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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW

Vol. 18, No. 23. }
New Series.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1884.

{ M. S. FOLEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers.

Having made special arrangements with a number of the leading Mills in the country, we shall be prepared, during this season, to offer unusual advantages to intending purchasers in our "CANADIAN MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENTS." We will show a large and varied stock of the best value in the following lines:

- Canadian Tweeds,
- Canadian Flannels,
- Canadian Shirts and Drawers,
- Canadian White and Grey Blankets,
- Canadian Wool Scarfs and Clouds,
- Canadian Hosiery,
- Hochelaga, Valleyfield and Stormont Cottons.

Orders through our Travellers, or otherwise, will receive our usual careful and prompt attention.

GAULT BROS. & CO.

MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS.

1878, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
Prize Medal awarded for our manufacture of **FELT HATS.**

We are now producing every description of FUR and WOOL SOFT FELT HATS, and can supply the trade below current rates, as our addition to machinery has enabled us to double our product.

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade

We offer a full assortment of

FUR GOODS

Of our own Manufacture.

PLUSH, CLOTH AND SCOTCH CAPS, GLOVES AND MITTS

Of English and Domestic Manufacture.

MOCCASINS, SNOW SHOES, FANCY SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO, &c.

TO MANUFACTURERS—We have a large stock of Seal, Persian Lamb and other Skins, Trimmings, &c.

JAMES CORISTINE & CO.

Warehouse: 471 to 477

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Toronto.

We have opened very special value in the following goods:

- Towels,
- Towelings,
- Tablings,
- Slate Hollands,
- Black Hollands,
- Dressed Hollands,
- Rough Brown Hollands,
- Black Buckrams, &c.

John Macdonald & Co.,
Wellington and Front Streets E. Toronto,
and 31 Major Street,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

WYLD, BROCK & COMP'Y.

IMPORTERS OF

British & Foreign-

WOOLLENS,

AND GENERAL

DRY GOODS

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC WOOLLEN.

And other Manufactures,

Warehouse,—Cor. of Bay and Wellington Streets,

TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

Wholesale Dealers in

- European and American Fancy Goods,
- Clocks, Toys,
- Smallwares, &c.

Manufacturers of

Brooms and Woodenware.

Send for Prices List of

BICYCLES.

56 & 58 Front St. West, | 59 to 63 St. Peter St.
TORONTO. | MONTREAL.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

MERCHANTS;

17, 19 and 21,

VICTORIA SQUARE

AND

730, 732, 734 & 736,

CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

CAPITAL ALL PAID-UP, - - \$12,000,000
RESERVED FUND, - - - - 5,750,000
Head Office, - - - - Montreal.

Board of Directors.

C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., - - - - President.
Hon. D. A. SMITH, - - - - Vice-President.
Gilbert Scott, Esq., - - - -
Alex. Murray, Esq., - - - -
Alfred Brown, Esq., - - - -
Hon. John Hamilton.

W. J. Buchanan, General Manager.

A. MAGNIDEL, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector.
H. V. Merodith, Assistant Inspector.

A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Montreal. E. S. Clouston, Manager.
Almonte, Ont. Kingston, " Port Hope, Ont.
Belleville, " Lindsay, " Quebec, Que.
Branford, " London, " Regina, " Saruia, Ont.
Brookville, " Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.
Chatham, N.B. Ottawa, Ont. St. Mary's, Ont.
Cornwall, Ont. Perth, " Toronto, " Goderich, " Peterborough, Ont.
Guelph, " Picton, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, Ont. Man.

Agents in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal, 9 Birehin Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee.—F. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Bankers in Great Britain.—London, The Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The London & Westminster Bank; Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool; Scotland, The British Linen Company and Branches.

Agents in the United States.—New York, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, 151 Madison Street, W. Munro, Manager; R. V. Hebdon, Asst. Manager.

Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank, Boston, The Merchants' National Bank, Buffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Nfld., The Union Bank of Newfoundland, British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia, New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand, India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world.)

The Bank of Toronto,

DIVIDEND No. 56.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half year, being at the rate of

Eight per cent. per annum,

and a

Bonus of two per cent.

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, second day of JUNE next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May, both days included.

The Annual General Meeting of Stockholders for the election of directors will be held at the Banking House of the institution, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the board.

D. COULSON, Cashier.

Bank of Toronto, April 30th, 1884.

Banque Ville-Marie.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized, - \$500,000.

Capital Subscribed, - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS:

W. Weir, Pres., J. G. Guimond, Vice-Pres. The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Somerville Weir, J. G. Davis, C. F. Vinet, Urbain Girard, Cashier. Branch at Bertier, - A. GAGNIER, Agent. Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. LACOURSIÈRE, Agent. Branch at Nicolet, - C. A. SYLVESTER, Agent. Branch at St. Jérôme, J. A. TRÉBARGE, Agent. Agents at New York:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

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.

J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall,
John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford,
Henry K. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn, A. H. Philipotts,
Edward Arthur Hoare, J. Murray Robertson.

Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA.—St. James St., Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

W. H. NOWERS, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

Agents in the United States:

New-York.—D. A. McLaughlin and H. Stikeman, Agents.
CHICAGO.—H. M. Breedon, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO.—W. Lawson & C. E. Taylor, Agents.
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. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

The Molsons Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1856.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

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

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Aylmer, Meaford, Toronto,
Brookville, Morrisburg, St. Thomas,
Clinton, Owen Sound, Sorel, P. Q.
Ezzer, Ridgetown, Trenton,
Woodstock, Smith's Falls, Waterloo, Ont.
London,

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Merchants Bank and Eastern Townships Bank.

Ontario and Manitoba—Dominion Bank and Federal Bank 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 and Summerside.

Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston, Merchants' National Bank, 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; Helena, Montana—First National Bank; Fort Benton, Montana—First National Bank.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

London—Alliance Bank, " Limited," Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

Liverpool—The National Bank of Liverpool.

Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

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 Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its

BANKING HOUSE IN THIS CITY,

ON AND AFTER

Monday, the 2nd June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Wednesday, the 18th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE HAGUE,

General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd April, 1884.

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President.

GEO. S. BRUSE, Esq., Vice-President.

A. A. TROTTIER, 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 PAID-UP - - - - - 2,000,000

DIRECTORS.

HON. ISIDORE THIBAudeau, President.
JOSEPH HAMRL, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. P. Garneau, E. Haudet, Esq. M.P.P.
T. LeDroit, Esq., M. W. Bayle, Esq.
U. Tessier, Jr., Esq., P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.
HONORARY DIRECTOR:—Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal.

BRANCHES:—Montreal—G. A. Vallée, Manager; Sherbrooke—John Campbell, Manager; Ottawa—C. H. Carrière, Manager.

AGENTS:—England—National Bank of Scotland, London; France—Messrs. Alf. Grunbaum & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas; United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Reverse Bank, Boston; Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.

CANADA—Prov. Ontario—The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

The Chartered Banks.

**THE CANADIAN
Bank of Commerce.**

DIVIDEND NO. 34.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Wednesday, the 2nd Day of July Next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking-house in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 8th Day of July Next,
The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.

W. N. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, May 20th, 1881.

**IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA.**

Capital Paid up \$1,300,000
Reserve Fund 650,000

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President,
T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St. Catharines,
HON. JAS. R. BENSON, T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq.,
St. Catharines, WM. RAMSAY, Esq.,
P. HUGHES, Esq., JOHN FISKEN, Esq.,
D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

BRANCHES—Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne
St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg
Woodstock, Brandon.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange
bought and sold. Deposits received and interest
allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... \$1,600,000
CAPITAL PAID IN MAY 15, 1880..... 1,440,659
RESERVE FUND..... 350,000

Board of Directors.

R. W. HENKER, President.
A. A. ADAMS, Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope,
T. S. Morey, Hon. G. G. Stevens,
WM. FARWELL, General Manager,
Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.,
Branches.

Waterloo, Richmond,
Coaticook, Stanstead,
Cowansville, Granby,
Farnham.

Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England—London & County Banks.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.
New-York—National Park Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and
promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF OTTAWA,
OTTAWA.**

Authorized and subscribed Capital... \$1,000,000
Paid up Capital..... 993,263
Rest 110,000

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., President.
CHARLES MAGRE, Esq., Vice-President.
DIRECTORS:
C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Geo.
Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alex. Fraser,
Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.,
GEO. BURN, Cashier.
Branches—Auriprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man.,
Carleton Place, Ont.
Agents in Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Agents in New York, Messrs. A. H. Goadby, and B.
E. Walker, Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank

**The Central Bank of Canada.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.**

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 500,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP, - - - 100,000

DAVID BLAIN, ESQ., President.
SAM'L TREES, ESQ., Vice-President
DIRECTORS:

H. P. DWIGHT, A. McLEAN HOWARD, C.
BLACKETT ROBINSON, K. CHISHOLM M.P.P.
JNO. GINTY, D. M. McDONALD.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.
Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Agents in New York—Importers and Traders
National Bank.

The Western Bank of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED..... \$1,000,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... 500,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq.,
Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq.,
Thomas Paterson, Esq.

T. H. McMillan, Cashier.
Deposits received and interest allowed. Collec-
tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued
available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling
and American Exchange bought and sold.

La Banque Jacques - Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend
of 2 1/2 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of this Institu-
tion has been declared for the current half-year,
payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal, on

MONDAY, JUNE 20, Inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to
31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting
of Shareholders will be held at the office of the
Bank, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18th
next, at 1 o'clock p. m.
By order of the Board.
A. DEMONTIGNY, Cashier.

**THE MARITIME BANK
—OF THE—
DOMINION OF CANADA.
Head Office, - - - ST. JOHN, N.B.**

Board of Directors.
THOS. MACLELLAN, President.
JER. HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour
Merchants), Vice-President.
JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown).
HOW. D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners).
JOHN McMILLAN, (of J. & A. McMillan, Book-
sellers).
JOSIAH WOOD, M.P., Sackville.
A. A. STERLING, Fredericton.
AGENCY—FREDERICTON: A. S. Murray, Agent.
—WOODSTOCK, N.B.: G. W. VAUWART.

Loan Societies.

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.

AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated 1858.

CAPITAL - - - - \$1,000,000 00

LOAN MONEY ON REAL ESTATE AND
PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any position
of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guardian,
Trustee or Receiver.
Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and
Bonds of Incorporated Companies.
Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and
other Corporations.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DEBENTURES.

Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London,
also Currency Debentures, payable in Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President.
RICHARD BOLTON, Vice-President.
Hon. A. W. OGILVIE.
A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co.
JAMES CLATHERN, of Crathorn & Caverhill.
C. R. BLACK.
J. L. MORRIS.

Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parlia-
ment to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

W. L. MALTBY, Manager.
OFFICE, 181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society.

President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE.
Vice-President, JOHN HARVEY.
Capital subscribed..... \$1,500,000.00
" paid-up..... 1,100,000.00
Reserve and Surplus Profits..... 111,519.80
Total Assets..... 2,791,108.36
Deposits received and interest allowed at the
highest current rates.

DEBENTURES issued for 3 or 5 years. Interest
payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are
authorized by Law to invest in Debentures of this
Society. Banking House:

KING ST., HAMILTON.

H. D. CAMERON.

THE ONTARIO

Investment Association

(Limited.)

OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

CAPITAL UNCALLED, - \$2,050,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, - 600,000
RESERVE FUND, - 500,000
INVESTMENTS, - 2,000,000

Parties wanting money on Real Estate Mortgages,

Apply to
HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.

LONDON, ONT.,

INCORPORATED, - 1872.

Capital, - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Subscribed, - - - - 1,000,000.00
Paid-up, - - - - 868,840.28
Reserve Fund, - - - - 140,000.00
Contingent Fund, - - - - 963.12

Loans made on farm and city property, on the
most favorable terms.

Municipal and School Section Debentures pur-
chased.
Money received on deposit and interest allowed
thereon,
F. B. LEYS, Manager

Leading Brokers.

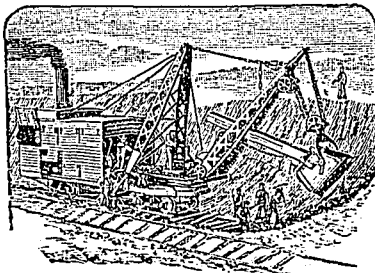
COX & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,

No. 26 Toronto Street, Toronto.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange), buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreal and New York Stock Exchanges; also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade in Grain and Provisions. Hudson's Bay stock bought for cash or on margin. Daily cable quotations received.

H. J. BEEMER,

Contractor for Building Railways, Canals, Bridges, Buildings, etc., also Steam Dredging and Sub-Marine Works. Office for the Montreal Extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Cor. Barclay and Water Streets. Office at Windsor Hotel, Montreal.



THE undersigned **OSGOOD DREDGE COMPANY**, of Albany, N.Y., having decided to build their well-known machines in Canada, thus saving future purchasers duty and haulage, are now building at the Canadian Locomotive and Engine Co.'s Works, Kingston, the first Railway or Contractors shovel No. 2, to special designs, where they expect it to be ready for inspection about the first of June next. Parties desiring any further information respecting either Shovels or Dredges please apply to our Agents, Messrs. **ABBOTT & HODGSON**, Montreal, where drawings can be seen, or to

OSGOOD DREDGE CO.,
Albany, N.Y.

Legal.

For Accountants, &c., see other page.

Brandon, Man. and Calgary, N.W.T.
PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, &c.,

Belleville, Ont.
DENMARK & NORTHROP, Barristers, &c., Belleville, Ont.

HARDY, WILKES & JONES,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, etc.
ARTHUR S. HARDY, Q.C. ALFRED J. WILKES, LL.B.
C. S. JONES.

Cornwall, Ont.

H. SANFIELD MACDONALD,
(late MacLennan & Macdonald.)
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER,
NOTARY, &c.
Solicitor for the Ontario Bank.
N.B.—Special facilities for making prompt Collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba.

Hamilton, Ont.

EDWARD FURLONG, LL.B.,
BARRISTER, &c.,
11 Main Street, East.

J. G. CURELL,
ATTORNEY,
Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c., 34, James St., N.

A. D. CAMERON,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. No. 10 Hughson St., south Hamilton, Ont.

Oceanic Steamships.

DOMINION LINE of STEAMSHIPS



Running in connection with the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

Tons.	
Montreal.....	3,284
Dominion.....	3,176
Texas.....	2,700
Quebec.....	2,700
Mississippi.....	2,650
Brooklyn.....	3,600
Tons.	
Toronto.....	3,284
Ontario.....	3,176
Sarasin.....	3,850
Oregon.....	3,850
Vancouver.....	5,700

DATES OF SAILING

FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Brooklyn..... 24th May. | Toronto..... 7th June
*Vancouver.. 31st May. | *Oregon..... 14th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

CABIN.—\$50, \$60, \$65 and \$80; return, \$90, \$108, \$117, and \$144, according to steamer and berth. All outside rooms are comfortably heated by steam. Second Cabin, \$40.

Prepaid steerage tickets issued at the lowest rates. * These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply in London to Bowering, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Finlay, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court, Montreal.

Accountants, Agents, &c.

(For Legal Cards see other page.)

Barrie, Ont.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Conveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Auctioneer, &c. Rents and Chattel Mortgages collected.

Brantford, Ont.

THOS. BOTHAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, Ontario, Justice of the Peace, County of Brant. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Post Office and Bill Stamp Distributor. Agent for Steamship, Insurance and Loan Companies.

Guelph, Ont.

JOHN SMITH,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT,
ACCOUNTANT, &c.,
32 ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE,
GUELPH, ONT.
Assignments taken and Estates managed

Montreal.

JOHN FAIR,
ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER
For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario,
115 St. Francois Xavier Street Montreal.

JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT & INSURANCE ADJUSTER,
Commissioner for
New York, Massachusetts and Illinois,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
118 ST. JAMES STREET,
Opposite Post Office.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
Public Accountants & Auditors,
7 PLACE D'ARMES SQ.
Jacques-Cartier Bank Building, Montreal.
A. L. KENT. ALPHONSE TURCOTTE.

Oceanic Steamships.

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Mails.

1884. Summer Arrangements. 1884.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidau.....	6,100	Building.
Hanoverian.....	4,000	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Parisian.....	5,400	" James Wylie.
Sardinian.....	4,650	" J. E. Dutton.
Polynesian.....	4,100	" R. Brown.
Sarmatian.....	3,600	" John Graham.
Circassian.....	4,000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Moravian.....	3,650	Lieut. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Peruvian.....	3,400	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Nova Scotian.....	3,800	" W. Richardson.
Hibernian.....	3,434	" Hugh Wylie.
Caspian.....	3,200	Lt. B. Thomson, R.N.R.
Austrian.....	2,700	Lieut. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Rustorian.....	2,700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian.....	3,000	Alex. McDougall.
Scandinavian.....	3,000	" John Parks.
Siberian.....	4,600	Building.
Buenos Ayrean.....	3,850	" R. F. Moore.
Corean.....	4,000	" Barclay.
Grecian.....	3,600	" C. E. LeGallala.
Manitoban.....	3,150	" McNicol.
Canadian.....	2,600	" C. J. Menzies.
Phoenician.....	2,300	" J. Brown.
Waldensian.....	2,600	" W. Dalifell.
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The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

The Steamers of the
Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

Sardinian.....	Saturday, May 31
Circassian.....	Saturday, June 7
Polynesian.....	Saturday, " 14
Peruvian.....	Saturday, " 21
Parisian.....	Saturday, " 28
Sarmatian.....	Saturday, July 5
Sardinian.....	Saturday, " 12

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:
Cabin..... \$60.00, \$70.00 and \$80.00
(According to Accommodation.)
Intermediate..... \$36.75
Steerage..... At lowest rates.

The Steamers of the
Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service
are intended to be despatched as follow:—

FROM HALIFAX:

Caspian.....	Monday, June 2
Nova Scotian.....	Monday, June 16
Hanoverian.....	Mondays, June 30

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:
Cabin..... \$20.00 | Intermediate..... \$15.00
Steerage..... \$6.00.

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates.

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

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomery & Workman, 17 Grace Church St., London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Church St., Glasgow; Allan Bros., James Street, Liverpool; Allan, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Love & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
State St., Boston, and 35 Common St., Montreal.

L. BREITHAAPT & CO.

— TANNERS, —
 Manufacture on a large scale
 SPANISH SOLE, SLAUGHTER SOLE,
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 OF FINE QUALITY.
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MANUFACTURERS
 TARRED AND ROOFING FELT,
 Building Paper, Coal Tar, Pitch,
 Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper,
 Twine, &c., &c.,
 393 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

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Manufacturer of
WOOL HATS,
 WHOLESALE ONLY.
 St. Gabriel Locks, Montreal.

DRAIN PIPES,

Fire Bricks, Flue Covers, Fire Clay,
 Portland, Roman, and Canada Cements, Chimney
 Vents, Chimney Tops, Enamelled Sinks, white
 Pressed Bricks, Garden Vases, &c. Coal Oil, Benzine,
 Gasoline, &c. **ALEX. BREMNER,**
 640 CRAIG ST., - - MONTREAL.

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MACARONI,
VERMICELLI and
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 Works:—53 TO 59 PERTH ST.,
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F. X. DELAOURANTAYE,
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 STORAGE for all kinds of Merchandise in
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 Office: 48 William Street Montreal.

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 Solicitors for Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Guelph, Ont.
MACDONALD & MACDONALD,
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 A. H. MACDONALD W. MACDONALD

Hamilton, Ont.
PARKES & MACADAMS,
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 Offices: Hamilton Provident and Loan Society
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BOOT & SHOE
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 100 GREY NUN ST., Montreal,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
SOFA, CHAIR & BED SPRINGS.
 A large Stock always on hand.

Roman Cement, Portland Cement,
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 Drain Pipes, Vent Linings,
 Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay.
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 Plaster of Paris, Borax,
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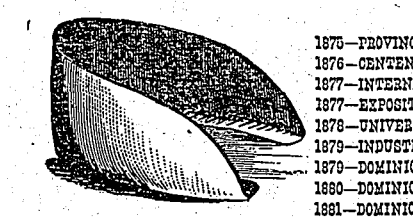
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 Blotting Paper, Flour Sack Paper,
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 Special Sizes and Weights made to order
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 Nos. 1 & 2 Book and Printing, (Toned & White),
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 White Tea and Bag,
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 White Manilla Tea and Wrapping.
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SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.

Garden and Flower Seeds in Boxes.
 Field and Garden Seeds in Bulk.
 Timothy, Clover, Seed Wheat, Oats.
 Barley and Seed Grain of all kinds.
 White Beans in large and small quantities.
 Send for Catalogues and Prices.
WILLIAM EVANS,
 Established 1855. Seedsman, MONTREAL.



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 MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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 MANUFACTURERS OF
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M. H. Cochrane,
Chas. Cassils, } **MONTREAL.**

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 WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE
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SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,
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HIDES AND LEATHER,
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 Customs Entries passed and goods forwarded to all
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 Special attention to Commercial Collections.

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EDWARDS MERRILL,
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
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FRMATINGER & ROBINSON, Barristers, &c.,
 Solicitors for Imperial Bank and South-West-
 ern Loan Society. Collections promptly attended
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ALBERT C. BROWN,
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- 1875—PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, OTTAWA, ONT.
- 1876—CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, U. S.
- 1877—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA.
- 1877—EXPOSITION OF LEATHER MANUFACTURES, BERLIN, GERMANY.
- 1878—UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, FRANCE.
- 1879—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, ONT.
- 1879—DOMINION EXHIBITION, OTTAWA, ONT.
- 1880—DOMINION EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, P. Q.
- 1881—DOMINION EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Leading Manufacturers &c.

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.General Merchants, &c.,
MONTREAL and TORONTO.**HOHELAGA COTTONS.**

Brown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks, &c.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL.

Tickings, Denims, Apron Checks, Fine Fancy Checks, Gingham, Wide Sheetings, Fine Brown Cottons, &c.

ST. ANNE SPINNING CO. [Hochelaga].

Heavy Brown Cottons and Sheetings.

Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Flannels, Shawls, Woollen Yarns, Blankets, &c.

The Wholesale Trade only supplied.

—THE—

Canada Cotton Manf'g. COMPANY,

CORNWALL, - ONT.

MANUFACTURE

COTTONADES, WOVEN DUCKS, DYED DUCKS, White Ducks for Sails, Tents, in 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10 and 12 oz.

CANTON FLANNELS, BLEACHED, UN-BLEACHED and COLORED.

GRAIN BAGS, SUGAR BAGS.

