.985	148,211
Horses		381	53
Hogs			1,079
Lard	brls	10,436	5 335
Lumber	fect		1,771 198
Oatmeal	brls	63,470	12.101
	bush	161,663	29,789
Peas	bush	60 ,293	851,651
	brls	4.647	2,011
Sheep		3,194	4,794
	bush	1,899,071	2,466,463

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Ashes .- 25 bris. Pot, - bris. Pearl. Ashes.— 25 brls. Pot, Butter.— 1,533 brls, Barley.— bush. Bacon.— 30 boxes. Corn.— 143,226 bush. Cheese.— 9,003 boxes. Cattle.— 1,207. Plour.— 6,853 brls. Hoos.— —. Hogs -----Horses .---Lard. — bris. Lumber. — 271,295 feet. Oats. — 60 bush. Oatmeal.- - brls. Peas.- 26,387 bush. Pork.- - bris. Sheep.- 1,366. Wheat.- 192,522 bush.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY .- Return of traffic GRAND TRUNK RADAVAY.—Return of traffic for week ending June 28th, 1879, and the cor-responding week, 1878. — Passengers, Mails, and Express Freight, \$60,898; Freight and Live Stock, \$89,924; Total, \$150,822. Correspond-ing week, 1878, \$165,794. Decrease, 1879, \$14.973. Şİ4,972.

THE BANK OF British North America.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly Dividend, at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum, on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable on the 5th day of July, 1870, to the pro-prietors of Shares registered in the Colonies. The Dividend will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 5th day of July, 1879, to be fixed by the Managers. No transfers can be made between the 21st in-stant and the 5th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court.

(Signed,) R. W. BRADFORD,

Secretary,

No. 3 Clements Lane, Lombard street, London, E. C., June 3rd, 1879.

PACIFIC RAILWAY TENDERS

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West of Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Friday, 1st August next.

The Railway will commence at Winnipeg, and run North-westerly to connect with the main line in the neighborhood of the 4th base line, and thence Westerly between Prairie la Portage and Lake Manitoba.

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa and Winnipeg.

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, } OTTAWA, 16th June, 1879.

CUSTOMS & EXCISE TARIFF. WITH List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, STERLING EXCHANGE,

NOW READY:

Franc and Mark Tables, as used in Customs, Value in Currency of the Coinage of all Nations.

TOGETHER WITH

WHARFAGE TARIFF AND LIGT OF PRICES OF THE VARI-CUS PACEAGES ON WHICH CUSTOMS LEVY DUTY. Compiled from official sources by

A. C. CARTER, - - - Customs Broker. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Sent free by Post on receipt of price by LOVELL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., Montreal.

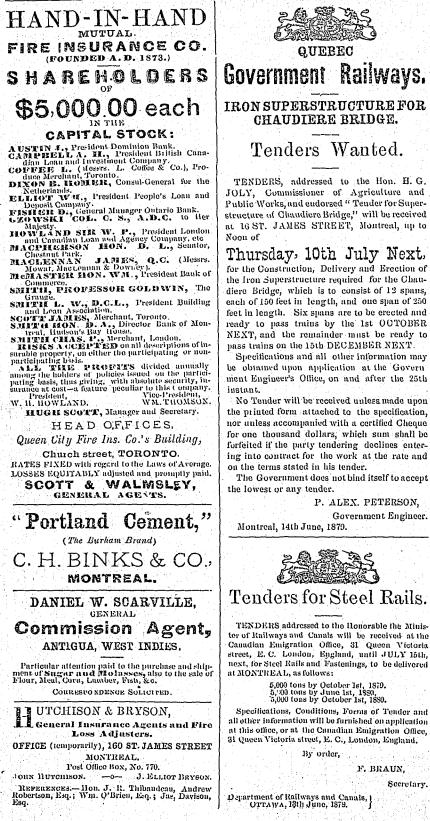
A SITUATION

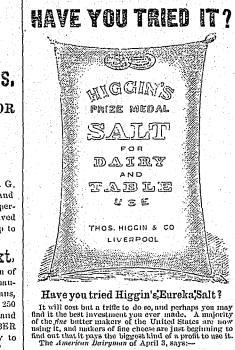
Vacant for a SHORT-HAND CLERK. Must write a mat LONG-HAND also.

