

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Head Office, Hamilton, Ontario.

Capital and Funds about - - - - - \$7,000,000
 Annual income over - - - - - 1,200,000

A. C. RAMSAY, Pres't. **R. HILLS, Secy.**
ALEX. RAMSAY, Supt.
J. W. MARLING, Manager Prov. of Quebec, 180 St. James St., Montreal.
J. D. HENDERSON, Agent, Toronto.
D. MACGARVEY, Secy. **P. McLARREN, Gen. Agent.**
 Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax, N.S.
CEO. A. COX, General Agent, Eastern Ontario Branch, Peterboro.
W. L. HUTTON, General Agent, Manitoba Branch, Winnip'g.

RATES REDUCED.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE:

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, AND MONTREAL, CANADA.

Total Risks.....about \$100,000,000
 Invested funds.....do 30,000,000
 Annual Income.....do 4,000,000
 or over \$10,000 a day.
 Claims paid in Canada.....do \$ 1,300,000
 Investments in Canada.....do 2,000,000
 Total amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years, over FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or about \$5,000 a day.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Canada.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

—OF THE UNITED STATES.—

Amount of **NEW BUSINESS** in 1883 - - - - - \$81,129,756.00
 Largest Business of any company in the World.
 Total Outstanding Assurance - - - - - 275,160,588.00
 Total **ASSETS** December 31st, 1883 - - - - - 53,030,581.70
 Total **UNDIVIDED SURPLUS** - - - - - 12,109,756.79
PAID POLICY-HOLDERS Since organization - - - - - 73,877,699.51

All Policies Incontestable after three years.

Such Policies are payable immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, WITHOUT THE DELAY of Sixty or Ninety days, as usual with other Companies.

R. W. CALE, Manager

223 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.
BAR IRON, TIN & AND SHELF HARDWARE
FOOTLERY A SPECIALTY
TORONTO.
 FRONT ST. EAST.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that attempts have been made to introduce for sale in the Dominion of Canada an imitation of our

ACME SKATES

in violation of our patent rights:

This is to Caution all dealers against purchasing the same, as parties found importing or dealing in those imitations will be prosecuted.

The Starr Manufacturing Co.
 Halifax, N.S., May 1st, 1884.

1883 - St. John Exhibition - 1883

LEATHER BELTING,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE,
 &c., &c.,

FOUR FIRST PRIZES

—AND—

TWO DIPLOMAS.

The highest of all Awards for Leather Belting and Fire Engine Hose were accorded by the Judges at the St. John Centennial and Dominion Exhibition to

ROBIN & SADLER,

MONTREAL,
OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

GREAT FIRES, DARING BURGLARIES.

The many recent fires and burglaries that have occurred in different parts of Canada ought surely to arouse all classes of business men to a sense of the risk they run of being any night financially ruined if unprovided with proper security for their account books, deeds, checks, receipts, money, jewellery, &c.

Goldie & McCulloch's make is used by the Dominion Government, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Ottawa, Maritime Bank, and by other leading Banks. In fact every unprejudiced business man after seeing the different makes admits Goldie & McCulloch's to be unquestionably superior to any others. They have been triumphant in every test. Have taken the prizes in the late Exhibitions. Sold on easy terms and at low prices.

WARERO JMS 319 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.
ALFRED BENN, General Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

WM. DARLING & CO.,

Wholesale Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
 28 & 30 ST. SULPICE ST.

DEALERS

ASK FOR

CREME DE LA CREME
 AND

Canvas Back
CIGARS.

They are the best value in the market.

J. M. FORTIER,

"Creme de la Creme" Cigar Factory.
 143, 145 & 147 ST MAURICE ST., MONTREAL.

LONSDALE, REID & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

SMALL WARES, &c.,

18 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

The Journal of Commerce

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 8, 1884.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Under the above heading the Montreal Gazette has, in a long article, endeavored to vindicate the course pursued by the Dominion Government in its controversy with that of Ontario. It is by no means undesirable that the case of the Dominion Government should be placed before the public, but there is much to be said on the other side which deserves consideration from those who really desire to arrive at a just conclusion on the merits of the protracted controversy. It is not surprising, considering the important questions, which absorbed public attention in Canada, prior to and subsequent to the union of the Provinces in 1841, that little attention should have been given to the encroachments of the Hudson's Bay Co. on the territories which were formerly known as New France, and which were ceded by France to Great Britain by the