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Finance Dept. 22 Dec. 179

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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol. 9.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1879.

No. 12.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

GAULT BROS. & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers,
MONTREAL,

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

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

GAULT BROS. & CO.

JAMES CORISTINE & CO.

471, 473, 475, 477,

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Importers and Exporters

OF FURS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FUR GOODS

And Jobbers in

BUFFALO ROBES,

MOCCASINS,

MITTS AND GLOVES,

FUR WOOL

STRAW HATS, CAPS, &c.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Montreal Felt Hat Works.

—:—

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

Leading Wholesale Houses of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

We have just received and opened

NEW DESIGNS IN TAPESTRY

NEW DESIGNS IN BRUSSELS

— ALSO: —

OUR ELEGANT RANGE OF
AMERICAN UNION CARPETS.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

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

GILLESPIE, MEAD & CO.,

WHOLESALE

HATS,

FURS,

GLOVES,

MITTS & MOCCASINS,

BUFFALO ROBES,

BEAR, WOLF, GOAT,

AND OTHER

Fancy Sleigh Robes,

AT THEIR

NEW WAREHOUSE,

28 and 30 Wellington Street,

TORONTO

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

Frothingham & Workman

Importers and Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

IRON, STEEL,
TIN

AND

General Hardware,
MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

MANUFACTORIES:

ST. PAUL'S, near MONTREAL.

TO THE

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods
TRADE.

THOMAS MAY & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Begin to announce that they are now making their

FALL SHOW OF NOVELTIES

in every department.

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

No. 13 Front Street, Toronto.

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.
MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

Five Per Cent.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, on and after

Monday, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

16th to the 30th November next,

both days inclusive.

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th Oct., 1879.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

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

HEAD OFFICE, . . MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, President.
T. CAVERHILL, Vice-President.
A. W. Ogilvie, Thomas Tiffin,
E. K. Greene, James Crathern,
Alex. Buntin.
THOMAS CRAIG, Cashier.
GEO. BURN, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

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

AGENCIES.

Quebec, Owen Murphy.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON:—The Alliance Bank, (Limited.)
New York:—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Hilmers, McGowan & Co., 63 Wall street.
CHICAGO:—Union National Bank.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits.
Collections made promptly and remitted for at lowest rates.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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

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

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

Agents in the United States:

NEW YORK.—D. A. McTavish and W. Lawson, Agents.
SAN FRANCISCO.—A. McKinlay, Agent.
PORTLAND, Oregon.—J. Goodfellow, Agent.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.
Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marouard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

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

Branches of The Molsons Bank.

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

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Bank of Montreal and Eastern Townships Bank.
Ontario and Manitoba—Ontario Bank and Bank of Montreal and their Branches.
New Brunswick—Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John.
Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company, and its Branches.
Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown & Summerside.
Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

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

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Chartered Banks.

Merchants Bank Of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of

Three per Cent.

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

Monday, the FIRST DAY of December Next.

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

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
General Manager

Montreal, 23rd October, 1879.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Capital \$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . MONTREAL

G. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President.
GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President.
A. A. TROTTER, Esq., Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN
Bank of Commerce.

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

DIRECTORS.

Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, *President.*
WM. ELLIOTT, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michie, Esq.
Hon. Adam Hope T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.
A. R. McMaster, Esq.
W. N. ANDERSON, *General Manager.*
B. E. WALKER, *Inspector.*

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

BRANCHES.

Barré,	Guolph,	Sarnia,
Bellefleur,	Hamilton,	Senfirth,
Berlin,	London,	Stucoe,
Brantford,	Lucan,	Stratford,
Chatham,	Moutreal,	Strathroy,
Collingwood,	Norwich,	Thorold,
Dundas,	Orangeville,	Toronto,
Dunnville,	Otawa,	Walkerton,
Galt,	Paris,	Windsor,
Goderich,	Peterboro',	Woodstock.
	St. Catharines	

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

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

THE

Consolidated Bank
OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

FOLLOWING CALLS

UPON THE

Unpaid STOCK in this BANK

have been made due and payable at its

BANKING HOUSE,

IN THIS CITY

on the dates set forth as follows, viz.:

TEN PER CENT,	on 15th Sept., 1879.
" " "	16th Oct., 1879.
" " "	17th Nov., 1879.
" " "	18th Dec., 1879.
" " "	19th Jan., 1880.
" " "	19th Feb., 1880.
" " "	22nd March, 1880.
" " "	22nd April, 1880.
" " "	21th May, 1880.
" " "	24th June, 1880.

By order of the Board.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,
Act'g Gen'l Manager.
Montreal, August 5th, 1879.

The Chartered Banks.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1879 1,331,688
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000

Board of Directors.

R. W. HENNER, *President.*
Hon. T. LEE TERRILL, *Vice-President.*
Hon. M. H. Cochran, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
A. A. Adams, Hon. G. G. Stevens.
T. S. Morey.

WM. FARWELL, *General Manager.*

Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.

Branches.

Waterloo, Richmond,
Coaticook, Stanstead.
Cowansville Granby.
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England—London & County Banks.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

ONTARIO 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. MCGILL, Esq., M.D.
A. M. SMITH, Esq.

D. FISHER, *General Manager.*

Agent for the Government of Ontario.

Branches.—Guolph, Lindsay, Montreal, Oshawa, Peterboro' Ottawa, Port Perry, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Whitby, Mount Forest, Toronto, Prince Arthur's Landing, Winnipeg.
Foreign Agent.—London, Eng.—Bank of Montreal. New York—R. Bell and C. F. Smithers. Boston—Tromont National Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$1,000,000
Capital Paid up - - - - - 824,045

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., *President.*
T. R. MERRITT, Esq., *Vice-President, St. Catharines.*
JOHN SMITH, Esq., T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq.
Hon. JAS. R. BENSON, Wm. RAMSAY, Esq.,
St. Catharines, R. CARRIE, Esq.,
P. HUGHES, Esq., JOHN FISKEN, Esq.,
D. R. WILKIE, *Cashier.*

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

BRANCHES—St. Catharines, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, Welland, St. Thomas, Dunnville, Fergus and Woodstock.
AGENTS IN LONDON, ENG.—Bosquet Salt Co.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Bank of Montreal.
Gold and Currency Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

STADACONA BANK.
QUEBEC.

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

DIRECTORS.

A. JOSEPH, *President.*
Hon. P. GARNEAU, M. P. F., *Vice-Pres.*
T. H. Grant, T. LeDroit Joseph Shebyn, M. P. F.
F. Kirouac, G. R. Renfrew.
WM. R. DEAN, *Cashier.*
Agents in the Dominion—Bank of Montreal.
Chicago—
New York—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.
London, England, National Bank of Scotland

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 47.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of

THREE and ONE-HALF per Cent.

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

Monday, the First Day of December next.

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

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON,
Cashier.

Toronto, 29th October, 1879.

Bank of Ottawa

OTTAWA.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., *President.*
CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., *Vice-President.*
C. T. Bate, Esq., Alexander Fraser, Esq.
Robt. Blackburn, Esq., M.P. Allan Gilmour, Esq.
Hon. George Bryson, George Hay, Esq.
Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.F.
PATRICK ROBERTSON,
Cashier.

Agency—Arnprior. Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce. New York—J. G. Harper & J. H. Goadby. London, Eng.—Alliance Bank, (Limited.)

Financial.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society.

Hon. ADAM HOPE, Senator—*President.*

W. E. SANDS, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Capital (authorized to date)..... \$1,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital..... 850,000.00
Paid-up Capital..... \$814,000
Reserve and Contingent Fund.. 107,500 921,500.00
Total Assets..... 1,593,759.00
MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, and interest allowed thereon at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.
OFFICE,

KING STREET EAST, HAMILTON.

H. D. CAMERON,
Treasurer.

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

Paid-up Capital, . . . \$970,000
Reserve Fund, . . . 158,000
Total Assets, . . . 2,500,000
Total Liabilities, . . . 1,367,470
Money loaned on Real Estate securities only. Municipal and School section Debentures purchased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
Manager.

Financial.

THE
**FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION
OF ONTARIO.**
HEAD OFFICE, . . . LONDON.

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

EDWARD Le RUEY,
Managing Director.

Stock Brokers.

FENWICK & BOND,
STOCK BROKERS
(MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.)

OFFICE:

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

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

Antigonish, N.S.

ARCH'D A. Mc-GILLIVRAY, J.P., County Treasurer, and Official Assignee. Collecting of debts attended to promptly

Arischat, Cape Breton.

JOHN H. RINDRESS, Official Assignee, Notary Public, Commission Merchant, &c., Arischat, Cape Breton.

Arnprior, Ont.

JAMES BELL, Official Assignee, a Commissioner and General Agent, Arnprior, Renfrew County, Ont.

Barrie, Ont.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Official Assignee for the County of Simcoe and Muskoka District, Public Accountant, Insurance and General Agent, Barrie, Ontario. References kindly permitted.—Barrie: His Honor Judge Gowen, T. D. McConkey, Esq., Sheriff, Samuel Lount, Esq., Registrar, Messrs. Lount & Lount, Barristers.

Belleville, Ont.

M. B. ROBLIN, Official Assignee, Valuator for Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Insurance Agent and Accountant, Belleville, Ont.

Berlin, Ont.

J. M. SCULLY, General Broker, Accountant, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Conveyancer, &c. Money to Loan on Real Estate, Berlin, Ont.

Bradford, Ont.

SAMUEL DRIFFIELD, Bradford, County of Simcoe, Official Assignee, Accountant and Conveyancer, Auditor for the Freehold Loan and Saving Society, agent for the leading British and Canadian Insurance Companies, Notes and Accounts collected. Charges moderate.

Brampton, Ont.

J. W. MAIN, Official Assignee for the County of Peel, Brampton, Ont.

Brantford, Ont.

THOS. BOTHAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, Ontario, Official Assignee County of Brant, Agent for Cunard and other lines from New York and Philadelphia, Agent for Canada F. & M. Insurance Co., London and Ontario Ins. Co., Accident and Guarantee Ins. Cos. Huron and Erie Loan Co.

JAMES POLLOCK, Official Assignee for the County of Brant.
Brantford, Ont., 28th August, 1878.

Brockville, Ont.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, Brockville, Ont., Official Assignee for the County of Leeds, &c.

Galt, Ont.

ALEX. MACGREGOR, Official Assignee, County of Waterloo, Galt, Ont.

Colborne, Ont.

A. VARS, Insurance, Fire, Life, Marine. Money to loan. Colborne, Ont.

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

Carleton Place, Ont.

A. W. BELL, Official Assignee for the County of Lanark, Notary Public and Accountant, Real Estate Agent, &c., &c., Carleton Place, Ont.

Guelph, Ont.

JOHN SMITH,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT,
and General Agent.

GUELPH, ONT.

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

JOHN HAFNER,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

For the County of Wellington.

INSURANCE AND LOAN AGENT.

Office—Federal Bank Buildings, Wyndham street, Guelph, Ont. P.O. Box 244

Hamilton, Ont.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

AND
ACCOUNTANT,

No. 24 JAMES ST., South. HAMILTON, Ont.

L'Avenir, P.Q.

S. FRASER, Notary, Official Assignee for the District of Arthabaska, Insurance Agent. Collections promptly attended to. L'Avenir, P. Q.

Lindsay, Ont.

GEO. KEMPT, Official Assignee and Sheriff for County of Victoria, Lindsay, Ont.

London, Ont.

H. E. NELLES, Official Assignee for London and Middlesex, 98 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Merrickville, Ont.

E. H. WHITMARSH, Official Assignee for County Grenville, Merrickville, Ont. Conveyancer, Commissioner in B. R., and Collector of Claims.

Milton, Ont.

D. W. CAMPBELL, Official Assignee for the County of Halton, Milton, Ont.

Montreal.

JOHN FAIR,

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
COMMISSIONER,

For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario,
125 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

PERKINS & PERKINS,

ASSIGNEES & ACCOUNTANTS,

60 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL

ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Commissioner and Official Assignee,
ALEX. M. PERKINS, Commissioner.

TAYLOR & SIMPSON,

Official Assignees, Accountants, Auditors,
Commissioners for taking affidavits for Quebec and Ontario.

358 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

P. O. Box 174.

JOHN TAYLOR, Official Assignee for the city of Montreal, **ANDREW J. SIMPSON,** Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.

G. H. DOBBIN,

**SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTANT TO THE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE.**

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

OFFICES:—EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,
102 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

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

BEAUSOLEIL & KENT,

ASSIGNEES, ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS,
No. 55 St. James Street, Montreal.

C. BEAUSOLEIL, Official Assignee.

A. L. KENT, Accountant and Commissioner.

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,

Assignees & Accountants.

Nos. 64, 66 & 68 St. James Street, Montreal.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Official Assignee, City of Montreal.

G. O. PERRAULT,
Official Assignee, District of Montreal.

DAVID SEATH,
Accountant and Commissioner.

Montreal, July 2nd, 1877.

New Westminster, B.C.

JAMES MORRISON, Land and General Agent, Official Assignee, New Westminster, British Columbia.

Orangeville, Ont.

JOS. W. SHAW, Official Assignee for the County of Wellington, Orangeville, Ont.

Owen Sound, Ont.

GEORGE PRICE, Official Assignee for the County of Grey. Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express, Owen Sound, Ont.

Penobscot, N.B.

J. E. B. McCREADY, Official Assignee for King's County, Corouer, &c., Penobscot, N.B.

Peterborough, Ont.

JAS. A. HALL, Sheriff and Official Assignee, Peterborough, Ont.

Plantagenet, Ont.

JAS. VAN BRIDGER, Official Assignee for Prescott County, Plantagenet, Ont.

Prescott, Ont.

JOHN EASTON, Official Assignee, Accountant, &c., Prescott, Ont. N.B.—Estates wound up with economy and despatch.

Renfrew, Ont.

GEORGE PEARSON, Official Assignee County of Renfrew, Conveyancer, Commissioner in B. R., Agent for the Building and Loan Association and the North British Canadian Investment Companies of Toronto, also Agent for the Union, Standard, and Royal Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Office, Main Street, Renfrew, opposite Merchant's Bank.

Riversdale, Ont.

JOHN MILLAR, Official Assignee for the County of Bruce, Accountant, &c., Riversdale, Ont.

Sarnia, Ont.

J. FLINTOFF, Official Assignee for the County of Lambton, Sarnia, Ont.

WM. J. KEAYS, Official Assignee for the County of Lambton, Sarnia, Ont.

Sherbrooke, P. Q.

BROOKS & WIGGETT, Joint Official Assignees, Accountants, Real Estate Agents, Fire and Life Insurance J. W. Wiggert, Official Assignee. Geo. Brooks, Official Assignee. Sherbrooke, P. Q. Office in Brooks' Block.

Stratford, Ont.

THOMAS MILLER, Official Assignee for the County of Perth, Stratford, Ont. Accountant Insurance and General Agent. Collections solicited

St. Catharines, Ont.

MILLER & CLENCH, St. Catharines, Ont., Official Assignees, Accountants, &c. Collections a specialty. References if required.

Strathroy, Ont.

H. NICHOLSON, Accountant, Official Assignee, Real Estate Agent, Agent for National, Cunard, and Anchor Lines of Ocean Steamers. Money to Loan at 8 1/2 per cent. per annum. Office: Front St., Strathroy, Middlesex County, Ont.

Sydney, N.S.

CHARLES W. HILL, Auctioneer and General Agent, Official Assignee, Surveyor of Shipping, Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.

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

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

Uxbridge, Ont.
WM. SMITH, Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent. References: G. W. Dyer, Esq., M.P.; T. Paxton, Esq., M.P.P.; and A. T. Ruffar, Esq., into Official Assignee. Office in J. G. Crosby's block, Uxbridge, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and shipment of Sugar and Rice, also to the sale of Flour, Meal, Corn, Lumber, Fish, &c.
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(SUCCESSOR TO PROWSE BROS.)
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French Cooking Ranges,
For FAMILIES, HOTELS and RESTAURANTS,
The only Canadian award for
Wrought Iron Ranges—Paris, 1875.
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224 ST. JAMES STREET.

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100 GREY NUN ST., Montreal,

Importers of Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, Tin Plates,

Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes,

Ingot Tin,	Rivets,	Voined Marble,
Ingot Copper,	Iron Wire,	Roman Cement,
Sheet Copper,	Steel Wire,	Portland Cement,
Antimony,	Glass,	Canada Cement
Sheet Zinc,	Paints,	Paving Tiles,
Ingot Zinc,	Fire Clay,	Garden Vases,
Pig Lead,	Flue Covers,	Chimney Tops,
Dry Red Lead,	Fire Bricks,	Fountains,
Dry White Lead,		DRAIN PIPES.

Patent Encaustic Paving Tiles, &c.

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SOFA, CHAIR, AND BED SPRINGS.
A large stock always on hand.

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DOMINION BOLT CO'Y.

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

SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
MACHINE, BRIDGE,
ROOF, TRACK
AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
BOLT ENDS,
COACH SCREWS AND
WROUGHT SPIKES.

QUALITY, STYLE & SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED.

PHOSPHATE GRINDER!

Millers, Miners, Manufacturers,
CHEMISTS, AND OTHERS,
ARE INTERESTED.

NEWELL'S Patent Universal Grinder

Is pronounced unrivalled in every respect. It will do more work at a less cost than any other Grinding Mill ever invented. It will grind Quartz, PHOSPHATES, Bone, Chemicals, Horn, Cork, Rubber, Wheat, Corn, Coffee, Flax Seed, etc. It saves power and time. It is useful to Farmers and keepers of large stables for grinding feed for their own horses and cattle. Corn and cob may be ground with the same facility as shelled corn. A cordial invitation is extended to all parties to call and see the machine at work at the

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Proprietors and Patentees.

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BOOT & SHOE
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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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TANNERS
AND DEALERS IN

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots and Shoes, Wholesale

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St. Peter & St. Sacraments Streets,
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Chas. Cassils,
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Foreign Leathers, Prunellas and Shoe Findings,

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LEATHERS

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Is prepared to receive
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE
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AMES, HOLDEN & CO.
Manufacturers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
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A large and well assorted stock constantly on hand, specially adapted to the wants of the country trade.

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TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
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AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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Maintained from best Markets.

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CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,

BITTERS, BRANDIES, WHISKEYS, &c

SOLE PROPRIETORS

OF THE TRADE MARK, AND MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED

"JOHN BULL BITTERS."

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868, 1870 and 1873.

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SPECIALITIES OF

Extra No. 1 Ginger Wine, Old Tom Gin,
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NOTICE.

Messrs. Dufresne & Mongenais beg to call particular attention to their large and varied stock of French goods, consisting of:

MARMALADE DE MIRABELLES.
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CASES FRENCH PICKLES.
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Also a very largestock of Havana and Bordeaux Cigars.

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Sets of the STATUTES OF CANADA, complete or incomplete; new or second-hand.

PRICE MUST BE LOW.