All orders executed DIRECT from the Mills at Cornwall. Accounts opened with the Wholesale Houses only.

Gossamer Garments.

THE

GRANBY RUBBER CO'Y,

GRANBY, Que.,

make all styles of Gossamer Clothing in seven different grades or qualities. The trade supplied. Address the

Goodyear Rubber Co' of Canada, Limited,
SOLE AGENTS. Montreal.**DOMINION BANK.**

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT upon the capital stock of this institution has been this day declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city on and after THURSDAY, THE 1st DAY OF MAY NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the offices of the North of Scotland Mortgage Company, 18 King St. West, in this city, at Twelve o'clock Noon, on

Wednesday, the 23th Day of May Next.

The rooms of the bank will not be available, owing to alterations in progress.

By order of the Board,
R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.
Toronto, 26th March, 1884.

Leading Manufacturers &c.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.,GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.Merchants Manufacturing Co., BLEACHED SHIRTING.
Cornwall Manufacturing Co.,WHITE & COLORED BLANKETS,
A. Lomas & Son (Sherbrooke),
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNEL.
Almonte Knitting Co.,SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Thorold Knitting Co.,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.Canadian Tweed & Etoffes,
Cotton and Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.

15 Victoria Square, Montreal.

13 Wellington Street, East, TORONTO.

MONTREAL COTTON CO.

VALLEYFIELD,

Foulards,

Satteens,

Permanent Linings,

Beetled Twills,

New Weaves and Finishes in

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

Fresh Novelties every week.

R. R. STEVENSON, Selling Agent,
10 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL.**S. H. MAY & CO.,**

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Importers and Dealers in

Paints, Linseed Oil,

Lubricating Oils, Window

Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, &c.

SIMARD & FOERSTER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gilt and Imitation Mouldings,

Looking Glass and

PICTURE FRAMES,

DEALERS IN

Steel Engravings, Paintings & Fine Chromos,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

658 & 660 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL.

Re-Gilding Done Promptly.

BUY

PRINCESS
BAKING POWDER,
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The most perfect BAKING POWDER of the age. Warranted vastly superior to any Canadian Powder, is unrivalled by best brands of American, and costs 30 per cent. less.

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. LUNAN & SON,

SOREL, QUE.

Sold by leading Grocers in Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Bermuda and South America.

Leading Manufacturers &c.

WM. PARKS & SON,COTTON SPINNERS,
BLEACHERS AND DYERS,
NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS
ST. JOHN, N.B.

COTTON YARNS; White and Colored, Single and Double Twist Yarns, Bleached and Colored. CARPET WARPS, White and Colored. BEAM WARPS, for Woollen Mills in all the varieties required.

HOSIERY YARNS of every description.
BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality to that imported.

FANCY WOVE SHIRTINGS and APRON CHECKS. These Goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Kingston Exhibitions, 1880, 1881 and 1882.

A GOLD MEDAL
at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1880.A SILVER MEDAL
at Kingston for best assortment of Cotton Manuf. 1882A SILVER MEDAL
at Montreal, 1882, for best display of Cotton Goods.

For Sale by the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Trade throughout the Dominion.

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ALEX. SPENCE, WM. HEWETT,
21 Lemoine St., Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto.**Stormont Cotton Co.**

Denims, Tickings, Cottonades, Fancy Wove Shirtings & Apron Checks.

Hamilton Cotton Co.

Ball Knitting Cotton, Hosiery Yarns, Cotton Yarns (White and Colored) Twist Yarns (Bleached & Colored), Beam Warps all kinds, Cottonades and Denims.

Simcoe Woollen Co.

Grey Blankets, Wheeling and Finishing Yarns.

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F. McElderry & Co.,

204 McGill St., Montreal.

Toronto Office, 22 & 24 Colborne St.

GRAVEN COTTON CO.,

BRANTFORD, ONT.,

GREY SHEETINGS.

AGENT:

S. DAVISON;

16 Colborne Street, Toronto.

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Customs & Excise Tariff

For 1884,

Containing a list of Warehousing Ports, also

Sterling, Franco and Rixmark Tables.

For sale at the Bookstores.

A neat pocket edition, Price, 25 cents
Liberal discount to the trade.**MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,**
STATIONERS,Blank Book Makers and Printers,
1755 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Silk and Cotton Manufactories, &c.

TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

We make to order
ORGANZINE
In Fast Colors for Tweeds.

HAVE IN STOCK,
Ribbons, and Embroidery Silks
For Trimming Knitted Goods.

Belding, Paul & Co.,
SILK MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL.

MINTO, LAVIGNE & CO.

Linen Merchants and
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
10 ST. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL.

Large Consignment of Fresh Goods just
arriving for sale to the Trade on
Manufacturers' Account.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
William Minto. Aimé Lavigne

**THE
STEEL COY OF CANADA**

Manufacture
**PIC AND BAR IRON CAR WHEELS,
CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE AXLES,
NAIL PLATE, &c.**

All Orders for the Company's products executed
DIRECT from the WORKS, LONDONBERRY, N.S.
OFFICE IN MONTREAL,
No. 17 St. John Street.

Robt. Miller, Son & Co.,

156 and 158 MCGILL STREET.
Owing to the fire which destroyed our late place
of business on Victoria Square, we are to be found
at the above address, with an entire new stock of
**Papers, Stationery,
Blank Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Paper Hangings
and Window Shades.**

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**WYCKOFF,
SEAMANS &
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NEW YORK,
SOLE EXPORTING
AGENTS.
The only Machine
which will suc-
cessfully supersede Pen Writing. Used by Merchants
and Professional men and in Railway, Insurance
and other offices, &c. &c. Send for Catalogue and
Testimonials. P. O. Box, 1324.
J. O'FLAHERTY,
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489 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**WM. BARBOUR & SONS,
IRISH FLAX THREAD,
LISBURN.**

Received Gold Medal THE Grand Prix Paris Ex- hibition, 1878.		Received Gold Medal THE Grand Prix Paris Ex- hibition, 1878.
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Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread,
Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling
Twine, Hemp Twine, &c.
WALTER WILSON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion,
1 & 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

JOHN CLARK, Jr. & Co.'s

M.E.Q.		M.E.Q.
ESTABLISHED 1821	SPOOL COTTON.	ESTABLISHED 1821
Recommended by the principal SEWING MACHINE Co.'s as the BEST for Hand and Machine Sewing.		

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ESTABLISHED 1821	THIS THREAD is the only MAKE in the CA- NADIAN MARKET that RECEIVED an AWARD at the Centennial Exhibition for Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish. Wholesale Trade supplied by WALTER WILSON & Co., 1 & 3 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL	ESTABLISHED 1821
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WOOKE BROTHERS
MONTREAL
ALL LINEN REINFORCED
LINED SHIRTS FRONTS
TO BE HAD AT ALL THE
Principal Dry Goods House
In the Dominion
TRADE MARK STAMPED
ON EACH SHIRT
520
530
ST PAULS
MONTREAL
Toronto branch, 22 & 24 Colborne St.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal



TEAS
AND
Wholesale Groceries.

JAMES TURNER & Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.
Turner, Mackeand & Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.
TURNER, ROSE & Co.,
27, 29, 31 HOSPITAL ST.,
Montreal, Que.

Commercial Summary.

D. McPHERSON, a small general storekeeper, of Stanton, Ont., succeeded John A. Love, at the close of 1882, with a capital not exceeding \$1,000. He has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson of Toronto.

Mr. C. FREEMAN, a successful hardware merchant of St. Mary's, has sold out, solely owing to ill health, and is engaging in the milling business in partnership with Messrs. George Carter & Co., of that town.

The production of anthracite coal for week ending May 24th was 516,206 tons against 501,543 tons for the same week in 1883, and from January 1st to May 24th, 10,475,421 tons against 11,116,107 tons for the corresponding period last year.

JOHN SOWERBY, general dealer, Keswick, Ont., succeeded one Prosser in that village early in 1883, abandoning the ferule for the yardstick, but has not been able to make headway. He has assigned to Wm. Robins of Toronto, Mr. Sowerby's capital did not extend into the thousands, and part of it was in vested in a house and lot.

O. H. GLAVIN, for many years carrying on a general store at Westport, N.S., was persuaded to invest a part of his capital some time since in erecting a house and, what was still more questionable, to lend his name to parties in St. John, who now refuse to pay, in consequence of which he finds himself embarrassed to the extent of requiring some indulgence from his creditors, with whom he hopes to effect a compromise.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. Charles R. Haswell, of the wholesale drug firm of H. Haswell & Co., this city, which took place on the 28th ult. at Mentone, France, where he had been sojourning for several months past on account of his health. Mr. Haswell was only 27 years of age, and when, some two years ago, he brought his fair English bride to Montreal, few could imagine that the handsome young couple who then took up housekeeping in this city, would be separated so soon by the hand of death.

FARRAR'S
PATENT IMPROVED
SNOW PLOUGH AND FLANGER
COMBINED.

Is attached to the Locomotive and operated from the cab.

In use the past four winters with perfect success. The undersigned are now prepared to receive and execute orders, or furnish drawings and specifications to any Railway Company desiring to build for themselves, as may be arranged. Send for circular.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,

Agents for Canada,

No. 16 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

"STOVE WICKS"
C. H. BINKS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

PORTER & SAVAGE,
TANNERS and Manufacturers of
LEATHER BELTING,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARNESS, MOCCASINE,
LACE, RUSSET and

OAK SOLE LEATHERS,
OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

436 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

Mr. H. PARENT, for many years accountant of the Hochelaga Bank, this city, has been appointed managing-cashier in place of Mr. J. E. Brais, recently resigned. Mr. Brais has joined the noble forty who minister to the wants of the investing public through the medium of the Stock Exchange, where, from his knowledge of financial affairs, he should be able to hold his own, and perhaps in time aspire to the dignity of a modern palace on or in the vicinity of Drummond street.

For some time past it has become apparent that the demand for Canadian potashes in the English market has been gradually falling off in consequence of increasing supplies from Germany, produced from mineral salts, which have been sold in Liverpool recently at 16s. per 112 lbs., absolute test guaranteed, against 25s. at this time last year. It is claimed by shippers here that in face of this severe competition it will be difficult to recover the position which Canadian potash once held in the English market.

THERE is a lull in business troubles during the week, especially in the east. In the Province of Quebec there are only three failures to record: St. Marie and St. Yves, bakers, Laprairie, have succumbed after a brief career, attributable, it is presumed, to a capias recently issued. The liabilities are very small. They have assigned to Mr. Henry Ward of this city.—Andre Bourque, general trader of St. Clet, has assigned to Messrs. Kent & Turcotte. Mr. Bourque was obliged a few years ago to compromise with his creditors, and meantime has not been making much headway.—Depatie & Fils, builders and contractors, this city, have also assigned to Kent & Turcotte.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS
COMPANY,
MONTREAL.

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW
GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHINGS.

AGENTS FOR

WOODROW'S
Celebrated Soft and Stiff Hats.

LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES,

Selected for Spring Trade, 1884.

WAREHOUSE:

517 to 525 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Reckitt's Blue. It's Great Strength and it's Splendid Quality.

Have secured for it the approval of all those who have tried it. The people of Canada are beginning to appreciate RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE, and when they have once tried it they want it again. We therefore ask the trade, in their interest, as well as our own, never to send a customer away who ask for RECKITT'S BLUE. THOS. LEEHING & CO., Sole Agents, Montreal.

THE Chicago lumber trade is thus reported at the yards by the *Northwestern Lumberman* of May 31st: As is to be expected, following a winter of weak prices, with a spring of only steady, fair movement, values do not tend to advance. As a general rule really dry stocks are not in excessive supply, so that heavy shippers all through the month have found it difficult to fill many orders without picking up more than they wanted to among neighboring yards. On this account some concerns have actually to report smaller shipments than they would have made if their dry stocks had been more ample and complete. Most yards, on account of the depleted and broken condition of their supplies, are not urging sales to the sacrifice of prices, or they would be weaker than they are.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.—Our advices from the principal strawberry sections east and west of Toronto foreshadow by far the heaviest crop ever raised before in Canada. Fortunately only a few blossoms were out during the late frosts, and the bulk of the crop was thus saved. The beds in the Lyn district are exceedingly promising, and growers anticipate a big harvest. One gardener there has beds covering fourteen acres. Napance will have a good yield, and the prospects around Belleville, Trenton, Bowmanville, and Oshawa favor a large pick. Several new gardens around Whitby will add to this year's cultivation of the favorite berry. The well known beds of Oakville, Burlington, Grimsby, Niagara, Drummondville, Jordan and St.

Imperial French Blacking

IMPERIAL FRENCH BLACKING.

IMPERIAL FRENCH BLACKING.

IMPERIAL FRENCH BLACKING.

For Sale by all Wholesale Grocers.

Catherines, will send us a full quota of fruit. A feature in the cultivation of strawberries is its increased acreage east of Toronto. That with favorable weather, we shall have an abundant supply during the coming season at cheap prices, is now a foregone conclusion. The first receipts of Western berries are expected in about two or three weeks.

THE CEMENT TRADE.—Complaints reach us concerning the manner in which ship agents discriminate against the trade by bringing out Portland cement and competing unfairly with importers in this market, by selling below regular market values. Our dealers would not object so much if ocean carriers went into the business fairly and squarely by adhering to normal rates, but when they take advantage of the position they hold on the freight question and use it against the trade, our merchants naturally feel very much aggrieved. For instance, a regular importing firm is charged, say 10s. freight from London to Montreal, by a certain steamship company which also goes into the London market, buys cement on its own account, and brings it out perhaps as ballast, to offer it on this market. It can therefore be readily understood how the steamship company is in a position, if it see fit, to cut prices and compete successfully with its customers, from whom it collects full freights. On this account, some importers have been compelled to hand over a portion of their trade to steamship companies.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

HODGSON, SUMNER & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS,
347 & 349 ST. PAUL ST.
MONTREAL.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
WHOLESALE

Hat and Fur House,
535 & 537 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL,
FIRST BUILDING EAST OF MCGILL ST.,

Manufacturers of Pull-Overs, Silk Hats and Furs
and Importers of English and American Hats,
Cloth, Scotch and other Caps.

McARTHUR, CORNELLE & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in

White Lead & Colors,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL,

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star,
Diamond Star, & Double Diamond Star Brands.
English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.
Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
Col'd, Plain & stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.
Painters and Artists Materials.
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.
Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.,

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:
310, 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street
AND
258, 256 and 257 Commissioners Street
MONTREAL.

A SEIZURE before judgment has been made at the instance of a prominent wholesale dry goods house, this city, against Westgate Bros., whose troubles a few months ago were recorded at the time.

Regarding the failure of Barber & Co., woolens, etc., Toronto, Robert J. Barber commenced business in 1877 with F. H. Davis and H. Burkholder as partners. The two latter withdrew in June of the same year, and Barber continued the business. He was proprietor of the Caledonia woolen mills. Last year his estimated capital was \$20,000, and his liabilities were recently estimated at \$45,000 to \$50,000. Dullness in the woollen trade and shrinkage in values are the alleged causes of trouble.

The assignment is announced of R. C. Bothwell, retail dealer in fancy goods, Toronto, with liabilities of \$15,000. Prior to 1877 he carried on a wholesale business in that city, which he discontinued and in 1877 embarked in the retail trade. About three years ago it is said he lost heavily through endorsements, which crippled him considerably. The estate he claims shows a surplus, but, as it consists chiefly of leasehold property and stock in trade, both would be subject to the usual shrinkages if brought under the hammer. Mr. Bothwell belongs to the old-fashioned class of merchants who fail to keep abreast of the age, and this failing, together with the losses referred to, caused him to run behind.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

H. SHOREY & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers and Mantle Manufacturers,

32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 || 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62
Notre Dame Street West. || St. Henry Street.

MONTREAL.

BRANCH WAREHOUSE,

Post Office Street, Winnipeg, Man.

The Material used in the
Manufacturing of our Clothing
is Sprung and Shrank.

All our Workmanship
is Guaranteed.

Our travellers are now on the road with Spring Samples. We are, as usual, showing Novelties and Specialties for the coming season.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

WHOLESALE
DRUCCISTS,

OFFER FOR SALE

Cod-Liver Oil, Newfld.,
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian,
Coriander Seeds, Cream of Tartar,
603 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE LEIPZIG FAIR.—Advises just to hand, dated May 22nd, state that, considering the dullness in the fur market, the Leipzig fair passed off very satisfactorily, the general run of sales being better than was expected. Red Fox sold well, as also did Otter. Fisher, Silver and Cross Fox were in good demand and realized fair prices. Beaver, on account of the high prices at the last London sales, did not sell very readily. Marten and Bear were dull, English buyers being about the only operators. Muskrats met with somewhat slow sale, and the prospects for this article were not at all encouraging. Mink were much neglected, and with large quantities on hand they cannot be expected to do well next season.

The net capital of Mr. Daniel Douglas of Pictou, N. S., tailor and dealer in men's furnishings and millinery goods, would scarcely extend to the fourth place of numerals; he has therefore, and to some extent also owing to local dullness in trade, been rather hard pressed for some time past. Last winter Mr. Douglas notified one of his creditors, a firm of high standing in the community, that he could not meet one of his notes in full, and asked for indulgence. They accordingly sent him a cheque for the balance, and told him to take up the note. In a few days the creditors received for

KIRK, LOCKERBY & CO.

Importers and

Wholesale Grocers,

CORNER

St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets,

MONTREAL.

answer, re-enclosing the cheque, that the banks in Pictou were refusing that kind of currency at the time. His sister conducted the millinery department and signed notes, endorsed by her brother. Mr. Douglas has assigned to his father.

THE WOOL TRADE.—The wool market in Boston last week exhibited very little improvement in tone upon that of the week previous, the sales footing up 1,154,900 lbs., or a slight increase of 229,000 lbs. upon those of the week preceding. The total sales since January 1st, 1884, to date have been 42,622,900 lbs. against 48,137,901 lbs. for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 5,514,901 lbs. The new crop is being marketed very slowly both in Canada and the United States. The sales in Boston ranged from 22c to 24c for new Texas, and new lots of Southern California realized 53c to 57c clean and 60c choice; New Wyoming brought 22c. In foreign wools there were transactions in Australian and New Zealand at 37½c to 42c, 76,100 lbs. Australian at 38c to 40c, and 20,000 lbs. Motevideo at 30c.

At a meeting of the Western Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association, held at London on Saturday last, for the purpose of receiving Mr. Jewell's report on the defalcations of Joseph Atkinson, late secretary of the Association, it

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
MONTREAL,
Enlarged Premises, 3, 5, 7 & 9 VICTORIA SQ.

We have enlarged our new premises to double the original size and capacity. A buyer of taste and experience in the British and the Canadian Woollens market enables us to secure to our customers choice, saleable goods to styles, patterns, textures and make up, suitable to all classes and to the demands of the times, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OAK TANNED
LEATHER BELTING,
(WARRANTED.)
LIBERAL TRADE DISCOUNTS.

Highest Honours at the several Exhibitions of 1883.

ALSO

ENGLISH LINEN HOSE
JNO. C. McLAREN,
292 & 294 ST. JAMES ST. WEST, MONTREAL.

Manufacturer of Card Clothing, etc., and dealer in every variety of Mill supplies.

Brown, Balfour & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON.

ADAM BROWN.

ST. CLAIR BALFOUR

was shown that he was guilty of pilfering and of falsifying his accounts, which dated as far back as July, 1882, at which time he accounted in the cash book of the Association for having deposited \$1,150, in the Federal Bank, when he only deposited \$150 and which fact escaped the detection of the auditors of that year. In the following year he obtained \$900 by similar falsification, and previous to the closing of the books of the same year he drew checks on the Federal Bank to the extent of \$490, entering them as cash payments, but omitted to enter them in the cash account. During the first five months of the present year he was short in his cash \$895, making a total defalcation so far discovered of \$3,200.

The Customs returns at this port for the month of May were \$664,773 against \$362,750 for the month previous and \$643,112 for May 1883, showing an increase of \$270,362 upon the month previous, and \$21,661, upon the corresponding month in 1883. Thus has a turn come at last in the long lane of monthly shrinkages which have taken place compared with the returns of the year previous. On the other hand the Inland Revenue returns for May, which amount to \$126,583, show a falling away of \$25,758 as compared with the same month last

BEUTHNER BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, AND LEADING
IMPORTERS IN THE DOMINION OF

EMBROIDERIES

AND

HOSIERY,

750 to 754 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL

year. The following were the returns of Customs and Inland Revenue in Montreal for month ending May 31st with comparisons:—

	Customs.	Inland Revenue.
May.....1884	\$664,773	\$126,583
April.....1884	362,750	106,701
May.....1883	643,112	152,341

The liquidators of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Co. are again requested to answer the recent inquiry of a shareholder who has paid all calls. At last advices there was a considerable sum on hand, and it might be of interest to know how it has been apportioned.—There are also some inquiries concerning another fire insurance company which also had its origin in the political capital.

We regret to learn that circumstances chiefly arising from the recent death of the junior partner of a not very long established wholesale drug house in this city are likely to lead to at least temporary suspension. The affairs of the firm became the subject of discussion about the time of the fire which destroyed their premises on McGill street last winter, resulting in considerable loss to stock. Although pretty well insured, the firm suffered



VULCANIZED
India Rubber Goods

For Mechanical Purposes.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"Maltese Cross" Brand Fire Hose.

Our Sales for this particular brand, during the years 1882 and 1883, aggregated 200,500 Feet. There is no Company in the world can show such a record, for one particular brand of Hose.—The Most Popular Hose of the day, now in use in over 1000 Fire Departments on this Continent. BELTING, from one (1) to seventy-two (72) inches wide. HOSE, for Conducting, Suction and Steam. PACKING, Cloth Insertion and Pure Tubing of all kinds. India Rubber Goods of every description. Correspondence solicited and accorded same consideration, and buyers quoted same prices, as if personally present.

WAREHOUSES: TORONTO, 10 & 12 King St. E.; NEW YORK, 33 & 35 Warren St.; CHICAGO, 159 & 161 Lake St.; SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 501 Market St. PORTLAND, OREGON, 68 & 70 Front St.

FACTORIES: Toronto, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Cal.

THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER M'FG. CO'Y.

10 & 12 KING ST. East, Toronto.