Address in both writings, giving references, COMMERCE,

P. O. Box 885,

MONTREAL,





IMPROVEMENT IN SALT MANUFACTURE.

1878; and all this in the face of great, exertion and havish advertising on the part of the talented a sent for the brand.
With the great advantage of its being the oldest and best known brund in the market, if its quality had kept pace with the times, its inportations should have increased. If the Higgin's brand had had the advantage of being known to commission merchants and dealers in dniry products, its would have taken the country by storm, but dealers, being familier with the Ashton brand, maturally favored it, until the superior quality of the Higgin brand became known to them. This has been largely accouplished in the shorts pace of three years, and, while there are some yet to be convinced, it ont of the advected impressions, but after a source of a methantally favore is not a dealer in one who have not experimented and studied the question, naturally do not like to at once relinquish long settled impressions, but after are prepared to state upon our reputation as merchants and as men, our belief that Higgin's Eureka saft is made by a more perfect process, cost at least one-third more to many actions to the start space of the more to the start and as men, our belief that Higgin's Eureka saft is made by a more perfect process, cost at least one-third more to many actions, but after the start start is made by a more profect process.

PRESEXT TIME. Ask your Sait dealer for *Higgin's Eureka Sait*, and do not be put off with arguments that the low e-t priced Sait is the cheapest, nor that, because another brand was once considered the best, that it always must con-tinue to be so. TRY AND ATDREAF FOR YOUNSELVES. Respectfully, etc.,

ABRAHAM HOBGSON & SONS, 12 ST. PETER STREET. Importers for the Dominion.

G. E. CAMPBELL,

House, Land and Investment Agent. \$50,000 TO LOAN.

Special attention given to winding up Estates, ne-gotinting Lonas, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., etc. House and Villa lots for sale. Houses, Stores and Offices to let. To CAPITALISTS.—Splendid investments now on hand.

hand. OFFICE : 67 ST. SULPICE STREET,

Secretary.

F. BRAUN,

P. ALEX. PETERSON, Government Engineer.

Department of Railways and Canals, } OTTAWA, 13th June, 1879.