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BLANK BOOKS,

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**BOOKS, PAPERS, STATIONERY and
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SOLE AGENT FOR

WYLIE & LOCKHEAD, Paper-Hangings, Glasgow.
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The following grades of high class papers:—

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**Paper, Envelopes and
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MILLS AT JOLIETTE, P.Q.

Fine Manilla & Flour Sack Paper a Specialty.

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Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION for Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture. Nos. 5 to 10, White and Colored.

COTTON CARPET WARP.

No. 10, 4 ply, White, Red, Brown, Slate, etc. Warranted fast colours, and full length and weight in every package. BEAM WARPS for WOOLEN MILLS. Single, Double and Twisted, White and Colored, HOSIERY, and KNITTING YARNS of every variety required in the Dominion.

ALEX SPENCE, W. M. PARKS & SON,
223 McGill St., New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
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Agent for Québec and Ontario.

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WINES, LIQUORS,

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General Groceries.

Full lines of Fancy and Shelf Goods always in stock, being replenished regularly by Ocean Steamers.

FAMILY ORDERS supplied at wholesale rates when full packages are taken.

TERMS CASH, or 30 Days.

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General Metal Merchant

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WORKS:

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TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS,

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TOBACCONISTS' GOODS;

MANUFACTORY:

No. 80 ST. CHARLES BARRHOMEE STREET.
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MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING,

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IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,
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Iron, Tinplates, Galvanized Iron, Cana-
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Window Glass, Dry
Red and White
Lead, &c.

A FULL STOCK ALWAYS IN STORE.

375 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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IRISH FLAX THREAD
LISBURN.**

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Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Ex-
hibition,
1878.



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Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Ex-
hibition,
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Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread
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Sole Agents for the Dominion,
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SPOOL COTTON.

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

M. E. Q.

ESTABLISHED 1850

AT THIS THREADS
is the only MAKE in
the CANADIAN MARKET
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—AT THE—
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Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish.

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The most popular Goods in the Trade. For sale at
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Importer of LINENS,
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From the Manufacturers
Cases of Fine and Heavy Linens.

Cases of Handkerchiefs in $\frac{4}{8}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ siz.
Cases of Towels & Towellings.
Cases of Diapers, Huckes & Hollands.
Cases of Damask Tablings & Napkins.
Cases of Winseys, &c., &c.
For Sale Low to the Trade.

Warehouse :
162 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN S. SHEARER & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Representing well-known Makers of
Knitted Goods, Naps, Tweeds, Etoffes,
&c., &c., &c.

Agents in Canada for Messrs. Wm. Lindsay & Co.,
Shippers and Forwarders of Liverpool, London and
Glasgow. Messrs. L. & Co. having recently estab-
lished a Branch House at Glasgow, importers trad-
ing with Scotland will find it to their advantage to
correspond with them or us as to rates.

COPLAND & McLAREN,
Importers and Manufacturers

CORNER
WELLINGTON & GREY NUN STS.
MONTREAL.

Pig Iron, Galvanized & Black Sheet
Iron,
General Supplies for Foundries,
Fire Bricks and Fire Clay,
Drain Pipes and Branches,
Chimney Tops and Linings,
Garden Vases and Edging,
Cement, Portland, Roman and Water-
Lime,
Tiles and Flue Covers,
Wheelbarrows for Excavators,
Garden Wheelbarrows,
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Turpentine,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
Bradley Tin Plate and Tinned Sheer

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Manufacturers of
Sewing Silks

MACHINE TWIST, &c. &c.
16 BONAVENTURE STREET,
MONTREAL.

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

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

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

WOOLLENS.

The Montreal Woollen Mill Co.

Are now producing at their Mills,

IN MONTREAL,

OVER 2000 YDS. PER WEEK,

and ARE ADDING LARGELY to their present
capacity for manufacturing

BROAD CLOTHS,
PRESIDENTS,
PILOTS,
NAPS,

— AND —

OTHER HEAVY OVERCOATINGS,
Equal in MAKE and FINISH to Imported Goods
of superior Value.

The WHOLESALE TRADE
only supplied.

Commercial Summary.

— Civic taxes in this city are coming in
this year much better than usual.

— The stock of A. C. Davis, of Napanee, Ont.,
insolvent, has been sold to Peter L. Bogart of
the same place.

— Private advices from Napanee state that
business is looking up, and that just now it is
impossible to find a vacant house in the town.

— Mr. W. J. Keays, of Sarnia, has been ap-
pointed Deputy Registrar of the Maritime Court
of Ontario.

— The daily shipments of grain, chiefly
barley, from Kingston and Wolfe Island ports
amount to fifteen to twenty thousand bushels.

— The McIntosh woollen mill at Woodbridge,
Ont., is running night and day, employing twice
the number of hands engaged last year.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**EAGLE FOUNDRY,
GEORGE BRUSH,**4 to 34 King and Queen Streets, Montreal,
MAKER OFSteam Engines, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Engines,
Steam Pumps, Circular Saw Mills, Bark Mills, Water
Mills, Mill Gearing, Hangers and Pulleys, Hand and
Power Hoists for Warehouses, &c., also, sole Manu-
facturers of**Blake's Patent Stone and Ore Breaker,**
with Patented Improvements.**"ASKWITH'S" Patent Hydraulic Lift,**
AND AGENT FOR**WATERS' PERFECT ENGINE GOVERNOR.**
And Heald & Sisco's Centrifugal Pumps.**COTTON, CONNALL & CO.**

No. 2 Corn Exchange, Montreal.

CONNALL, COTTON & CO.,

134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Agents for CHAS. TENNANT & CO., Glasgow—
Chemicals. WM. LANG, JR. & CO., Pig Lead, Dry
Red Lead, Litharge, &c.Importers of Paper and Soapmakers Chemicals,
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, Sal Soda, Linseed Oil, Dry
White Lead.Orders for SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS and
merchandise executed in the British markets ON
BEST TERMS.— The woollen mills at St. Boniface, Man.,
are again in operation.— Rafters on the Gatineau are receiving an
advance of \$5 a month this season over last.— The Board of Examiners for Dominion land
surveyors meets in Ottawa on the 19th inst.— The right of way of the Stratford and
Lake Huron Railway is said to be all paid for,
and the whole work is now well under way.— Gold has been newly discovered in the
township of Lake, Hastings County, Ont. The
ore specimens exhibited are said to be rich.— A special meeting of the shareholders of
the Bank of Liverpool, N.S., is called for the
26th inst. to consider steps necessary for wind-
ing up the business.— Inland revenue receipts at St. John, N.B.,
for last month were \$21,289, against \$23,924
for October, 1878, a decrease of \$2,635, or
about 11 per cent.— Montreal possesses the only wholesale
establishment in Canada dealing exclusively in
ostrich and other ornamental dress feathers,
that of Mr. J. B. Leblanc, 547 Craig street.— The tender of O'Connor & Cassidy for
the works at St. Anne's lock was at \$282,000
and the contract therefor was duly signed on
the 31st ult.— The attention of the Park Hill Gazette is
directed to the article elsewhere, commenting
on some opinions of the Toronto National on
the "rag-baby" question.— The exports from Hamilton, Ont., to the
United States last month amounted to \$123,-
641.30, against \$45,203.05 for October, 1878,
showing an increase for the month, this year
over last, of \$78,438.25, or nearly 175 per cent.— Montreal customs receipts for October,
1879, \$470,132.01; 1878, \$301,586.66, increase,
\$168,545.35. Inland Revenue receipts, October,
1879, \$68,424.37; 1878, \$123,618.50, decrease
\$55,194.13.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers

MONTREAL.

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

Our Customers Buying from us Buy Direct from First Hands.

FINE FURS. BEST VALUE.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

WAREHOUSE, { 517, 519, 521, 523, } MONTREAL.
ST. PAUL STREET.— The business of the Midland Railway
figures favorably amongst the signs of the
times. Traffic receipts for the week ending
October 21st, 1879, were \$1,014,627, against
\$651,877 for the corresponding week 1878.— In the paragraph last week, referring to
the appointment of Mr. J. D. Wells as manager,
in Philadelphia, of the New York Life, the
words "joint manager" should read "general
manager."— The agricultural works of John Abell, of
Woodbridge, which were almost at a stand-still
a year ago, now employ 150 men constantly,
and cannot at that turn out work as fast as
required.— Mr. Reford of this city has purchased the
Torrance property on Sherbrooke street for
\$80,000, a considerable advance over the best
bid attainable some months ago, before the
revival of trade set in.— A telegram from New York states that the
grain trade have resolved almost unanimously
to instruct their committee not to carry into
effect the rental system on the 1st of January
next, as had been intended.— Considerable quantities of phosphate
arriving at Kingston from the back country
are shipped in the crude state to Chicago and
this city on account of the inaction of the
mill at Kingston, caused by a change in the
manner of grinding.— Nearly all the phosphate companies in
South Carolina have suspended operations,
owing to the lessened demand through the
agricultural distress in Great Britain, and more
than 2,000 laborers have thus been thrown out
of employment.— The ordinary expenses, apart from build-
ings and grounds, of the recent Provincial Ex-
hibition held at Halifax, N.S., amounted to
\$12,249, while the receipts were but \$10,249.
The City Council are asked to make up thedeficit of \$2,000, now represented by unpaid
bills.— Arrangements for working the Gatling
gold mine, near Belleville, are progressing
steadily. The furnace and arsenic chambers are
completed, negotiations are pending for the
purchase of grinding machines and amalgamat-
ing pans, and operations are expected to com-
mence at an early day.— The Exchange Bank quietly resumed busi-
ness on the 3rd inst., as advertised. There was
no extraordinary demand for payment on the
part of either bill holders or depositors, and it
became at once manifest that the affairs of the
Bank would quickly glide into the ordinary
routine character of those of a solvent institu-
tion in good standing.— Twenty thousand dollars in three years' is
a very handsome steal, even in the capital of
the cheese trade of Canada. Mr. Dempster was
formerly we believe associated with F. B.
Beddome of London, in the insurance busi-
ness, and subsequently became teller and
afterwards accountant of the Molsons Bank
there. People who keep running accounts at
banks are not usually very particular in seeing
that all their cheques are returned at the end of
the month when their pass books are balanced,
and sign receipts for them as a mere matter of
form.— The Committee appointed by the share-
holders of the Ville Marie Bank have reported
in favor of winding up its affairs, and liquida-
tion will consequently take place. It has been
apparent for a long time past that there was
too much money invested as bank capital in
this Province, and it is gratifying to note a
reduction going on through the crowding out
of some of the mismanaged institutions. Mr.
Fautoux, the cashier, has resigned, and a com-
mittee of five, composed of the Hon. Louis
Archambault, the Hon. H. G. Malhiot, A.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

THE DOMINION TWEED AND WOOL COMPANY,

Nos. 9 and 11 Récollet Street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Manager.

REFERENCES,
Any Bank in the Dominion.

Make prompt Cash advances on all consignments of

Canadian Cotton & Woollen Goods;

ARE ALSO PREPARED TO SUPPLY

Wool to Manufacturers at most advantageous figures.

We sell to the Wholesale Trade only.

D Gardin, M.P., and Messrs. Guimond and Gorman, have been appointed to act with the Directors in closing up the affairs of the Bank as agreed upon.

— Twenty-five hundred barrels of apples have been shipped from Guelph this fall for England.

— The first shipment of lumber by rail direct from Ottawa to Quebec was completed on Monday last.

— The Financial Association of Ontario, just starting business with headquarters at London, Ont., claims to be the first Loan Company in Canada to divide its capital stock into preferred and ordinary shares.

— The assistant manager of the Consolidated Bank, who exhibited a certain account book of the concern to a Quebec shareholder, has received his *congé*, and, it is said, three months salary.

— We note the following business changes taken place during the week: W. H. Dainty, general store, Rondeau, Ont., moved to Sarnia. Lindberg & Backstrom, brewers, St. John's, Newfoundland, dissolved, John Lindberg continues.

— Mr. J. M. Burns, formerly agent of the Royal Canadian Bank in Woodstock, and since the amalgamation the popular manager of the Consolidated Bank in Hamilton, has been appointed manager of the Federal Bank branch just opened in that city.

— The Cornwall Cotton Company is said to be unable to pay its bonds due the 1st inst., and the holders have the alternative of taking over the property and plant or granting a renewal. We commend this fact to the consideration of those who are interested in promoting new enterprises in this direction.

— Next to "accommodation paper," the greatest curse of business is speculating or trading outside one's legitimate business or calling. Had a recent defaulting bank agent avoided horse dealings, he would probably have lived within his salary, and continued to be a useful and honest member of society. Now he leaves

to his children and descendants a name which they must blush to bear.

— The total liabilities of the Exchange Bank on the 31st ult. were, according to official statement, \$698,808.59 and the assets, \$1,708,390.40, leaving the capital, \$1,000,000, apparently intact, but, of course, there is room for wide differences of opinion as to the actual value of the assets included. A clearer and more satisfactory presentation of the actual state of affairs upon the re-opening of the Bank is found in the showing of a cash reserve of \$135,461.16 to meet liabilities to the public of only \$347,235.

— The Government has directed that a formal investigation be held into the cause of the stranding of the steamer Quebec, of Liverpool, belonging to the Dominion Line of Steamers, on the east coast of P.E.I., in September last, and Mr. Wm. Smith, deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been appointed, by order of the Government in Council, to form a court or tribunal to hold such investigation under the Canadian Act respecting inquiries and investigations into shipwrecks. Mr. Smith will hold his court in Quebec, where the steamer is now lying loading for Liverpool.

— Collusion between agent and accountant or other officer of a bank branch is a matter not altogether undreamt of. A case might have occurred in which a prominent merchant had a credit of \$100,000, and it be kept concealed from the inspector for a number of years. One of the inside parties might contrive to help himself to a periodical \$500 quite frequently, of which he was to retain only 50 per cent. A set of books could be so inextricably mixed in this way that at any period when a final valuation would be required, the bank would endure a heavy loss rather than suffer the humiliation of producing the books in Court.

— An important move is on foot in New York to put some check upon, and if possible entirely do away with, the system there in

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vogue, time out of mind, of certifying stock brokers' checks for practically unlimited amounts during banking hours, the overdrafts being made good at the close of the day. This custom, though believed to be an evil one, is still essentially different from that which has recently been discovered to obtain in this city and, by inference, throughout Canada, namely, that of permitting customers to overdraw their accounts, not momentarily to be covered the same day, but, as a standing advance to be returned when possible in the indefinite future. If the New York certification system be objectionable what must be said of the overdraft custom of Montreal?

— Messrs. Tees & Co., of this city, have obtained the sole right in this Province to manufacture the revolving book cases, of which an illustration will be found elsewhere. Any person who has occasion to have a large number of books within reach, and so arranged that he can at will, without moving from his desk, handle any one of 150 to 200 volumes stowed upon the shelves,—every clergyman, physician, lawyer, banker, editor, insurance officer, accountant, professor, student, and even merchant—will find these cases of great utility, comfort and convenience in his daily labors. They take up but little room, and, being mounted on strong castors, can be moved easily even when loaded with books. We were the first to purchase them in this city, and now would not be without them at double the cost.

— Rothaermel & Co., merchant tailors, of Berlin, Ont., who failed on the 14th ult., are offering to compromise at 60 cents on the dollar in endorsed paper, payable at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, equal instalments. The insolvents were directly driven into bankruptcy by the loss of a law suit which served to injure their credit, and led to the issue of a writ of attachment at the instance of a third party. Their affairs make so good a showing that it is rather surprising no way of escape from failure was found. The liabilities are given at \$2,502 and the assets \$3,756, the latter made up as follows: stock, \$1,625; book debts, \$1,717; furniture, sewing machines, &c., \$344, and notes or due-bills, \$70. H. K. Rothaermel, the senior part-

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ner, was formerly of Breslau. On removing to Berlin he associated with himself successively, J. Kiefer, who later on withdrew from the firm, W. & W. Arnott, who sold out last spring, and finally his brother, A. Rothermel, who was still a partner at the time of failure.

— Absalom Dingman, Editor of the *Strathroy Dispatch* and dealer in stationery, failed on the 17th of October, having liabilities amounting to \$6,500, and assets \$3,600, the latter consisting of printing press, type, stock of stationery, and book-debits. The insolvent offers to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, giving notes at 4, 8, 12 and 16 months endorsed by his brother, C. Dingman, a farmer of means living in Lambton, Ont.

— The dry goods house of Boyd, Watson & Co., of London, Ont., has undergone re-organization through the retirement of Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Alexander Boyd and James B. Boyd. The new firm is composed of Messrs. James Watson and George Boyd, the resident and managing partners in the old house, who will carry on the business under the same firm style.

— Complaint comes to us from London, Ont. of the old evil of cutting under insurance rates, and an instance is cited in which a certain extra hazardous risk taken last year at 3½ per cent was offered this year at 2 per cent. The offer was, however, subsequently withdrawn, the youthful agent having discovered, it is stated, that his own company already had a like risk with the concern at 3½ per cent. To insure at unprofitably low rates must always be most disastrous to the company that most largely adopts them, and this we believe to be the true and only effectual remedy for excessive competition. If there be any admitted understanding between rival companies as to rates, then *sub rosa* concessions clearly take the character of a violation of agreement, but

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otherwise we have not a word to say in direct reprobation of any company for accepting whatever rates it may see fit. Still we are free to advise the public that they are more likely to get their money, in case of loss, by insuring in a company having established rates and sticking to them than by placing their risks with one that has no fixed rates, or is so eager for business as to make constant concessions.

— The *Sarnia Observer* has an eye to the humor of the situation, and points out the difficulty that a portion of the political press is in through attempting to convince the farmer that the rise in the value of wheat is due to the N.P., while explaining to workmen in towns and cities that the extra cost of flour and bread has its origin in the scarcity arising from the failure of the European wheat crops. The sully is none the less happy because the other portion of the political press is in a like dilemma when it assures the farmer that his prosperity is due to short crops abroad, and the city workman that the high price of food is due to the national policy. Perhaps the farmer and the workman are after all in a somewhat similar frame of mind with the old lady who was observed one night at a lecture by the Rev. Joseph Cook, nodding her head in cordial approbation of every thing that was offered, and the next listening with rapt attention, and giving the same evidence of concurrence, to a discourse by the Hon. Robert Ingersoll. Farmer and workman are alike content with the situation just now and the various solutions of the problem of prosperity put forth by the different party organs are not improbably ac-

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cepted with that large power of receptivity which a duck's back has for water.