T. McILROY, Jr., Manager.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR:

P. Domecq, Xerez de la Frontera. A. C. A. Nolet, Schiedam.
C. H. Mumm & Co., Reims. Hay, Fairman & Co., Glasgow.
T. G. Sandeman & Sons, Oporto. John Jameson & Son, Dublin.
Castles & Co., Tarragona. Dunville & Co., Belfast
Silva & Cozens, Oporto. Bagots, Hutton & Co., Dublin.
Cossart, Gordon & Co., Madeira. Machen & Co., Liverpool.
Cunliffe, Dabson & Co., Bordeaux. Robt. Porter & Co., London.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., Cognac. The Apollinaris Co., London.
Lucas Freres, Cognac.

N.B.—Orders solicited from the Trade.

JOHN STUART, SON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES,

And General Groceries.

Warehouse—Cor. John and Main Sts.

(Formerly occupied by late firm of Stuart & Macpherson.)

HAMILTON, ONT.

much inconvenience from the fire, but succeeded in shortly resuming on St. Paul street in premises fitted up in more modern style. The penchant of the surviving partner for that modern use of the "picture-beuks" credited to our American cousins, was not altogether consistent with due attention to drugs and oils; besides it was reported that similar efforts in the direction of a certain line of goods had not proved as remunerative as expected. It was known on the street early the present week that one or two notes held here had not been met at maturity, one of them for about \$2,000. The liabilities of the firm are not heavy for such a business, being reported at somewhat over \$100,000. The surviving partner is son-in-law of a wealthy director of one of our most successful banks, where the account of the firm has been kept, but the bank is fully secured, even apart from the possibility, however remote, that the estate may show a surplus over all liabilities. The junior partner had put \$18,000 into the business, but there seems to have been no deed of co-partnership, hence the necessity for the present step.

EXCHANGE BANK AFFAIRS.—As recently intimated, the liquidation of the Exchange Bank

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO.,
Montreal,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CUT NAILS,

Railway and Ship Spikes,
Iron, Steel, Zinc & Copper Shoe Nails,
And **SHOE TACKS,**

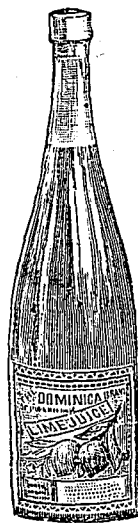
Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholsters' Tacks, B.B. Iron Tacks, Large Lead and Leathered Carpet Tacks, Gimp, Brush, Luce, Zinc and Copper Tacks, Hungarian, Zinc Shank, Hob and Channel Nails, Patent and Common Brads, Trunk, Clout, Cigar Box, Hame, Chair and Finishing Nails, Pressed and Clinch Nails, Slatting, Common and Best Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Points, Brass Shoe Rivets, Galvanized Nails Also, Tinned Nails and Tacks of all kinds.

Carriage, Tire and other Bolts, Coach Screws, Hot Pressed and Forged Nuts, Felloe Plates, Lining and Saddle Nails, Tufting Buttons, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Caverhill's Buildings, 91 St. Peter Street.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



DOMINICA
Lime Fruit
JUICE.

Pure, - Fruity,
Wholesome,
FREE from ALCOHOL,
Clear as Crystal.

Sole Agents,
LYMAN SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

A liberal discount to the trade.
also

Filtered West India
LIME JUICE,
In Jars, Kegs or Burells.

THOURET,
FITZGIBBON & CO.,

15 Lemoine St., Montreal,

AND

41 Luetzow Street, Berlin, Germany.

IMPORTERS OF

French Woollens,

Tailors' Trimmings,

Swiss Embroideries,

German Hosiery and Gloves.

DYEWODDS. Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Importers and Manufacturers of Dyewoods, Dyewood Extracts, Dye Stuffs, Mordants, Chemicals and Acids, Aniline Dyes, Yorkshire Fulling and Scouring Soaps.

J. E. DUNHAM, Manager.

Office—77 Front Street East. Works—Don Station TORONTO.

thousand dollar cheque from a director of the jess disastrous bank of a few years ago, while the latter was under the influence of an unwholesome dread, stimulated by cotemporary legal proceedings. Mr. Davis of the North Shore Railway wants his \$14,500 deposits from the Exchange Bank, and within the last few days instituted legal proceedings against two of the directors, Mr. Alex. Buntin, the well-known paper manufacturer, and Mr. Henry Bulmer, both of whom were accordingly obliged to give bail for their appearance before the courts to answer the charge preferred, of having availed themselves of their position as directors to obtain a preference over other shareholders. We noticed last week that the demand of the liquidators on Mr. Buntin to repay \$10,000 withdrawn at the time of, or immediately after, the suspension, on the authority of a cheque, and by consent, of Mr. Craig, was imme-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JAMES GUEST,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND—

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 21 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL.

AGENT FOR

Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. [Vine Growers Co.]

Jules Bellerie. [Cognac.]

W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports.

R. C. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries.

Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis.

L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, près Epernay, Champagnes.

Renaudin Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes.

Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Angostura Bitters

Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, &c. (Export Bottlers.)

Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, &c.

Roig, Ponsetti & Co., Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.

Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes

H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines.

George Roe & Co., Dublin, Celebrated Old Irish Whiskies.

James Watson & Co., Dundee, Fine Old Scotch Whiskies.

E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam Gins,

Queen City Oil Co.
MACHINE OILS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CHICORY

BEST QUALITY

GRANULATED

in casks and cases of

8-14 lb. TINS.

JOHNSON, RUSSEL & CO.,

77 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

diately complied with and the money paid over by his partner. Mr. Bulmer says he also paid over the \$500 which he is charged with having withdrawn, applied to payment of a note falling due at the bank at the time. There are a very few men in the community who, rather than dispute a claim at law, will submit to extortion, but one of these was roused out of his usual self in this respect a few years ago, when a large bill for political purposes was presented; there is, however, a thin partition somewhere between business and politics, as there is a limit to the quantity of blood which a man may patiently yield. Ordinary claimants on the Exchange Bank had better refer to Dickens' celebrated case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, and make up their minds to submit to the inevitable and accept thankfully whatever little may fall to their share in the dim future.

MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS
COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS.

CUT NAILS,

HORSE NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
TACKS, BRADS, ETC.,
HORSE SHOES, ETC., ETC.

Tees, Costigan & Wilson,

(Successors to James Jack & Co.,)

IMPORTERS of TEAS
AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
66 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL.

is likely to prove a bonanza for the lawyers, and not least for the clever firm acting for the bank. The liquidator sits in his easy chair, and with that equanimity begotten of personal experience, directs where the net may be cast to enmesh the largest fish and when to draw the same,—not too suddenly lest it should break, but with that "slow haste" which Italian wisdom recommends. If there be a particle of humor in the composition of the absent managing president he cannot fail to find much amusement in contemplating from his eminence in Philadelphia, the results of his blind performances in banking, the multiplicity of the actions and counter-actions and the squirming of those who are paying for the whistle. There are of course some who do not believe that Tom was really as blind as reputed, but these are chiefly the heavy losers, past, present, and prospective, who can only reason from the depths of their pockets. During the present week one of the heaviest depositors took a leaf out of the note-book of the late John Monk, who, through taking time by the forelock, squeezed a twenty-

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. MACCARVEY, 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.

See The Finest Lot of FIRE PROOFS

Ever brought to Montreal.
SEE THE NICEST LITTLE Burglar Proof

Ever offered for sale.
No charge for a look, whether you want a Safe or not. We want YOUR VERDICT.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH
ALFRED BENN, General Agent,
31 St. James St. West, Montreal.

We have on hand genuine BRADLEY
CHARCOAL TIN
for Roofing,
C. C. SNOWDON & CO.,
500 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
WM. DARLING & CO.,
Wholesale Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE,
28 & 30 ST. SULPICE ST.,
MONTREAL.

The Journal of Commerce
FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, JUNE 6, 1884.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

It is much to be regretted that any occasion should have been given for a discussion on the subject of the prompt convertibility into gold of the legal tender notes issued by the Government. It is almost needless to remark, notwithstanding a statement in an evening paper, that the Government had obtained a loan from a bank, that there has not been the slightest ground for the insinuations that have been made, that the Government has been compelled to apply to the banks for assistance to enable it to meet the recent demand for gold, but it can be easily demonstrated that the last Dominion Note Act of the present Government was most unwise, and that the effect has been very injurious to the Chartered Banks. We are not surprised to find a statement in an evening contemporary that "one prominent banker considers "the present situation as a demonstration "of the failure of the present system of "legal tenders and their redemption." We have italicized a few words, because we emphatically deny that the slightest difficulty or embarrassment would have occurred had not the present Finance Minister first procured the assent of Parlia-

BANK of HAMILTON.

Dividend No. 23.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after
Monday, the Second Day of June Next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st of May, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking House, in this city, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June next. The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
E. A. COLQUHOUN, Cashier.
Bank of Hamilton,
Hamilton, April 24th, 1884.

Banque Ville-Marie.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE and ONE HALF (3) 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 its head-office, in Montreal on and after
Monday, the 2nd day of June next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting
of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, on
Wednesday, the 18th day of June next.
The chair to be taken at TWELVE o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
U. GARAND, Cashier.

A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.
BAR IRON, TIN &c AND SHELF HARDWARE
CUTLERY A SPECIALTY.
FRONT ST., EAST. 1 TORONTO.

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.

ment to a most objectionable change in the law, and then expanded the circulation by what can only be termed a forced issue.

In the year 1875, after about four years' experience of the working of the system, Sir Richard Cartwright obtained the consent of Parliament to an extension of the Dominion note circulation, which was perfectly safe, and which, if it had been adhered to, would have rendered it wholly impossible that any demand for gold on the part of the banks could have caused the slightest embarrassment or have rendered it necessary for the Government to import gold as they have been obliged to do. Under Sir Richard Cartwright's act the maximum circulation was fixed at \$12,000,000, except on the basis of gold, and for all the issues between nine and twelve millions 50 per cent in gold was to be held, in other words gold was to be held for all issues above \$10,500,000. The issues by the last return were \$17,196,649, so that under the act of 1875 the Government would have held in gold \$6,696,649, whereas they actually held \$2,589,151, and this scattered among several offices at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John and Victoria, B.C. On the 30th April the Dominion note issues, of the denominations of \$1000 and \$500, which are nearly all held by the banks, were \$11,230,125, while on the 30th Sept., 1883, they were \$9,448,975, or an increase of \$1,781,150, and yet the Bank reserves were in September \$17,429,388, and in April \$19,031,742. It is clear that an abnormal issue of more than a million and a half of Dominion notes was literally forced on the banks.

It is absolutely necessary that an adequate supply of gold should be maintained, and it is the duty of the Government to protect its issues, and more especially when they are forced. The first Dominion Note Act provided that the banks should hold 50 per cent of their reserves in Dominion notes, but never less than 33 1/3. The object was to leave a margin, it being impossible always to maintain a given proportion. Sir Leonard Tilley's act extended the minimum to 40 per cent. Now, taking the reserve on 30th April, it will be found that the banks were *required* to hold not less than \$7,612,696, but *expected* to hold \$9,515,871. They actually held \$12,078,345, or more than two millions and a half above their highest requirement. Of this amount the increase in the Bank of Montreal alone was nearly \$850,000. The increase has been principally in the banks in Quebec, and is obviously the result of a forced issue on the part of the Government.

The mode of forcing the issues in the Province of Quebec, is through the City and District Savings Bank, which pays out a large amount of small Dominion notes, which of course find their way to the Banks and are sent in due course for redemption. Instead of being redeemed as they ought to be in gold, the banks are given large notes of \$1000 to \$500 in exchange.

It is admitted by the *Montreal Gazette*, which we presume to be good authority, that the Government intimated last week to the banks that "no further demand for gold in redemption of Dominion notes ought to be made on the treasury," an intimation anything but creditable under the circumstances. The principle of the Dominion note issue is that, for every note issued, the Government hold as reserves for their redemption gold and debentures, a portion of the latter being guaranteed by the Imperial Government. It was a very objectionable policy substituting guaranteed debentures for gold, and especially as the aggregate reserve was wholly inadequate. Of course we mean by *aggregate* that portion of the total reserve specially intended to meet the demands for gold. No debentures will meet a demand for gold; and if it becomes necessary to sell debentures to procure gold, unguaranteed debentures would be available for the object. Common prudence should dictate to the Minister of Finance that an adequate reserve should be held in gold.

A most damaging admission has been made by the *Gazette* to the effect that the banks have found by experience that "reliance upon the notes as the equivalent of a gold reserve is misplaced, the Government demanding gold for its deposits in the banks the moment the latter ask for gold for the redemption of Dominion notes." Now, by the Dominion Note Act there is special provision made for the redemption of the issues under it, and it is most discreditable to the Government to have interfered with the free action of the banks, and more especially, when they were already holding a very large excess of Dominion notes, by demanding payment of the deposits made on account of the public revenue. Let us for illustration take the case of the Bank of Montreal, our largest bank. On 30th April it held Dominion notes to the amount in round figures of one million and a half in excess of what the law required, and yet because it wished to convert a portion of this excess into gold the Government retaliates by a threat to withdraw its ordinary deposits on account of revenue. We have no hesi-

tation in affirming that this is a most discreditable use of power, and moreover a violation of the principle of the Dominion Note Act, which requires that the redemption of the issues shall be provided out of the securities specially appropriated by law for the purpose.

We deeply regret, although of course we are not surprised, that the *Montreal Gazette* should have defended the action of the Government towards the banks. The *Gazette* pretends that the large amount of notes held by the banks has been for their own "convenience or economy." The fact is that these issues have been literally forced on the banks, and by taking that most objectionable course, the maintenance of specie payments has been seriously endangered. The Government gold reserve has been wholly inadequate. Nothing is easier than to determine the amount of Dominion notes that can safely be issued on securities, while it must be obvious that 15 per cent in gold is a wholly inadequate reserve. There were about \$19,000,000 held by the banks as reserves on 30th April, and although that is an unusually large amount, yet taking the half as the amount which the banks are by law *expected*, not *required* to hold, and we have \$9,500,000 of safe issues, and certainly \$1,000,000, is not too small an addition for nearly \$6,000,000 of the lower denominations, which are constantly varying in amount. This would give \$10,500,000 as the highest safe issue on securities; in fact it is almost too high, as the banks are only positively required to hold \$8,500,000 in notes. It may possibly be imagined that we are not justified in charging that the issues have been *forced*. We should readily withdraw our assertion if it can be proved that the Bank of Montreal or any other of our leading banks have sent gold to procure Dominion notes which we need hardly state we do not believe. The notes are in possession of the Government. We have shown that on 30th September notes of the denominations of \$500 and \$1000 were out to the amount of \$9,448,975, and on 30th April \$11,230,125 or an excess of \$1,781,150, probably equal to the late demand for gold. How, we would ask the *Gazette*, who must be well informed, did these notes get into the hands of the banks? Can our statement as to the mode adopted be refuted? The Finance Minister has got to learn that for Dominion note issues it is simply absurd to regulate the gold reserve by percentage. 15 per cent may be adequate for an issue of say \$13,000,000 when 40 per cent would be required for \$17,000,000, and of course a proportion-

ate increase in the gold reserve. The true policy is that of Sir Robert Peel's act of 1844, to fix a maximum issue on securities and to hold gold for every note in excess. That was the original principle of the Dominion Note Act, and it was adhered to in Sir Richard Cartwright's Act of 1875, but it has unfortunately been completely overthrown by Sir Leonard Tilley.

OVER PRODUCTION IN SUGAR.

Probably few staples of commerce have experienced a more remarkable shrinkage in cost arising from over-production than sugar and molasses, the aggregate losses upon which in the different markets of the world have been something fabulous. Advices from London, Eng., report sales of sugar a few weeks since at 18s 3d per cwt., which cost the sellers 26s, and certain heavy dealers there are known to have lost as much as £10 per ton. At the close of last week the price of granulated sugar in New York declined to \$6.37½ per 100 lbs, which, less the drawback, brings it down to \$3.58½, the lowest figure ever known before, and Canadian refiners are beginning to apprehend that importations from that quarter may be essayed; hence the break which immediately followed in this market, several large quantities of granulated being placed on Friday last at 7½c, being a decline of 1½c to 1½c from last year's prices. Nor is the statistical position at all favorable for an immediate improvement either at the great distributing centres or at points of production. On May 7th the stock of sugar in the four principal ports of the United Kingdom was 389,840,640 lbs, as compared with 218,025,920 lbs on the corresponding date last year, showing an increase of 171,814,720 lbs. The depreciation in the price of molasses has been no less remarkable, Barbadoes having been sold in this market since our last issue at 30c to 31c per imperial gallon in round quantities, showing a decline of fully 40 per cent. as compared with values at this time last year. It is computed by eminent men in the trade on both sides of the Atlantic that the losses in the world's sugar markets from the commencement of the decline and extending over a period of about twelve months, have footed up between \$125,000,000 and \$150,000,000. Such an enormous displacement of values will tend to emphasize the importance of adopting some means whereby the requirements of actual consumption will be more accurately gauged on the part of producers and manufacturers, in order that supply and demand may be more evenly

balanced. Of course it cannot be denied that speculation has also been a factor in the disastrous disturbances which have run prices down to their present unprecedentedly low ebb, but the great overshadowing difficulty of all, has been the flooding of the markets with immense surplus stocks, and until these have been worked off by the aid of increased consumption and curtailed production we may look in vain for any improvement in the general tenor of the situation.

BANK OF MONTREAL MEETING.

The shareholders in the Bank of Montreal are to be congratulated on the very satisfactory exposition of its affairs, submitted to the annual meeting, an account of which will be found elsewhere. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. Smithers, the Hon. Donald A. Smith, vice-president, occupied the chair, and among those present was Mr. E. H. King, a former president, who has been cordially welcomed to Montreal on the occasion of his brief visit. There was an attempt to draw from the management some intimation as to the mode of dealing with future surplus profits, the rest having been at last increased to 50 per cent. It is not, we venture to think, difficult to make a forecast. It is not likely that the dividend will be increased beyond 10 per cent., but it is highly probable that bonuses will be given if the state of business should be such as to enable the bank to make its normal profits. The profit and loss account will doubtless be kept largely in credit so as to meet any unusual loss. We have no doubt that the proposed scheme of providing for the superannuities of the officers of the bank will be generally approved of by the shareholders. A few questions were asked, some in the highest degree absurd, such as whether the Government allowed interest on the Dominion notes held as reserves. On the whole the feeling of the shareholders was one of unmixed satisfaction at the prosperous condition of the bank.

HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

Those who take an interest in the past history of Canada, must derive much gratification from the perusal of the annual reports of Mr. Douglas Brymner, the Dominion Archivist. The report recently issued commences with a history of the origin of the Archives branch, and it is satisfactory to find an acknowledgment on the part of the archivist, of the facilities extended to him, not only by the departments of the Imperial Government, but by those of France. The appendix to

the last report contains a number of interesting papers, viz., a "Synopsis of Papers in the Public Record Office, London," "Papers in Quebec," "Synopsis of papers in the State department, Paris." "Letters from Mr. T. Frederick Elliot to Mr. Henry Taylor, London." "Letters from the late Mr. Morin to Mr. Hincks, dated 8th May, 1841," shortly before the first Session of the Legislature of United Canada, and "Transactions between England and France relating to Hudson's Bay, 1687." All these papers possess great interest, but our space will only permit a brief reference to them. Mr. Elliot, afterwards Sir T. F. Elliot, was a nephew of the first Earl of Minto, the great-grandfather of Viscount Melgund, the Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne. In the family of which the Earl of Minto is the head, there have been many distinguished members of the military, naval and civil services, and not the least distinguished was Sir Frederick Elliot, who entered the Colonial department as a youth, and rapidly rose in it. Mr. Taylor, now Sir Henry Taylor, the author of Philip Van Artevelde and other dramas, entered the same department about the same period, but in a different branch. Mr. Taylor rose to be the head of the West Indian branch of the department, while Mr. Elliot was attached to the North American. When at a critical period of Canadian history, a commission of enquiry, consisting of the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir George Gipps, was appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Lower Canadians, Mr. Elliot was selected as Chief Secretary, and while in Quebec, wrote several letters to his friend Mr. Taylor which Mr. Brymner has been fortunate enough to secure for the archives. In the Greville memoirs there is the following passage: "I have just seen an excellent letter from Frederick Elliot to Taylor, with a description of the state of parties and politics in Lower Canada, which has been shewn to the Ministers, who think it the ablest exposé on those heads that has been transmitted from thence." In confirmation of the foregoing opinion entertained Mr. Elliot, there is a letter from Lord Howick, the present Earl Grey, who in returning the letter to Mr. Taylor, who had sent it for his perusal, writes: "I do not know that I ever saw an account of the state of parties and politics in any country drawn up with equal judgment, and discrimination." Lord Howick adds that it establishes "all my own preconceived opinions, and views," and likewise fills up "various important parts and details in the picture, I had made to myself, of the

"state of affairs in Canada." One or two extracts which are all that our space will allow cannot but be interesting. The first we shall give is the description of Papineau:

"The truth is that Papineau, with all his faults, is rather a fine fellow. I dare say we shall find him perverse and suspicious, and that, if ever he quarrels with us, he will be coarsely abusive. Still the good points of his character are not to be denied. He seems to be irreproachable in his private life; in social intercourse he is mild and gentlemanlike; and if in politics he is too hot and unmeasured in his proceedings, I do not find that reasonable men accuse him of being dishonest. His principal faults are violence, a want of the plainer sort of sense, and I fear an inveterate prejudice against the English. Whatever else he may be, it is impossible to set eyes on him and not perceive that he is by nature, as much as by the station he has won for himself, the first of the French Canadian race."

A very interesting passage is in the second letter, in which Mr. Elliot relates a conversation with "one of the first members of the popular party in the House of Assembly," the conclusion of which as follows:

"Finally this gentleman told me that if to the control which the Assembly was to have over all the Finances were added a responsible Executive Council of Government, he would desire no more, but would waive all particular grievances, and all demands of an Elective Legislative Council. This project (observes Mr. Elliot) of having three or five salaried Councillors to be chosen from the leading men of the Colony, with seats in the Legislature, and bound to get supplies, or vacate their posts, seems to be fast gaining ground. Papineau dislikes it because he knows it would put a bit in his mouth, but he confessed to me the other day, that from the strong feeling in its favor in the Assembly and from the approval of the same object among the popular party in Upper Canada, with whom he is very desirous to co-operate, he should be disposed not to press his individual opposition to the scheme. If the Commissioners could devise some secure and acceptable mode of realizing it, I am persuaded they would do more to prolong the harmonious connection with Canada than by endless investigations of details, but I know not whether they will entertain the subject. Lord Howick was strongly prepossessed towards such a measure, when last I saw him in England, and indeed he is the first person by whom I ever heard it mentioned.