A STOR

IMPORTATIONS	ALEXANDER SEATH,	Legal. (For Assignees, Accountants, §c., see other page.)
CHAMPAGNE WINES	British & Foreign	Belleville, Ont.
Into the United States in 1978.	3	DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c. Belleville, Ont. George Denmark. W. B. Northrup, M.A
ccording to Benfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, of Jan. 10, 1879.	LEATHERS	Bowmanville Ont. W. M. H. LOWE, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Attorne
Brand. Importer. Cases. H. Mumm & Co. Fred. de Bary & Co	Shoe Manufacturers' Goods,	W.M. H. LOWE, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Attorne Solioitor, Conveyancer, Notary, Commissione &c., Office, Silver Street, Bowmanville.
hper Heldsleck John Osborn Son & Co	16 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL, Is prepared to receive	Cayuga, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers and Atto neys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notario Public, Conveyancers, &c., Cayuga, Ont.
has, Holdsteck	AS USUAL.	Fredericton, N.B. FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW, Attorney Barristers at Law, Notaries Public, Conveyancer &c., Fredericton, N.B. Juo. Jos. Fraser, Edward J
rye, Cllequot-Ponsardin, Hy, G, Schmidt & Co	A. GIBERTON & CO.	Wetmore, E. Byron Winslow.
rheo, Rosslerer & Co	8 DeBresoles Street,	J. HENRY PHAIR, Barrister and Attorney Cflice, Qucen Street, Fredericton, N.B.
trunswick Priv, StockAcker, Merrall & Condit 1,512 (ekerman-bauraneo	NONTREAL SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR	Guelph, Ont. BISCOE & McMILLAN, Barristers, Attorney, Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency, Nonri- &c. Masonic Hatl Block, F. Biscoc; D. S. McMillar
Total	Rivière, Gardrat & Cle., Cognac, Brandles, Wyuand, Fockink, Amsterdam, Beste Schiedammer Gin and Cordials. La Grande Chartreuse, Isere, L. Garnier, Chartreuse	London, Ont. MACMILLAN & TAYLOR,
FOR G. H. MUMM & CO. C. H. CORDINGLY & CO.	(genuine). E. Mercier & Co., Epernay, Champagne. La Benedictino, from the Abbey of Fecamp. J. Brisson & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets.	W BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c. London, Ont,
DISTILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF	H. R. H. the Duke d'Aumale, Palerme, Zucco- Madeira. Odrion & Piot, Purveyor to the Court of Russia,	D. Macmillan, M.P. J. Taylor.
CORDIALS, TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,	Côte d'Or, Burgundy Wines. E. Cusenier & Co., Purveyors to the Court of Italy, Paris, Cordials.	Kingston. KIRKPATRICK & ROGERS, Barristers, So citors, Notaries, &c., Kingston, Ont.
BITTERS, BRANDIES, WHISKEYS, &c	Chevalier-Apport, Paris, Conserves Alimentaires. Gaillarid & Cavaillon, Provence, Olls. Amicux Freres, Nantes, Sardines in Oil. The Gruyere Model Cheese Factory, Gruyers,	Hamilton, Ont. MARTIN & CARSCALLEN,
OF THE TRADE MARK, AND MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED	Switzerland, Cheese. H. Taverney & Co., Vevey, Switzerland, Cigars and Tobacco.	Barristers and Attorneys at Law, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND INSOLVENCY.
"JOHN BULL BITTERS."	The French and Belgian Plate Glass Companies, Haidin & Cic., Belgium Window Glass. The Crystal Works of Baccarat, Paris,	Notaries, &c., HAMILTON, CANADA. Richard Martiu, Q.C. II. Carscallen
Prize Medal and Diploma, Exposition Universelle A Paris, 1867. Silver Medals, Provincial Exhibitions 1868, 1870 and 1873.	J. Pouyat, Limoges, French Porcelains. J. Vicillard & Co., Bordeaux, French Crockery. Dufour & Co., Anchor Brand, Bolting Cloths.	Collections promptly made in all parts of Can d *A Commissioner for Province of Quebec.
393 ST. PAUL STREET.	E. Chouipe, Paris, French Leathers. French Boot Factorics, Paris, Ladies', Men's and	MOTTON, McSWEENER & FIELDIN
Extra No. 1 Ginger Wine, Old Tom Gin,	Childron's Boots and Shoes. Cottance La Parfumerie Contrale and St. James, Paris, Perfumeries.	BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.,