— It is stated that the Marine Insurance Companies of Halifax will suffer to the extent of \$50,000 by the coast storm of last week, notwithstanding that many of the vessels damaged or wrecked had no insurance. The schooner “Eastern Clipper,” on a trading voyage, went ashore in Northumberland Strait and will be a total wreck; insured in the office of the Merchants of Canada. The schooner “Snipe,” laden with coal from Gleece Bay for this port, is a total wreck near Arichat, C.B. Several wrecks are reported from P. E. Island. The schooner “Carrie F. Butler,” of Gloucester, Mass., went ashore at Rustico, and will be a total loss; she had 500 barrels mackerel on board. The schooner “Henry M. Clarke,” of Gloucester, laden with potatoes, is a total wreck at Tignish. The schooner “Happy-go-Lucky,” of Lebanon, produce laden, dragged her anchors and went ashore at Georgetown. The schooner “Roderick McKee,” from North Sydney, for Halifax, coal laden, went ashore at Whitehead. The schooner “Daddy Breen,” from Pictou, for Chatham, N.B., is a total wreck in Richibucto Harbor. The schooner “Merit,” loaded for Shippegan with dry goods and other merchandise, sank at the Canada wharf, and much other damage is reported, such as the destruction of bridges, lighthouses and exposed structures and properties along the coast.

— William Dempster, late manager of the branch of the Molson's Bank at Ingersoll, Ont., and recently discovered to be a defaulter in the sum of \$20,300, was brought on Monday last before the police court of this city, whence the warrant for arrest issued, and after a preliminary examination, was given in charge of a

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

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12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal,
AGENTS,
Steel Co'y of Canada.

constable to be taken to Woodstock, where the trial will take place. It would be interesting to know during how long a period this defalcation had been going on, and the exact manner in which the accounts were doctored so as to cover up the theft, but all information beyond the bare fact stated is withheld by the parties chiefly in interest. It would be interesting, we repeat, because it is of the first concern to the public to know whether the system under which their funds have been stolen is at fault, or whether in this particular instance neglect or incompetency is to blame. When a trusted high officer of a monied institution defaults in a large amount, all precedents justify the inference that the embezzlements extend over a considerable time, beginning in a small way and gradually assuming larger proportions. There are reasons for believing that the Dempster affair is one that comes within the scope of this general description. In such case some explanation should be forthcoming as to why the discovery was not earlier made; for it must not be maintained that managers of branches have of necessity the opportunity of appropriating to their own use enormous sums of money, not suddenly, as a thief by night, but slowly, steadily, month by month, or year by year, after the established fashion of defaulters. The Canada Guarantee Company is interested as a guarantor of Dempster in the sum of \$10,000, and a formal demand has been made upon them for the same, to which reply is given, according to usual form, asking for the particulars relating to the default.

— The confidence game has just been played in this city with talents a little above the common, though attended with but doubtful success and a hair-breadth escape. Some three or four months ago a young man, giving the name of E. W. Nundy, made his appearance in different public places, introducing himself where there

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was opportunity as one just arrived from England and seeking a business opening in this country. He gave evidence in his manner and address of a respectable bringing-up, and supported his representations in a practical way by devoting whole days to personal solicitation of employment in any capacity. After devoting some time to unfruitful labor of this kind he professed to have found an old friend who had some capital and was willing to enter into business with him. So Mr. Holm was brought forward; and very shortly thereafter an office was taken at 214 St. James street, and very neatly painted and furnished and hung about with attractive signs, such as "money to lend on bond and mortgage," "notes discounted," "debts collected," "loans negotiated," &c., &c. Nundy and Holm seemed to jump at once into an excellent business, for the senior partner, who was of a communicative spirit, was ever ready to tell the casual acquaintances he had gradually made, just what the day's profits were and in what way acquired. The new concern next began to advertise, and in this way they certainly drew to themselves some real custom. Five different parties are known to have been mulcted by the adventurers, one in the sum of \$700, one \$500, one \$260, and the others in smaller amounts. The means adopted were simply to obtain possession of securities for the purpose of negotiation and then put off accounting therefor from day to day on any pretext that might fit. The objective point of all this scheming was the Metropolitan Mutual Benefit Society, who have an office in the same building; and the plans laid were so far successful that for a time Nundy and Holm were in possession of some \$25,000 of bonds belonging to the Society. The suspicions of Mr. Dickson, the manager, were, however, aroused in good season, and he at once brought such pressure to bear, in the way of a peremptory demand for

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Canada Vine Grower's Association of Ontario,
[Brandles, Wines, &c.]
Wheeler & Co., Belfast, [Ginger Ales, &c.]
E. Johnston & Co., Liverpool, [Export Bottlers,
Guinness' Stout, and Bass Ales, &c.]
Manuel Cardenosa & Co., [Barcelona and Tarragona
Spanish Ports.]
Roig Ponseti & Co., [Barcelona and Tarragona
Spanish Ports.]
C. Scheydt De Wagher, Cote, [Sheries, &c.]
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Whiskies.]
C. & D. Gray's Far-famed Loch Kairine, Scotch
Whiskies.
Bollinger's Champagne, Special Brands of Cham-
pagne and Moselle.
Alphonse Chaumette & Co., Chateau Peruaud, Bor-
deaux [Sauternes, &c.]
C. Clarke & Co., Bordeaux, [Clarets, Prunos, &c.]
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Geo. Baudell & Co., Waterloo, Ontario, Distillers,
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restitution, under threat of immediate arrest, as to secure the return of his property before yet it had been marketed. This failure was the signal for a hasty denouement, and on Friday last Nundy and Holm disappeared as suddenly as they came. As soon as their departure was discovered detectives were placed on the track, but they were only in time to effect an arrest on American soil, at Rouse's Point. The runaways had but little money on their persons, and a good portion of this was extracted from them through working upon their fears; for under the existing extradition treaty nothing could be done with them. It is believed that they succeeded in sending some of their spoil on in advance—a view that finds confirmation in a remark made by Nundy to the detective who overtook him, to the effect that it was worth \$1000 to him not to have been caught at St. John's. The moral of all this is that business men cannot be too rigid in insisting upon having proper credentials from those with whom they propose to have business dealings. It seems strange, indeed, that so bald a truth needs be so often repeated, but the adventures of Nundy and Holm make it too plain that, in Montreal at least, this very simple and easy lesson has not yet been thoroughly learned.

— The Boston *Journal of Commerce*, taking for its text a recent letter from Montreal on the fishery question, opposes the suggestions of reciprocity put forth by the writer, and seizes the

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occasion to indulge in some very foolish and intemperate language. The following extract sums up in a cursory manner the general merits of the question from the *Journal's* point of view:

But we are compelled to take issue with the writer when he proposes to find in reciprocity with Canada a cure for the fishery troubles; and we deplore and will strenuously resist any attempt at reciprocal relations until our fishermen are secured the same protection which is accorded to manufacturer and agriculturist. If the Canadian fisherman is satisfied to live roughly, and fare chiefly on the coarsest vegetable and fish diet, it is no reason that our markets should be thrown open to their catch, and our own people forced down, to the same level of civilization and circumstances by a ruinous competition. Neither is it fitting that the French fisherman, caught with his cheap and rough herring-boat on the English or Scotch coast, should escape with a light fine, while the costly yacht like schooner of the American is confiscated on the Canadian coast for the same

offence. Moreover, it is not complimentary to the power and patriotism of the republic that the American flag, except under *special treaty arrangements*, cannot secure to its citizens food, needed repairs or assured shelter in the harbors of the nearest alien country. As long as Canadian produce must go to the sea in winter by our courtesy; as long as our flag rules the destiny and covers the greatest people on this continent; as long as we hold the carrying patronage of three-fourths of the Canadian shipping, and as long as Canadians choose to try the perilous policy of misrepresentation, abuse and unfriendly doing, so long no statesman is more than the merest bungler at statecraft w! o talks of further trial of "amicable arbitration" and "reciprocal negotiations."

If the anti-reciprocity argument is so weak that it requires bolstering up of this kind it must surely be in danger of tottering to its fall at any moment. Appeals to national prejudices, personal differences and American love for spread-angloism, now happily fast dying out,

make but a sorry advocacy of a cause that common sense instantly admits should only be considered on business principles and determined by business considerations. "So long as Canadians choose to try the perilous policy of misrepresentation, abuse and unfriendly doing" says the *Journal*, thus at once offering a gratuitous insult to a people, and, as we believe, most wrongfully describing Canadian sentiment and action, "so long no statesman is more than the merest bungler at statecraft, who talks of further trial of amicable arbitration and reciprocal negotiations." This is mere stuff and nonsense. The duty of both peoples is to adjust the fishery question according to the best interests of each as they may be made to harmonize, without giving a feather's weight to the emotional considerations that pride, passion or prejudice would endeavor to thrust in upon the negotiation.

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1879. AUTUMN. 1879.

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St. Joseph st., Montreal.

The Journal of Commerce
FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 7, 1879.

RECIPROCAL INTER-BRITISH TRADE.

SENATOR MACPHERSON.

We have had occasion in recent numbers to draw the attention of our readers to the subject of what is termed Imperial Reciprocal Trade, as suggested by Sir Alexander Galt in the paper which he communicated to the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at their recent meeting in Belfast, and as advocated by Mr. Thomas White, M.P., in his late speech to his constituents in Cardwell. We have now before us a letter addressed to the *Toronto Mail* by Senator Macpherson, in which the same subject is treated at some length. We readily admit that the opinions of the three gentlemen whom we have named are entitled to respectful consideration, and it is not without diffidence that we venture to subject them to

criticism. In one of our recent articles we expressed an opinion that nothing can be more misleading than figures, and we own that those quoted by Senator Macpherson appear to us calculated to convey an erroneous impression. Senator Macpherson contrasts the imports from Great Britain in 1873, which he states to have been \$68,522,776, with those of 1877, which were \$39,572,239. There is here a great discrepancy, but it is important to enquire much further into the cause of the decline. It will be found on examining the trade returns that there was a very considerable reduction in the import of free goods in 1877 as compared with 1873. In the imports into the Province of Quebec alone the free goods in 1873 were more than \$8,000,000 in excess of those in 1877. In the articles classed under the head "metals" the imports into the Province of Quebec alone in 1873 were over \$5,000,000 in excess of 1877, chiefly under the specific heads of railway bars and pig and scrap iron. The imports under the same head from the United States were less in 1877 than in 1873, but, as they were trifling in comparison, the imports in 1873 having been under \$300,000, they are hardly worth noticing. Now here is a large diminution of imports under one head which has not been caused by a diversion of trade, but by other causes. We might illustrate our view of this question by many instances, notably "woollens," and "silks, satins and velvets," in which the imports in 1873 were largely in excess of those in 1877, while no corresponding increase has taken place in the imports from the United States. It would be interesting to analyze the returns more closely, but there have been so many improvements made in the trade returns in recent years that it is very laborious to attempt to institute comparisons. We readily admit that there are several articles of manufactured goods, especially in cottons, hardware and cutlery, in which the United States appears to have succeeded in driving out English goods, but it must be borne in mind that there has been an abnormal state of things in the United States, and that during a period of depression, such as has existed, there has been an unusual stimulus given to the export trade. The chief objection to the use made of the aggregate figures of imports from Great Britain and the United States, respectively, is that the latter consist largely of free goods, many of which are re-exported, and, unless this is clearly pointed out, the figures are calculated to mislead. The bulk of our imports from the United States consists of articles which do not enter into competition with

Great Britain. Let us take, for example, coal, wheat and Indian corn, all of which articles were imported in 1877 in excess of 1873, and it will at once be seen how little bearing these importations have on the subject under discussion. We have not adverted to the question of prices, but there is no doubt that the value of imports from Great Britain has been much more affected by the shrinkage which has taken place than that of the imports from the United States.

If we turn to the exports, the cause of the great decline in those to the United States which Senator Macpherson has noticed, will be at once understood. In 1873 we exported to the United States in produce of the forest nearly \$12,500,000; and of the mine \$5,140,000; while in 1877 the produce of the forest was about \$4,500,000, and of the mine \$2,413,000, a difference in round figures of \$10,000,000. We believe that the tendency of the quotations to which we have called attention is to lead to a good deal of misapprehension as to the extent of the diversion of those branches of trade in which Great Britain and the United States come into competition. That Great Britain will ever again impose differential duties we believe to be a complete delusion, and we think it far from probable that any influential statesmen will hazard their political reputation by advocating such a measure. As regards Canada it is inconceivable to us how any one who conscientiously believes in the expediency of encouraging domestic manufactures by means of protective duties can propose a commercial treaty based on the admission of British manufactures at low rates of duty, in consideration of corresponding advantages being granted to the producers of our exports, our lumbermen, agriculturists, fishermen and miners. Senator Macpherson refers to the British West Indies, and thinks that we might trade with them on more favorable terms than with foreign countries. We have had occasion more than once to point out the impossibility of encouraging our own refineries and direct trade in sugar from the West Indies. Our present tariff practically excludes from the Canadian markets those descriptions of sugar which it is the interest of the sugar planter to export. That may be a policy which it is expedient to adopt as part of a general policy of protection, but it will not be an inducement to the planters in Barbadoes or British Guiana to impose a differential duty on bread stuffs or lumber coming from foreign countries. If, on the other hand, we were to meet the wishes of the West India planters as to our sugar

duties, our sugar refinery interest would be destroyed. Very much the same reasoning would apply to the various industries in which capital is being invested in the faith of the continuance of the tariff. The press, which represents the Protectionist party, is outspoken against the policy which is advocated by Senator Macpherson, and we are greatly mistaken if it finds any larger number of supporters either in Canada or in Great Britain. We have noticed with regret an intimation, towards the close of one of Senator Macpherson's letters, that leads us to think that he, in some degree at least, shares the opinions of those who think that the effect of increased commercial intercourse with the United States would be to cause a relaxation of the ties by which we are at present connected with Great Britain. Our faith in the continuance of the connection with Great Britain is not so much based on what is termed the sentiment of loyalty as on the superiority of our political institutions to those of our neighbors, and we can discover no good reason why commercial intercourse should lead us to desire a change in those institutions.

PHOSPHATES.

The promises of last year as to increased shipments of phosphates from Canada have not been fulfilled thus far this season, and there is but little prospect at present that our almost sole customer, Great Britain, will be in a position for a year or two to pay much for foreign fertilizers. The commercial depression in that country, which recently gave some appearance of coming to an end, will be prolonged by the unusually poor harvest, and farmers will, meantime, be compelled to depend more upon barn-yard compost and overworking their land than upon the application of expensive manures. In such a state of things it becomes us to seek other avenues for this incipient industry, and it may be that good may result from the evil. Our own country has been blessed with two successive abundant harvests, and the high price obtainable will lead many who have of late years been obliged to confine themselves to the cultivation of the coarse grains to attempt again the production of wheat. The wheat belt in Canada, as well as in the United States, has been gradually but surely taking its course westward, until now it is almost impossible to raise winter wheat east of Toronto, and many farmers, even in the older settled sections of the western peninsula, say that the fall wheat crop is becoming more uncertain every year. Therefore, as there is no demand abroad for our phosphates at

anything like a paying price, our best plan is to apply them to our own worn-out soils, and ship the phosphates to our transatlantic customers in the form of wheat, for which they are willing to pay well. It must be remembered that every succeeding crop lessens the quantity of phosphates naturally existing in the soil, and, unless we restore in some other form this valuable constituent, the wheat belt will leave us altogether.

The expense connected with the preparation of super-phosphates, the form in which it has hitherto been applied as a fertilizer, has placed it beyond the reach of many farmers in Canada. The preparation of the article from the native rock appears to have been attended with some difficulty, and the reputation of the Canadian product has suffered in the English markets, our customers insisting upon a further analysis, which usually resulted to our disadvantage, either in the discovery of a large admixture of the generally neighboring pyroxene or other form of calcareous rock closely resembling phosphate, and which causes much waste of sulphuric acid in manufacturing the manure. Other objections are also made, the principal of which is the presence of fluoride of calcium, which, although only a small per centage, occasions not only a loss of acid in manufacturing, but evolves a poisonous and corrosive gas that seriously affects the health of the workmen. The hardness of the rock, of which so much complaint has been made in England, has been overcome in this country, chiefly through the employment of Newell's Universal Grinder. The tendency of super-phosphates prepared from Canadian rock to set or become hard in the barrels in which it is stored is entirely owing to the use of too strong an acid and barrelling too soon. The serious charge that the superphosphate made from Canadian rock, although soluble when freshly prepared, returns rapidly to an insoluble condition, is not well substantiated. Such a condition would be due to the existence of oxide of iron and alumina which should never be present in well-dressed Canadian phosphates.

But all of these objections, real or fancied, will vanish under a new state of things, the result, it is said, of experiments set on foot some three years ago in Scotland by the Aberdeenshire Agricultural Association, the object being to test the relative merits of the soluble and insoluble phosphates,—or of prepared super-phosphates and the simply pulverized phosphates. Turnips were chosen as the crops throughout at the five different stations in the first year. The results from

dissolved bone phosphates were about five per cent greater than the results from undissolved bones applied in the form of bone dust; and the results from mineral superphosphates were about ten per cent greater than from undissolved mineral phosphates. In the second year no additional manure was put on. The result was that the undissolved mineral phosphates showed equal to the dissolved, while the results from the two descriptions of bone phosphates were about equal. In the third year the plots treated with undissolved or simply ground mineral phosphates showed themselves twenty-five per cent superior to those treated with dissolved or superphosphates, and the undissolved bone about fifteen per cent superior. In another set of experiments, conducted at the five stations last year, the plots treated with the ground rock yielded an average crop of 13 tons 5 cwt., while the crops from the plots treated with mineral superphosphates yielded only 7 cwt. more, and the plots treated with dissolved bones but little over 14 tons.

Mr. Bonny, C. E., of this city, informs us that he has personal knowledge of these experiments, having been in Scotland at the time. We learn that somewhat similar experiments are about to be made in Canada. Some soils doubtless possess the power of assimilating the phosphates more readily than others, and if, as is stated, soils with considerable decomposing organic matter will render the phosphates more readily available, the most economical method would be to use them in connection with ordinary barn-yard manure. Such an important discovery however, should not fail to have immediate, beneficial results on our agricultural economy, enabling the farmers throughout vast tracts of country, especially in the older districts of the Province of Quebec and in Eastern Ontario, where wheat-growing has long given way to the cultivation merely of oats, peas and potatoes, to indulge with advantage in whatever rotation of crops they please; many owners of phosphate lands will again resume their wild speculation; while those who are contented to operate slowly but surely will find their mines, hitherto so unprofitable, beginning to yield them a rich harvest.

INCONVERTIBLE PAPER MONEY.

The Toronto *National* accuses us of taking strange liberties with the Queen's English, because we have applied, and shall continue to apply, the term "inconvertible" to a currency irredeemable in gold on demand. He asks us why gold is to be considered the only measure of value.

If the *National* can point out any other commodity possessing intrinsic value, which is more suitable as an instrument for effecting the exchanges of other commodities, likewise of intrinsic value, we should be quite ready to discuss the point as to its superior advantages. Paper money has in itself no intrinsic value, but it derives its value from its convertibility at pleasure into gold, which, apart from its numerous other qualities, has the advantage of being the instrument for effecting exchanges throughout the civilized world, except in the few cases in which silver, which possesses many of the same qualities, has received the preference. As to the nations which, being in a state of insolvency, are cursed with an irredeemable paper currency, they should serve as a warning and not an example.