It is interesting to learn that Lord Howick, now Earl Grey, appears to have been the first English statesman who realized the importance of responsible Government, and that he had been in favor of its adoption prior to the report of his distinguished brother-in-law, the Earl of Durham. We may notice on a future occasion other portions of Mr. Brynner's very interesting report.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

Through the introduction of the Hungarian roller system into Canadian mills, a much broader distinguishing mark has been noticed between the different qualities of flour, the principal grades now produced being very fine and very poor, namely, Patents and Superfine. Under the old process there were more Superiors and Spring Extras turned out than now, but the scarcity of the latter has induced dealers to make a very good substitute by mixing Extra with Superfine. In proportion, therefore, as the miller has ceased to grind Spring Extra flour, the dealers have increased the amalgamation of the above named brands in order to supply a want which the miller has been compelled to neglect through the working of the new system. Probably the most important feature in the situation arising from the new order of things, is the large surplus of Superfine which is now in the Canadian market. Last week in our market report we quoted sales of this brand at \$3.75 per bbl, and low as that figure was considered at the time, it has since taken a further plunge downward, and business has actually transpired at \$3.60. The lowest price at which Extra has been reported recently is \$5.00, showing the wide difference between it and Superfine of \$1.40 per bbl.

Now let us glance at market values a year ago, when Extra was quoted at \$4.90 and Superfine at \$4.45—a difference of only 45c per bbl. Then, Extra was selling at 10c to 20c per bbl lower than at present, while Superfine was 85c per bbl higher. Although these certainly are remarkable changes, they are not difficult to explain, however little the causes may be known outside the trade. The roller system is undoubtedly the most perfect yet introduced into the milling industry, as by its process, the highest possible grades of flour are manufactured, although at the expense of the lower brands. In other words, it puts more body into the finer, and less into the poorer qualities, as compared with the old system, and hence we have now fewer intermediate brands direct from the mill. The demand however being chiefly for the better class of flour, the great difficulty now arises as to the disposition of the large accumulation of Superfine, which every one is anxious to sell and few care to buy.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Although the shipments of grain from Montreal last year were small and considerably below the average, the amount

leaving port during the first month of the present season of navigation shows a further decrease upon the corresponding month in 1883 of 327,514 bushels, while the flour shipments fell short for the same period 51,720 bbls. The most notable reduction occurred in wheat, amounting to 644,416 bushels, which, however, was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 100,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bus of peas, 10,000 bus of oats and 93,000 bus of rye. Since Montreal has been a port, never has the stagnation in its grain shipping trade approached that of the past month. In order to obtain cargo, some of our regular lines of steamers have taken grain to direct ports in the United Kingdom as ballast, while others accepted ridiculously low rates. Things, however, have improved in this respect, as engagements for bringing on American grain have been concluded by one of our largest steamship companies, sufficient to supply its carrying capacity for the next three weeks, to the annoyance of local shippers who have been unable to obtain space to Liverpool, although they are willing to pay the same rate from Montreal as is now being paid on through freights from Chicago to Liverpool. It is hoped that the tardy and half-hearted action of the authorities at Ottawa, in at last rescinding 50 per cent of the Welland canal tolls along with other help hinted at by the carrying companies in reducing Kingston freights, and the Harbor Commissioners in lowering wharfage dues, will have the desired effect in promoting the grain traffic of the St. Lawrence. Already we hear of larger quantities of grain pointing hitherwards from the West, which has caused a further stiffening of ocean freights, although we hope our steamship lines will not be so forgetful of their own interests as to nullify the steps that have been taken to encourage through freight, by at once clapping on additional rates to ocean tonnage, and thus nipping in the bud the advantages gained by the part remission of tolls. The following were the shipments of grain and flour at this port from the opening of navigation to May 31st, as compared with the corresponding period last year:—

	1884	1883
Wheat, bushel...	212,175	856,591
Corn.....	118,781	18,950
Peas.....	347,028	247,112
Oats.....	44,169	14,097
Barley.....	3,972	10,050
Rye.....	93,163	2
Total.....	819,288	1,146,802
Flour bbls.	37,618	89,338

ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

Through the medium of accommodation paper, many a business firm hopelessly involved in financial difficulties, has been enabled to cover up its rottenness for years, and sail along beside its solvent competitors as if it were in the very heyday of its prosperity. But whenever the day of reckoning comes, and it is forced to lay bare its "true inwardness" to the full gaze of unsuspecting creditors, behold what a skeleton of a wreck presents itself, from which the former are prone to turn away in disgust, rather than share in the division of such beggarly assets. Nor is this condition of things to be wondered at, but rather to be expected, for the partners of the firm whose existence depends upon "kite flying," knowing that inevitable collapse is only a question of time, increase rather than curtail their personal drawings, and even the cash from the last "kite" floated in the discount breeze, has been known to go directly into their pockets. We have heard it frequently remarked that the banks should be more careful in scrutinizing the class of paper they discount, but how is it possible for bankers to tell an accommodation note from one representing actual value received? So long as the makers' and endorsers' names are genuine, the banks have no means of knowing one from the other. The *modus operandi* of "kite flying," so frequently practised between certain weak houses, is as follows:—A, who is in need of immediate funds and keeps his account at a certain bank, gets an accommodation note from B for \$2,550.55, endorses it, puts it under discount as representing the value of an invoice of merchandise, etc., and has the amount less the discount placed to the credit of his account. The deception, however, seldom stops there, for according to "kite-flying" regulations B, the maker of the above note, receives an equivalent in another accommodation note from A for a like amount, which in turn is endorsed and discounted at another bank. Here then we have a credit of \$5,101.10 obtained by misrepresentation (to put it mildly), each of the firms having signed and endorsed a falsehood in order to "raise the wind." Now, the two notes being discounted at different banks, what is there to lead even to the suspicion that the paper is not the outcome of legitimate transactions? None whatever. The amounts of accommodation paper presented for discount usually resemble those of ordinary invoices, even the cents being tacked on in order to give completeness to legitimate appearances. A banker of this city

once said that the pernicious practice of floating accommodation paper was one of the worst evils financiers had to contend with, and that those insolvent concerns which had made it a basis of operations, were not worthy of any consideration from their creditors.

RECIPROCITY.

Several of our contemporaries have published notices of the opinions entertained by Mr. Hitt, who is one of a sub-committee of the Home Foreign Affairs Committee, to prepare a report on the subject of reciprocity. The *Toronto Globe* has given the fullest account of any that we have seen, based so far as we can judge on an interview between Mr. Hitt and a Washington correspondent. It is tolerably clear that some at least of those members of Congress who wish to be understood as being the advocates of a reciprocity treaty, have no real intention of making any proposition that Canada can possibly accept. Mr. Hitt avows himself in favor of "Commercial Union," as it is called, but does not offer a suggestion as to the mode of establishing a common tariff. At present Canada imposes such duties, as her representatives think desirable, but under the proposed Commercial Union, she would have to accept the tariff of the United States Congress. Mr. Hitt gives Professor Goldwin Smith as his authority for the assertion that there is "a deep and widespread feeling in favor of Commercial Union throughout Canada among all people except officials, who of course cling to the present system by which they live, and he said discussion would rapidly increase it." It is certainly most extraordinary, that if this "deep and widespread feeling" really exists, there should not have been a single member in the House of Commons of Canada to give expression to it, during the session which has but recently closed.

Mr. Hitt seems to labour under a complete delusion on the subject, for he states correctly that "Sir John Macdonald said in March that Canada was ready to remove the duty on the leading products in trade, whenever we would reciprocate," adding, "The English Government will not readily assent." Now, if Mr. Hitt understood the question he was discussing, he would be aware, that Sir John Macdonald's reference to removing the duty was to the duty on natural products, such as coal, lumber, breadstuffs, animals, etc., etc., to which the English Government has no objection whatever. Sir John Macdonald never expressed an opinion favourable to the Goldwin Smith-Hitt

project of discriminating against Great Britain, by admitting United States manufacturers free of duty, and by imposing the enormous tariff of the United States on British goods, a proposal that is equivalent to a demand, not only for separation, but for annexation.

Mr. Hitt is determined, so far as we can judge, to misrepresent the practical effect of the old reciprocity treaty. Under that treaty, which lasted thirteen years from 1854 to 1866, the returns according to the United States gave a balance of \$20,000,000 in favour of the United States, while according to the Canadian returns it was \$95,000,000. It was satisfactorily proved by the late Senator Brown, when acting as special Envoy at Washington in 1874, that under the old treaty the United States had derived even greater benefits than Canada, irrespective altogether of the valuable concession of the right to fish in Canadian waters which was subsequently valued at \$5,500,000. It would be inferred from Mr. Hitt's remarks that the United States have no "products of farm, forest or mines" to sell, because in describing the old reciprocity treaty he refers to such products as what Canada has to sell, adding, "it excluded our manufactures." According to the latest returns (1883) of the commerce between Canada and the United States, the former imported over \$56,000,000 and only exported \$37,620,399. Of course it may be said that a large portion of the former were subject to duty. Of the imports \$17,380,288 were entirely free of duty, being very nearly one half of the whole exports, and if the old reciprocity treaty had been in force under which coal, lumber, breadstuffs and animals would have been free, the amount admitted free into Canada would probably have exceeded the total exports.

When Senator Brown was negotiating the old treaty with Mr. Fish in 1874, he told that functionary plainly that "any articles made free in Canada under agreement with any foreign country must be made free to Great Britain." It was on that clear understanding that certain specified articles were added to the reciprocity treaty of 1854 expressly to meet the wishes of the United States. Of these articles Mr. Brown said, "I contend that there is not one article contained in the schedules that is a fit object of taxation; not one that ought not to be totally free of duty either in Canada or the United States in the interest of the public." Mr. Hitt may save himself and his Committee some trouble by abandoning the prosecution of a reciprocity scheme to which it is impossible that Canada can consent. It would be desirable if the *Globe* would state distinctly whether it is favorable or not to discriminatory duties against Great Britain.

PROVISIONS.

The prohibition of the importation of American salted meats by France, Germany and some other countries of Europe, as well as the more stringent regulations of the new cattle-diseases act in England, may perhaps be attributed to other motives than fear of trichinosis for the population or the spreading of contagious infection among cattle. Encouragement of home production by shutting out American provisions, relief for agricultural distress by turning into pastures much of the land heretofore devoted to cereals—the raising of which as alleged, was rendered unremunerative by the operations of free trade—are probably the real causes for the adoption of the measures referred to. Neither are the United States justified in encouraging protestation against them. The ex-Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Seymour, one of the most sagacious observers of the current of public affairs, in a recent private letter, expresses himself as follows :

“ I fear that our position about the tariff will bring trouble upon us within two or three years. Many things lead me to think European Governments will check the importation of our grain and provisions into their countries. If they do, it will cause great distress. I do not see how we can hope to hold the position of declaring to the world that we expect to sell what we produce to all the world free from duties, while we intend to shut out from our country the products of other peoples.”

The decree of the 2nd of June, 1880, which closed German ports against American salted meats, reads as follows : Art. 1st. Pork meat, chopped or cut in small pieces or cured in any manner whatever ; sausage meat and sausage of American production cannot be entered into the Empire until revocation of this decree. Hams, entire and middles, are not included in this prohibition. The admission of

hams is all the more remarkable as the Sartorius or tailor's muscle, one of the most important muscles of the ham is, with the diaphragm, the first looked after in the search for trichinæ. The law of the 2nd of December 1883 prohibits the importation into France of any kind of pork ; lard and middles alone are admitted. Microscopic inspection has not prevented the consumption of diseased pork in Germany, for we learn that 300 cases of trichinosis have been traced to pork submitted to inspection in that country.

There is no doubt that the shutting out of American salted meats has caused an increase in the production of similar food in France and Germany. The consumption of pork meat in Paris during last year amounted to 21,552,711 kilogrammes, or 47,415,964 lbs, an increase on the preceding year, conjointly with a decrease in price of about 1½ cents per lb. In Germany, where the consumption of pork extends to all classes, the law prohibiting American imports caused much complaint, especially among operatives in the cities, who depend largely upon pork for their daily food. Pork itself was not in demand so much as these portions of the animal prepared for and consumed only by the German populace as sausages, sausage meat, ribs, pickled tongues and feet, which formed the largest shipments from the United States to Northern Europe. The advance in price was rapidly met by the growers ; pork-meat is as cheap as before the prohibition, and the importation of live hogs into France has resumed its former importance.

The presence of trichinæ in American pork as well as in German pork cannot be denied, but the indisposition so often followed by death, caused by the parasites in both countries may be traced to the eating of raw or imperfectly cooked pork,

and which proper cooking would have rendered innocuous.

Much of the prejudice against American pork would be dispelled were the same attention given to curing it as formerly. Six weeks in pickle was considered necessary for the perfect curing of the meat before being packed ; it is said that the practice is now to shorten the immersion in brine to three weeks, and to pack immediately, relying upon the rock salt and saltpetre to perfect the curing. Summer packing is also a cause of inferiority. Formerly the packing season lasted from November to March, but fulfilments of contracts and short speculative sales brought into favor the packing during warm weather. During the summer heat, ice is used to expel the animal heat ; this closes the pores, prevents the blood from flowing out and the brine from penetrating thoroughly, the result of which is a latent cause of decay. The navy pork served to the fleets by the Great Powers is prepared under government supervision, and is consequently as sweet after five years as on the day of its reception : scarcely as much could be said of American mess pork.

Owing to the protection of 2 cents per lb. afforded by the tariff, Canadian provisions cannot fall much in value, and present prices, in sympathy with the American markets, indicate a tendency towards enhanced value. Our Canadian packing differs so much from that of our neighbors that the objection so potent against America pork can not be raised against it. The steadiness of our exports of hams and bacon to England leads us to believe that France should not subject Canada to the prohibition bearing upon United States production. The following table of exports of cattle, fresh meat, provisions and fruits from Canada for the last ten years will not be devoid of interest in this connection :

EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF CATTLE, FRESH MEAT, PROVISIONS, AND FRUITS, FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS (IN TONS OF 2240 LBS.)

Years.	Beeves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Fresh Meat.	Pork and Beef.	Preserved Meat.	Bacon and Hams	Lard.	Cheese.	Butter.	Apples.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Brls.
1874	39,923	252,081	6,983	.....	7,968	6	9,035	963	10,625	5,461	51,084
1875	38,968	242,438	16,779	.....	2,180	.....	4,448	151	14,439	4,137	63,397
1876	25,357	141,187	14,541	.....	2,096	.....	4,014	289	15,636	5,469	84,107
1877	22,656	209,899	2,063	.....	3,748	660	7,045	241	16,040	6,557	77,888
1878	29,925	242,989	3,201	172	2,700	549	4,325	118	16,989	5,807	53,213
1879	46,569	308,093	6,803	135	1,138	318	2,075	139	20,720	6,387	87,101
1880	54,944	398,746	6,229	45	881	550	4,273	222	18,378	8,310	146,548
1881	62,277	354,155	2,819	81	1,317	496	4,640	93	21,989	7,879	334,538
1882	62,106	311,669	3,263	149	882	604	4,388	60	22,678	6,768	212,526
1883	66,396	308,474	3,858	177	641	805	1,898	22	25,911	3,863	158,018

THE SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING FRAUDULENT FIRE LOSSES

During the past winter and spring the Fire Insurance Companies were subjected to claims losses, a large proportion of which were fraudulent, either in respect to the causes of the fires or as to the amounts claimed; this is not an absolutely new experience, but there have been so many fraudulent claims during the past six months as to alarm the companies very seriously.

It is not the business of Insurance Companies to search out evidences of arson and to become public prosecutors of criminals; if any community is content to harbor scoundrels they must be contented either to do without fire insurance or to pay such rates of premium as will recoup the fire insurance companies for losses and expenses sustained in their midst. If a Fire Insurance Company puts detectives to work and ascertains beyond doubt that the owner of the property has wilfully caused its destruction, and, acting on the information, causes the arrest of the scoundrel, they are met with the declaration that they do so, not in the interests of justice, but for the purpose of preventing the payment of the amount of loss, and a feeling of sympathy pervades the community in favor of the scoundrel who may have imperilled the lives as well as the property of his neighbors in the perpetration of his infamous act; but the fire insurance companies have not alone to deal with local feeling and interests, but find a more intelligent, and, consequently, a more powerful, influence nearer home, an influence used most unscrupulously in furtherance of fraud, in spite of the fact that, by their encouragement of and assistance in fraudulent claims upon insurance companies, the wholesale merchants have educated a portion of the retail trade in careers of crime, by reason of which fraud in the procurement of goods, in preferential assignments, in concealment of assets, in fires, and in false statements of loss, go on with one unceasing round.

Well is it for the country at large that the majority of the people are honest and cannot be overcome by temptation, but it will be still better when we, the journalists of Canada, succeed in convincing the business community that honest men have to bear the burdens of the dishonest, and that every successful fraud upon an insurance company is a loss to every honest man in Canada.

The difficulties of journalists are greatly

increased by the decadence of the jury-system and the obliquities of some of our judges. In a case recently tried in Montreal it was established that the assured had first stated his loss to be over fifteen thousand dollars, indeed had sworn to that before the Fire Commissioners; about a fortnight after the fire he produced a statement shewing his loss to be over thirteen thousand dollars; in about a month afterwards he produced another statement shewing his loss to be not quite eleven thousand dollars, and in another six weeks produced yet another statement shewing it to be seven thousand one hundred dollars. Some three months afterwards the amount of loss was established by arbitration to be between four and five thousand dollars, and this amount was a sort of compromise amount. The assured has had experience in assignments in which he had not been the sufferer, and now had an experience in fire losses which cannot fail to encourage him; indeed, with a wise foresight he increased his insurances in the same proportion as he decreased his stock, so that, with less than seven thousand dollars of stock at the time of the fire, he had over thirteen thousand dollars of insurance;—and yet the learned judge in his charge to the jury enunciated the strange principle that there was no evidence of fraud or intent to defraud.

With a full knowledge of all the facts in this case, the wholesale merchants, the creditors of the assured, assisted him in his suit for the seven thousand dollars, instead of purging the atmosphere of business morality by prosecuting the perpetrators of the fraudulent claims.

What courses are open to the journalists of Canada and to the insurance companies in the light of such an experience?—the journalists are responsible for the duty of educating public opinion, the insurance companies are responsible to their shareholders; if public opinion is content that seventy per cent of our fire losses and of business failures shall continue to arise from premeditated fraud, then the journalists can only continue to show that it is better to throw the rotten apples out of the business barrels than it is to let them remain until the whole barrel becomes one mass of corruption, and the insurance companies can only say that if judges, juries, wholesale merchants and people generally combine to encourage incendiarism, fraud and false swearing, then they, in turn, must combine in the collection of such rates of premium as will cover losses, expenses and a reasonable margin for conducting the business.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Unprecedentedly large as were the exports of cheese from Canada for year ending April 30th, 1884, amounting in value to over \$7,000,000, they will probably be materially exceeded by those of the season upon which we have now entered, last weeks' shipments amounting to 17,731 boxes, against 10,410 boxes for the corresponding period last year. The total shipment from May 1st to May 31st were 35,248 boxes against 17,123 boxes for the corresponding period in 1883, showing an increase for the first month of the present season of 18,125 boxes, and the lead will no doubt be further augmented by this weeks' out-put. Last month's exports were distributed as follows:—To Liverpool 29,995 boxes, to Glasgow 892 boxes, and to Bristol 4,361 boxes. The combined shipments from New York and Montreal from the commencement of the present season to May 31st were 174,082, against 149,647 boxes for the like period of 1883, showing an increase of 24,435 boxes. From the above two ports nearly all the cheese exported from this continent are shipped, the quantity sent from other Atlantic ports being hardly worth mentioning. The opening of the present season in several respects resembles that of last year, the make having so far been shipped up close, and it is probable that next week's shipments will absorb nearly all the balance of May cheese in the principal sections east of Toronto. Although some of the product gone forward of late has been pretty green, as a rule it was better cured than were the first shipments of 1883. We trust our makers will keep up the reputation they have gained in the English market for producing a first-class article. It was this more than any thing else which created the remarkable demand experienced by makers from the beginning to the close of last season, although it was aided, no doubt, by the prompt manner in which they responded to the call. Factorymen should remember the paramount importance of marketing their summer product with the least possible delay, all the bad seasons on record having been traced directly to a non-compliance with this generally recognized rule. If the free movement of summer stock be checked, factorymen run the serious risk of impairing the demand for the rest of the year, and this is only reasonable, as English buyers are well aware that held goods rapidly deteriorate in hot weather. Consequently, when buyers on the other side know that summer cheese is being held

back, their suspicions are at once aroused, and they order with much less freedom, fearing that they will have an inferior article pushed upon them. Our advice to makers is to manufacture a first-class article, and market it promptly, week by week, throughout the hot weather, and those who follow it will be the best off at the end of the season. Whenever it has happened that summer goods have been carried over to any extent the wind-up of business has invariably proved disastrous, but we trust that no such risk will be run this year. In proportion as farmers have increased their cheese-making facilities, they appear to have neglected the product of the churn. Hence the greatly diminished exports of butter within the past few years. Dealers lately in from the Eastern Townships state that the very large production of cheese this year will materially lessen the make of butter. The total shipments of butter from the opening of navigation to May 31st were only 15 packages, against 473 packages for the same period last year, and 5,945 packages in 1880. The decadence of the export butter trade of the Dominion is attributed to a variety of causes, among which are the inferior make and its inability to cope with butterine in the foreign market; also to the fact that farmers are putting more milk into cheese, at the expense of butter.

THE DOMINION BANK.

The statement of the affairs of the Dominion Bank, submitted at the annual meeting on the 28th ulto., is eminently satisfactory. The reserve fund is considerably in excess of 50 per cent, and we should infer that the intention of the directors is to go on accumulating until it is equal to the entire capital. The investments in Government and municipal securities are a peculiar feature of the Dominion Bank management, and is evidence that the directors are not inclined to launch out into new business, but to confine themselves to what they have found by experience to be profitable. There is another conservative feature in the report, which is an appropriation of \$10,000 out of the profits of the year to the reducing of the Bank Reserves account. The usual votes of thanks were unanimously agreed to, and after the close of the election the old president and vice-president, Mr. Austin and Hon. Frank Smith, were re-elected.