Irish & Scotch Whiskeys, Fruit Syrups.	C. Debrye, Paris, Brushes and Combs. Larocho, Joubert, Lacroix & Cie., Angouleme, Papers of all kinds.	183 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. R. Motton, Q.C. W. B. McSweeney, G.W. Fieldi
E. T. CRUMP & CO.,	Jules Turquetil & Cie., Paris, Wall Papers. Jeautet David, St. Claude, Jura, Smokers Goods and	ì
LEAF TOBACCO BROKERS, CRENSHAW'S WAREHOUSE,	Toye. E. Lefaucheux, Paris, Fowling-pleces. N. Vivario-Plonideur, Armourer to the King of the	MACCOF & LONGLEY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
RICHMOND, Va., U.S.	Belgians, Lieg., Sporting Arms. Astier-Prodon, Thiers, Puy de Dome, French Cutlery.	AND NOTARIES, Office, 52 Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S.
SAMUEL COLTMAN,	Blot & Drouard, Paris, Franch Clocks and Bronzes. IN STOCK-FINE GROCERIES AND	W. F. Maccoy, Q.C. J. Wilberforce Longie
TAILOR, CLOTHIER	ARTICLES DE PARIS.	D ^{oull} & Ross,
And Manufacturer of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING, 224 NOTRE DAME STREET,	WHOLESALE ONLY. GUETAVE A. DROLET, A. GIBERT ON LUGIEN HUOT.	SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES PUBLI Doult's Building,—180 Hollis street, HALIFAX, N. S.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of	Article.	Wholesale Ratea.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates,
Bootsand Shoes;	\$ 0. \$ 0.	Dry (loods.	\$ c. \$ c.	Lybster Twills NX36 in	Sc. Sc. 000 011	Bags:-	Ş c. Ş c.
Men's Thick Boots "Split Interior "Kip Boots Calt Boots, peggod.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" XX3 " XXX " OS6 i " OO36	14eh'd)X30 in 1 in 36 in 10	0 00 0 071 0 00 0 081 0 00 0 081 0 00 0 081 0 00 0 081 0 00 0 001	Colored Goods : Denins, blue & brown Checks, blue, brown, fo'y Checks, Prince Violor Ticking, 25in, No. JX "Solin, No. DL "Solin, No. CL.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2-ply 16 oz., per bale 3-ply 17 oz., " Yarus:	0 00 26 50 0 00 20 50 0 00 50 00 0 00 70 00
" Split do " Buff Congress Wom's Pebbled & BuffBals " Split do " Pranella do	0 90 1 00 1 30 2 00 1 00 1 25 0 90 1 10 0 50 1 50	" 000 " EEE " BB30 " CC 3	soft finish 36 iu 36 soft finish. (ex. h'ry 5 in. (heavy). 36 in. fine) 5 in. h'f blch'd	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"50in. No. Cl 30in. No. Rl 30in. No. Al 32in. No. Al 32in. No. Al Dundas (Grey Domestics), D 50 in.	0 00 0 16 0 00 0 17 <u>1</u> 0 00 0 17 <u>1</u> 0 00 0 19 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 063	Carpot warp, white "eolored Fish.	0 00 50 00 0 00 70 c0
" Inferior do " Cong. do " Buskins. do Misses'l'ebbled & Buff Bale " Split do " Prunella do " Cong. do	0 50 1 25 0 60 0 80 90 1 15 75 1 00	Hochelaga in " 1133 " 1111	(Brown), G30 in 36 in full 36 in. full	0 00 0 0063 0 00 0 007 0 00 0 0081 0 00 0 093 0 00 0 093	C 53 in B 36 in A 36 in AX 36 in (full) Tickings :	0 00 0 071 0 00 0 091 0 00 0 091	Green Cod, No. 1, 200 lbs. Dry Codilsh, American, 100 lbs. Gampé. Herrings, per bri. Fickled Salmon No. 1	0 00 0 00 4 25 0 00 5 00 5 25 4 50 0 00 13 00 0 00
Childs' pebbled & B'ff B'fi 'Split do Pruncila do Infants' Cacks, pr. doz	0 50 1 00 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 75	" M dr " 1 lb. " 1 lb. Coruwall (1 " A W " A W	Batts, p. bale. Batts,	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	C 30 in. B 33 in. Chock 33 in. A 33 in. A 33 in. 36 fn	0 00 0 21 0 00 0 19	"Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel, No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 "Small fall Smoked Herrings, per box.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Drugs. Alum. Horax Castor Oll Caustic Soda Gream Tartar Epsom Salts Extract Logwood	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 65 \ 1 \ 90 \\ 0 \ 11 \ 0 \ 121 \\ 0 \ 121 \ 0 \ 31 \\ 2 \ 5 \ 2 \ 75 \\ 2 \ 5 \ 2 \ 75 \\ 2 \ 5 \ 0 \ 30 \end{array}$	" A C3 " A B35 " A B35 " A A32 " Twill " Plain " Plain " Plain Fancy Shirit Scotch R	in in id ed 36 in 72 in ed 72 in ngs: egattas	$\left \begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 &$	Denoms : Bluo AA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Finnan Haddies, her lb Smoked Salmon, her lb Bioaters, per box Fresh Salmon, per lb Boneless Codisil Hake Furs.	0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 0 08 0 09 0 6 0 6 0 4 0 4