We are asked by the *National* to state a case "where paper money issued by a solvent government, and which was made a full legal tender for all debts, including those due to the government, ever depreciated in value?" A government issuing such paper money is hardly entitled to be considered "solvent," but we should like to know whether greenbacks were or were not depreciated in value. We presume that our contemporary will not admit that gold is the proper standard by which to measure depreciation, and that he will contend that, notwithstanding all the variations in the price of greenbacks during a long period of years, they were always the same, while gold was rising or falling in the market. Unfortunately during the period to which we have referred, the United States was carrying on an active commerce with other countries, including our own, and those engaged in business are well aware that the price of every article was measured by the gold value of the greenbacks.

It is, we confess, disheartening to have to discuss this subject with a writer who believes, we have no doubt conscientiously, that it is possible to construct a public work that is likely, by his own account, to cost \$300,000,000, by issuing promises to pay convertible into other promises to pay. Unless we ignore all history and experience the effect of issuing such a currency would be to raise the prices of all commodities, and of labor of every kind, skilled and unskilled. The inevitable and almost immediate consequence would be repudiation of our public debts, and, if it be imagined that the bonds into which it is proposed that this currency should be convertible would find a market, either in England or the United States, we venture to affirm that a greater delusion was never entertained. As to the idea of there

being capitalists in Canada who would absorb three hundred millions of bonds, we own that it is incomprehensible to us how it has ever been entertained, even by the most visionary. We have only to consider for a moment how this currency is to be floated. The laborers, who would absorb a considerable portion of it, must receive their wages in a currency which will enable them to obtain food and clothing. Their wages soon circulate. What is the retail merchant to do with such a currency? If it finds its way to the wholesale merchant, how is he to pay for his tea, or his sugar, or his cotton and woollen goods? There is no other solution of the problem but national bankruptcy.

One of the errors of the national currency advocates is the belief that there is a deficiency of currency. There may possibly be a deficiency of capital to lend, though that is very doubtful. The prevailing impression among the best informed is that money has been too abundant. However, as regards currency, including gold and paper convertible into gold, there has never been a scarcity. The banks have kept in circulation all that the public require, and, so long as bank notes are convertible, it is simply impossible to keep in circulation a larger amount than the public require for the purpose of effecting exchanges. The instances are rare in the present day when people put notes away in their strong boxes. We have recently had to notice an increase in the circulation between 31st August and 30th September of about two and a half millions of dollars, caused, as is well known, by the movement of the crops. That it is possible to increase the circulation by issuing inconvertible paper money cannot be denied, but the effect would be to increase the price of labor of all kinds, skilled and unskilled, and of every commodity, and to render everything uncertain, no one being able to form an idea from day to day what was the marketable value of that extraordinary measure of value, if such a designation can be used with propriety, that our currency theorists desire to force upon us. We candidly acknowledge that we look with the most serious alarm on the present movement in favor of an irredeemable paper currency. The exponents of that policy are avowedly supporters of the Dominion Government, and their views have not received that hearty condemnation that we should have anticipated if they were deemed destructive of the public interests. The question is one of the most vital interest, and it is certainly high time that some authoritative announcement of the views of the Government should be made.

THE CURRENCY.

An opinion seems to gain ground that Government will be prepared at no distant day to propose an important change in the laws regulating the currency, and some apprehension is felt as to the nature of that change. It seems to us most unfortunate that at such a crisis the advocates of an inconvertible paper currency should have taken a course which is obviously calculated to alarm those who are persuaded that such a currency would be utterly destructive of the general interests of the community. If it be determined to make a change in the present system, the time is on the whole propitious, as the circulation is far from excessive. It must, however, be borne in mind that if the banks are deprived of the privilege of issuing notes, they will be compelled to withdraw about fifteen millions of dollars of loans to the public, which it is scarcely necessary to point out would cause serious commercial embarrassment. A compromise might be made by permitting existing banks to enjoy their privilege of issue to a defined extent on something like the plan adopted by Sir Robert Peel in 1844. The question is as to the future currency, and we cannot but fear that the very name of "National currency" will create alarm, and lead many to apprehend that it would result in an inconvertible currency.

With the example of England and of the United States before us, it can hardly be imagined that our Parliament can go far wrong. In both countries the principle is recognized that the Bank note circulation should be based on public securities and gold. In the United States, a policy has been adopted which was probably unavoidable at the time when the National Bank system was adopted, but which appears to us far from perfect. As regards security to the public, nothing can be more satisfactory, but it seems reasonable that if public securities are to be held by the Government against the bank notes in circulation, the profit should be derived by the public at large and not by the banks. The whole machinery is needlessly complicated. Instead of one issue of greenbacks we have an indefinite number of National Banks, each depositing public securities with the Government on which they draw interest, and each circulating its own notes. In England the note circulation, although provided nominally by the Bank of England, is practically a national currency. For every note issued there is held by the bank of issue gold and public securities. A considerable amount of the latter consists of a debt due

by the Government to the bank for which it pays no interest, so that extent the public receives the profit.

In Canada we have already a system in full operation which has worked quite satisfactorily so far, and which has economized the use of gold to the extent of some six millions of dollars, the public obtaining the profit. It seems clear that if the privilege of issue be taken from the banks, the true policy would be to substitute Dominion notes for those of the chartered banks. All the arrangements for issue and redemption are already in existence, and it would only be necessary to add the denominations of \$10 and \$5 to the present large and small Dominion notes. It would be for the public interest as well as that of the banks that the latter should be permitted to continue their issues to a limited extent during the next ten years, perhaps with an annual reduction of five per cent., rather than that they should be required to purchase Government bonds to the extent of their circulation, and thus withdraw a portion of their loans to the public. Whatever policy may be determined on by the Government, it is to be hoped that it will adhere with firmness to the convertibility of the notes on demand, as any other course would be utterly subversive of the public credit, and would wholly fail to realize the expectations of the authors of the scheme.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S VISITS.

Whatever may have been the original motive of Sir Leonard Tilley's visits to the manufacturing industries of this and other cities, it cannot be denied that they were well timed. Some will naturally find this motive in a desire to sing the praises of the present Government by advertising the virtues of the National Policy, while others will discover only an earnest purpose on the part of the Finance Minister to become personally acquainted with the workings and apparent needs of the principal industries of the country. But the question as to motive will have but little interest, save perhaps to the politician; business men, while free to admit that the visits were timed with much tact, are a unit in regarding them as the commendable action of a minister who takes a practical, common-sense view of the duties and responsibilities of his office. Personal acquaintanceship with the workings in detail of industries directly to be affected by legislative enactments must form an invaluable addition to the education of an administrative officer whose duties compass the framing of bills or recommendation of measures, since the practical knowledge acquired will always serve as

a check upon the too eager pursuit of a policy founded on theory alone. Theoretically one would seem to be driven either to unlimited protection or absolute free trade, but, if neither of these alternatives is to be accepted (and we know of no serious proposition of the kind at any time in any land), then knowledge of detail becomes an essential qualification to a minister of state, and in no other way can such knowledge be so well acquired as by direct intercourse with business men and personal inspection of the industries whose interests, as related to those of the country, are to be considered.

Whether or not Sir Leonard Tilley's visits were based on these considerations, they are, we believe, those that commend his action to the warm approbation of the commercial community; and, if an abundant harvest and good prices have happily combined to urge prostrated industries into new activity just as the juncture when a tour of investigation was decided upon, these circumstances in no wise affect the practical good sense of the course pursued. While it is true that the causes to which we advert may be sufficient to account in great part, if not wholly, for the change that has latterly taken place in general business from dullness to animation, and that, therefore, deductions tracing prevailing activity back to the adoption of any particular policy would be ludicrously at fault, it is also true, or at least probable, that our Finance Minister has acquired much valuable information fitting him better even than heretofore to the herculean task of legislating the country back to prosperity.

Sir Leonard seems to have been reasonably thorough in his tour of inspection in this city, visiting in two days no fewer than thirty-two different establishments, including the cotton mills at Hochelaga, the Redpath Sugar Refinery, Fisher's Woollen Mills, Ames, Holden & Co.'s boot and shoe factory, Craig's furniture establishment, Williams Sewing Machine manufactory, and comprising the principal industries of the island as follows, rolling mills, sugar refineries, woollen mills, ornamental iron works, tobacco factories, furniture establishments, type foundry, safe manufactory, cordage works, cotton mills, rubber manufactory, marble works, and lumber, sewing machine, boot and shoe, oilcloth, carriage, soap, spool and thread, sash and door, clothing and baking powder manufactories. The list is not complete, and one prominent and distinctive industry, that of Belding, Paul & Co.'s silk thread manufactory, was entirely omitted. Several other large establishments of equal importance and promi-

nence with those mentioned were also neglected, but Sir Leonard's party, we understand, were tied to time, and at the outset adopted a programme (not improbably arranged by local advisers with some regard to personal and political considerations) which they felt bound to adhere to, even when this oversight was pointed out to them. They took their departure, however, expecting very shortly to return to the city and visit any large establishments that may have been omitted on this occasion.

The information gathered was, of course, all of one complexion. The establishments were all doing well, turning out more goods, employing more hands, making better profits (not very much was said about this, however) than for an indefinite time past, and not a few proprietors were found who were ready to give the National Policy credit for it all. To what extent, if any, they were justified in so doing is just now immaterial; the point of practical interest to business men is that, not only for the time being is trade in an active and healthy condition, but that the prospects for the future are, so far as can be ascertained, excellent. It is also gratifying to know that, whatever alterations of the tariff may next be proposed by the government, they will take their birth in practical knowledge, gained in a practical way, of the workings of the tariff as it is.

— The new appointees of the Department of Inland Revenue in this city appear to be working as though they were determined to earn their salaries. Confiscations of measures and scales, presumably false because unstamped, are being made, unlicensed peddling vendors are being arrested, and every encouragement is given to home manufactures. This last is seen particularly in the scale business; the Scale of Canadian manufacture is now considered equal, if not superior, to the boasted St. Johnsbury, Vt., article, and the business in Canada is largely employing the labor which we have hitherto helped to support in that lively little town across the lines. There is no reason why we should not make as good scales in Canada. The Williams and other Sewing Machine Companies show what can be done in an article requiring perhaps greater skill than does the most delicate scale. But new brooms sweep clean; we trust that the Inland Revenue officers, new and old, will continue to prove that they are the right men in the right place.

— The United States Government has expressed its opinion of the continued embargo upon cattle from that country to Great Britain and through Canada, by a similar act respecting shipments of cattle from this country through their territory. This will affect the shipments in winter *via* Portland, but it will doubtless have the effect of leading to improvements by which they can be shipped more con-

fortably by way of Halifax, giving to our own people the advantages hitherto enjoyed by Portland. When it is remembered that the embargo in England, is due to a well-known contagion prevailing among American cattle, and that the only condition by which Canadian cattle are allowed to land in that country is the total exclusion of American stock from Canada during the prevalence of the disease, the spirit of retaliation which dictated this last ruling of our neighbors becomes most apparent.

— The names of the new ministers of the province of Quebec are as follows: Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Hon. Mr. Loranger, Attorney-General; Hon. Mr. Lynch, Solicitor-General; Hon. Mr. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Mr. Paquet, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Mr. Ross, President of the Council. The country at large, apart from sectional feeling, cannot but rejoice that there is an end to the dead lock which had already lasted long enough to convince reasonable people that the interests of the country were of paramount importance as compared with party warfare. As for the personnel of the new ministry, few will hesitate to give them credit for ability of the right kind, notably the honorable Premier, on whom, if on any, appears to be descending the mantle of that former great leader of his party, the late Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier. But let their deeds speak for them; and meantime a fair trial.

Financial and Commercial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

THURSDAY, November 6, 1879.

Trade movements are irregular, and the general markets have quite lost the tendency to uniformity noticeable a fortnight or more ago. Flour and grain have suffered serious reactions in price, and the change has much dampened the ardor of shippers. Cheese is also lower in Liverpool, but this market seems to be well supplied with bulls, who think that the term "quiet" aptly describes the situation, and local quotations are unchanged. Within a fortnight, Liverpool private cables have given as high as 65s., and to-day the price is 60s. Apples, in which a large business is now doing, have been heavy, but are now up again, and active and strong both here and abroad. Hardware continues firm, and we make new advances this week, bringing prices nearer, but not yet relatively up to those cabled from the other side. An improving business is reported in dry goods, and the trade is expressing its satisfaction with the situation without the wonted many qualifications. Sugar continues on its upward course, and latest cables from Liverpool report the market excited, and still higher prices looked for. Hides are rather less active, tanners being dissatisfied with the prices asked. Money matters are quiet. Sterling exchange is dull and lower at 8 per cent. prem. for 60 day bills between banks, and 8½ over the counter. New York rates are unchanged at \$4.81½ for 60 days, and \$4.83½ for sight bills. Currency drafts are commonly done at par. Loans are quoted 6 per cent. on call and 7 per cent. time, with discount rates 7 to 8 per cent. A comparatively

large business is reported in the Stock Exchange, and the market has experienced some lively fluctuations, the general current being strong, and the feeling bullish. The most active stock on the list was Montreal Telegraph, which moved up and down within a range of 6 per cent. in a very animated fashion. The strongest shares were those of the City Gas Company, which have moved up steadily during the week, about 6 per cent. Since the September dividend this stock has risen 14 per cent. Of Bank Stocks the most actively dealt in were Montreal and Merchants, which attained advances of 2 per cent. and 1½ per cent. respectively, sustaining thereafter reactions of ½ per cent. and ¾ per cent., closing fairly steady. Our summary of sales for the week is as follows: 543 Bank of Montreal, dividend on, at 142½ to 141½ to 141½ to 143, and 507 ex-dividend at 138½ to 138 to 140 to 138½; 774 Merchants Bank dividend on, at 88½ to 88 to 89½ to 89 and 129 ex-dividend, at 85½ to 86½; 514 Commerce at 117½ to 116½ to 118 to 117½; 89 Ontario at 75 to 73 to 74; 42 People's at 67 to 65; 100 Jacques Cartier at 60; 42 Toronto at 120; 36 Molsons at 75 to 76; 68 Union at 52 to 52½; 3151 Montreal Telegraph at 88½ to 94½ to 90 to 91½; 28 Montreal Building Association at 60; 80 City Passenger Railway at 84½ to 84 to 85; 205 Richelieu Navigation at 35½ to 39; 750 City Gas at 125 to 130 to 129½; and 8 Royal Canadian Insurance at 47½. The prices are in every instance the highest, lowest opening and closing for the week in the order in which made. To day being Thanksgiving Day the Stock Exchange is closed, and in other lines of business we find the holiday closely observed.

ASHES.—Receipts continue light. First Pots, \$4.60 to \$4.65, one or two bills reported at \$4.75. Seconds, \$3.85 to \$3.90; Thirds, about \$3.25. Pearls.—Quiet but firmly held, stocks being light. We quote sales at \$5.25 to \$5.35. Receipts since 1st January, 8,925 brls. Pots, 1,641 brls. Pearls. Deliveries, 8,638 brls. Pots, 1,689 brls. Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 508 brls. Pots, 190 brls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been more activity in the trade during the past week, especially in heavy boots and warm winter goods, and an active demand is anticipated for some weeks to come. Prices are firm, and the recent advance fully sustained.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The excitement reported in our last in connection with a rapid rise in all descriptions of goods in this line still continues unabated. Holders of stocks are chary about quoting any figures, and will only sell in small lots. We do not make any alteration in the figures given last week although these may be considered merely nominal, as quotations given are only good for the moment, and are not left open. We may note Bichromate of Potash as having participated in the upward movement, and it is now held here at 12c in casks. Shellac has continued to advance, and indeed there is scarcely an article of any prominence but has partaken in the upward movement. There is of course a large element of speculation in the excitement, but when matters settle down we believe that prices will remain high, although there may be some little decline from extreme prices which have been attained.

DRY GOODS.—Business continues fair on the average, some houses finding it really active. Travellers are sending in sorting up orders rather more freely. Payments are exceptionally good. The evil of extensions of time through dating ahead, an effort to correct which was made last year and proved abortive, through the refusal of one or two prominent houses to join in the "round robin," seems now to be working its own cure through the salutary action of homeopathic buying. The country merchant, having stocked himself lightly, has speedily disposed of his goods, and now

comes again into market with more or less cash in hand. He has no real need for concessions in the way of credit, and instances are not wanting in which he takes advantage of the discount for cash, being made alive to the clear advantage to himself in so doing. If the merits of quickly turning over stock through light buying, and consequent short time allowance, were thoroughly understood, as it is gradually becoming apparent they now are in part, it would be reasonably safe to predict that not in this business generation would the commercial disasters of late years, and particularly of the past season, be repeated. Our wholesale merchants are, as a rule, seeking to reduce stock as the close of the year approaches, naturally wishing to carry over a minimum quantity, and we are given to understand that some have pursued this policy to an extent to forfeit some sales, believing it in the long run more profitable to do so than to seek to supply all wants by holding large stocks.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Quotations for wheat have been moved about from day to day in this market, in response to prices wired from foreign ports, and to some extent we doubt not in deference to a supposed necessity to imagine prices when dealers refuse to make them. Canada Spring No. 2 has been nominally as high as \$1.30 to \$1.32 since last report, and is now back to \$1.26 to \$1.29, or about the price of a week ago, the only transaction reported being the sale on Thursday last of 4,000 bushels at \$1.31, a sale which, if correct, quite escaped our notice and serves to vitiate the quotation given. Red Winter No. 2 has suffered corresponding changes in nominal price with a like dearth of business, and is now \$1.35 to \$1.37. The continued increase in the visible supply of wheat on this continent, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly large shipments constant since mid-summer, has had a seriously weakening effect upon the Chicago market, and the rampant bull speculation of a few weeks ago would appear to have received a most effective quietus. The bears are now in the ascendant, and have taken a conspicuous part in the business that has brought prices down 4c to 5c per bushel within the week. This increase in visible supply in Canada and the United States, from 17,000,000 bushels in September to 25,500,000 bushels at the end of October, is helped in its depressing tendency by a wider belief in the later estimates of the European deficit. The daily prices made in Chicago, at the close of business, for December delivery, were as follows: Thursday, \$1.17½; Friday, \$1.17½; Saturday, \$1.17½; Monday, \$1.15½; Tuesday, Board of Trade closed, and Wednesday, \$1.13. In course grains a good business is reported at fairly steady prices. Pease have been constantly marketing at 82c to 83c for ear lots, and 85c to 86c for cargoes afloat. Corn is steady at 55c to 56c, and Oats at about 32c. Sales are reported of different cargoes of rye at 73c, and ear lots at 75c. Barley is quoted at 60c to 65c. Flour was quite strong early in the week, and an active business was reported in Superior Extra, at \$5.90 and \$6, but Liverpool advices becoming unfavorable the shipping demand suddenly fell off, and a dull heavy market succeeded. The prices at which sales are reported are as follows: Superior Extra, \$5.75, \$5.90, \$6, \$5.95 and \$5.90; Spring Extra, \$5.70, \$5.75 and \$5.80; Strong Bakers', \$6.40; City Bags, \$3.10, \$3.12½ and \$3.15. We give quotations on Wednesday: Superior Extra, \$5.80 to \$5.85; Extra Superfine, \$5.75 bid; Spring Extra, \$5.70 bid; Superfine, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Strong Bakers', \$6 to \$6.30; Fine, \$4.90 to \$5; Ontario Bags, \$2.90 to \$2.95; City Bags, \$3.10 bid. Oatmeal, \$4.50 to \$4.60. Cornmeal, \$2.95 to \$3.