Meetings &c.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Pursuant to notice, the annual general meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held in this city on Monday, the 2nd inst. There was a large attendance of shareholders, amongst whom were the following:—Hon. Donald A. Smith (Vice-President), Hon. John Hamilton, Alex. Murray, George A. Drummond, A. T. Paterson, Hugh McLellan, Gilbert Scott, Alfred Brown, Robert Anderson, E. H. King (of London, Eng., formerly general manager of the bank), Hector Mackenzie, D. L. McDougall, Thos. Gramp, Jesse Joseph, J. H. Joseph, Andrew Robertson, R. W. Shepherd, M. Branchaud, W. W. Robertson, Q. C., Thos. Workman, Robt. Moat, J. J. Arnton, Thomas Davidson, Justice Cross, W. B. Cumming, John Crawford, D. R. Stoddart, John Morrison, Louis Masson, J. Burnett, John McDonald, W. Mackenzie, W. S. Evans, Charles Glackmeyer, John McDougall, L. J. Forget, G. Strathy, R. Elliot, A. Whimsley (St. Johns), Campbell Lane, Henry E. Murray, D. Kinsela, etc.

On motion of Mr. D. L. McDougall, the Hon. Donald A. Smith, Vice-President, was requested to take the chair.

The Chairman announced that the first business of the meeting was the appointment of scrutineers and a secretary.

Mr. A. T. Paterson moved, seconded by Mr. H. Mackenzie, that Messrs. W. B. Cumming and Thos. Davidson, be appointed to act as scrutineers—and that Mr. A. B. Buchanan be the secretary of the meeting.—Carried.

The Chairman then called upon the General Manager, Mr. W. J. Buchanan, to read

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

to the shareholders at their 66th annual general meeting, held 2nd June, 1884, which is as follows:—

The Directors beg to present the 66th annual report, showing the result of the business of the year ending 30th April, 1884:—

The balance of profit and loss account on 30th April, 1883, was \$ 322,192 24

The profits of the year ended 30th April last, after deducting charges of management, and making all necessary provision for bad and doubtful debts, were..... 1,434,260 12

\$1,756,452 36

From which have to be deducted:—

Dividend 5 per cent. paid 1st December, 1883.....\$600,000

Dividend 5 per cent. payable 1st June, 1884..... 600,000

Addition to the "Rest."... 250,000

1,450,000 00

Leaving a balance of..... \$ 306,452 36 to be carried forward at credit of profit and loss account for the year.

The figures in the general statement, which is appended, differ so little, comparatively, from those presented to the shareholders at the same period last year, that no special remarks are called for, unless it be simply to draw attention to the fact that the sum of \$250,000 has been added to the rest, bringing that fund up to \$6,000,000—or 50 per cent. of the capital. As has been the ordinary custom, all the branches of the bank have been inspected during the year. The business of the Bank at Newcastle, N.B., and Portage la Prairie, Man., having proved unprofitable, and there being no probability of improvement, the offices at those points have been closed, and the premises at the former place, which were the property of the Bank, have been disposed of by sale to the Dominion Government.

The Directors have had under consideration and approve of a scheme, for the superannuation of the officers of the bank, and embodying a provision for widows and orphans of the officers, on a scale based upon the amount of salary and length of service of each officer, which the Directors recommend their successors in office to carry out. And in consideration of the Bank agreeing to undertake this scheme, the officers will, on their part, be willing to submit to a monthly deduction from their salaries of such a percentage as may be fixed upon, and will also, in addition, transfer to the Bank their interest in the present Annuity and Guarantee Funds Society, which has been in existence for the past 23 years, and whose capital, or accumulated fund, now amounts to about \$206,000. And the directors further recommend that the incoming board be authorized to organize the said society for the purposes indicated, and to take all proceedings they consider necessary to carry the proposed scheme into effect.

(Signed),

C. F. SMITHERS, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.

	30th April, 1884.
Cap. stock paid up	\$12,000,000 00
Res.....	6,000,000 00
Bal. of profits carried forward.....	306,452 36
	\$ 6,306,452 36
Unclaimed dividends.....	11,409 52
Half-yearly divd. payable June 1, 1884.....	600,000 00
	\$6,917,861 88
	\$18,817,861 88

Am. of notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 5,258,155 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	7,635,917 77
Deposits bearing interest.....	12,953,773 53
Balances due to other banks in Canada.....	93,867 53
	\$25,941,713 83
	\$44,859,575 71

Assets.

Gold and silver coin current.....	\$ 2,005,495 67
Government demand notes.....	3,927,644 00
Balance due from other banks in Canada.....	77,227 44
Due from agencies of this bank and other banks in foreign countries.....	5,581,675 99
Due from agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain.....	1,451,476 35
Notes & cheques of other banks ..	1,071,525 43
	\$14,115,044 88
Bank premises at Montreal and branches.....	440,000 00
Loans and bills discounted.....	\$30,031,295 22
Debts secured by mortgages and other securities.....	61,995 26
Overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss provided for).....	221,240 35
	\$30,304,530 83
	\$44,859,575 71

W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager,
BANK OF MONTREAL,
MONTREAL, 30th April, 1884.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Vice-President, Hon. D. A. SMITH, having moved that the report of the Directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders, said:—

Gentlemen, before putting this motion to the meeting, I wish to express on the part of my colleagues and myself, our very great regret that your President is not able to be at this meeting. I may add that I am requested by Mr. Smithers to say with what concern and with what regret he finds that he is not able to meet you to-day. You will however be pleased to know that while he is not able to be with us to-day, he has improved a good deal within the last fortnight, and is now on the mend, that, in short, he is getting strong, and expects to be able to give his attention to the affairs of the Bank as formerly within a very few days. I need not say how much I regret myself that it is necessary, under these circumstances, that I should preside at this meeting, as I know how very inadequately it is possible for me to discharge the duties devolving upon the chairman. Looking to the report now read we find that the profits for the last year are as nearly as possible 12 per cent., or one per cent. less than for the year immediately preceding. This amount permitted the putting to the Rest \$250,000, bringing it up to the maximum as desired by the shareholders, that of \$6,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the capital of the Bank, after paying a dividend for the year of 10 per cent. It must be very gratifying to all of us to find that after these many long years of labour this point has been attained. This will give us, or ought to give, an assurance of steadiness to the stock, and will, I am sure, give confidence to the shareholders. Looking to the circumstances with which the Bank had to contend, and to those of the country generally, and more especially looking to our neighbours across the line, I think that there is no cause for apologizing that the statement before you to-day is no better, but on the contrary, I think it must be gratifying to all of us that it is so good as it is, and that we have attained to that point with the Rest that we can look forward to continue ten per cent dividends at least. You are all aware that some months back there was a very great depression as there is to a certain extent now; you know that a very large commission house was obliged to ask for time to meet its obligations. This, I may say, was hardly a surprise to your President, to the Directors, or to the principal officers of the Bank. The President sounded a note of warning at the last annual meeting, although in this you will recollect he was not borne out by some very astute men on the other side of the line, at least men of very great financial influence.—The Chamber of Commerce amongst others—who said that everything was bright and that there was no fear of anything, but an unclouded future at least for a considerable time. However, looking to it that it was necessary to be very cautious, the President and officers of the Bank have so guided themselves throughout that you will be happy to know that at this moment the Bank has not lost a sixpence by the transactions with that house. It will be seen that the volume of discounts is very much as it was last year, but there is this difference in the position, that while the commercial discounts and loans on securities have, as it was considered prudent to do under the circumstances, been reduced very materially, to the extent, in fact, of several millions, yet the difference has been made up by loans to the government, leaving the amount pretty nearly as it was. The next point I should like to refer to in a few words is that of the proposition before you of a pension fund for the officers of the Bank. You are all business men, acquainted with matters of business, not only as well, but most of you very much better than I, and you are aware that in most large institutions some such scheme as the one now proposed has been adopted, and where it has not yet been introduced, we know

that some of the principal banks in Great Britain have it in contemplation. Up to this time the Directors had to accept the responsibility of allowances to those retiring from the Bank. The arrangements were arbitrary and gave rise to questions as to amount or scale, and the funds were all provided by the Bank. This being the case, the Bank officers were unable to make any calculation as to what they would have in the event of having to retire in consequence of ill-health or old age. Now what is proposed is that in the future the Directors shall be relieved of unnecessary responsibility and question as to the rate of allowances. The scheme now proposed establishes the scale, and a large fund will be provided through the transfer of the Bank of the officers' interest in the existing annuity associations, capital, upwards of \$200,000, on which only a small annual allowance is now chargeable, and the officers of the bank will contribute at the start annually about sufficient to cover the allowance to the present pensioners and annuitants. I should say that this fund is at present administered by certain officers of the Bank, but is simply a widows' and orphans' fund, and does not provide in any way for a retiring allowance for officers when unfit either through ill-health or old age for further service. It is believed that this scheme will only involve an additional charge on the Bank of \$15,000 a year, and there is every prospect of there being a considerable reduction of the amount required after the first five years, as the fund set aside will have then in all human probability grown to be a large one. It will, as you will all see, be a very great satisfaction to the officers to find that they will be able to calculate exactly what they will be entitled to when eligible for the pension, and they will have something to depend upon as a certainty, and it will be a greater incentive to them, if that were possible, to do their utmost in the interests of the bank—not that such further inducement is necessary, for I believe that you have a staff of officers not only most faithful but most efficient and most capable to conduct the affairs of the Bank. The Directors in considering this, have felt that it would be in every way in the interests of the Bank that such a scheme should be carried out, and they now leave it to you to pronounce on it, and I have no doubt that you will feel in doing so, that it will be a mutual benefit both to the shareholders and to the officers that such a scheme should be approved of. Just a few words more before sitting down. We see that after sixty-six years of work (the first meeting of the Bank was held in 1818) and by careful management the Bank now finds itself with a "rest" of \$6,000,000 just referred to, and as I have said already, seeing that it has not been gathered up in a very short time, but that it has been by careful management throughout these long years this has been accomplished, you will feel that in the future there will be an assurance of at least a steady dividend, and we trust also from time to time a bonus, as there will not be the same necessity as in the past of taking from the earnings to strengthen the Bank. We have so far as can be judged now a prospect of a good harvest; and looking to the great resources to the country from one end to the other, seeing that in this portion of it, it has been developed to a very large extent, and that so much is being done away in the great Northwest, that within a couple of years more we may expect to have a railway opened from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the purposes of our trade and commerce, and that there is every expectation of a large influx of the very best class of immigrants into the country, I think we may look forward with very great hope to the future; certainly we may confidently expect that in Montreal, which has during the sixty-six years to which I have referred, risen from what was little more than a village to what it is at the present day, there will be at least proportionate progress in the future, and that the Bank of Montreal will have its full share in this increased prosperity.

Mr. Alex. Murray—I have great pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in seconding the motion, and in doing so I may say that after the full explanations you have made it is needless for me to say anything further. It is quite true that the profits of the past year have not been equal to those of some preceding years, yet on the whole I think the shareholders have good reason to be fairly satisfied. We have paid the usual dividends and got the rest up to the desired \$6,000,000; and we have done this after the most liberal allowances, not only for bad debts, but also for doubtful ones. Of course the Bank profits for the last year have not been as large as for the two previous years, chiefly because the opportunity for the large and safe employment of money has not been so good; but we are looking forward to better times in the future, and the good harvest to which the chairman alluded will have the effect of giving opportunities for safe and more active employment of Bank funds, which this Bank is well able to take advantage of, and it is to be hoped that at the future meetings of the Bank the shareholders will have greater reason to congratulate themselves that they are shareholders of the Bank of Montreal. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

Mr. John Morrison then asked several questions, which were satisfactorily answered by the General Manager.

The Chairman—If no other gentleman desires to address the meeting, I will call upon the General Manager to make a few observations with regard to the affairs of the Bank, a matter with which he is more immediately cognizant.

The General Manager, Mr. W. J. Buchanan, then said:—The Vice-President, in the much to be regretted absence of the President, has, I fancy, said pretty much all that you will care to hear concerning the affairs of the Bank, both retrospective and prospective, but, as it is usual for the general manager also to make some remarks, I may say that I also consider we have no reason to be ashamed of the outcome of the past year's business. We set out with a condition of things which was not altogether satisfactory; over-production in our manufactures and rather an excess in our importations; our harvest did not turn out favorably. Well, manufacturers very shortly after ascertained that no matter to what degree they could diversify, the country could not absorb the output of their mills, and it looked at one time as if several would have to shut down altogether. But notwithstanding all these untoward circumstances the Bank has been able to save about 12 per cent. on its huge capital, after making what has been considered ample provision for bad and doubtful debts. We have now every reason to believe that manufacturers are working on sound principles. Those of them who are borrowers from this Bank assure us that they are simply filling orders, and confidently anticipate that in a very few months all surplus stock will have gone into consumers' hands. Importations, as the customs returns demonstrate, have been largely reduced. If this policy is adhered to, and no other will knowingly be facilitated by the Bank, a healthier condition of trade must ensue. This curtailment means a smaller area in this country for the employment of your capital, but we are happily not limited to Canada for the employment of our surplus means. Although New York has until lately not been a very profitable field, at the same time we have always done very fairly both there and in Chicago. With a good crop, of which there is at least a fair prospect, fresh heart will be put into our people. The lumber trade is also moderately good. There is, therefore, no occasion to feel despondent as to the future. The bank has undeniably had a successful career in the past, taking one year with another, and there is no special reason now to think that it will not continue to prosper. We have at last attained to the position for which we have for some years been striving—that is to get the rest up to \$6,000,000, or 50 per cent. of our paid up capital, and while doing this we

have been forced to withhold each year some portion of our profits from you. That necessity exists no longer; we shall only hope as well as labour to have more to divide amongst you in the future. I shall be happy to answer to the best of my ability any questions which any shareholder may desire to put to me, but before I sit down I may state that the number of shares on what is termed "the street," that is, which are not held by investors, is gradually diminishing; as nearly as we can estimate they are about 4,600 as against 7,000 twelve months ago.

Mr. Morrison—Would it not be better to leave the superannuation fund to the insurance companies?

Mr. Buchanan—I think that means purchasing an annuity, which involves a considerable amount of money. Bank officers, as a rule, are not capitalists, and it requires a good deal of capital to purchase an annuity. You must bear in mind that there is about \$200,000 to be handed over by the annuity fund. The Directors have heretofore granted pensions, and it has been a recognized principle that when a man has spent his life in the service and cannot work any longer he cannot be turned out without any provision. As stated in the report the officers will contribute and the charge to the Bank will only be \$15,000 in addition to what we now pay out in pensions.

The contributions by the officers will about cover the existing pensions, and with the interest on the \$200,000 capital in the course of five years such a large fund will be accumulated that we hope the necessity for contributions by the Bank will diminish if not cease altogether, and the interest on the fund will be sufficient for the future.

Mr. Morrison—If the fund suffers loss, who will be responsible?

Mr. Buchanan—The fund will be under the Bank's control.

Mr. Morrison—The Bank will suffer the loss then?

Mr. Buchanan—The Bank will take charge of the fund itself. It is a matter of arrangement whether they will put the amount into government securities or make use of it in its ordinary business and allow a certain interest on it.

Mr. John Crawford—I would like to say a word or two, Mr. Chairman, before the report is adopted. I am sure I am expressing the opinion of all present when I say that we are delighted to see you here again, and at the same time we exceedingly regret that our President should be absent under the circumstances which detain him from being present at the meeting. With reference to the superannuation scheme, I leave it to those who have been more accustomed to it; I have not sufficient information myself to give an intelligent vote upon that question, and hence I would throw the entire responsibility upon the Board of Directors. With reference to the Rest of 50 per cent., you have not given us the opinion of the Board as to what is to be the policy as to the distribution of the future profits, and I for one would like to know what they intend to do in this direction. My own impression is—and I think I am safe in offering you the hearty congratulations of every shareholder for having attained that goal—that while there is reason to be gratified at having reached a Rest of 50 per cent. of our capital, that that Rest is ample, and that its further increase would neither add to the prestige nor credit of the Bank, and would only be calculated to encourage large and speculative transactions. I believe that the gratifying position we occupy to-day is owing, in a great measure, to the stand and to the position taken by our able executive officer, and to the integrity of the Directors and the executive officers of the Bank in the past. The Capital and Rest altogether is now \$18,000,000. I hope, sir, and if I be any judge of human nature, having taken stock with the executive, and particularly our worthy chairman, I may add that I believe that that Capital and Rest of \$18,000,000 is equivalent not only to legal tender but to gold in the vault. I believe that that capital, if my memory serves me rightly, is the largest of any bank in

the world, with the exception of the Bank of England. I think the citizens of Montreal have reason to feel just pride in having an institution of such magnitude located with its head office in their midst, and I think further that the Bank of Montreal has fairly earned the distinction which it enjoys of being a national as well as a provincial Bank. I expected that our chairman would have said a word or two about the Government deposits; the report, I believe, has not alluded to that subject. There has been a good deal of talk about their depositing in other banks. Now, I believe that the policy which has heretofore obtained is capable of a very advantageous revision, not only in the interests of the Bank itself but in the interests of the public. The reasons for such revision are not only obvious, but urgent, and I need not refer to them further than to direct attention to the imminent dangers inseparably connected with the present policy; wisdom not politics should be the maxim governing that administration. Now, sir, you have said a word or two with reference to there being no losses. Considering that we only meet here once a year, and for two or three hours, it may be, and discuss questions of momentous interest concerning the Bank's affairs, might I ask, if it is not impertinent or irregular, what security have the banks here against a recurrence of the financial disasters that have startled New York and other American cities. These disasters have not only affected the banking interests, but have almost sapped the foundation of the commercial and financial system of the country, and therefore I would like to hear an expression of opinion from you, Mr. Chairman, or the General Manager, as to what security can we really have against these disasters; if the lesson of experience be of any value to us, we have had frequent warnings that we must not rely too much upon professional integrity. My own impression is, having given this subject some attention, that the chief antidote is external vigilance on the part of those who undertake important trusts.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would just say a word or two about the distribution of profits in future. It will be, I have no doubt, all that can safely be given without encroaching in any way on the capital of the Bank, always keeping that intact, and then dividing every sixpence that can reasonably be expected. Your Directors, whoever they may be in the future, will see first that the future of the Bank is well provided for, and that its capital is held intact, and then, as in the past, will give all they can to the shareholders.

Mr. Crawford—It appears to me that if you concur in that opinion that when the profits of the Bank admit of a clear unit being added to the ten per cent. dividend, all fractions below that unit might be placed to a contingent dividend fund, to be drawn upon when that unit again is reached.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am not a prophet, and can give no information further than this, that judging by the past, I believe it will be, if the Bank prospers in the future as it has in the past, and I speak for my colleagues as well as myself when I say that it has been their desire throughout to give all they safely can to the shareholders on every succeeding dividend-day, and I have no doubt that those whom they may appoint for the future will see it to be their duty to do equally well. As the President told you in a former year, he was always anxious to take the shareholders as far into his confidence as possible. I may say it is the wish of all the Directors to give every statement which in the interest of the Bank should be given. Of course there are certain things which it is to the interests of the Bank for them to withhold. As for the last question, I think Mr. Crawford has answered that himself when he says that it is by constant vigilance and caution in the management of the affairs of the Bank that the Bank and the shareholders may be secured against any such calamity as unfortunately we have seen quite recently on the other side of the line.

A SHAREHOLDER—I would like to ask whether there is in the by-laws of this Bank any provision against a Director of this Bank being a

Director or officeholder or any railway corporation.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am not aware of any.

The motion to adopt the report was then carried unanimously.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS.

Mr. E. H. King, of London, Eng.—Mr. Chairman, I have much pleasure of moving that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, the Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank. Before doing this, I think I am right in offering a word of congratulation to the Directors of this Bank for having taken this occasion, when they have reached what may be called the promised land, to do a graceful act in proposing to the shareholders the advisability of making the provision which they now contemplate for the superannuation of their officers. I think the occasion was well chosen, and I am sure that the shareholders of this Bank as a body will willingly give their assent to this, and from my own experience of the officers of the Bank, I know they are deserving of this consideration. With regard to the vote of thanks, you are of course familiar with the composition of your Board. All of them are gentlemen who have been connected with the banking and the mercantile interests of the Dominion in one way or another during their whole life, and I think I may safely say, as in the past, I have every reason to rely on their strict attention to the interests of this great institution. I think I myself may venture to say a word in their favor. I have a long experience of them, and I must say during all that long experience I feel warranted in believing that every one of these gentlemen gave the most undivided attention to the interests of the bank, when they were called upon to decide questions which were sometimes very difficult, and I have no doubt that the gentlemen comprising the Board now are just as attentive as those of long ago when I was actively connected with the management of the Bank. There is, however, one thing that is a matter of regret to me, and that is, that there is but one member left since I retired from this Bank, the only member of the Board left being your chairman of to-day. It is, perhaps, the only regret I feel, but if it says anything it says that they are seldom chosen to such a high office, and only when they have well established their reputation as business men.

Mr. Thomas Workman—I have great satisfaction in seconding this resolution, because I think that the present Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal—the President and the General Manager, the Vice-President and the Directors—is equal to any that was ever in charge of this Bank. I do not wish to speak disrespectfully of their predecessors, but I look upon the present Board as quite equal to them, and, therefore, I think they are entitled to the thanks of this meeting and of all the stockholders of this Bank, and of the commercial community in the Dominion of Canada. The Bank of Montreal is the largest monetary institution in the Dominion, and we have to thank them for the safety with which they have carried the Bank through all the troubled scenes. For the last year and a-half our country has been suffering from a commercial depression; that depression still prevails, but, I think, it is quite evident that the elements of a bright prospect are arising and getting clearer every day. I anticipate myself, and I think every one else does, that the prosperity which in former years has characterized the commercial interests in Canada will again prevail. Such being the case, I have no doubt that the Bank of Montreal will be able to earn increased dividends, and as already foreshadowed to-day, we may expect larger dividends. By all means let full provision be made for bad or doubtful debts, and after that divide amongst the shareholders. There can be no use for building up a large Rest for posterity. What has posterity done for us? We have done something for them, however, and therefore after the provisions referred to, an increased dividend will be highly acceptable to the shareholders. I regret very much

to see the absence of our worthy President, and we all hope that in a short time his health will be restored, and that he will be able to give that full administration, coupled with that of his *confere*, Mr. Buchanan, that has hitherto characterized their management. I have then much pleasure in seconding this resolution. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Vice-President, in returning thanks, said:—I have on behalf of the Directors and myself to tender our most sincere thanks for this resolution, and I am sure that it is a very great pleasure to all of us to see here our old friend Mr. King, an ex-president of the Bank, and a gentleman of the very highest standing and character financially, and one that we are always glad to see back amongst us in Montreal.