Indigo, Madras Maddor Oplum Oxalio Aold. Potass Iodide Ounine	$\begin{array}{c} : 76 & 1 & 00 \\ \downarrow 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 6 & 25 & 5 & 50 \\ 6 & 31 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 50 \\ 3 & 90 & 4 & 00 \end{array}$	Clyde Cauada A cloth CC prize	bags. 3-ply.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 00 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 143 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 00 & 25 & 50 \end{bmatrix}$	Shirtings :- Oxford striped B " check B Regatins A Ulydes A Checks solid A	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rats, Spring "Winter, "Fail. Red Fox Cross " Silver " Lynx	
Soda Ash. Soda BiCarb. Sal Soda. Tartaric Acld Bleaching Powder	1 75 1 90 3 (5 3 35 0 95 1 25	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2, 52 m , 2, 52 m , 35 in , 35 in , 35 in , in full s, 36 in	0 00 0 07 0 00 0 08 0 00 0 08 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 10	13 72 in. "	0 00 0 244	Otter. Mink, Dark Prime	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Leg (For Assignees, Accounter		ker page.)	(For Assig		ant, ants, \$c., see other page.)	(For Ass	Legul. ignces, Accountants, \$c., see c	other page.)
Montree L. COUTLEE			Тиома,		AN, M.A., B.C.L., DCATE,	KILMAS Ont. J. G. Kilm	Ninncoe, Ont. TER & WALLS, Barristers, astor.	&c., Simcoe G. W. Wolls
NOTARY AND (E No. 61 (latfloor))	for Quebeo an St. Gabriel Str	d Ontario, eet,		Napan	108 Street, 178. 	A. G.	Sorel, P.Q. ERMAIN, SOREI	
L. O. TAILLON, ADVO		ONTREAL.	Special atte Notes and A rates, W. S. WILL	ation to the	I, Barristers, Attorneys-at- bancery, & c., Napanee, Ont. collection of Outstanding oney to loan at reasonable J BERGE SMITH, B.A.	Prompta	DYOCATE AND OFFICIAL AF For the District of Richel ttention given to collections equired from him.	ieu.
M ^{OUSSEAU} , CHA	PLEAU d ARCHA CATES,	BAULT,	PINHEY, 6 neys, 8 Offices, Met Wellington	Ottaw CHRISTIE c. (Successo ropolitan Lo Street.	va, Oat. & HILL, Barristers, Attor- bra to Lewis & Pinhey, an Co. Building, No. 110	D. ^{z.}	GAULTIER, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 14 Phipps St	reet. Sorel.
Corner St. Gabriel	<i>DR</i> , Q.C., <i>L</i>	ONTREAL.	C. H. Pinhey KENNETI Office,	Parkh I GOODMA	. Christie, H. P. Hill. 111, Ont. N. Barrister and Attorney. Parkhill, Ont.	$ B^{LAK} $	Toronto. E, KERR, BOYD & C. Barnistens, &c.	
Over Union Bank MONT	bn Street, of Lower Can REAL.		SMART & Law, S Couveyance	SMITH, D	ope, Ont. arristers and Attorneys-at- Chancery and Insolvency, ies. Solicitors for the Ou-	Edward Bla Walter Cas	TC ike, Q.C. J. K. Kerr, Q.C. J. sels, W. R. Muloch, C. J. Holm Whitby, Ont.)RONTO. A. Bord, Q.C an. H. Cassele
KERR & CARTEL ADVOCA 103 St. Francol WM. H. KERR, Q.C.,	TES, &o., s Xavier Stree		Prince C FREDI	Arthur's Bay SRIC DUGG	Connector and Insolvency, ics. Solitors for the On- inlan's Block, Walton St., t. Seth S. Smith, Official Landing, Thunder , Ont.	Notaries a	WELL & RUPLEDG. BARRISTERS, AI nd County Solicitors. well, L. B., James R ty Crown Attornoy.	E, TORNEYS utledge, B.A
G. B. OARTER, B.O.I. G. H. BORLASE,	D.C.L.		JOHN D. Law, &cof Renfrew.	Kenfre MoDONAL ., &c., Offic and Solicito	. Commissioner, &c. 3W, Ont. D. Barrister, Attorney-at- ial Assignee for the County- for Merchants' Bank, Ren- len Street, opposite Smith	BEARD Oxfor Woodstool H. B. Bear	:d, Q. C.	Offices in th ty's Bailding J. H. Nellis
114 St. Ja		RAL.	MOCAUGI	Senfor	isn Street, opposite Smith tore. th, Ont. LMESTED, Barristers, &c.,	Stephen B	Woodstock, N.H. iY & COURSER, Barristors a w, Notaries, &c. Woodstock Appleby. Danie tention given to Collections.	I C. Courses