FRUITS.—Activity still centres in Apples, outside of which fruit there is very little doing. Cable advices early in the week reported a sharp downward turn in Liverpool to 10s., and the market at once weakened here in sympathy. On Wednesday the tables were turned, and three successive despatches were received advising higher prices, the latest giving the market strong at 20s. The effect was imme-

diately felt in this market, and free sales for shipment took place at \$3.05, the highest price thus far this season. This turn in the market abroad looks well for the heavy shipments now on the way, and there seems no reason to doubt that the first season of this new line of business will prove a most gratifying one to pretty much every one who has had a hand in it. Lemons are quoted \$8.00 to \$9.00 per case, or \$4.50 per box. Malaga Grapes, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per keg. Spitzenburg Apples are worth about \$4.00 per per barrel.

FUEL.—Coal—Still firm at prices in dealers' favor. We quote: Stove, \$7; Eggs, Furnace and Chestnut, \$6.75; Cape Breton, \$3.75, and Scotch Gate, \$5.50.

FURS.—Orders are coming in more freely, and already manufactured stocks are running so low that, in the opinion of a prominent dealer, the time is close at hand when demands for prompt delivery will have to be either refused or materially cut down. The present condition and prospects of the trade are in the direct line of the probabilities pointed out in these columns a fortnight ago, and in so far justify the reliance we placed on the opinions then gathered. As yet, it should be understood, stocks are not insufficient; but another month or so of demand at the present rate would leave the market bare, and further wants would of necessity have to be put up with delayed supply.

FREIGHTS.—Quiet, and rather easier at 6s 6d to 7s for heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool, and 7s to 7s 6d to London and Glasgow. We note the following charters since our last report. "Libbie H.," 360 tons, Cork f.o., 8s; "Ragnar," 999 tons, London, 7s 3d; "Ingomar," 740 tons, f.o. U.K., 8s; "Lizzie Cameron," 375 tons, f.o. U.K., 8s; "America," 234 tons, Bristol Channel, 8s; "Annie Cecilia," 313 tons, Bristol Channel, 8s; "Warrlor," Demers for Liverpool 70s per standard; "Mary A. Nelson," boards for Liverpool, 80s per standard; "George," 942 tons, Liverpool or Bristol at 6s 9d. Steamship charters have mostly been effected at 7s to 7s 6d.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are active; extensive sales at higher prices reported in New York. Cable advices from England show also an advanced market. Sales here have been considerable, both of raw and refined, at higher figures. Raw sugars are 7½c to 8½c; Yellow Refined, 8½c to 9½c; Granulated, 10½c to 10½c; market firm. Some purchases made on speculation in anticipation of still higher prices. Teas—For high grade Japans, are to be noted advanced 2c to 4c; Low Grade is 30c to 35c; Fair, 37c to 42c, and Fine to Choice, 44c to 59c. Young Hysons and Black Ten firm. Molasses.—Extensive operations in Barbadoes, about 32½c, held 35c to 38; Trinidad is 31c to 33c. Syrups about 5c higher, and scarce for desirable qualities, 47c to 65c are current values. Coffees.—Firm for Java; business not active. Rice is now held higher. Lots pressing ex-wharf having now been mostly disposed of, \$4.30 to \$4.50 are current rates. Chemicals are firm for most goods, \$3.75 to \$3.75 for Bicarb Soda; Sul Soda, \$1.38 to \$1.70. Spices.—Pepper—The advance seems to have reached limit, but there is no reduction of moment to note; Ginger firm; Nutmegs have sold in quantity at full rates; Cloves firm. Fruits.—Valencia Raisins may now be quoted at 7½c to 8½c; Malaga fruit rather higher. Advices from Malaga show great advance over opening prices. Figs firm; Currants, the turn dealer, say 5c to 6c for 1878 and 6½c to 7½c for 1879; almonds about 2c higher; Fibberis firm. Fish.—Labrador Herrings sold in large lots \$6, held \$6.25 to \$6.50; Codfish quiet; Salmon firm.

HAY.—The market is well supplied with hay and straw, being mostly of a poor quality. Farmers are holding on to their better qualities with the expectation of obtaining higher prices on the close of navigation. Timothy is now selling at from \$7 to \$8. Pressed hay per ton is \$9.50 to \$11, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles is asked for straw.

HARDWARE.—We have noted from time to time that prices here have not kept pace with those cabled from abroad, and, although we again advance quotations this week for both Canada Plates and Tin Plates, a marked disparity still obtains. Canada Plates which can be bought in this city for \$4.50 can hardly be laid down here at that figure, to say nothing of the importers' charges and profits. Tin Plates, I. C. Coke, which we quote offered at \$7.00 would cost at the last reported price from abroad \$7.33 in first hands, and at this price offers are not left open. I. C. Charcoal, to be had here at \$8.00, reckoned according to the latest cable figure of which we have any knowledge, 29s., would cost here about \$8.40, but cable advices without figures indicate a still higher price than that given. As a matter of fact works are so busy on the other side that it is difficult to place orders, and the market is so excited as to render all quotations unreliable, because avowedly only good for the moment. Our readers have been fully advised from the inception of the movement abroad of the tone and tendency of the market there, and were early informed of the confident opinion of experts here whose judgment seemed dependable that higher and higher prices were to come. Such opinions we regard as now fully confirmed, and it is not to be inferred, as we suggested last week, that, because the English market is relatively higher than our own, prices here must further advance. In due time prices will assuredly be equalized, yet in the absence of special reasons for the maintenance of foreign quotations, such as we have been unable to gather, general considerations tempt us to look rather for reaction there than added advances here. On the other hand, it is well perhaps to remember that the low prices of the last few years have driven no less than seven of the English Tin Plate manufacturing into liquidation, and, consequently, the producing power is greatly lessened; this, coupled with the increased demand from this side of the Atlantic, may maintain prices for some time, or send them even higher. There is much speculation in the tin trade at present. The following are the new prices made this week: Canada Plates, Hatton, \$4.50, Penn., \$4.50. Tin Plates, I. C. Coke, \$7.00. I. C. Charcoal, \$8.00; IX, \$10.00; IX, \$12.00; DC, \$7.50; DX, \$9.50; DXX, \$11.50. It will be noted that we place the different grades or marks \$2.00 apart instead of \$1.75 as heretofore, finding the wider difference in closer conformity with the views of the trade, but it is not impossible, especially in large transactions, that concessions from the figures given can be obtained.

HIDES.—In some quarters we hear of a good lively demand, and ocular evidence confirms the report, while in others, usually commanding a fair business, there is very little doing, and the explanation is offered that tanners are refusing to buy at ruling figures. The tanners have been grumbling at the high prices all along, but, until the late advance to \$11 was made, they continued to buy pretty steadily, and so dealers indulged them their growth, and were rather inclined to echo it for them. But when the extreme price named was reached the tanners took the more practical course of withholding from the market almost entirely, and this quickly brought about a concession. A good deal of this holding back still continues, and it is not surprising that some dealers should be witnesses of it to a greater extent than others. Whether or not there will be a further concession is of course an open question, but the signs of the times incline us to look for the next change in prices in that direction. We repeat the quotations last given: Green Butchers, No. 1, \$10; No. 2, \$9; No. 3, \$8. Sheepskins are quoted 80c to 90c, the advance on the 1st of the month hardly being up to general expectations. In Toronto on the 3rd inst. Sheepskins moved up 10c, best Green bringing \$1.10.

HOPS.—Sales are advised of two lots during the week in this market at 25c, one of forty

odd bales and the other of seventeen. This quality was said to be good. Another lot was offered at the price and would have been taken but the quality, though claimed to be thoroughly good, did not meet the views of the buyer. The price of the sale referred to a fortnight ago, and which we were then unable to report, we now learn to have been 30c; and from all we can gather we think it safe to assume that no higher price has been obtained in this market this season. The sales now reported at 25c do not necessarily indicate any weakening, for the quality of the higher-priced lot was extra choice, and accounted fully 5c better than any other lot in market. Brewers have been offered some very good hops tentatively at 28c, but have refused to consider the offer. Whether, in case they wanted to buy, it would be possible to obtain a supply at that figure may be open to doubt, for hops are a very uncertain article of commerce, and the price seems to depend rather more largely upon what you want to do than upon any other consideration. The market here, we think, may be fairly quoted steady at 25c to 30c. We hear of a sale of Canadian hops near the boundary line at an extravagant price, but have no means of verifying the report, and do not think it sufficiently credible to justify naming the figure. The New York market is reported quiet and steady, a lessened demand from brewers and shippers finding no response in the way of weakening holders' views. We quote from the *N. Y. Commercial Bulletin* of Wednesday:—The market is very quiet just now, but without change so far as values are concerned. Prices asked seem to be such as to cause both brewers and shippers to hold off somewhat, but as yet the lessened demand does not seem to induce anything in shape of lower figures.

Crop of 1879, State, choice.....	40 to 43
do do do good to prime....	35 to 38
do do do common to fair....	30 to 34
Crop of 1878, State, choice.....	22 to 25
do do do good to prime.....	15 to 20
do do do poor to fair.....	10 to 14

LEATHER.—Very little change in this line the past week. The market fairly supplied with all kinds of leather, with perhaps the exception of fine medium Splits. No. 1 B. A. Sole is firmer, owing to an advance in New York and Boston.

LIVE STOCK.—The total receipts of live stock at Pt. St. Charles last week were: cattle, 23 carloads, and hogs 12 carloads. 11 cars of cattle and 3 of hogs were received at the St. Gabriel market on Monday last. The demand was much better than last week and the offerings larger, giving buyers a better chance to make selections. The prices for cattle were from 3c to 4c per lb., live weight. The sales were as follows: 5 small cattle at \$25 each; 1 car at \$24.50, and 1 at \$22. 19 head choice sold for \$28, and 1 carload brought \$20. Hogs sold for \$4.50 to \$5.70 per cwt; 3 cars brought \$4.75, \$5.10 and \$5.05 respectively, and 21 head \$4.50 per cwt. 15 oxen changed hands at 4c per lb, live weight. At the Viger market some 200 head of cattle, 800 sheep and a few hogs were offered. Cattle were in better demand and sold readily at prices last quoted. Horses.—The shipments last week from this city to the U.S. were 52 horses at an average of about \$88 each. There is a considerable falling off in the shipments of the past month to the States as compared with the months previous. At the city market the only sales worthy of mention were a handsome pair of grays for \$200; a heavy pair of brown draught horses for \$375; a bay horse at \$90, and a heavy draught horse at \$150.

OILS.—In S. R. Seal Oil there has been some little excitement since our last, and the purchaser of the largest part of last arrival has resold at a considerable advance we are informed, but the price has not transpired. The price for small lots is now firm at 65c, and it is expected to go higher. Cod Oil is pretty freely offered, and several lots have been bought up,

42c being ruling price for best Newfoundland in round lots, 47c to 48c to country dealers in one or two brl. lots. **Naval Stores.**—Turpentine continues excited, and the supply is New York is very low. Since our last issue the price here has advanced to 85c, and this is a low figure in comparison with New York price and increased rates of freight from there. **Rosins and Tars** continue to maintain their recent advance, and there is little prospect of a decline now, as rail freight makes a very material difference in the value of such cheap goods. **Points.**—The reports from England show a considerable advance in Dry White Lard, but contracts are still being made here at old figures, but this cannot continue, and we may look for higher figures shortly.

Provisions.—**Butter.**—There has been considerable excitement in the trade here this week at the appearance of several American buyers who have been operating for the Boston and New York markets. We hear of a sale of some 5000 packages Kamouraska butter at the close of last week at 18c to 18½c, said to be for shipment to Boston, and, considering a duty of 4c per lb. on butter shipped across the line, it would seem as if there were a scarcity of good grades in the States. We also hear of offers of 19c having been made and refused for a round lot of Kamouraska. The arrivals continue fair, but inadequate to the demand. Finest Townships are readily taken at 22c to 23c, but holders generally ask 25c for their choice selections of full make. Finest Brockville and Morrisburg are also in good demand at 22c to 23c, and Western Dairy at 19c to 20c, but at the moment none on the market. Creameries are bringing 26c to 27c when offered. Latest cable advices report a good demand for finest, and stocks generally small.

Cheese.—The market, as is usual at this season of the year, is quiet. Holders' views, however, continue strong, based upon the comparatively light stocks in the interior, and also the fact that the English make is, undoubtedly, very small and below an average. The general opinion seems favorable to higher prices next month. We hear of several small sales at 12½c to 13c. At Ingersoll market nothing was done, buyers offering 12c, whilst Factorymen were holding for 13c. Late estimates of the Stock in Western Ontario give 30,000 boxes as an outside quantity on hand. The Stock in this City would probably not exceed 40,000 boxes, and this is said to be in the hands of one or two dealers, who refuse to sell at present, unless at higher figures than are now current. Private Cable advices report market steady at 63c to 65s, and prices likely to be maintained. The Public Cable quotation stands at 60s to the surprise of the Trade. At the Ingersoll market this week seven factories offered 4,100 boxes cheese, September and October make. 12c offered and not accepted. Owing to holiday in U.S., we have no cable reports to-day. Cable yesterday, 60s. Little Falls, November 3rd, 1879—Buyers offer 13c and refused. Utica, N.Y., November 3rd.—No transactions. Buyers and sellers apart.

Wool.—The market for Cape wool has become quite strong under the stimulus of purchases by Americans or on American account. Some 400 bales of greasy wool have been picked up in this market since last report, on terms not definitely stated, but understood to be 17c and over. This leaves the market comparatively bare, and the opportunity to advance prices has been seized by holders who are now asking 18c, and seem to have confidence they will get it. An upward turn took place in Toronto on the 4th and 50,000 lbs of fleece were done at 27c.

Toronto, 6th Nov., 1879.

[Owing to the close observance of the day at Toronto we are without our usual telegraphic reports.]

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 6th, 1.06 p.m.—Wheat, Dec., \$1.14½; Jan., \$1.15½. Corn, Nov.,

42c; Dec., 39c; May, 42½c. Oats, Dec., 31½c; May, 34½c. Pork, Dec., \$9.25; Jan., \$10.25. Lard, Nov., \$6.20; Dec., \$6; Jan., \$6.40. Milwaukee, 1.10 p.m.—Wheat, Nov., \$1.12½; Dec., \$1.14½; Jan., \$1.16½.

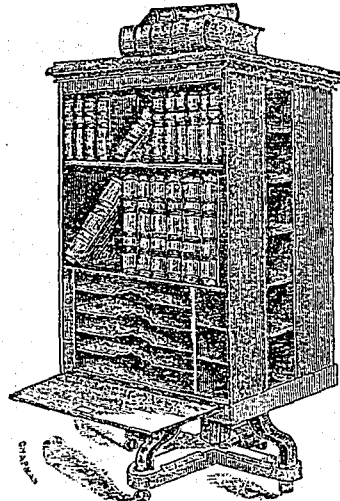
New York, 2.15 p.m.—Wheat, firm; Sales 250,000 bushels; Chic., \$1.23 to \$1.30; Mil., \$1.30 to \$1.31; No. 2 Red, \$1.31 to 1.37½. Corn, quiet and firm; Sales 120,000 bushels. No. 2, 57c. Oats, quiet. Pork, Nov. and Dec., \$10; Jan., \$11.30. Lard, Nov., \$6.70; Dec., \$6.72; Jan., \$6.82½.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Beerbohm's Report, Nov. 6th.—Floating cargoes wheat, very heavy; maize steady. Cargoes on passage, wheat, buyers hold off for concessions; maize steady. Mark Lane wheat rather easier. Maize quieter Good Cargoes No. 2 Spring Wheat off coast was 53s. now 51s. 6d. Good Cargoes Red Winter Wheat off coast was 55s 6d to 56s., now 54s. 6d to 55s. Good Cargoes Cala off coast was 56s 6d, now 56s. London fair average No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat, shipments the present or following month, was 52s. to 52s. 6d., now 51s. London fair average mixed American Maize, prompt shipment, was 28s., now 27s 6d. Arrivals off Coast for orders, fleet expected shortly. English country markets turn easier; French country markets do. Liverpool spot wheat, rather easier; Maize quiet. Cala Wheat average Red Winter Spring 1s cheaper. On passage, Wheat, 2,557,000 qrs; Maize, 470,000 qrs.

Liverpool Press Report, Nov. 6th, 5.00 p.m. Red Wheat, 10s 9d to 11s; Red Winter, 11s 4d to 11s 7d; White do, 10s 9d to 11s 8d; Club, 11s 7d to 12s; Corn, 6s 8d; Peas, 7s 5d; Pork, 54s; Lard, 37s 9d; Cheese, 60s; Consols, 97 15-16s; Erie, 41½s; I.C., 101½.

Danners' Patent Revolving Book-cases
MANUFACTURED BY
TEES & CO.,
CABINET CASE, price \$20. Holds 80 to 100 large Books, and many Papers.



This case is 48 inches high, 24 inches square. The opposite side of the case has 3 reversible shelves for books. On either side, between the two for books, are seven pigeon holes 6½ inches wide, 4½ inches high and 3½ inches deep. These cases are made of Black Walnut. Weight when packed 150 pounds.

With handsome raised French Walnut Panels, \$25.

Over a dozen different styles and sizes from \$5.50 to \$50

TEES & CO.,

Manufacturers of Office Desks and Revolving Book-cases

11 St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal.

10 p.c. off above prices for a few days.

WORTH TRYING

Retail Dry Goods Dealers will find it worth their while to give us a trial. All we ask is comparison; if our prices are not lower than Houses who sell on credit we wont ask any one to buy.

What we claim!

is that we keep a class of saleable Goods, and sell them at LOWER PRICES than any other House in Canada. This we can afford to do because we run no risks through giving credit, and can buy as well as any Canadian Wholesale Firm can.

Worth Trying.

The next order you are sending just send and ask our prices, or else please give us a call. We don't bother our customers by pressing them to buy, neither do we profess to know what you want better than you do yourselves as some Houses do. We merely quote our prices, knowing that good buyers want no urging nor gratuitous advice such as they are often obliged to listen to in Canada.

S. CARSLY,

163 ST. PETER STREET,

AND

18 ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CLOSE,

LONDON, ENG.

Wholesale Importer of Dry Goods.

No old Stock. All new and desirable Goods that will stand a good profit, and sell quickly.