THANKS TO THE GENERAL MANAGER AND OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Mr. George A. Drummond moved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year.

He said: In proposing this resolution, I desire only to say that it has become more or less a matter of form. I desire to lift it out of that category, and I will say that never did officers deserve a resolution more heartily or more unreservedly than on the present occasion. After all, not knowing the operations of the Board of Directors from an inside point of view, I can say that the success of these operations depends much more upon the character and integrity and business ability of the executive officers than upon any Board of Directors, however well constituted. The Board of Directors are more or less of an Advisory Committee, and rather act as an efficient check, which is the most that can be hoped for. The actual administration depends more upon the executive officers than upon the Directors, and I have therefore the greatest possible pleasure in proposing this resolution.

Hon. John Hamilton—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and in doing so I can only say that no Bank has a better or a nobler body of men.

The motion having been carried unanimously,

Mr Buchanan, the General Manager, in replying said—I have to thank you on my own behalf and for the other officials of the Bank for the vote of thanks which has been so cordially received and passed, and to-day our thanks are more especially due because we have had a substantial proof of your appreciation of our services by the authority you have given to the incoming Board to carry out a scheme having for its object a provision for the maintenance of your servants when old age or ill health shall have incapacitated them from active service, and for their families also after their death. With but few exceptions the Bank Officers have incomes not much more than sufficient to enable them to live respectably, and by the scheme now proposed they will be relieved from what has been a matter of serious anxiety to many, viz., the question of support for themselves and their families when their working days are over. The characteristic of the staff of the Bank has always been a love for and pride in the service and an attachment to it, and this crowning act of liberality on your part will be an additional incentive to zeal for its welfare. Gentlemen, you have our profound and grateful thanks.

Mr. Crawford—Do I understand that there will be a demand of \$15,000 or \$18,000, from the Bank's profits every year for this purpose?

Mr. Buchanan—At present the intention is to charge it with \$15,000 additional, but we think that in the course of a very few years it will be diminished or abolished altogether. It is a scheme based upon something like the scheme at one time proposed by the Quebec government.

Mr. Crawford—What will be the entire yearly appropriation, including the present payments as well as what you propose to give in the future?

Mr. Buchanan—There are \$10,000 paid at present between pensions and annuities. It will be altogether \$25,000, but at the quinquennial investigations it is quite possible that it may disappear altogether, and that the fund will accumulate so largely that no further contributions will be required from the Bank.

Mr. Robert Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Geo. Macrae, Q.C.,

That the ballot now open for the election of Directors be kept open until 3 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued.

Carried.

A formal adjournment then took place, and at 3 o'clock the scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors:—Alfred Brown, George A. Drummond, Hon. John Hamilton, Hugh McLellan, Alex. Murray, Alex. T. Paterson, Gilbert Scott, Hon. D. A. Smith and G. F. Smithers.

DOMINION BANK.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the North of Scotland Mortgage Chambers, on Wednesday, 28th May, 1884, pending alterations in the bank premises.

Among those present were noticed Messrs. James Austin, James Crowther, Walter S. Lee, James Scott, Hon. Frank Smith, R. S. Cassels, Anson Jones, W. T. Dingle, Wilmot D. Matthews, R. H. Bethune, E. Leadlay, Aaron Ross, George Robinson, R. T. Dingle, &c., &c.

It was moved by Mr. G. Robinson, seconded by Mr. James Scott, that Mr. James Austin do take the chair.

Mr. H. C. Hammond moved, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews,

Resolved, That Mr. R. H. Bethune do act as Secretary.

The Secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:—

Balance of Profit and Loss account, 30th April, 1883.....	\$15,275 51
Profits for the year ending 30th April, 1884, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making full provision for all the bad and doubtful debts.....	233,357 12
	\$248,632 63
Dividend, 5 per cent., paid 1st November, 1883.....	\$75,000 00
Dividend 5 per cent., payable 1st May, 1884	75,000 00
	150,000 00
	\$98,632 63
Carried to Reserve Fund	\$80,000 00
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	10,000 00
	90,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	\$8,632 63

In view of increasing business, and especially looking to the future, the directors, considering it in the interest of the shareholders to secure more space for banking purposes, have obtained the adjoining thirty feet fronting on Yonge street, on which is now being erected an addition which will doubtless meet all requirements for many years to come.

It will be observed that \$10,000 has been applied to the reduction of bank premises account out of the profits of the year.

JAMES AUSTIN,
President.

Messrs. R. S. Cassels and Walter S. Lee were appointed scrutineers.

Mr. James Austin moved, seconded by Hon. Frank Smith, and

Resolved, That the report be adopted.

It was moved by Mr. E. H. Rutherford, seconded by Mr. Aaron Ross, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the president, vice-president, and directors for their services during the year.

It was moved by Mr. Walter S. Lee, seconded by Mr. S. K. Dingle, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the cashier, agents, and other officers of the bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. Anson Jones, seconded by Hon. Frank Smith, and

Resolved, That the poll be now opened for the election of seven directors, and that the same be closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled; and that the scrutineers, on the close of the poll, do hand to the Chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

Mr. Aaron Ross moved, seconded by Mr. G. Robinson, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James Austin for his able conduct in the chair.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. James Austin, James Crowther, E. Leadlay, Wilmot D. Matthews, E. B. Osler, James Scott, and Hon. Frank Smith.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. James Austin was elected President and the Hon. Frank Smith vice-president for the ensuing year.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.

Capital Stock paid up.....	\$1,500,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	\$930,000 00
Balance of Profits carried forward..	8,632 63
Dividend unclaimed	814 00
Dividend No. 26, payable 1st May.	75,000 00
Reserved for Interest and Exchange	51,217 51
Rebate on Bills discounted.....	23,440 57
	\$1,089,104 71
	\$2,589,104 71
Notes in Circulation	\$1,225,587 00
Deposits not bearing Interest.....	771,352 24
Deposits bearing Interest.....	4,296,233 44
Balance due to other Banks in Great Britain.....	117,201 18
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	10
	\$6,410,373 96
	\$8,999,478 67

Assets.

Specie.....	\$176,424 93
Dominion Government Demand Notes	400,513 00
Notes and cheques of other Banks...	214,197 08
Balance due from other banks.....	735,682 64
Government Securities.....	498,040 79
Municipal and other Debentures.....	743,242 31
	\$2,768,100 75

Bills discounted and current (including advances on call)..... \$6,112,526 31

Overdue debts secured	5,463 36	
Overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss provided for).....	8,277 99	
Real estate.....	10,318 66	
Bank premises.....	90,048 60	
Other assets, not included under foregoing heads.....	3,813 00	
		\$6,231,377 92
		\$8,999,478 67

H. H. BETHUNE,
Cashier.

Dominion Bank, Toronto, 30th April, 1884.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM
DISTILLER,

WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

Alcohol, 65 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 65 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 50 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 25 U.P.

Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies.

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated

WHITE WHEAT WHISKEY.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

JUNE 5, 1884.

The quietness in general trade referred to in last week's issue is still unbroken, the remarkably low prices in nearly all kinds of merchandise being no inducement to buyers, who seem determined to postpone the day of action until a good harvest is absolutely assured. Below is a statement of the business and prices in stocks during the week:

Banks.	Shares sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce	538	122½	120½
Federal.....	200	123	120½
Merchants.....	314	108½	107½
Montreal.....	2081	192	188
Molson's.....	125	109	108
Ontario.....	236	104	101
Peoples.....	113	56½	56½
Toronto.....	185	173½	173
Miscellaneous.			
Can. Pac. Ry.....	25	56½	56½
Gas.....	2122	180	175
Mont. Tel. Co.....	277	113	111
Passenger	550	123½	121
Richelieu & Ont....	673	58½	50½
Nor. West Lnd. Co.	350	44	41

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Opinions among manufacturers differ considerably this week regarding the actual condition of affairs, some maintaining that they are unable to keep up with their orders, and are thus compelled to work overtime, whilst others complain that business continues to fall below expectations, and that they are working on fall goods, more for the sake of keeping their hands employed than from anticipating any increased inquiry for some time to come. The brighter reports come from those houses that are working on Western jobbing orders and foreign account. From the majority of travellers' report it appears to be very difficult to take orders for

fall goods, as country dealers prefer to wait, in order to have fuller assurance of good crops before making arrangements ahead. Card prices are unchanged, and no immediate alteration is looked for. Remittances have been generally satisfactory, and have caused somewhat of a surprise among those houses finding trade slow. In rubber goods the June list of prices have been issued, showing a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. Men's imitation sandals having been lowered to 70c per pair and women's do to 50c per pair.

COAL.—The summer trade has commenced, and quite a number of orders have been filled at the reduced prices referred to last week, stove and chestnut being delivered at \$6 per net ton, and egg and furnace at \$5.75. At the low rates recently established, a better demand has sprung up for steam coal, and the market has a slightly better tone. Cargo lots of Scotch steam have changed hands at \$4.25 and broken lots at \$4.50. Picton is quiet at \$4.00 to \$4.10 and Cape Breton is nominally quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—In butter it is impossible to imagine a more demoralized market, prices having declined fully 1c on the week, 19c being now considered a top price for round parcels of Eastern Townships. Creamery is quoted at 21c to 22c. Old butter fares badly, sales having been made at 12c to 13c during the past few days, for which 18c was refused about two months ago, and we hear that fully 3,000 packages of old stock are still unsold. The cheese market is weak and lower, in sympathy with the continued decline in New York and Liverpool. The shipments by this week's steamers stood, exporters from 9½c to 10½c, the bulk at 10c, and 10c is now an extreme figure for choice white. About 2000 boxes of Allan Groove were sold at 10c average for colored and white. Sales in Belleville are reported at 9c to 9½c and in Brockville at 9 1-4c to 9½c within the past few days. The cable has declared 3s on the week, being now down to 60s. This week's shipments will aggregate about 20,000 boxes.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is no change whatever in the general drug trade since our last report, a few ordinary-sized lots of Howards quinine in ounce bottles having been sold at \$1.75 and German in bulk have been placed at \$1.50 to \$1.55. Morphine is dull at \$2.25 and opium quiet and steady at \$4 to \$4.25. In heavy chemicals the only change to note is in bleaching powder which has become some what unsettled, owing to the agreement among the English makers to sustain the markets not having effect which was expected. It has sold here at \$2.25 in round lots.

DRY GOODS.—The developments of the past week have been of a very quiet nature in general dry goods, sorting-up orders being small, while travellers out with fall samples are doing next to nothing, three travellers belonging to one firm, sending in \$100 worth of orders between them as the total result of three days' canvass. Some of our leading wholesale houses have been footing up last months' business, the result of which shows an increase of fully 10 per cent. by one house, and a decrease of about 10 per cent. by two others. In cotton goods the strength of the market has evidently been considerably modified, and the object of late has been more with a view to working off goods than standing upon the order of prices. There is, however, no established change in prices, which are nominally as last quoted, both as regards white and grey. Woollen goods are weak and very low, but cheapness in these days does not appear to induce business. Canadian tweed houses seem to be a little more encouraged by the orders received for fall goods during the past week, several of which comprised some large lines, embracing fall tweeds, pilot cloths, heavy

coatings, flannels, etc. A general improvement may be noted in remittances during the past week, and despite the present general quietude a good mull business may yet be accomplished.

EGGS.—The market has ruled fairly steady during the past week, with sales at from 14½c to 16c, mostly at the outside figure. The New York market has continued to make headway, a further gain of 1c to 1½c having been established, with sales at 17c to 17½c per dozen.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements for grain to Liverpool have been made by steamer at 1s 6d to 1s 9d, but rates are now firmer, at 2s. To Glasgow 2s 6d is asked and 2s 3d bid. London freight at the moment is unobtainable. Continental rates are easy, being offered at 3s to Antwerp. Wheat from Kingston to Montreal is 2½c and corn 2½c. The propeller Cuba has been chartered in Chicago to carry corn direct from that city to Montreal at the low figure of 5c per bushel, which is believed to be the lowest rate ever accepted. Flour to Liverpool is reported at 10s to 10s 6d. As regards Western bound freights, we hear of iron engagements from this port to Kingston at \$1.25; to Chicago, \$2.50; and to Lake Superior ports \$3. Contracts for deals have been concluded at \$2.50 from Kingston to Quebec, and at \$1.50 from Kingston to Montreal. Deals have been engaged by steamer at 50s. to Liverpool, 45s to Bristol, 50s to 55s to London, and 40s to Glasgow. Lumber to South American ports by sail \$13 to \$14. Phosphate, to direct ports in United Kingdom 5s to 7s 6d. Coal from Lower Ports to Montreal by regular steamers \$1.75 and by casual do \$1.90; from Oswego to Montreal \$1.40. Grain freights were again cut to-day in Chicago, engagements being made at 5c per bushel on wheat, and 4½c on corn to New York, which are the lowest rates yet heard of.

FRESH SALMON.—Advices from Gaspé state that the nets were all set, but the catch was very small. In a few days, however, it is thought the take will be large. Several lots have already been received here on through freight from Boston, and sales transpired in this market yesterday of about 600 lbs. at 22c to 25c per lb. in cases. A more plentiful supply is promised for next week, and some dealers look for a fair quantity by Saturday's steamer.

FRUITS.—The supply of oranges is fair for the season, and business transpires at \$7 to \$7.50 for ordinary cases, and at \$8.00 to \$9.00 for large do. Liverpool cables report a further advance of 1s per case to 20s. Lemons meet with good enquiry at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per box as to quality, the latter figure being for long keepers. Bananas are abundant, and sell at \$2.00 to \$4.00 per bunch for red up to \$6.00 for yellow Aspinwall. Pine Apples are quiet at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per dozen. There is quite a scarcity of choice apples, and prices have advanced, a lot of Northern Spies being sold yesterday at \$6 50 per bbl. Strawberries were quiet and steady at 15c to 16c per quart for choice American fruit. Poorer qualities have sold at 12½c.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—On spot very few transactions have taken place in grain, and they consisted principally of car lots. There have been some trading, however, in the Western markets for Montreal account, and we hear of the sale of a cargo of corn in Chicago at a fraction above 63c in bond laid down here. This lot we understand was on a very cheap through rate by vessel and barge to Montreal. A large lot was also bought in Chicago and shipped by rail, costing about 63c in bond here. It was intimated to-day that business had been effected in wheat in Chicago for Montreal parties. Some of the steamship companies are bringing on considerable grain from

the West, which has stiffened ocean freights considerably. Peas are easy and are offered freely at 90c; rye is quiet at 70c to 71c; but there is not much of this grain left in Canada. Oats have changed hands in cars on track at 41c to 42c, and barley is unchanged at 55c to 65c. The statistical position of the foreign wheat market is improving the world's visible supply, embracing stocks in sight on this continent, and afloat to the United Kingdom and the Continent, according to returns just to hand aggregating 37,262,680 bus., against 41,164,000 bus., last year showing a decrease of 3,902,000 bus., and latest English advices report the stocks in store in Great Britain less than a year ago. The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada, according to returns received to-day were as follows with comparisons:—

	May 31, 1884.	May 24, 1884.	June 2, 1883.
Wheat bush.	16,782,680	17,978,563	20,284,815
Corn "	7,949,913	8,452,550	13,793,546
Oats "	2,966,297	3,088,005	3,988,575

In Chicago to-day at noon wheat was 2c to 2½c lower on the week, at 90c July, 91 3-8c Aug., 92½c Sept. Corn was 1c to 1½c lower than a week ago, at 56½ July, 57½ Aug., 58½c Sept. Oats were also lower, at 33 5-8c July, 29 3-8c Aug., 23½c Sept. The local flour market was dull, and prices appear to be seeking a lower level. Sales of extra have been made at \$5 to \$5.15, and superfine was freely offered to-day at \$3.60. Oatmeal is quiet, at \$4.65 to \$5.00. The only English demand for flour this year has run upon American sacks, several lots of which have been shipped in bond. The receipts of American flour at this port are still heavy, being no less than 3,200 sacks yesterday.

GROCERIES.—The Sugar market is weak, and fully ½c lower on granulated, which has been placed in round lots at 7½c, being about the lowest price ever known before. Smaller lots are quoted at 7½c, to 7½. A fair turnover is reported in yellows at from 5½c to 6½, the lower qualities being rather scarce. In raw sugar the outlook is very discouraging. Latest cable news received from Barbadoes quoting prices 10c to 15c per cwt. lower, and Porto Rico cables show a decline of 6d per cwt. in refining grades. In this market Porto Rico is quoted 5½c to 6c as to quantity and quality. The dullness in molasses is very marked, and prices have a downward tendency. About 900 puncheons of New Barbadoes were arrived in port, which were at first offered at 38c, but the absurdity of that figure becoming apparent, we understand they were subsequently offered at 35c, and still later at 34c. Buyers, however, will not look at them above 31c or 32c at the most. The sale of an old lot of Barbadoes was made at 30c. Other descriptions are purely nominal. Syrups remain extremely quiet, with quotations ranging from 32½c to 60c as to quality. *Prail.*—The leading feature has been the demand for Valencia raisins, with transactions in new at 5c to 5½c, and a considerable quantity of old has moved out of first hands at 3½c to 3¾c for good up to 4c to 4½c for choice. In Malaga fruit a few ordinary sized lots have gone out at \$2 for new Muscatels, and at \$1 to \$1.15 for old. Figs are quiet and unchanged. Prunes continue steadily under more enquiry, and are quoted at 5c to 5 3-8c for new, and 4½c to 4¾c for old. The demand for nuts is not urgent, prices are more or less nominal, at 14c for Taraggon, and 21c to 28c for shelled do; Walnuts 1½c to 1¾c, and filberts at 7c to 9c as to quality. The Tea market is demoralized, and the sales that have taken place showed lower values. About 500 packages of low grade Japan were placed within the past few days at 13c, and about 100 packages of good Japans were sold on Toronto account at 25c. The New York market has broken sufficiently to warrant purchases of Japans there for Montreal account. A quiet feeling exists in Coffee, and a few jobbing lots of Java have taken place at 16 for common up

to 22c for Old Government. Mocha has changed hands at 25c to 26c to the trade. Sales of Plantation Ceylon have also occurred at 17c to 20c. Spices are firm generally, and black pepper, in sympathy with the late advance in England, is quoted stiff at 17c to 18c, and white do. at 25c to 27c. *Rice* is steady at \$3.50 to \$3.60 at the mill. The balance of rice remaining unshipped at Akyab has been totally destroyed by the late Cyclone, and no stock is available at Basseine. The statistical position of rice appears to warrant the firmness of the general market, the quantity afloat to Europe on May 24th being 177,000 tons against 305,000 tons a year ago, showing a round decrease of 128,000 tons. Purchases of Japan teas have recently been made in New York city showing very fair quality at 18c to 19c per lb. for shipment to Montreal. This is one of the strange freaks of this market, as it will be remembered that only a few months ago the excitement turned upon buying largely here for shipment to New York. The purchases above referred to will cost about 20c to 21½c laid down here.

HAY AND STRAW.—The supply of loose hay continues quite liberal, and prices have again receded 50 per 100 bundles on the week, sales occurring yesterday of choice Laprairie timothy at \$8, three loads of good clean hay being purchased at \$7.50 per 100 bundles, fair qualities at \$6.50 to \$7; and inferior at \$5.50 to \$6. Straw is quiet, and steady, at \$4 to \$6; pressed hay is plentiful and offered at lower prices which are quoted at \$7 to \$9.50 per ton, as to quantity and quality.

HIDES AND SKINS.—A very quiet business has transpired in hides; stocks are light, but the demand is small, the crippled condition in which a number of tanners now find themselves causing the temporary shutting down of their factories. The trading in green city hides continues on the basis of \$8.00 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. for No. 1, and fair deliveries have been made on contracts. In Western States hides the volume of business is small, but we observe that prices are gradually receding in the American market to a point which will probably soon admit of larger importations. In New York prices are weak and declining. Last week 120,000 hides were received in New York whilst the sales only amounted to 45,000 sides, and stocks there are now excess of those at the same period last year. Calfskins are quiet, with fair sales at 12c. For sheepskins \$1.00 to \$1.05 has been paid, and several parcels of clips and lambskins have changed hands at 20c to 25c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Private cables received here yesterday quoted Warrants at 41s.2d, or 1d lower on the week. The market for pig iron is reported dull in Glasgow, with a weakening tendency. This state of affairs is reflected here, the volume of trade being estimated at about one half of what it was a year ago. Merchants are generally agreed that no improvement of note need be expected until a good harvest is positively assured. Transactions during the week show a further decline in prices, a lot of about 300 tons of Summerlee having changed hands on spot at \$17 at four months. It should be stated, however, that this figure scarcely represents regular market rates, as the lot of iron referred to was brought out on ship's account, although it exhibits a very weak and demoralized market, besides illustrating the extraordinary condition of the freight market when steamers are obliged to bring out iron as ballast on account of scarcity of freight. Small parcels of Summerlee and Gartsherrie have been sold at \$17.75 regular terms, Eglinton at \$16.75, and Dalwellington at \$17.00. Coltness is quoted at \$19.00, Langloan at \$18.50, and Calder at \$18. In metals the situation is little changed, ingot tin being cabled at £83.15s. to £84.5s., with sales here at 2½c to 2¾c as to brand and quantity. Copper in London is 10s lower on the week at £63. 10s. for best selected. Sales in this market have occurred at 16½c.

Tin plates are in fair demand and a moderate business has transpired at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for I.C. charcoal, and at \$4.25 for I.C. Coke. Stocks are large and well assorted, with the exception of I.C. 20 by 28 which is scarce. Canada plate shows a fair movement at \$2.75 to \$3.90. Bar iron sells at \$1.75. Hardware firms talk a little more hopefully concerning the volume of trade, but all complain of the generally low prices ruling, some lines netting scarcely any profits. Remittances show a decided improvement. There is no change in cut nails.

LEATHER.—The movement noticed by us last week in black leather has somewhat subsided, and the market again presents a quiet aspect. The only transaction reported in waxed upper was a good sized lot at 34c to 35c on 30 days. In Quebec splits a lot of about a ton changed hands on p. t. but believed to be in the close vicinity of 22c. Buff is firm, but rather quieter, and transactions in pebbled are small. No interest appears to accumulate around sole leather, but if any thing a duller tone is discernible, in sympathy with affairs in New York, where prices have recently declined 1c to 2c on Spanisk sole. Here we fail to learn of any large sale. In glazed calf the supply is larger, and sellers are better enabled to meet the demand, which continues good. Manufacturers generally observe great caution in buying, but in view of the lessened production now going on, they need not expect any material concessions on present prices.