UNDER UONTRACT with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the OANA-DIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1879. Sammer Arrangements. 1879.

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

10768.
Sardinian
Polynesian
Sarmatian,
Gircassian
Moravian
Peruvian
Nova Scotian 3300 Uapt. W. Richardson
Hibernian
Casping
Austrian
Nestorian
Prussian
Scandinavian 3000 Capt. Hugh Wylie
Manitoban
Canadian
Phoenician
Waldensian
Corinthian
Lucerne 2800 Capt. Kerr.
Acadian1500 Capt. Cabel
Newfoundland 1350 Capt. Myling
The Stormon of the LIVEDUINT MAIL

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL JINE, sailing from Liverpool every THURS-DAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and haid Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC :

Polynesian	Saturday	7th	Mav.
Sarmatian		14th	44
Circassian	- 	21th	June
Sardinian	66	28th	- 46
Moravian	"	5th	July
Peruvian		12th	4
Polynesian	u	19th	"
Sarmatian		26th	44
Rates of Passage from	Quebec		

Cabin, (according to accom.) \$70 & \$80 Intermediate \$40

Steerage \$25 The Steamers of the Halifax Line will be

despatched as under:		1981 - 1981 - 1	11
llibernian	Tuesday	10th June	
Nova Scotian		24th "	5
Caspian		Sth July.	
Hibernian		24th "	

An experienced Surgeon carried on each Vesgel.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesald Rates.
Beaver, Wintor, clean Pelt, per lo Pall, clean Pelt, p lo. Bear, large Prime " small " small " small Groceries. TEA, (H-Chest. & Cad.) Japan, anon. to med. her li " med. to good." Japan, ne to choice per li Japan, ne to choice per li " Hysou due to finest,li Guident of the statest " Finest	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	sections. " Valentia	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CANNED GOODS. p. doz Tomatocs, 3 lb. tins	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cut Nails: 12 dy to 7 in., per 100 lb kcg	6 00 5 50 5 25 5 00 0 084 0 08 0 074 0 074 9 07 0 064



[EXCEFT SUNDAYS] AS FOLLOWS :
Lave Point Levi
" River du Loup 2.00 p.m.
Arrive Trois Pistoles (Dinner) 3.00 🖤
" Rimouski 4.49 **
" Campbellton (Supper)10.0) "
" Dalhousie 10.21 "
" Pathurst12.28 a.m.
" Newcastle 2.10 "
" Moneton 5 00 "
" St. John
4 Halifay 13) p.m.

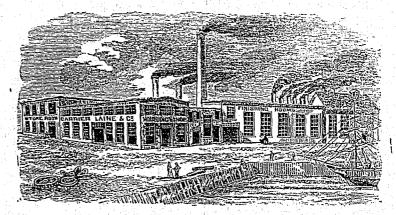
Pullman Cars on Express Trains.

These Trains connect at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Truins, leaving Montreal at 900 o'clock p. m. Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, runs through to Haliax, and on Tuesday and Thursday to St. John.

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	MONT	REAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT THURS	DAY, JULY	3, 1879.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates,	Name of Article.	Wholesalo Rates.
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CAPIT	A <u>L,</u>	E2,500,000 Sterling. FRANJOIS XAVII FRED. COLE, Genero	ER ST.	THIRTY M CAPITAL AND We offer to the Public SUPANCE AND class	D INVESTE	NS OF DOLL D FUNDS REPRESENT facilities and guarantees taken on the most most	ED. in FIRE IN-
	AL O	IONTREAL F COMMEI ISURANCE REVIEW		Losses will continue, as	in the past,	to be settled promptly an TAYLOR BRO	d liberally. DS., Il Agents,
	cst, Most 1	Reliable and Rest Co In the World.			5. C	CANAE <i>urine Ins. Co</i>	
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Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
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