We have no connection whatever with any of the Blackmailing Mercantile Agencies.

NOTICE.

THURSDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, being THANKSGIVING DAY, the MONTREAL POST OFFICE and the three RECEIVING HOUSES will be closed

AT TEN A.M.,

unless the mails received up to that time shall not then have been distributed.

The afternoon mails will be closed at TEN a.m. and the

Night Mails at the usual hours.

G. LEMOTHE, P.M.

4th November, 1879.

1854.

1879.

E. B. EDDY,

HULL, Province of Quebec, Canada,

MANUFACTURER OF

**MATCHES,
PAIS, TUBS,
WASHBOARDS, ETC.**

The **OLDEST** and most **RELIABLE**
HOUSE in the **TRADE.**

Welland Canal Enlargement.**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on **FRIDAY the 14th DAY OF NOVEMBER** next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ranney's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Sections Nos. 33 and 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after **TUESDAY THE 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER** next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank Cheque for the sum of *three thousand* dollars for Section No. 33, and one for *four thousand* dollars for Section No. 34 must accompany the respective Tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the work embraced in the Contract.

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 25th October, 1879.

SALE OF THE**Golding Phosphate Mine.****INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875**

AND AMENDING ACTS.

IN THE MATTER OF

JEAN SALEM PAQUET,

of the City of Montreal,

AN INSOLVENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the immovables hereinafter described, will be sold at the time and place mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same, which the registrar is not bound to include in his certificate, under article 70) of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known, according to law; all opposition *ajin d'annuler, ajin de distraire, ajin de charge*, or other oppositions to the sale are required to be filed with the undersigned, at the office of the Bank of Hochelaga, in the city of Montreal, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; opposition *ajin de conserver* may be filed at any time within six days next after the day of sale, to wit:—

Firstly.—The undivided five-eighths of the north half of lot number sixteen [No. 16.]

Secondly.—The undivided five-eighths of lot number seventeen [No. 17.]

Thirdly.—The undivided five-eighths of the north half of lot number eighteen [No. 18], all in the ninth range of the township of Templeton, county of Ottawa, Province of Quebec.

Fourthly.—The undivided five-eighths of the south half of lot of number seventeen [No. 17.]

Fifthly.—The undivided five-eighths of the south half of lot number eighteen [No. 18.]

Sixthly.—The undivided five-eighths of the south half of lot of number nineteen [No. 19.]

Seventhly.—The undivided five-eighths of lot number twenty [No. 20.]

Eighthly.—The undivided five-eighths of the south half of lot number twenty-one [No. 21] all in the tenth range of the said township of Templeton.

Ninthly.—The undivided five-eighths of the south half of lot of number eighteen [No. 18.]

Tenthly.—The undivided five-eighths of the south half of lot number nineteen [No. 19.]

Eleventhly.—The undivided five-eighths of lot number twenty [No. 20.]

Twelfthly.—The undivided five-eighths of lot number twenty-one [No. 21] all in the eleventh range of the said township of Templeton, containing in all one thousand six hundred acres of land, be the same more or less.

The above property, known as the

"GOLDING PHOSPHATE MINE,"

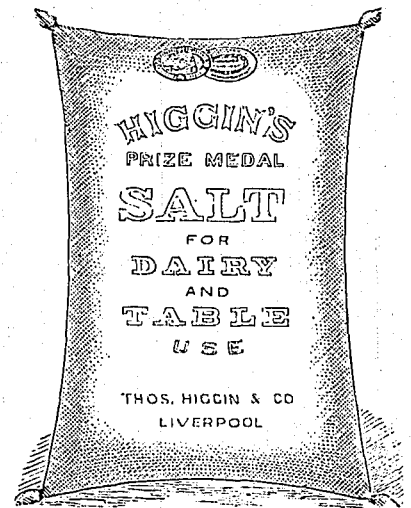
to be sold by the undersigned, at the office of the registrar, for the county of Ottawa, in the city of Hull, P.Q., on

TUESDAY, the ELEVENTH Day of November next, at NOON.

J. E. BRAUN, Assignee.

Montreal, 9th October, 1879.

[First published, 11th October, 1879.]

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?**Have you tried Higgin's Eureka Salt?**

It will cost but a trifle to do so, and perhaps you may find it the best investment you ever made. A majority of the *fine* butter makers of the United States are now using it, and makers of fine cheese are just beginning to find out that it pays the biggest kind of a profit to use it.

The *American Dairyman* of April 3, says:—

IMPROVEMENT IN SALT MANUFACTURE.

"Whether people are familiar with and use Thomas Higgin & Co.'s Eureka Salt or not, they must admire the enterprising and progressive spirit of that firm. It is only about three years since the manufacture of this improved Salt was begun, and the statistics of importation now show the following wonderful increase:—

In 1876	5,950 sacks.
In 1877	32,800 "
In 1878	65,015 "

"When we take into consideration the prejudice naturally existing in favor of old established brands, this progress is simply wonderful, and forces the conviction that there must be a basis of superior intrinsic merit behind it."

During the same time the importations of Ashton's, which previously had been considered the best brand known, declined from 96,170 sacks in 1876 to 68,413 in 1878; and all this in the face of great exertion and lavish advertising on the part of the talented agent for the brand.

With the great advantage of its being the oldest and best known brand in the market, if its quality had kept pace with the times, its importations should have increased. If the Higgin's brand had had the advantage of being known to commission merchants and dealers in dairy products, it would have taken the country by storm, but dealers, being familiar with the Ashton brand, naturally favored it, until the superior quality of the Higgin's brand became known to them. This has been largely accomplished in the short space of three years, and, while there are some yet to be convinced, it is only a question of time. Men who have not experimented and studied the question, naturally do not like to at once relinquish long settled impressions, but after careful investigation and three years' experience, we are prepared to state upon our reputation as merchants and as men, our belief that *Higgin's Eureka salt is made by a more perfect process, costs at least one-third more to manufacture, and IS THE BEST SALT KNOWN AT THE PRESENT TIME.*

Ask your Salt dealer for *Higgin's Eureka Salt*, and do not be put off with arguments that the lower priced Salt is the cheapest, nor that, because another brand was once considered the best, that it always must continue to be so. **TRY AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.**

Respectfully, etc.,

ABRAHAM HODGSON & SONS,

12 ST. PETER STREET.

Importers for the Dominion.



REGULATIONS

Respecting the Disposal of certain Public Lands for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa, Oct. 13, 1879.

Public notice is hereby given that the following provisions, which shall be held to apply to the lands in the Province of Manitoba, and in the Territories to the west and north-west thereof, are substituted for the Regulations, dated the 9th July last, governing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands situate within 110 [one hundred and ten] miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which said Regulations are hereby superseded:—

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assini-boine.

2. "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectively divided into belts, as follows:—

"(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A;

"(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B;

"(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C;

"(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D; and

"(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

3. "The even-numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads and pre-emptions of 160 acres each respectively.

4. "The odd-numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homestead or pre-emption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as Railway Lands.

5. "The Railway Lands within the several belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz:—In Belt A, \$5 [five dollars] per acre; in Belt B, \$4 [four dollars] per acre; in Belt C, \$3 [three dollars] per acre; in Belt D, \$2 [two dollars] per acre; in Belt E, \$1 [one dollar] per acre; and the terms of sale of such lands shall be as follows, viz:—One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

6. "The Pre-emption Lands within the several belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows:—In the Belts A, B and C, at \$2.50 [two dollars and fifty cents] per acre; in Belt D, at \$2 [two dollars] per acre; and in Belt E, at \$1 [one dollar] per acre. The terms of payment to be four tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry; the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

7. "All payments for Railway Lands, and also for Pre-emption Lands, within the several Belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or military or police bounty warrants.

8. "All moneys received in payment of Pre-emption Lands shall inure to and form part of the fund for railway purposes, in a similar manner to the moneys received in payment of Railway Lands.

9. "These provisions shall be retroactive so far as relates to any and all entries of Homestead and Pre-emption Lands, or sales of Railway Lands obtained or made under the Regulations of the 9th of July, hereby superceded; any payments made in excess of the rate hereby fixed shall be credited on account of sales of such lands.

10. "The Order-in-Council of the 9th November, 1877, relating to the settlement of the lands in Manitoba which had been previously withdrawn for Railway purposes, having been cancelled, all claims of persons who settled in good faith on lands under the said Order-in-Council shall be dealt with under these provisions, as to price of Pre-emptions, according to the belt in which such lands may be situated. Where a person may have taken up two quarter-sections under the said Order-in-Council, he may retain the quarter-section upon which he has settled, as a Homestead, and the other quarter-section as a Pre-emption, under these provisions, irrespective of whether such Homestead and Pre-emption may be found to be upon an even-numbered section or otherwise. Any moneys paid by such person on account of the lands entered by him under the said Order-in-Council, will be credited to him on account of his Pre-emption purchase, under these provisions. A person who may have taken up one-quarter-section under the Order-in-Council mentioned will be allowed to retain the same as a Homestead, and will be permitted to enter a second quarter-section as a Pre-emption, the money paid on account of the land previously entered to be credited to him on account of such re-emption.

11. "All entries of lands shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz:—

"a. "In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a Homestead, the right of way thereon, and also any land which may be required for station purposes, shall be free to the Government.

"b. "Where the railway crosses Pre-emptions or Railway Lands, entered subsequent to the date hereof, the Government may take possession of such portion thereof as may be required for right of way or for station grounds or ballast pits, and the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for the land so taken, at the same rate as he may have paid the Government for the same.

"c. "In case, on the final location of the railway through lands unsurveyed, or surveyed but not entered for at the time, a person is found in occupation of land which it may be desirable in the public interest to retain, the Government reserves the right to take possession of such land, paying the squatter the value of any improvements he may have made thereon.

12. "Claims to Public Lands arising from settlement after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situated, subject to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

13. "All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with these provisions, as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated, subject, as above, to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

14. "With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses, renewable yearly, under section 52 of the 'Dominion Land Act, 1879,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands situated within the several belts above described, and any settlement upon, or sale of lands within, the territory covered by such licenses, shall for the time being be subject to the operation of such licenses.

15. "The above provisions, it will, of course, be understood, will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands."

Any further information necessary may be obtained on application at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the agent of the Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories.

By order of the Minister of the Interior,
J. S. DENIS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor General.

A. GIBERTON & CO.

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Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.
	\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.		\$ c. \$ c.
Boots & Shoes:							
Men's Thick Boots.....	2 20 2 75	Dry Goods.		Lybster Twills XX36 in.,	0 00 0 11	Bags:—	
" Split.....	1 75 2 25	Cottons:	Valleyfield (blech'd) X 30 in	Colored Goods:—	0 00 0 17 1/2	2-ply 16 oz., per bale ..	0 00 26 50
" Inferior.....	1 25 1 60	" XX 33 in.....	0 00 0 08 1/2	Denims, blue & brown..	0 00 0 15	3-ply 17 oz., " ..	0 00 29 50
" Kip Boots.....	2 75 3 25	" XXX 36 in.....	0 00 0 08 1/2	Checks, blue, brown, fcy.	0 00 0 15	Yarns:—	
" Calf Boots, pegged..	3 00 3 50	" O36 in.....	0 00 0 08 1/2	Checks, Prince Victor...	0 00 0 15	Grey, per bale.....	0 00 52 00
" Kip Brogans.....	1 35 1 50	" O036 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Ticking, 28in.No. IX....	0 00 0 14 1/2	Colored " ..	0 00 72 00
" Split do.....	1 00 1 10	" E036 soft finish.....	0 00 0 10	" 30in. No. DI.....	0 00 0 15	Carpet warp, white..	0 00 54 00
" Buff Congress.....	1 60 2 75	" E036 soft finish.....	0 00 0 10	" 30in. No. CI.....	0 00 0 15	" colored ..	0 00 74 00
Wom's Pubbed & Buff Bala	1 20 1 50	" B336 ex. h'y.....	0 00 0 11 1/2	" 30in. No. BI.....	0 00 0 15 1/2	Fish.	
" Split do.....	0 50 1 10	" CC 36 in. (heavy)....	0 00 0 12	" 32in. No. AB.....	0 00 0 19	Green Cod, No. 1, 200 lbs..	0 00 0 00
" Prunella do.....	0 50 1 50	" LLL 36 in. (blue)....	0 00 0 12	" 32in. No. AA.....	0 00 0 20	Dry Codfish, American,	4 25 0 00
" Inferior do.....	0 45 0 60	" B335 in. h'r bleichd	0 00 0 13	Dundas (Grey Domestics).	0 00 0 06 1/2	100 lbs.....	5 00 5 25
" Cong. do.....	0 50 1 25	Hoehelaga (Brown), G80	0 00 0 06 1/2	D 30in.....	0 00 0 07 1/2	Gaspe.....	5 00 5 25
" Buskins. do.....	0 60 0 80	" 1133 in.....	0 00 0 07	C 33in.....	0 00 0 08 1/2	Herrings, per barrel.....	13 00 0 00
Misses' Pubbed & Buff Bala	1 00 1 25	" 1133 in.....	0 00 0 07	A 36in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Pickled Salmon No. 1.....	12 00 0 00
" Split do.....	85 0 10	" 111136 in.....	0 00 0 08 1/2	AX 36in fall.....	0 00 0 10	" Nos. 2 and 3.....	12 00 0 00
" Prunella do.....	60 0 10	" XX26 full.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Tickings:—			
" Cong. do.....	0 60 0 70	" XX36 in. full.....	0 00 0 10 1/2	C 30 in.....	0 00 0 14	Mackerel, No. 1.....	0 00 0 00
Children's pubbed & Buff B's	0 50 1 00	" M drilling.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	D 33 in.....	0 00 0 16	" No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
" Split do.....	0 50 0 60	" Jlb. Battis, p. tale..	4 25 0 00	Cwck 33 in.....	0 00 0 21	" No. 3.....	0 00 0 00
" Prunella do.....	0 50 0 75	" Jlb. Battis.....	7 50 0 00	A 33 in.....	0 00 0 20	" Small fall.....	0 00 0 00
Infants' Cacks, pr. doz.....	4 00 6 00	Cornwall (Tr Sheetings)	0 00 0 06 1/2	AA 33 in.....	0 00 0 22	Smoked Herrings, per box.	0 21 0 23
Drugs.							
Aloes Cape.....	0 16 0 17	" AW 30 in.....	0 00 0 06 1/2	35 in.....	0 00 0 23	Finnan Haddies, per lb..	0 00 0 00
Alum.....	2 00 2 20	" A D32 in.....	0 00 0 07 1/2	Denims:—			
Borax.....	0 10 0 12	" A C35 in.....	0 00 0 08 1/2	Blue A.....	0 00 0 18 1/2	Smoked Salmon, per lb..	0 60 0 00
Castor Oil.....	0 11 0 12	" A 135 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" A.....	0 00 0 18 1/2	Blotters, per box.....	0 8 0 00
Castic Soda.....	2 75 3 00	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" B.....	0 00 0 18 1/2	Fresh Salmon, per lb..	0 6 0 00
Cream Tartar.....	0 21 0 23	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" C.....	0 00 0 14	Boneless Codfish.....	0 4 0 4 1/2
Epsom Salts.....	1 60 1 75	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Brown A.....	0 00 0 20	" Hake.....	0 4 0 4 1/2
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 1 11	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" A.....	0 00 0 18 1/2	Furs.	
Indigo Madras.....	0 75 1 00	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" B.....	0 00 0 18 1/2	Rats, Spring.....	0 15 0 18
Madder.....	0 11 0 12	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" C.....	0 00 0 14	" Winter.....	0 13 0 15
Opium.....	5 75 6 00	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" D.....	0 00 0 14	" Full.....	5 25 6 11
Oxalic Acid.....	0 31 0 32	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" E.....	0 00 0 14	Red Fox.....	1 25 1 50
Potass Iodide.....	0 30 5 75	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" F.....	0 00 0 15	" Cross.....	2 00 4 00
Quinine.....	4 00 4 10	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" G.....	0 00 0 15	Silver.....	25 0 30 00
Soda Ash.....	2 00 2 25	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" H.....	0 00 0 15	Lynx.....	1 50 1 75
Soda BiCarb.....	3 40 8 75	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Shirtings:—			
Sul Soda.....	1 50 1 75	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Oxford striped B.....	0 00 0 11	Martin.....	1 00 1 25
Tartaric Acid.....	0 45 0 48	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	" cluck B.....	0 00 0 12 1/2	" ..	5 00 9 00
Washing Powder.....	1 50 1 75	" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Regattas A.....	0 00 0 15 1/2	" ..	1 25 1 75
		" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Clydes A.....	0 00 0 15	" ..	0 25 0 50
		" A 136 in.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Checks solid A.....	0 00 0 15		

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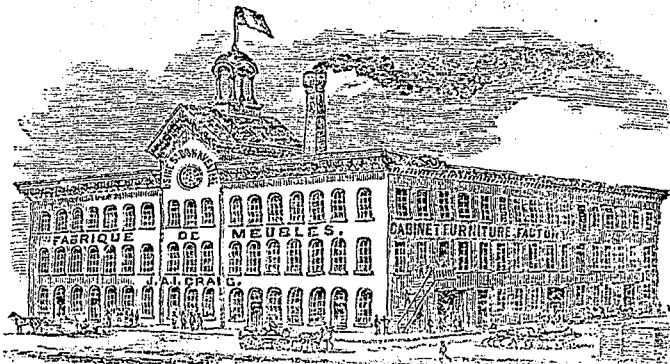
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Bedroom Furniture, Black Walnut, \$26.
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Sarmatian.....4000	Capt. A. D. Aird.	
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Moravian.....3650	Capt. John Graham	
Peruvian.....3600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.	
Nova Scotian.....3300	Capt. W. Richardson.	
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Caspian.....2700	Capt. M. Trucks.	
Austrian.....2700	Capt. R. R. Watts	
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Acadian.....1500	Capt. Cabel.	
Newfoundland.....1350	Capt. Mylins.	

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Sarmatian.....	"	18th Oct.
Circassian.....	"	25th "
Sardinian.....	"	1st Nov.
Moravian.....	"	5th "
Peruvian.....	"	15th "
Polynesian.....	"	22nd "

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Cabin, (according to accom.)	\$.50, \$70 & \$80.
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Steerage.....	\$.25

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Nova Scotian.....	"	28th "
Caspian.....	"	11th Nov.
Hibernian.....	"	25th "

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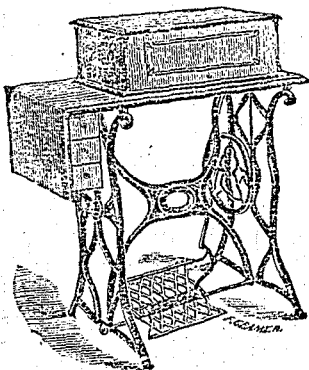
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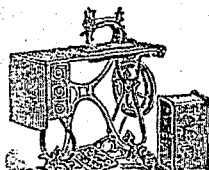
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GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO.