LIVE STOCK.—Most of the cattle receipts from the West are for shipment to Great Britain some of which were contracted for two months ago. Sales on and since Monday were made of shipping steers and heifers at 6c to 6½c per lb., live weight, but the inside is about the average for good export stock. Last week's exports were 2174 head against 2102 for the corresponding week in 1883. Up to last Saturday the shipments by steamers for the season fell below those of the same period last year 865 head. The English market was better at the close of last week. Ocean freights are quiet at £3 to Liverpool and insurance rates on mortality 1½ to 2 per cent. In butchers' cattle the offerings were fair, but the demand was slack, and the few sales reported were at 5½c to 5¾c for good to choice grades, medium to fair at 4½c to 5½c and inferior at 3½c to 4c per lb., live weight. Sheep sold at \$4.00 to \$8.00, and lambs at \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Calves were in small demand at \$1.50 to \$4.00 for small and inferior to fair, and at \$5 to \$9 for good to choice. Live hogs were quiet at 6½ to 6¾c per lb. Milch cows of choice quality were in good demand and sold at \$60 to \$70 each, good to fine qualities at \$48 to \$65, medium to fair at \$30 to \$45, and small and inferior at \$25 to \$28, each. In horses the demand is moderately fair for desirable animals, and sales of driving and heavy draught horses have been made at from \$110 to \$225 each common animals bringing from \$70 to \$95 each.

OILS.—General quietness surrounds the market, and holders admit that in order to sell round parcels they are compelled to condescend by concessions. In cod oil stocks available on spot are not large, and jobbing lots of Newfoundland and Gaspe have changed hands at about last week's rates. Lined oil is weak, and our prices would be shaded for round parcels. Steam refined seal is held in round quantities at 67½c, but buyers say they have been offered it at lower figures. For smaller lots prices are quoted up to 70c. God liver oil remains quiet at \$1.25 to \$1.35, and olive oil at \$1.00 to \$1.10.

PHOSPHATE.—Late advices from England give quite a discouraging account of the phosphate outlook, owing to the general depression existing among the agricultural class, arising from the continuance of low prices for farm products. Liverpool advices quote 10½d bid for 80 per cent phosphate at outports, and 1s bid for 75 per cent guaranteed. In this market prices are nominally quoted at \$12.50 to \$14.50

per ton f.o.b. according to quality. Up till Thursday last 4,733 tons had been shipped from this port since the opening of navigation which show a large increase upon the shipments of the corresponding period of 1883.

LUMBER.—Yard transactions continue dull, the spring trade being now virtually over, and having shown much less volume than that of the corresponding period in 1883. There is no American enquiry at the moment, and the local trade generally has settled into a stagnant groove. Shipments of deals continue to go forward freely to English ports and the export movement in lumber to River Platte has commenced, the first vessel, the *Cambridge*, having gone to the Hochelaga wharf to receive cargo from the Export Lumber Company. Several large contracts for deals have recently been made in the West for shipment for Quebec and Montreal.

PETROLEUM.—The tone of the market continues strong, and last week's advance has been well maintained. The combination seems to have control of the market, and a further rise is anticipated by dealers here. Car lots in store are quoted at 13½c to 14c, broken lots at 14½c to 14¾c, and single barrels at 15c to 15½c. The market remains firm at Petrolia, where car lots are quoted at 11½c f.o.b., and it is expected 12c will soon be an established rate.

PROVISIONS.—The market has been devoid of the least signs of animation, and as the movement in mess pork in Chicago has not made the headway that was anticipated, the feeling here has been less firm than that of a week ago. Sales of Chicago Mess Pork have taken place at \$20.50 to \$20.75, and more could be had on same terms. Sales of Chicago Mess Beef have also transpired at \$14.50. Inlard there has been business in Western pails at 11½c and in Canadian at 11½c. Smoked meats are quiet and unchanged, city canvassed hams having been placed at 14½c in round quantities. Bacon sides have changed hands in fair-sized lots at 13c, smaller quantities going at 13½c to 14c. Rough tallow has been sold at 4c, and refined at 7 per lb. In Chicago a petition to the board of Trade protesting against summer Mess Pork being made "regular" has been freely signed by the manufacturers and dealers in provisions. They are right, as it is well known by the whole trade that summer mess pork is far inferior to regular winter, packed. In fact reclamations are frequently made upon it on

account of sour and tainted meat, which accounts for the low prices it can be bought at. Sensible merchants state that they will buy nothing but winter-packed pork.

SALT.—The dullness remains unbroken, supplies are large, and sales have been made at figures which show no margin of profit, small lots of eleveens being quoted at 40c to 41c and twelves at 35c to 37½c. Factory-filled \$1.05 to \$1.10 and Bureka at \$2.40.

SEEDS.—The market for clover is now very quiet, the season being pretty well over and stocks held light; we continue our quotations of last week at 12c to 12½c per pound. In Timothy there is very little doing, it is sold at \$1.90 to \$2.00 per bushel. The demand for this article is now very light, the season being so far advanced. Stocks held over are inconsiderable.

WINDOW GLASS.—Stocks are very low, and under a good enquiry prices hold firm, with business at \$2.00 for first cut and \$2.10 for second do. Owing to overtures being made to the Belgian glass blowers by Americans to form a combination, a strike at once occurred, and this prevented the usual quantity being brought out to Canada this spring; and as blowers generally cease operations from July to September it is feared that agents here will be minus their usual complement of imports this season.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—A fair distributing trade has transpired from ship's side in filling country orders, but few or no large quantities have changed hands, there being a marked absence of any speculative enquiry. A few brandies continue to move in jobbing lots at steady prices, chiefly in cases at \$10.75 to \$11.25 for leading marks in fair-sized quantities. Genuine cheap clarets, ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.50, are called for, along with ports and sherries, at within range of quotations. Champagnes are quiet but steady. Advices just to hand from Charente continue to report favorably of the brandy vintage. Mr. James Guest of this city has been appointed agent for the Dominion of Canada for E. F. J. Brand's Schiedam gin.

WOOL.—This market is unchanged, manufacturers still buying very sparingly, and the only sales we hear of are a few lots of Greasy

Cape at 16½c to 17½c as to quality. Canada wool is quiet at 27c to 28c for A super and 22c to 24½c for B super, unassorted being slow sale at 20c to 22½c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

BOSTON, June 5—*Flour*, market dull, sales limited; low grades scarce and high, high grades easier. Sales of Superfine at \$3 to \$3.50; Extras, from \$3.50 to \$4.25, including choice Bakers', from \$4.25 to \$5.25. Patent Spring selling at \$6 to \$6.75, and Patent Winter at same price. Sales of *Cornmeal* at \$2.85 to \$2.90. *Oatmeal* sells at \$4.75 to \$5 for ground and \$5.50 to \$6 for cut. *Hay*, unchanged, choice is scarce, and prices are firm with sales at \$17; medium grades range from \$13 to \$16. *Butter*, new arriving more freely, prices have eased off. Sales of creameries at 20c to 21c for fine and 18c to 19c for good to choice. *Cheese*, dull, prices easier, sales of new and choice full cream at 11c to 12c, fair to good 9c to 10½c. *Eggs* have been in demand with sales of different kinds at 15c to 16½c. *Canada Peas* quiet, sales small, at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for choice.

Chicago, 3 p.m.—Wheat, July 89½c; August, 90½c; Sept., 91½c. Corn, July, 56½c; August, 57½c; Sept., 58½c. Oats, July, 33½c; August, 29½c; Sept., 28½c. Pork, July, \$19.17½; Aug., \$19.17½. Lard, July, \$8.17½; Aug., \$8.30.

New York, 3 p.m.—Wheat, June, \$1.00½; July, \$1.03½; Aug., \$1.04½; Sept., \$1.05½. Oct., \$1.07½; Dec., \$1.10. Corn, June, 62c; July, 63½c; Aug., 64½c; Sept., 65½c; Nov., 66½c. Oats, June, 38c; July, 38c; August, 35½c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 5, 1884.

(Bearholm's Advices.) Cargoes off Coast—Wheat, very little enquiry. Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, quiet, corn, firm. Quantity Wheat on passage for continent 460,000 qrs; Maize 45,000 qrs. Quantity Maize for U.K., 310,000 qrs.; Wheat and Flour, 2,100,000 qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot, quiet but steady. Corn firmly held.

C. H. CORDINGLY & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS,
32, 34, 36 & 38 St. Dizier Street,
MONTREAL.

Sole Proprietors of the Trade mark, and Manufacturers of the celebrated

"John Bull Bitters,"

Prize Medal and Diploma, Exposition Universelle à Paris, 1867. Silver Medals, Provincial Exhibition, 1868, 1870 and 1873.

Also Proprietors of the favorite

"BEAVER BRAND"

6 Year Old Pure Rye Whiskey.

R. Henry Holland & Co., WHOLESALE Importers of Jewellery, (EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY.) Toys, Vases, Dolls, Baskets, Pipes, Cutlery, Purses, Combs, Brushes, and Small Wares.—New address, 266 & 268 St. Paul St., 107, 109, & 111 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

W. Taylor Lindsay & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND
Fancy Dry Goods
SMALL WARES, &c.,
18 LEMOINE STREET,
Foot of St Helen St., MONTREAL.

OSTELL & CO.,
Importers of
FISHING TACKLE
Needles and General Smallwares,
Dealers in all kinds of
SPORTING GOODS
For Summer and Winter,
414 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

DOMINION GLUE DEPOT.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

GLUES.

All grades, Canadian, American, English, French & German manufacture, Poliwwa's Favorite Gelatine.

EMIL POLIWWA & CO.,
394, 396, 398 and 400 St. Paul Street, and 11 Custom House Square, Montreal.

MACPHEE, BENTHAM & Co.,
Commission Merchants in Grain and Provisions.

Office:—54 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold in Chicago and New York, for future delivery or for prompt shipment.

Agents in Chicago—Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO.

Agents in New York—Messrs. FRANKLIN EDSON & CO. Montreal, May 1st, 1884.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised By Telegraph.)

TORONTO, June 5, 1884.

There is a steady absence of any noticeable change in the course of business, except that an occasional occurrence has an effect of aggravating the consequences of prolonged dullness. There has been long delay in opening one large manufacturing concern here; and another large firm gives notice of restricting operations. The immense sugar-refining establishment built here has never been operated, and was sold recently for half its cost. A large factory for manufacturing the coarser kinds of woollen goods here also is proving a heavy investment to the company, and trade continues dull. There has been nothing like the dullness for the past fifteen years, was the observation of an experienced dry goods merchant. Still there is no breaking down. The prospect of a good crop is sustaining everybody. But it is felt that a good crop will do no more than sustain

a strong swimmer, and that the greatest care and good judgment will be necessary in all commercial business for a year to come. There is no change of any note in financial circles. There is very small demand for money. Banks are lending on bonds, debentures, &c., at 5 per cent; and on call at 5½ to 6 per cent. Commercial paper is discounted at 6½c for prime, and at 7 to 8 per cent, according to the nature of security. Sterling Exchange is quoted easier again at 109½ between banks and 109¾ across the counter 60-day bills. New York drafts firm at ¾ to ½ premium. There has been an irregular feeling for partaking of weakness, on the Stock Exchange. Following are the prices to-day compared with those of last Thursday:—

Banks.	Bid		Loan Cos.	Bid	
	May 29	June 5		May 29	June 5
Montreal..	188	191½	Can. Per. (Old)..	215½	215½
Toronto ..	172½	172½	Freehold..	165	165
Ontario...	102	103	Western Can...	106	106
Merchants	108	108	Bldg. & Loan	106	106
Commerce	120½	122	Farmers' Loan	111½	111½
Dominion	189	190½	Land. & Can'du	137	138½
Hamilton.	114	115	Muron & Erie	116	116
Stand'd...	120½	122½	Dom. Savings	120	125
Federal...	136½	136	Ontario Loan	120	125
Imper'l...	108½	108½	Hamilton Prov.	115	110
Molson's...			Imperial Savin's		

BUTTER.—Trade is rather difficult. There is very little demand, and only some small lots have yet been shipped to eastern markets. The local market is largely supplied with choice tubs at 16c; medium quality in pails and large rolls at 13c; and inferior at 10c to 11c. It is said that country merchants are not pressing produce on the market at these figures.

COAL OIL.—There has been a slight improvement in prices. Quotations at Petrolia have advanced. Canadian refined is quoted here at 14c for single barrels, and 13½c for lots of five barrels. Am. refined is unchanged from previous quotations.

CATTLE TRADE.—The demand for export cattle has somewhat fallen off, but good heavy cattle are still bought at 6c to 6½c for lb., live weight. Butchers' cattle are in fair demand for the local market, but easier, at 5½c to 5¾c per lb; and medium cattle bring \$35 to \$40 per head. *Sheep and Lambs* bring from 5c to 6c per lb., live weight. *Calves* from 8c to 10c per lb. dressed weight. *Hogs* firm at \$6 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs., live weight.

PELEE ISLAND WINES.

Are the finest WINES produced in Canada. Our Stock comprises

Sweet Catawba, Dry Catawba, St. Emilion, Isabella, Claret.

Spring orders are now being shipped. Catalogues on application. A responsible Wine Merchant wanted to take our agency in Towns and Cities where we are not now represented. Prices and terms liberal.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

BRANTFORD,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

Water Power, 250 Horse, WITH EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

In good condition,

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Lenses will be given for One or Two Wheels (out of four) if desired, with proportional space.

Apply to

THOS. PRINCLE,

Millwright, &c.

2439 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.

H. VINEBERG,
Wholesale Clothier,
752 Craig St., Montreal.

Close Buyers visiting the markets will do well to give me a call.

10,000
WHITE SPRUCE
BUTTER TUBS.
25lb., 50lb., 70lb.
WALTER WOODS
HAMILTON,

A. RAMSAY.

ALEX. MANSON.

A. RAMSAY & SON,

Importers of

Paints, Oils, Colors

And Artists' Materials,

English and Belgian Sheet and Polished Plate Glass,

MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

Agents for Wright & Bull, Birmingham; Windsor & Newton, London; Sharatt & Newth, London; Petit Aine, Paris; Fourcault, Frison & Co., Belgique

Warehouse, 37, 39 & 41 Recollet St.,
Factory, INSPECTOR STREET,
MONTREAL.



Montreal Suspenders Co.
Manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SUSPENDERS

D. S. R. BREWNER,
Selling Agents,
470 ST. PAUL ST.,
MONTREAL.

RICHARDSON'S
Sand Blast Apparatus

AND

FILE SHARPENING PROCESS.

J. KIMBALL, - Proprietor.

59 College Street, Montreal.

It will not change the temper or shape of the File, and the process can be applied equally as well to any shape or fineness of Files or Rasps.

I invite the most Critical test to Files sharpened in this manner.

I am prepared to supply Manufacturers with the machines at a reasonable figure based upon annual consumption of Files.

Mention this paper.

DRUGS.—The wholesale houses report a fair amount of business. Prices are generally unchanged. Camphor, 30c to 32c. Cuttle fish bone firm at 40c lb. Cubeb berries, \$1.25 lb. Gum Arabic, 39c to 32 lb. Cape aloes 20c to 25c lb. Glycerine, 27c to 30c lb. Iodine, ordinary, \$2.75 lb. Opium, \$4.30 lb. Phosphorus, \$1 to \$1.10. Quinine, Howards, \$1.65 per oz. German, \$1.50 per oz. Morphia \$2.25 to \$2.40 per oz. Cod liver oil unchanged, Newfoundland \$2.50 and Norwegian \$6.25 per gallon. *Dyestuffs.*—Madder Dutch, 12c to 14c per lb; Cochineal, 40c to 45c per lb; Gutch 10c, and Japonica 8c per bale.

DRY GOODS.—Reports are still of a small trade being done. Travellers are doing so little that they have been recalled in most instances, and letter orders are small. The greatest dullness is reported in woollen goods, which are also offered at extremely low prices. Cotton goods are still somewhat better, but trade is limited. Payments are far from satisfactory, but confidence is not generally weak.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market continues very quiet. Trade is confined entirely to the city dealers. A large portion now of the flour in consumption here is from the United States, and is generally preferred to Canadian manufacture. Dealers say the trade is easier importing flour than it would be to import the wheat and grind it here. Values are firm; inspected superior extra is quoted at \$5.15; extra at \$4.90 to \$4.95; and spring extra at \$4.45. Patent Process flour sells at \$5.75 to \$6.10. The stock here on Monday last was 2,360 bbls., against 4,785 bbls. June 4, 1883. *Oatmeal* continues firm in value with only limited demand. Car lots are quoted

at \$4.50, but sales are confined to small lots at about \$4.75 to \$5. *Cornmeal* is in light consumption, selling in barrel lots at \$3.70. *Bran* is in light demand, with local buyers offering about \$10.75 for car lots.

GRAIN.—The Corn Exchange continues exceedingly dull. There is so little grain offering that quotations are almost nominal. The price of wheat appears to be regulated to keep out American grains. Within the past few days the values of wheat have been not so firm. The prospects for the wheat crop both in United States and Canada are highly promising. Late semi-official estimates of the probable yield of wheat in the United States place it at 504,000,000 bushels, an increase of 106,000,000 bushels over the yield of 883. No. 2 Fall is quoted at \$1.15; No. 3. Fall at \$1.12; No. 1 Spring at \$1.16; and No. 2 at \$1.14; goose wheat at 88c to 91c. Actual sales would be made at a shade lower than these figures. Stocks on Monday last were 133,241 bushels, against 329,589 bushels June 4, 1883; and 215,845 bushels June 5, 1882. *Barley* is nominally worth from 62c to 68c. Stocks 11,000 bushels. *Oats* quoted at 40c to 41c in car lots. Stocks on Monday last 8,700 bushels. *Peas* quoted at 74c to 78c. Stocks 35,300 bushels. *Rye* nominal at 65c. Total grain in store June 2, 183,917 bushels, against 407,160 bush June 4, 1883, and 258,323 bush June 5, 1882.

GROCERIES.—Trade is still very quiet. The principal sales of large bulk have been of sugar. There have been large sales of Porto Rico at low prices, from 5½c to 6½c. Canada refined is selling at 6c to 6½c for medium, and 6½c to 7½c for bright. Low grades are in most demand. The continued low values are embarrassing to holders of large stocks. There

Thrashing Machines. LEGRIS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
THRASHING MACHINES, 304½ Craig Street
Montreal, (opposite the Cattle Market). Legris &
Co. have constantly at their shop Thrashing Machi-
nes. Thrashing and Mowing Machines repaired
with care and promptitude at very liberal prices.

MONGENAI, BOIVIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
PLATE GLASS.
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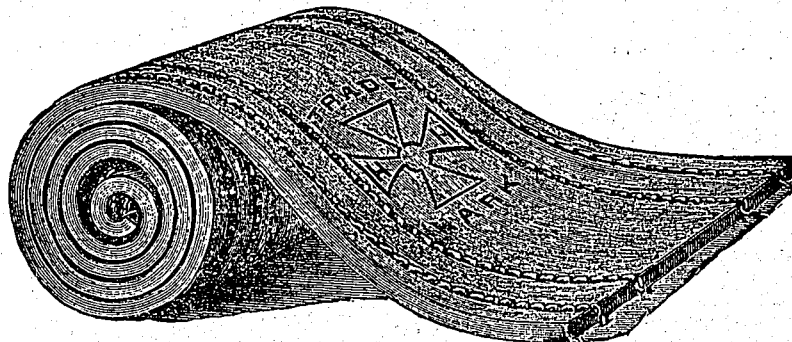
THE FAIRBAIRN GRATE BAR.

Is a plain mechanical device for supplying a sufficient amount of air to the Coal in a Boiler Furnace, so as to consume it and its resultant gases, and use the entire heat product.



The Fairbairn Manuf'g. Co. of Canada, No. 4 Corn Exchange.
Send for Circulars. Beware of pretended imitation of ventilation principle.

HARRIS, HEENAN & CO.
Manufacturers of Patent-Stitched Steam-Machine Stretched English Oak Tanned



Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Mill Supplies, etc. 126 Queen St., Montreal.

CARSLEY & CO.

SPRING 1884

We call the attention of the trade this season specially to the following lines, which will be found well worthy of inspection and very complete in assortment.

DRESS GOODS,
British and Continental.

SILKS,
Black and Colored.

SILKS,
Checked, Striped and Broche.

BLACK CASHIMERES,
Special Value.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Large assortment and Select line, Plain and Fancy.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
Full lines.

NEW BRACES, BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS.

KID GLOVES,
LISLE GLOVES,
SILK GLOVES.

LACES & LACE GOODS,
Large Variety and Special lines.

CARSLEY & CO.,

is no expectation of immediate change in prices. There is no change in prices current of general groceries.

HARDWARE.—General trade is not improved, but it is moderate in extent. There is a steady quiet demand for ordinary building hardware and materials, and prices are firm without change. Implements for the hay harvest have been in good demand. There is no prospect of immediate improvement in trade, but a good fall trade is anticipated, under favorable circumstances.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market is quiet, with only small offerings. It was expected that prices would weaken following a slight decline reported in the United States, but there has been no change in quotations. Green hides are buying from butchers at 7c for cows and 8c for steers, inspected No. 1; No. 2 at 1c lower. Cured hides are selling in small lots at 8½c to 8¾c, and demand not active. *Sheepskins* are in small supply, and are quoted about \$1.30 to \$1.40 according to quality. *Lambskins* about 35c to 40c. *Catskins* in larger supply and unchanged.

LEATHER.—Demand from shoe factories has fallen off somewhat, and generally the market is quiet. Orders from small dealers are also rather higher. Prices are unchanged, as a resumption of work is expected within a few weeks, and stocks of leather are not large.

PROVISIONS, ETC.—There is very little to report in the provision trade. The local trade is rather difficult on account of demand being behind the supply in nearly all branches. Dealers in meats find a moderate regular demand from country dealers. This is said to be all that is needed this season to clear out the small stock of bacon manufactured last winter. *Bacon* is still selling in small lots at 10¾c to 11c for long clear, and 10c for C.C. No large sales reported. *Hams* are firm, at 13½c to 14c for small lots of smoked, and 12½c for pickled. *Lard* unchanged with moderate demand, pulls selling at 11½c to 12½c according to quantity

Pork quiet, at 20c to 21c. *Beef* quiet at 15c for prime, and 16c for mess. *Butter* quoted in another column. *Cheese*, lower, quoted at 12c to 12½c, with supply large. *Eggs* are in liberal supply, and the demand is not so active; prices are weak, at 14½c to 15c for case lots. *Apples* sell in small lots or single barrels at \$3.50 to \$4. *Potatoes* are rather easier, with a reduced consumption, selling at about 65c per bag of 90 lbs in ear lots. *Hops* unchanged. *Salt* is in moderate demand and unchanged.