The OSBORNE SEWING MACHINES having been awarded both Centennials Medal and Medal in the Canadian Award at the International Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, last year, as well as having been invariably awarded First Prizes wherever exhibited since they were put in the markets, we can with every confidence warrant them as first-class machines in every respect.

Inspection and trial asked. Price low. Terms liberal. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

Legal.

[For Assignees, Accountants, &c., see other page.]

Sorel, P.Q.

A. GERMAIN,

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

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

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

ADVOCATE,

14 Phipps Street, Sorel.

Toronto.

BLAKE, KERR, BOYD & CASSELS,

BARRISTERS, &c.,

TORONTO.

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

Legal.

[For Assignees, Accountants, &c., see other page.]

Whitby, Ont.

FAREWELL & RUTLEDGE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,

Notaries and County Solicitors.

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

Woodstock, Ont.

BEARD & NELLIS, Barristers, &c., Offices in the Oxford Permanent Building Society's Building Woodstock, Ont.

H. B. Beard, Q.C.

J. H. Nellis.

Woodstock, N.B.

APPLEBY & COURSER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Notaries, &c. Woodstock, N.B.

Stephen B. Appleby.

Daniel C. Courser

Special attention given to collections.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1879.

Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.		Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.		Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.					
		\$ c.	¢.			\$ c.	¢.			\$ c.	¢.				
Beaver, Winter, clean	Pelt, per lb.	2 60	2 40	Grated " " "	" " "	0 10	0 10	YEAST.							
" Fall, clean Pelt, p lb.	" "	1 50	1 75	SYRUPS.				Twin Brothers, per doz.							
Bear, large Prime.	" "	6 00	5 00	Extra " " "	" " "	0 55	0 65	Gold Yeast, per doz.							
" small.	" "	4 00	5 00	Amber " " "	" " "	0 47	0 55	CANNED GOODS. p. doz.							
" Cub.	" "	2 00	4 00	Silver Drip and Honey "	" "	0 47	0 53	Tomatoes, 2 lb. tins.							
Fur, her.	" "	2 00	7 00	Molasses (Barbados) "	" "	0 35	0 38	" 2 lb. tins.							
Skunk.	" "	0 25	0 75	Trinidad " " "	" " "	0 29	0 32	String Beans, 2 lb. tins.							
Groceries.															
TEA, (H.Chests. & Cad.)	" "	0 30	0 35	Sugar House " " "	" " "	0 21	0 28	Lima " 2 lb. tins.							
Japan, com. to med. per lb.	" "	0 37	0 42	Maple " " "	" " "	0 85	0 95	Green Peas, 2 lb. tins.							
" med. to good.	" "	0 45	0 50	FRUIT.				Spiced Salmon, 3 lb. tins.							
Japan, fine to choice per lb.	" "	0 28	0 37	Loose Muscatel. " per box.	" "	2 50	2 75	Fresh Salmon, 1 lb. tins.							
Japan Nagasaki.	" "	0 30	0 36	Layers in boxes.	" "	2 20	2 50	Canned Salmon.							
Y. Hyson common to gd.	" "	0 30	0 36	Sultanas.	" "	0 73	0 10	Lobsters.							
Y. Hyson fine to finest, p lb.	" "	0 38	0 55	Seedless.	" "	0 8	0 9	Valencia New crop, per lb.							
Gump. fair to med.	" "	0 30	0 40	Currants 1878 crop.	" "	0 5	0 6	Currants New crop.							
" Good to fine.	" "	0 30	0 40	Fig.	" "	0 03	0 07	Pines.							
" Finest.	" "	0 30	0 40	Walnuts.	" "	0 8	0 9	Brazil, new.							
Imper. med. to good.	" "	0 30	0 40	SPICES.				Cassia.							
" Fine to finest.	" "	0 45	0 65	Cloves.	" "	0 18	0 23	Mace.							
Twankay, com. to gd.	" "	0 26	0 30	Nutmegs.	" "	0 60	0 90	Jamaica Ginger, Bl.							
" Colong.	" "	0 27	0 35	Jamaica Ginger, Cubl.	" "	0 22	0 23	Africa.							
Cougou common.	" "	0 29	0 33	Mustard, 4 lb. Jars.	" "	0 17	0 19	Pimento.							
" med. to good.	" "	0 35	0 40	" 1 lb.	" "	0 24	0 25	Pepper.							
" fine to finest.	" "	0 41	0 60	RICE.				Arracan, &c. per 100 lb.							
Scotchoung common.	" "	0 28	0 32	Sago.	" "	0 45	0 7	Tapioca, per lb.							
" med. to good.	" "	0 32	0 45	Flake.	" "	0 84	0 10	Mustard, 4 lb. Jars.							
" Fine to choice.	" "	0 50	0 70	SUGAR, (Cks. & Brls.)				Rice.							
COFFEES, green.															
Mocha.	" per lb.	0 31	0 35	Porto Rico.	" per lb.	0 07	0 08	Cuba.							
Java, old Gort.	" "	0 27	0 30	Barbados.	" per lb.	0 05	0 10	Yellow Refined.							
Maraubou.	" "	0 22	0 25	Dry Crushed.	" "	0 11	0 13	Chestnut.							
Cape.	" "	0 19	0 20	Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.											
Jamaica.	" "	0 19	0 21												
Kio.	" "	0 19	0 21												
Singapore & Ceylon.	" "	0 22	0 27												
Cheory.	" "	0 12	0 12												

Intercolonial Railway.

Summer Arrangements.

Commencing 14th July, 1879.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (except Sundays as follows:

Leave Point Levi.	7 30 a.m.
" River du Loup.	1 15 p.m.
Arrive Trois Pistoles (Dinner)	2 25 "
" Rimouski.	3 44 "
" Campbellton (Supper).	8 05 "
" Bathurst.	8 22 "
" Newcastle.	11 40 "
" Moncton.	2 60 a.m.
" St. John.	6 00 "
" Halifax.	10 35 "

These Trains connect at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Trains, leaving Montreal at 9.00 o'clock p.m. and at Campbellton with the steamer City of St. John sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspé, Percé, Paspébiac, &c.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

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

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS may now be obtained via rail and steamer to the unrivalled Sea Bathing, Boating and Fishing resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Meinpédia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspé, Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces.

For information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c. Apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Agent,

120 St. Francis Xavier Street, (Old Post Office Building), Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, July 16, 1879.



QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA

AND

OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Plan and Book of Reference of the Lands required for that part of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, extending from the North-East limits of the City of Montreal to Barrack street, in the said City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, MADE and SIGNED on the TWENTYETH OF JUNE, 1879, by JOSEPH RIELLE, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, have been examined and certified by the Deputy Minister of Railroads and Canals for the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and SEVENTY-NINE. That a duplicate of the said plan and book of reference has remained deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works for the Dominion of Canada, since the said FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1879, and that another duplicate has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JULY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and SEVENTY-NINE, the whole according to the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879.

H. G. JOLY,

Com. of Agric. and Public Works.

Quebec, 31st July, 1879.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections, viz:

Emory's Bar to Boston Bar.	29 miles
Boston Bar to Lytton.	29 miles
Lytton to Junction Flat.	25 1/2 miles
Junction Flat to Savona's Ferry.	40 1/2 miles

Specifications, bills of quantities, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and all printed information may be obtained on application at the Pacific Railway office in New Westminster, British Columbia, and at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa. Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 3rd October, 1879.

A SITUATION

Vacant for a SHORT-HAND CLERK who can write not less than 150 words a minute. Must write a neat LONG-HAND also.

Address in both writings, giving references, COMMERCE, P. O. Box 885, MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1879.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<i>Flat & sharp pres'd Nails:</i>		<i>Leather (at 6 mths):</i>		Ash, timber, M.	\$ c. \$ c.	Olive Lucca, Flaska.	\$ c. \$ c.
1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.	0 09 0 10 1/2	Span Sole, 1st hvy wts.	0 24 0 26	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M.	12 00 15 00	Spirits Turpentine, brls	0 55 0 60
2 " " "	0 08 0 09 1/2	Span Sole, 1st mfd wts	0 24 0 26	Basewood, ex. wide, M.	10 00 12 00	White, refined.	0 50 0 55
3 " " "	0 07 0 08 1/2	Do. No. 2.	0 22 0 23	Black Walnut, culs.	16 00 20 00	Coal Oil, car lots.	0 12 1/2 0 00
3 in. and up "	0 06 1/2 0 00	No. 1 B. A. Sole, mid. wts.	0 21 0 22	Cedar, round, lineal foot.	40 00 45 00	" Small lots.	0 13 0 13 1/2
25 bxs 30 p.c. dis.	0 07 1/2 0 00	No. 2 B. A. Sole, over wts.	0 23 0 25	Cedar, flat, lineal foot.	00 04 00 07	" Single blbs.	0 14 0 15
*Under 25 bxs 15 p.c.		No. 3 B. A. Sole.	0 20 0 21	Cedar, square, lineal foot.	00 03 00 05	Paints, &c.	
<i>Horse Nails:</i>		Do. No. 2.	0 22 0 23	Elm, 1 to 4 in., M.	18 00 25 00	White Lead, gen., 100 lb.	7 25 8 50
Black "Eagle," 7 lb. size.	0 22 0 00	Do. No. 2.	0 22 0 23	Elm, timber, M.	20 00 25 00	" No. 1 "	6 75 7 00
" " " 8 "	0 21 0 00	No. 1 B. A. Sole, mid. wts.	0 21 0 22	Elm, Rock, 1 to 4 in., M.	30 00 40 00	" 2 "	6 00
" " " 9 "	0 20 0 00	No. 1 B. A. Sole, over wts.	0 23 0 25	Hemlock, 1 to 2 in., M.	6 00 8 00	White Lead, genuine,	
C. C. Best Norway.	0 20 0 00	No. 2 B. A. Sole.	0 21 0 22	Hemlock, timber, M.	8 00 10 00	in Oil, per 25 lbs.	2 10 2 25
Bright "Woodfords & Co."	0 22 0 24	Buffalo Sole No. 1.	0 21 0 22	Maple, hard, M.	20 00 25 00	Do., No. 1.	1 75 1 90
pointed and finished.		Do. do.	0 19 0 20	Soft, do.	12 00 16 00	" 2.	1 60
40c. to 45c. p. c. dis.		Slaughter, No. 1.	0 22 0 23	Oak, M.	20 00 33 00	" 3.	1 40
Galvanized Iron: No. 24		Do. light.	0 24 0 26	Pine, good clear, M.	25 00 35 00	White Lead, dry.	0 8 0 6
" 28.	0 7 1/2 0 8	Zanzibar No. 1.	0 21 0 22	2nd quality, do.	12 00 15 00	Red Lead.	0 5 1/2 0 6 1/2
<i>Pig Iron:</i>		Do. No. 2.	0 18 0 19	Pine, sound, 1 in., planed.	13 00 15 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h.	1 75 2 00
Siemens No. 1.	0 00 0 00	Harness, best.	0 27 0 30	Pine, sound flooring, plan.	11 00 12 00	Yel. Ochre, French.	1 75 2 00
Gartsherrie, No. 1.	0 00 0 09	No. 2.	0 26 0 30	Pine roofing, planed, M.	10 00 11 00	Whiting.	0 60 0 70
Eglinton, No. 1.	0 26 0 29	Upper heavy.	0 37 0 38	Pine strips, 1 to 2 in., M.	7 00 10 00	Produce.	
" Summerlee.	0 27 0 28	light.	0 38 0 42	Pine strips, planed 1 to 2		Grain:	
Bar—ord—brds. pr 100 lbs	2 00 2 25	Grained Upper.	0 36 0 40	in, M.	9 00 11 00	Canada White, (No. 2.)	0 00 0 00
Sheet Iron to No. 20.	0 00 2 75	Red Upper.	0 34 0 36	Pine, com. cutls, M.	00 00 00 00	" Spring (No. 2.)	1 25 1 30
Siemens.	0 00 0 00	Kip Skins, French.	0 75 0 85	Pine, com 3 in cutls, M.	4 01 5 00	Red Whiting.	1 35 1 37
Do Best.	0 00 0 00	English.	0 65 0 75	Pine, com 3 in planed, M.	7 00 8 00	Oats.	0 31 0 32
Refined.	2 40 2 50	Hemlock Calf.	0 60 0 65	Pine, timber, M.	10 00 14 00	Barley.	0 60 0 65
Sweetens.	4 00 4 50	Do. light.	0 45 0 50	Shingles, M.	1 75 2 00	Peas.	0 82 0 85
Hoops—Coopers.	2 25 2 50	French Calf.	1 10 1 30	Common, clear.	2 25 2 50	" per 60 lbs.	0 82 0 85
Canada Plates: Hatton.	0 00 4 50	Fine Calf Splits.	0 30 0 35	Lath, M.	0 00 1 00	Oatmeal.	4 50 4 60
Patent.	0 00 4 50	Stoga Splits.	0 24 0 26	Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M.	7 00 8 00	Corn.	0 55 0 56
<i>Iron Wire:</i>		Splits, large, per lb.	0 20 0 22	Spruce, planed, 1 to 2 in, M	7 00 9 00	Flax Seed, primo.	1 10 0 00
No. 6, per bundle.	0 00 1 55	" small.	0 20 0 22	Spruce, 3 in., M.	6 00 7 00	Flour.	
" 9.	0 00 2 05	Extra fine Shaved Splits.	0 28 0 30	Superior Extras.	5 50 5 85	Extra Superfine.	5 75 0 00
" 12.	0 00 2 35	Leather Board, Canadian.	0 12 0 14	Strong Bakers.	6 00 0 30	Fancy.	4 80 4 90
No 16, per bundle.	0 00 2 85	Bumelled Cow, pr ft.	0 15 0 17	Spring Extra.	5 70 0 00	Spring Extra.	5 70 0 00
Steel, cast, per lb.	0 12 0 13	Patent.	0 15 0 17	Superfine.	5 40 5 50	Superfine.	4 90 5 00
" Spring.	0 0 0 7 1/2	Polished Grain.	0 13 0 16	Fine.	4 00 0 00	Middlings.	0 00 0 00
" Tire.	0 0 0 3 1/2	Pebble Grain.	0 13 0 16	Pollards.	0 00 0 00	Ont. Bags.	2 00 2 05
" Sleigh Shoe.	0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2	B. Calf.	0 16 0 17	City Bags.	3 10 0 00	Provisions.	
" Blister.	0 8 0 1 1/2	Brush Kid.	0 14 0 15	Butter.		Creamery.	0 26 0 27
<i>Tin Plate: IC Coke.</i>	0 00 7 00	Buff.	0 15 0 17	Townships, choice select's	0 23 0 25	" old ch'ce lines dairies	0 20 0 00
IC Charcoal.	0 00 8 00	Russetts, light.	0 30 0 35				
1X.	0 00 10 00	" heavy.	0 20 0 27 1/2				
1XX.	0 00 12 00	Lumber.					
DC.	7 00 7 50	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M.	12 00 16 00				
DX.	0 00 9 50						
DXX.	0 00 11 50						

* These discounts apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.
 Terms for all nails 4 months from average date of delivery. Cash discount (within 30 days) on Clinch and Pressed Nails, 5 per cent.; on Cut, Finishing, Flour Barrel and Tobacco Box Nails, 2 per cent.

ALWAYS AHEAD!

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

TWIN BROTHERS' YEAST.

Patronized by His Ex.

THE

Marquis of Lorne,

H. R. R. The Princess LOUISE

AND SUITE.



THE GOLD YEAST.



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

WATERLOO YEAST CO

39 1/2 Front Street, TORONTO.

T. L. BUCKLEE, Manager.

NORTHERN Scottish Imperial ASSURANCE CO. Y INSURANCE CO. Y

OF LONDON.

OF GLASGOW.

THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS CAPITAL AND INVESTED FUNDS REPRESENTED.

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

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ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary-Treas.

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

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1879.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
Brockville, choice select	\$ 0 22 0 23	Gold Bars, 6 and 12 inch	\$ 0 48 0 68	Oldard Dupuy & Co...	2 05 2 70	Mineral Waters	
" ch'c. lines dairies	0 19 0 20	Mahogany Navy, 3s.	0 42 0 47	Cheaper shippers...	2 25 2 47	Apollinaris in glass dz. qt.	2 55 0 00
" fair to good	0 20 0 20	Bright Navy, 3s.	0 43 0 60		5 00 6 00	" " in stone " qt.	1 80 0 00
Morrisburg, ch'ce select	0 22 0 23			Irish Whiskey—		" " " pt.	2 30 0 00
" ch'ce lines dairies	0 19 0 20	Wool.		Dunville ... case	6 50 7 00	Hunyadi Janos, doz. pts	1 70 0 00
" fair to good	0 00 0 00	Fleece	0 20 0 21	Roa's ... case	7 00 8 00		4 00 0 00
Western Dairy, ch'ce lines	0 19 0 20	Pulled	0 22 0 25	Scotch Whiskey: ... gal	2 50 2 80	Canada Spirits.	
" fair to good	0 16 0 17	Do Extra Super	0 21 0 23	Scotch Whiskey, case-qt	5 50 7 25	Duty Paid—Imp. gallon.	
Store packed, all sections.	0 11 0 15	Do B Super	0 20 0 21	Itam: Jamaica ... gal	2 25 2 50	Alcohol— 65 O. P.	2 31 0 00
Cheese, Sept.	0 12 0 13	Do C "	0 20 0 22	Demarara ... gal	2 00 0 00	" Pure Spirit " "	2 33 0 00
Poor and common grades..	0 2 0 3	Black	0 20 0 21	Geneva Spirits ... gal	1 55 1 70	" 50 " "	2 12 0 00
Pork, mess, ... now	14 50 15 50	Cape	0 00 0 00	" Green c'ses	4 00 4 25	" 25 U. P.	1 04 0 00
Do thin mess	14 50 0 00	4 mo's	0 00 0 18	" Red cases..	7 50 8 00	Whiskeys:—	
Ham, City cured	0 10 0 12	Wines, Liquors etc.		" Blue	4 25 4 75	Family Proof	1 21 0 00
Lard ... palls and tubs.	0 10 0 11	Alc English	2 35 2 40	Wyn and Fockink, (best	1 55 1 60	Old Bourbon	1 21 0 00
" tierces	0 08 0 09	Montreal	1 55 1 55	Schledamer Geneva) ..	7 50 8 00	Rye	1 13 0 00
Eggs	0 17 0 19	Stout: Guinness'	0 60 0 75	Champaign, (cases)		Toddy	1 13 0 00
Tallow rendered	3 4 0 6	Montreal	1 60 0 00	G. H. Mumm, Dry Verzen'y	24 50 26 00	Malt	1 13 0 00
Beef, mess per brl.	14 00 14 50	Brandy: Hennessy's .. gal	3 40 3 50	Louis Roderer	26 25 23 00	Rye, 4 years old	1 45 0 00
Prime mess do	13 00 14 00	Martell's	3 30 3 40	J. Mumm Dry Verzenay ..	20 00 21 50	" 5 "	1 55 0 00
Salt—10 bags to ton	0 80 0 00	Bisquit, Dubouché & Co. gal	2 50 0 00	Hollinger Champaign ..	21 00 25 00	" 6 "	1 65 0 00
" 11 "	0 57 0 60	Jules Duret & Co. gal	2 70 2 80	E. Morlet & Co., Carte	0 00 22 00	" 7 "	1 75 0 00
Factory filled	0 09 0 00	Riviere Gardrat & Co.,	2 65 2 75	d'Or	0 00 18 00	In Bond—	
Hops	0 23 0 30	per gal.	2 65 2 75	Sherry:—		Alcohol, 65 O. P.	0 64 0 00
Apples, Canadian	2 75 3 25	Pinet, Castillon & Co. gal	2 65 2 70	Duke d'Aumale, Zucco-	1 80 2 00	" Pure Spts. " "	0 66 0 00
" American	0 00 0 00	"	8 00 0 00	Sherry	1 25 5 00	" 50 " "	0 60 0 00
Tobacco.		Rouyer, Guillet	7 50 0 00	Port & Sherry, per gall.		" 25 U. P.	0 29 0 00
Tobacco in Bond—Duty 50c p lb.		Faure freres	2 65 2 70	Claret, (cases.)		Whiskeys:—	
Black, Chewing in boxes ..	0 10 0 16	"	7 50 0 00	Cruse & tils wired]	4 50 and up	Family Proof	0 40 0 00
" " in caddies	0 11 0 18	"	10 75 0 00	Fauro freres	4 00 0 00	Old Bourbon	0 40 0 00
Mahoganies, Smoking bxs.	0 13 0 18	"	13 00 0 00	" Sauternes	4 00 & up	Rye	0 37 0 00
" " caddies	0 14 0 22	"	15 50 0 00	Cette Ports	1 05 1 25	Toddy	0 37 0 00
Brights,	0 25 0 50	"		Tarragona	1 20 1 30	Malt	0 37 0 00
Tobacco Duty paid.		"		Native Wines	0 75 1 50	Rye, 4 years old	0 63 0 00
Prince of Wales, brand.	0 85 0 38	"				" 5 "	0 73 0 00
Nelson's Navy 3's 6's & 1's.	0 38 0 42	"				" 6 "	0 83 0 00
Black, Twist 12's	0 41 0 65	"				" 7 "	0 93 0 00
Mahogany Chewing	0 35 0 38	"					
Solace, Common	0 40 0 45	"					
" Fair	0 47 0 55	"					
" Good	0 50 0 57	"					
Rough and Ready, in 1 bxs.	0 40 0 47	"					
Navy, 6's & 8's & 10's		"					

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

THE METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Head Office, Montreal, P.Q.

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

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

THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, P. Q.

JOHN CRILLY, Esq., FRANC O. WOOD, Esq., A., E.C.L., President. Vic-President. A. A. DICKSON, Secretary.

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

UNION FIRE Insurance Co.

Head Office, 52 ADELAIDE STREET, E. TORONTO

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL -- \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

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- James Paterson, Esq., late of Thomas May & Co., Toronto.
- A. A. Allan, Esq., of A. A. Allan & Co., Wholesale Furniers, Toronto.
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- J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P., Ottawa.
- Byron Williams, Esq., London.
- A. Nairn, of A. & S. Nairn, Toronto.

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

MESSRS. GASTON & GALT, SOLICITORS.

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

Hotels.

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



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

RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

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

J. A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

HOTEL MINEAU

St. Lawrence Street, Riviere du Loup,
[En Haut.]

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

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

THOMAS MINEAU, Proprietor.

Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

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

H. HOGAN, Proprietor.

S. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

BRADY HOUSE,
NORWICH, Ontario.

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

NEW WELLINGTON HOTEL,
Guelph, Ont.

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

Sample Rooms free.

Omnibus and Baggage Vans at every train.

THOMAS WATTS & W. A. BOOKLESS,
PROPRIETORS.

Cobourg, Ont.

PAUWEL HOUSE

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

HOTEL JALBERT

BERTHIER [En Haut.]

First-class accommodation for Travellers. All steamers stop opposite the door.

S. J. N. JALBERT,
Manager.

A. LORD,
Prop.

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOTEL
MONTREAL.



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

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

Rates, \$2.50 per day, and upwards.

R. H. SOUTHGATE, Manager

JAS. WORTHINGTON, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

TORONTO.

Rates Reduced to Meet the Times.

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

GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Capital, . . £2,000,000 Stg.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:

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

LAWRENCE BUCHAN, Resident Secretary,

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

THOMAS MACKAY, AGENT.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . £2,500,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL; 64 ST. FRANJOIS XAVIER ST.

FRED. COLE, General Agent.

THE STANDARD
Fire Insurance Company.

Head Office, . . Hamilton, Ont.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$25,000.

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

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

PRESIDENT.

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

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

H. THEO. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, General Agent Toronto District.

Insurance.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872

Authorized Capital, . . \$250,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

MANAGER.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

THE ACCIDENT

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

Bonds of Suretyship FOR EMPLOYEES IN POSITIONS OF TRUST.

THE CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY is specially devoted to the issue of the above. Its Bonds are authorized to be accepted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. It is the only Company which has made the required deposit of \$50,000 with the Government, and the only one authorized to transact Guarantee business throughout the Dominion. In the past few years this Company has reimbursed, without a single contest at law, over \$100,000 to Employers for the defaults of Employees.

SPECIAL TO BANK OFFICERS.

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

President:

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

Vice-President:

JOHN RANKIN, Esq.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Manager.

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

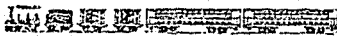
STOCKS AND BONDS.

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

Table with columns: NAME, Par Value, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, Closing Price, Nov. 5. Lists various Canadian banks and companies.

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

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. WESTERN DIVISION.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST & MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after SATURDAY, JULY 19th, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows:—

Express Trains for ... Hull at 9:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Ar. at ... Hull at 2:00 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. From ... Ayher 8:00 p.m. Hull at 9:10 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. Ar. at Hochelaga 1:40 p.m. and 9:15 p.m.

Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later. Magnificent Palace Cars on all passenger trains. General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN Ticket Agents, Offices, 202 St. James and 138 Notre Dame Sts.

C. A. SCOTT,

Gen'l Superintendent, Western Division.

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



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

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

Table of SECURITIES with columns: Name, Price, Montreal Nov. 5. Lists various government and municipal bonds.

Table of EXCHANGE with columns: Name, Price, Montreal Nov. 5. Lists bank drafts and exchange rates.

Table of RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS with columns: Name, Price, Quotations London Oct. 18. Lists various railway and company stocks.

CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, - - - - 1847.

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

ANNUAL INCOME ABOUT \$750,000.

THE ADVANTAGES

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

- 1st.—The Rates charged are lower than those of other Companies.
- 2nd.—It has the largest business of any Company in Canada.
- 3rd.—The Profit Bonus added to Life Policies are larger than given by any other Company in Canada.
- 4th.—It has occurred that Profits not only altogether extinguish all Premium Payments, but, in addition, yield the holder an annual surplus.
- 5th.—Assurers now joining the Company will obtain one year's share in the profits at next division in 1880.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, Ont.

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

BRANCH OFFICES.

- EASTERN ONTARIO:
GEORGE A. COX, General Agent, Peterboro.
- MARITIME PROVINCES:
ALEX. RAMSAY, Secretary, 145 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.
P. McLAREN, General Agent for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.
E. F. DUNN, Agent for St. John and New Brunswick.
Hon. W. O. WHITEWAY, St. John's, N.F., Agent for Newfoundland.
- PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:
R. POWNALL, Secretary, Canada Life Buildings, 182 St. James Street, Montreal.
Special Agent for Montreal—JAMES AKIN.
Inspector of Agencies, P. Q.—P. LAFERRIERE.
Agent in Toronto, J. D. HENDERSON, Canada Life Buildings, 46 King Street West.

Incorporated
A. D. 1874.

CANADA

Charter
Perpetual.

FIRE & MARINE Insurance Company.

HEAD



OFFICE,

HAMILTON,

ONTARIO.

Capital, \$1,000,000 fully Subscribed.

Deposited with Dominion Government, \$50,000.

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

BRANCH OFFICES:

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

Jan. 1st.] FINANCIAL STATEMENT [1879.

OF THE

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.,

INCORPORATED 1851.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

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

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

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank.....	\$ 92,096 75
Government and Municipal Bonds.....	246,136 10
United States Bonds and Deposits.....	627,015 01
Bank Stocks, reduced value.....	80,484 00
Loan and Investment Co. Stocks and Deposits.....	107,445 00
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	147,411 73
Bills Receivable—(Marine Premium).....	29,597 66
Interest Unpaid and Accrued.....	10,954 59
Company's Offices.....	45,505 19
Agents' Balances and other Accounts.....	76,870 88
	\$1,270,400 41

LIABILITIES.

Losses under Adjustment.....	59,288 39
Dividends Unclaimed.....	\$519 30
Dividend payable Jan'y 7, 1879.....	80,000 00
	30,519 80
	89,808 19

SURPLUS..... \$1,180,595 81
Capital Subscribed but not called in..... 400,000 00
\$1,580,605 81

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

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

ANCUS R. BETHUNE, Agent, Montreal.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.

THE BRITISH AMERICA

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1833.

HEAD OFFICE:

Cor. of Front and Scott Streets, Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

GOVERNOR PETER PATERSON, Esq.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR JOHN MORISON, Esq.

INSPECTOR JOHN F. McQUAIG.

General Agents KAY & BANKS.

Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation. Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.

F. A. BALL, Manager.

Insurance.

Royal Insurance Coy.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORS:

President.—SIR HUGH ALLAN.
 Vice-President.—HENRY LYMAN,
 Andrew Allan. N. B. Corso. John L. Cassidy.
 Robert Anderson. J. B. Rolland.
 ARCH. MCGOUN, SEC. TREAS.
 GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R.
 ALFRED JONES, INSPECTOR.

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

CHIEF OFFICES.

TORONTO—HINE & LOVELACE, Agents.
 QUEBEC—OWEN MURPHY, Agent.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.—IRA CORNWALL, jr., Agent.
 HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street,
 MONTREAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. — CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations Nov. 5, 1879.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Last Sale per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British America Fire & Marine.....	10,000	5-6mos.	\$50	\$50	\$56	112
Canada Life.....	2,500	7½-6mos.	400	50	85	193
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't	11,800	.....	100	20	.....	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	6-6 mos.	100	10	22½	126½
Sun Mutual Life and Accident.....	5,000	4-6 mos.	100	10	12½	102
Isolated Risk, Fire.....	5,000	.....	100	10	.....	25
Quebec Fire.....	5,000	.....	100	65	40	80
Queen City Fire.....	2,000	10	50	10	10	100 105
Western Assurance.....	20,000	7½ 6 mos.	40	20	25	153
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	5	100	60	7½	47½ 48
Accident Insurance Co. of Canada.....	2500	8 per ct.	100	20	20	100
Canada Guarantee Co.....	2835	8 per ct.	50	20	20½	102½
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.....	5,000	.....	100	20	.....	.....
National Insurance, Fire.....	20,000	.....	100	35	.....	.....
Stadacona Insurance Co., Fire and Life	50,000	.....	100	20	.....	.....
Ottawa Agricultural.....	10,000	.....	100	25	.....	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotation on the London Market, Oct. 8, 1879.)

Briton Medical Life.....	20,000	10	£10	2	£1 2½	.....
Briton Life Association.....	50,000	10	1	1	1	.....
British & Foreign Marine.....	50,000	50	20	4	16½ 16½	.....
Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine..	50,000	30	50	5	18½ 18½	.....
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	10	100	15	40 40½	.....
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	13	100	50	67½	.....
Imperial Fire.....	12,000	ET p. sh.	100	25	156½	.....
Lancashire Fire and Life.....	100,000	30	20	2	7½ 7½	.....
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	30	40	8½	28 28½	.....
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,852	45	25	12½	50 51	.....
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	17-20	20 25	.....
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,752	70	20	2	16½ 16½	.....
Northern Fire & Life.....	30,000	70	100	5	35½ 39	.....
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	55	50	6½	44½ 44½	.....
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722	£21 p. s.	.....	.....	312 117	.....
Queen Fire & Life.....	200,000	30	10	1	3-7½ 3-8	.....
Royal Insurance Fire & Life.....	100,000	60	20	8	21 21½	.....
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life.....	125,000	22½	10	1	1-13	.....
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	5	10	1	1-6	.....
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life.....	20,000	30	50	12	10½ 10½	.....
Standard Life.....	10,000	65½	50	12	7½	.....

The liability on all Bank Stocks and the Canada Guarantee Co.'s is limited to double the Amount of the Subscribed Capital. On all other Stocks the liabilities of shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of Subscribed Capital.

THE WATERTOWN AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

A Stock Company, - - Chartered in 1853.

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

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

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

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

BOSTON MARINE UNDER WRITERS.

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

Losses promptly paid in Boston, Montreal or London.

H. HERRIMAN, Manager,
 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

SUN MUTUAL

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$500,000
 DEPOSITED WITH GOVERNMENT, 58,000

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

DIRECTORS:

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

Toronto Board:

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

Policies non-forfeitable. Return of Premiums guaranteed. Dividends apportioned equitably. Endowment Assurance thereby rendered profitable.
 Issues Life and Endowment Policies combined with weekly allowance in case of injury—a deservedly popular form of assurance.

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

All Pure Insurance. No Tontine,—periodical examinations or chance of Policies being diminished on becoming claims. Contracts plain and straightforward.
 This Company issues Life and Accident Policies on all the most approved plans at the lowest possible rates.

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

R. MACAULAY, Sec'y.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND FIRE.

Invested Funds - - - - - 27,470,000
Funds Invested in Canada - - - - - 900,000
Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent Features of this Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

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

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary

Medical Referee—D. C. MACCALLUM, Esq., M.D.
Standing Counsel—THE HON. WM. BADGER.

Agencies Established Throughout Canada

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,
MONTREAL

Agents' Directory.

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

T. H. MAHONY, Agent for Connecticut Mutual Life; Canada Accident; Canada Agricultural; NATIONAL Fire—73 Peter Street, Quebec.

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

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

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

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

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

WM. CAMPBELL,

INSURANCE AGENT

and

ADJUSTER OF LOSSES,

Office 1 Court Street, Toronto.

P. O. Box 1817.

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

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

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

RETURNING.

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

Express leave Montreal—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Quebec—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, stopping at Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Laurole, Berthier, Rivier du Loup, Three Rivers, Batiscan, Ste. Anne, Lachevrotière, Pont Rouge.
Trains leave Mile End 10 minutes later.
Tickets for sale at offices of STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, 202 St. James street, 155 Notre Dame street, and at Hochelaga and Mile End Stations.
J. T. PRINCE, Genl. Pass. Agent.

Insurance.

QUEEN
INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

INVESTED FUNDS.....£660,818.

FORBES & MUDGE.

Montreal,

Chief Agents in Canada

VICTORIA MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.

Head Office, - Hamilton, Ont.

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

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

General Branch.

On Farms and other non-hazardous property.

Rates exceptionally low. Prompt settlements.

Montreal Office, 4 HOSPITAL Street.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,

AGENT.



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

HENRY LYE, Secretary.

J. H. REA & J. T. VINCENT, Insptors

THE HOCHELAGA



Mutual

Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1876.

HEAD OFFICE:

194 St. James Street, - - Montreal.

Manager & Secretary, JAMES GRANT.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3, 1879.

DELIVERY.	MAILS.	CLOSING.
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.
ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES.		
8 00	2 45 *Ottawa by Railway.....	8 15 6 30
8 00	..... *Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba & B.C.....	8 15 5 00
.....	..... OT. Riv. to Carillon.....	6 00.....
QUEBEC AND EASTERN PROVINCES.		
Quebec, Three Rivers, Ber. G.ier and Sorel, by Q.		
8 00	..... M. O. & O. Ry.....	2 50
8 00	..... Quebec by Steamer.....	5 00
.....	..... Quebec by G.T.R.....	8 00
8 00	..... Eastern Townships, 3 Rivers, Arthabaska & Riviere du Loup R.R.....	8 00
.....	..... Q.M.O. & O. Ry. to Ottawa Do St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches.....	8 00.....
9 15	..... St. Remi & Hemming'd R.R	4 15
11 00	..... St. Hyacinthe, Sher- brooke, &c.....	2 00
8 00	12 45 Acton & Sorel Railway...	6 00 2 30-3
8 00	..... St. Johns, Stanbridge & St. Armand Station.....	6 00.....
10 00	..... St. Johns, Vernt' June & Shelburne Railways....	3 00
10 00	..... South Eastern Railway New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	3 40
9 00	..... Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whence des, atch is by the Packet	8 00
LOCAL MAILS.		
11 30	..... Beauharnois Route.....	6 00.....
11 30	..... Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Verdun & Vercheres....	1 45
10 00	..... Cote St. Paul.....	5 00
11 30	..... L'Annapolis West.....	6 00 2 00
.....	..... Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace....	12 45
11 30	..... St. Cuneoide.....	6 00
11 30	..... Huntingdon.....	6 00 2 00
10 00	6 00 Lachine.....	6 00 2 00
8 00	..... Longueuil.....	6 00 2 00
10 00	..... St. Lambert.....	2 30
10 00	..... La Prairie.....	7 20 2 30
11 00	..... P. Vin, Sault-au-Rocourt.	3 30
8 00	..... Terrebonne & St. Vincent.	2 60
8 30	5 00 Point St. Charles.....	8 00 1 15-5
.....	..... St. Laurent, St. Eustache, and Belle Riviere.....	7 00.....
.....	..... North Shore Lmd Route to Bout de L'Isle.....	2 50
10 00	9 00 Hochelaga.....	8 00 1 15-5
UNITED STATES.		
8 & 10	..... Boston & New England States, except Maine....	6 00 3 00
8 & 10	..... New York and So. States.	6 00 3 00
8 00	12 45 Island Pond & Portland..	2 30-8
8 00	..... (A) Western & Pacific U.S.	8 15 8 00
GREAT BRITAIN, & C.		
.....	..... By Canadian Line (Friday).....	7 30
.....	..... By Can. Line (German) Friday.....	7 30
.....	..... By Cunard Mondays.....	3 00
.....	..... Supplementary, see P.O. weekly notice.	3 00
.....	..... By Packet from New York for England, Wednesdays.....	3 00
.....	..... By Hamburg American Packet to Germany, Wednesdays.....	3 00
WEST INDIES.		
.....	..... Letters, &c., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are despatched.....	3 00
..... For Havana and West Indies via Hav- ana every Thursday p.m.....	3 00
..... * Postal Card Bags open till 8.45 a.m. and 9.15 p.m. † Do do do 9.00 p.m.
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