Wool.—It was stated in last week's report that an association of wool dealers was probable, for the purpose of determining prices for the opening of the season at least. This has taken place. The likelihood is that a further purpose of the Association will be to supply mutual information as to the status of owners of factories. The existing position of manufacturers is very difficult. Many of them went to great expense in setting up new and extensive machinery. This would have been the right policy if there had not been so many to adopt it. But the manufacture of goods has exceeded all demand, and the bottom has dropped out of the market. Large wool-dealers are now exceedingly guarded in trading with the factory men, for a dull market is aggravated by low prices of goods. The price of fleece is fixed at 18c for selections, and 15c to 16c for ordinary and medium Cotswold fleece. Clothing wools are very quiet, and prices nominally unchanged, supers quoted at 21c to 22c, and extra supers at 27c and 28c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. H. Vineburg wishes to draw attention to his advertisement elsewhere; having a full assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing for the fall trade he is prepared to supply cash or close buyers at exceptionally low rates.

Professional Cards.

HUTCHINSON & STEELE, ARCHITECTS.

Designs and specifications furnished for public and private buildings, factories, &c., &c.

181 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.



PROSPECTUS. Province of Ontario. FORTY YEAR ANNUITIES.

The Treasurer of the Province of Ontario will receive tenders for the purchase of terminable annuities, running for a period of forty years, issued by the Province under authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament (47 Vic., cap 31).

The annuities will be in the form of certificates signed by the Provincial Treasurer, guaranteeing half-yearly payments at the office of the Provincial Treasurer, in Toronto, of sums of \$50, \$100, or larger sums, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year, for forty years from 30th day of June next, the first half-yearly certificate being payable on 31st December next.

The total amount of annuities to be issued in 1884, and for which tenders are asked, is \$34,400 annually, but tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than \$100 annually.

Tenders will be required to state the capital sum which will be paid for either the whole annuities or such portion as may be tendered for.

Tenders will be received up to 14th day of June next. Notification of allotments will be given to tenderers on or before 24th June, and payments from accepted tenderers will be required to be made within ten days thereafter.

Tenders for the whole amount offered, if preferred, may be upon condition that the annuities be payable in Great Britain in sterling.

Copies of tenders can be obtained from the undersigned, or at the offices of the leading Ontario banks at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Montreal and Ottawa.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted, unless otherwise satisfactory.

Provincial Treasurer's Office,
Toronto, May 1st, 1883.

W. R. HARRIS,
Assistant Treasurer

NOTE.—Illustration of calculation on interest. Basis.—At the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (or in strictness 2 per cent. half yearly), a present payment of \$1,987.25 would represent an annuity of \$100 for 40 years, payable half-yearly.

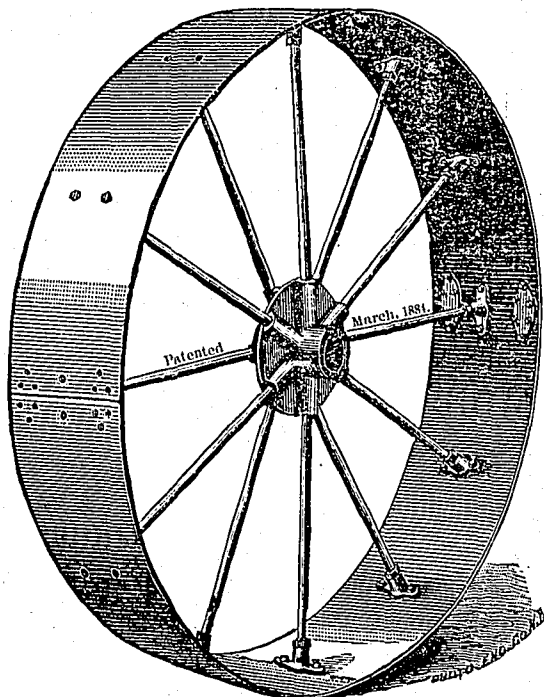
FORM OF TENDER.

FORTY YEAR ANNUITIES PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. hereby tender for forty year annuities, payable half-yearly to the amount of \$ _____ annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity the present sum of \$ _____ and hereby agree to accept the said amount or any lesser sum that may be allotted to and to pay for the same at the above-rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st. 1884.

Name,
Address,
Date,

To the Hon.
The Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

THE PERFECT PULLEY.



PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Specialty.

Mention this paper.

WATEROUS

Patent High Speed Wrought Iron and Steel PULLEYS.

ANY SIZE,

From 30 to 144 inches in diameter
4 inches to 48 inch Face.

SINGLE;

DOUBLE, or
TREBLE ARMS.

Crowning or Flat Face.

Whole or Split.

Arms can be strained any tension, at any time, by speed. Cannot be Burst or Crushed by Belt.

Lightest Pulley Made.

Saves Power; Saves Journal; Saves Shafts.

Same price, or cheaper, than Cast Iron Pulleys.

Sent for Estimates.

**Large Pulleys a specialty.
TRY GANDY BELTING,**

Best Main Driver Extant. Clings to Pulleys, Runs true, No joints, unless when desired, No stretch.

Waterous Engine Works Co.
Brantford, Canada.

SURETYSHIP.

THE GUARANTEE CO.

Of North America.

Capital Authorized, . . . \$1,000,000
 Paid up in Cash (no notes), . . . 300,000
 Assets Resources over . . . 775,000
 * Deposit with Dominion Gov't. 57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of

One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over nineteen years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

Over \$180,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

President—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.
 Vice-President—THE HON. JAMES FERRIER
 Managing Director—EDWARD RAWLINGS
 Secretary—JAMES GRANT.
 Bankers—THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE:

260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
 EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

* N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

ALPHA IRON WORKS

LACOSTE & CO.
 53 Notre Dame East, Montreal.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.—Manufacturers of Axles, Window Bolts, Door Handles, Hasps and Staples, Hinges of every description. Picks, &c., &c. Also Machinery of all kinds Bought and Sold.

ENVELOPES

Stamped in RELIEF COLORS,
 NO CHARGE FOR DIES.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO.,
 69 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

HUGH LAVERTY,

37 Wellington St., Montreal, Canada,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of
 Cattle Head Ropes, Horse Covers, Tarpanlins
 And WAGGON COVERS,
 A LARGE SUPPLY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
 Orders solicited. Lowest Prices.

J. A. I. CRAIG,
 PROPRIETOR ST. BONAVENTURE

FURNITURE FACTORY.
 Wholesale Manufacturer of
 Chamber & Dining Room Suites
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 The largest Wholesale Factory in the Dominion.
 473 to 483 ST. JAMES ST. WEST, MONTREAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Value	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Per Cent Prices June 5.	Cash Value per Sh.
British North America	\$ 243	\$ 4,866,666	\$ 4,866,666	981,129	3	151 117	366 93
Can. Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	4	124 1/2 1/2	60 75
Central Bank	100	1,000,000	500,000	100,000			
Comm'l Bank (N.S.)	40	500,000	260,000	78,000	4		
Dominion Bank	50	1,500,000	1,700,000	850,000	5	188 188 1/2	94 00
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	240,000	2 1/2	55 1/2 60	27 75
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,446,142	350,000	3 1/2	1 1/2	56 00
Federal Bank	100	2,936,800	2,950,210	1,500,000	5	120 1/2	120 75
Halifax Banking Co.	20	500,000	500,000	35,000	3		
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	982,350	400,000	3 1/2	114	114 00
Hochelaga	100	725,300	704,940	50,000	3	55	55 00
Imperial Bank of Can.	100	1,300,000	1,300,000	650,000	4	133 1/2 134 1/2	133 50
Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	14,000	3 1/2	106	26 50
London	100	1,000,000	108,985	50,000			
Maritime	100	686,000	686,000			40 45	40 00
Mercantile Bank of Can.	100	5,700,000	5,700,000	1,750,000	3 1/2	107 1/2 108 1/2	107 50
Molson Bank	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	4	108 110	54 00
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	5,750,000	5	191 191 1/2	383 00
Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	4	63	31 50
New Brunswick	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	4		
Nova Scotia	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	335,000	3		
Ontario Bank	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	110,000	3	103 104	103 60
Ottawa	100	1,000,000	982,263	50,000	3		
People's of Halifax	20	800,000	150,000				
People's of N.B.	50	500,000	500,000	20,000	3 1/2	94 100	94 00
Pictou Bank	40	500,000	200,000	50,000	3		
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	3 1/2	110	110 00
St. Stephen's Bank	100	200,000	200,000		4		
Standard	50	803,700	784,065	140,000	3 1/2	109 110	64 50
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,060,000	4	173 173 1/2	173 00
Union Bank, (Halifax)	100	1,000,000	500,000	80,000	3	70	70 00
Union Bank of L. C.	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	30,000	2 1/2		
Union Bank, (P.E.I.)	100	500,000	500,000	20,000	3 1/2		
Ville Marie	100	500,000	500,000	20,000	3 1/2	94 100	94 00
Yarmouth	100	400,000	383,970	20,000	4		
Agric. Sav. and Loan Co.	50	600,000	575,313	67,000	4	116	68 00
Bran't. Loan and Sav. Co.	50	130,000	121,000	6,000	3 1/2		
Brit. Can. Loan and Inv. Co.	100	1,350,000	267,066	27,000	3	103 1/2	103 50
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co.	100	450,000	181,313	127,000	3 1/2		
Building and Loan Assoc.	25	750,000	747,574	68,000	3	126	26 50
Canada Cotton Co.	100	750,000	697,900		4	50	50 00
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,500,000	663,900	125,000	4	123	61 50
Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.	50	3,000,000	2,200,000	1,100,000	6 1/2	215 1/2 217	107 75
Can. Sav. and Loan Co.	50	700,000	650,110	120,000	4	120 124	60 00
Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	50	1,000,000	868,840	149,000	4	115 1/2	57 50
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		3	86 90	43 00
Dunlop Cotton Co.	100	500,000	500,000			60	60 00
Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co.	100	2,044,100	295,847	8 50			
Frechold Loan and Sav. Co.	50	1,037,250	611,430	75,857	4	111 113 1/2	55 75
Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100	1,050,000	690,080	261,500	5	105	165 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co.	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	110,000	4	125	125 00
Hudson Cotton Co.	100	2,000,000	100,000	40,000	3 1/2		
Huron & Erie Loan Soc.	50	1,000,000	850,000			70	70 00
Huron & Lambton Loan Co.	50	350,000	1,000,150	320,000	6	161	80 50
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	100	629,850	320,000		4		
Landed Banking and Loan	100	700,000	621,704	85,000	3 1/2	110 112	110 00
Land. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	4,000,000	310,977	20,000	3		
London Loan Co.	50	659,700	500,000	240,000	5	138 1/2 140	64 25
Land. and Ont. Inv. Co.	100	2,000,000	461,515	45,000	4	116 118	58 00
Manitoba Inv. Assoc.	100	400,000	100,000	50,000	3 1/2	113	113 00
Manitoba Loan	100	518,900		3,000	4		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		5	120	120 00
Montreal City Gas Co.	40	2,000,000	1,878,752		4	123 1/2 124	45 00
Montreal City Pass. Rty. Co.	50	600,000	600,000		4	122 1/2 124	71 70
Montreal Cotton Co.	100	794,000	794,000		7	37 1/2 50	61 25
Montreal Building Assoc.	50	300,000	300,000		7	80	37 50
Montreal Loan and Mortg.	50	1,000,000	832,512	106,000	3 1/2	40 52	35 00
National Investment Co.	100	1,460,000	292,000	15,000	3 1/2	107	20 00
N. S. Sugar Refinery	100						
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.	50	308,900	84,735	20,000	4		
Ont. Inv. Assoc.	50	2,650,000	1,871,859	500,000	4	126	63 00
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	226,000	4	125 127	62 50
People's Loan and Deb. Co.	50	500,000	487,048	42,000	3 1/2	106 107	53 00
Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co.	50	500,000	346,213		3	80	40 00
Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co.	100	1,619,000	1,619,000		3	59 1/2 59	56 50
Royal Loan and Sav. Co.	50	400,000	299,603	24,000	4	126	63 00
Starr Mfg. Co., Halifax	100				6	59 50 1/2	59 00
Toronto City Gas Co.	50	800,000	800,000		2 1/2	134 x.d	67 00
Union Loan and Sav. Co.	50	600,000	575,000	160,000	4	127 1/2	63 75
Western Can. Loan and Sav.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	570,000	5	188	94 00

CIRICE TETU & CO'Y,

Importers and Manufacturers' Agents.
Gloves a Specialty.
 Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada, for MESSRS. FERREY FRERES, Kid Glove Manufacturers, of Grenoble, France, also representing other manufacturers of Germany for Gloves and Hosiery, and of Switzerland for Embroideries.
 26 Lemoine Street, Montreal.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
 Warerooms:
 377 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.

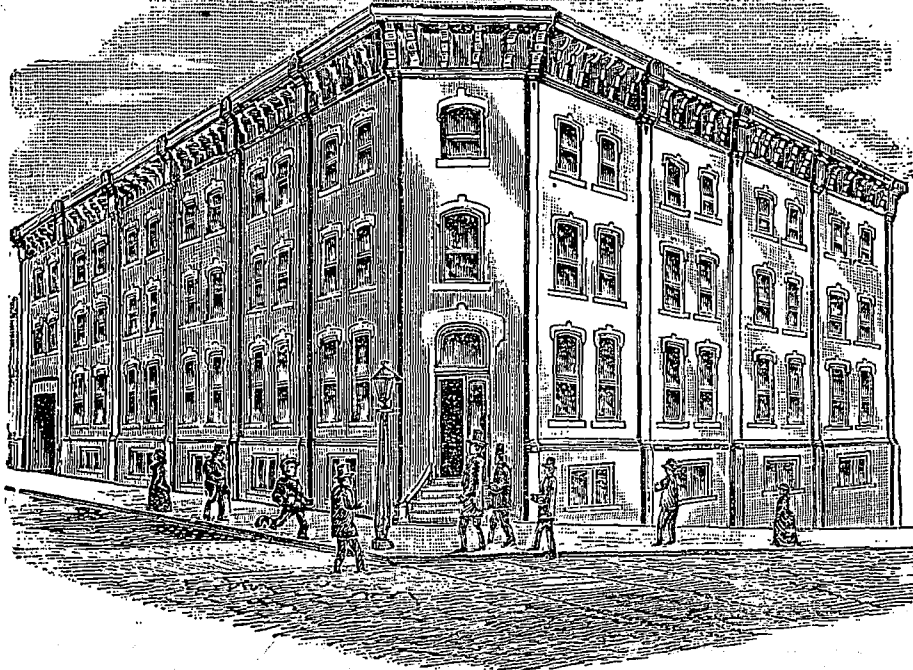
Wardlaw's Yarn Mills,

CALT, ONT.,
John Wardlaw,
 MANUFACTURER OF
 Every Kind of all-Wool and Worsted Yarns
 In 2, 3 or 4 ply. Knitters supplied.

McGibbon, McCalman & Co.,
 Proprietors of the Royal Windsor Brands of
Aerated and Mineral Waters,
 And Agents for the
Celebrated Plantagenet Springs.
 Only filtered water used. Office and Factory:
 69 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL.

JOSEPH JAMES & CO.

Cement, Slate and Metal Roofers.



Estimates given for work in all parts of the Dominion.

Cor. Latour St. and Busby Lane
MONTREAL.

COBBAN & CO. 455 St. Paul St.,
IMPORTERS AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.
Mouldings, Frames, Looking Glasses
and Mirror Plates.
Photographic Stock Dealers. Wholesale only.

**IRVING &
SUTHERLAND,**
IMPORTERS OF
Railway, Machinists' and Mill Supplies,
OILS, PAINTS, Etc.
Agents for Dominion Paint Co., Toronto; H. B.
Newhall Manufacturing Co., New York; Hookley
Bolt, Nut and Rivet Works, England; Handyside
& Co., Celebrated Boiler Purger.
17 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

HUDON, HEBERT & CO.,
(Successors to J. Hudon & Co.)
Importers of Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Pro-
visions, wholesale. Sole agents in Montreal for
the Portland Kerosene Oil Co., also for the
CELEBRATED SOAP
"Death on Dirt."
Nos. 304 and 306 St. Paul St.,
MONTREAL.

We are prepared to furnish the trade, wholesale
and retail, with this celebrated soap, "Death on
Dirt," and we recommend it to the trade in general

W. H. STOREY & SON,
GLOVE Manufacturers,
ACTON, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of "Pat
Napin Tanned Buck Gloves" warranted. None
Genuine unless stamped "W. H. Storey & Son."

Preston Mineral Baths and Summer Resort,
PRESTON, ONT.

EXPERIENCE has proved that the continuous
use of the water with which the Preston Mineral
Baths are supplied, used internally and externally
is of great benefit to invalids suffering from Gout,
Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver
and Kidneys but more especially Skin Diseases.
Sufferers from Rheumatism will find that using
these waters will almost always effect a cure.
Stage Line between Preston and Berlin meets G.
W. R. and G. T. R. Trains.

C. KRESS, **DR. MULLOY.**
Proprietor. Consulting Physician.

TELLIER, ROTHWELL & CO.,
Successors to CHAS. MARTIN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Laundry Blues and Stove Polishes,
Importers of
Colours, Bronze-Powders, Gold, Silver and Metal
Leafs, Glues, Gelatines, Aniline dyes, Tinfoil,
Metallic Capsules, Belgium Sulphur, Essen-
tial Oils, &c.
Sole Proprietors for the Celebrated
CARDINAL FOOD,
25 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

FRED. CARSTENS, Manufacturer of
Morocco, Satin
and VELVET CASES, and Trays of every descrip-
tion, for Jewellery, Watches, Silverware, &c.
1695 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Names marked on Books, Albums, Travelling Bags,
Pocket-books, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Picture Frames
and Fancy Goods of all kinds, &c.

SAILS. THOMAS SONNE,
Tents for sale or hire.
Fishing and Shooting TENTS a specialty,
Sailmaker and Tarpaulin Manufacturer;
Yacht SAILS and Wagon Covers. Grain
Bags for sale or hire. For sale Denim and
Cottage Canvas. 177 & 179 Commis-
sioners' Street, Montreal.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws
which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-
tion, and by a careful application of the fine prop-
erties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided
our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored bev-
erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.
It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that
a constitution may be gradually built up until strong
enough to resist every tendency of disease. Hund-
reds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready
to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may
escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well
fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished
frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold
only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists,
London, England.
Sole agent for Canada: C. E. COLSON, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY JUNE 5, 1884.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes.		Grain.		Casting, Box, Shook.		Leather (at 6 months.)	
Men's Thick Boots Wax.	2 15 8 00	Canada White, No. 2	\$ 1 14 1 16	1 1/2 in. p. 100 lb. keg.	\$ 4 05 0 0	No. 1, B. A. Sole	\$ 0 25 0 27
" Split	1 50 2 25	" Red Winter	1 17 1 19	1 1/2 in. to 1 3/4 "	3 00 0 0	No. 2, B. A. Sole	0 24 0 24
" Kin Boots.	2 50 3 25	" Spring No. 2.	1 15 0 00	2 in. 1/2 to 2 1/2 "	3 05 0 0	No. 1 Ordinary Sole	0 23 0 23
" Calf Boots, pegged.	2 80 4 75	White Michigan, No. 1.	0 00 0 00	2 in. 1/2 to 2 1/2 "	3 40 0 0	No. 2	0 21 0 22
" Kip Brogans.	1 20 1 40	Red Winter, No. 2 Toledo.	0 00 0 00	3 in. to 4 1/2 "	3 15 0 0	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 19 0 20
" Split do	0 75 1 10	Spring, Chicago No. 2.	1 02 1 04	Cut Spikes, all sizes.	2 90 0 0	" No. 2	0 22 0 23
" Split Buff Congress.	1 40 2 40	Spring, Milwaukee No. 3.	1 03 1 05	Finishing Nails:		China " No. 1	0 19 0 21
" Buff & Pebbled Bals.	1 50 3 00	Oats.	0 41 0 42	1 in. to 1 1/2 in. p. 100 lb. kg.	5 30 4 5	" No. 2	0 21 0 23
" Split.	1 00 1 40	Barley.	0 55 0 55	1 1/2 in. to 1 3/4 "	4 30 4 05	Zanzibar, No. 1	0 19 0 20
Wom's Pebbled & Buff Bals	1 00 1 50	Peas.	0 70 0 70	2 in. and up "	3 70 0 0	" No. 2	0 25 0 28
" Split Bals.	0 80 1 10	Rye.	0 70 0 71	Tobacco Box Nails:		Slaughter, No. 1	0 25 0 28
" Ironella do	0 40 1 25	Corn in bond.	0 53 0 54	1 1/2 in. & 1 3/4 in. p. 100 lb kg	4 70 3 75	Harness	0 25 0 32
" Inferior do	0 45 0 50	Flax Seed, prime.	0 50 0 60	2 1/2 " " "	3 30 2 90	Upper Heavy	0 22 0 28
" Cong. do	0 50 1 25	Groceries.		2 1/2 " " "		" Light	0 35 0 38
" Buckins. do	0 25 1 35	TKA, (H-C. & Cad.),	0 15 0 25	Nett 30 days or 7 pc. 4 mos.		Grained Upr.	0 24 0 37 1/2
Misses' Pebbled & Buff Bals	0 75 0 90	Japan, com to med. lb.	0 23 0 48	These terms apply to all the above nails.		Scotch Grain	0 37 0 42
" Split Bals.	0 60 1 00	Japan, good med. to fine.	0 27 0 48	Cinch and Heavy Cinch:		Kip Skins, French	0 75 0 95
" Ironella do	0 60 0 70	Japan Nagasaki.	0 17 0 25	1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.	0 08 1 0 08	English	0 65 0 75
" Cong. do	0 60 0 70	Y. Hyson common to gd	0 16 0 33	1 1/2 " " "	0 07 0 07 1/2	Canada, Kip	0 40 0 60
Childs' Pebbled & Buff B's	0 60 1 10	Y. Hyson fine to finest, lb	0 28 0 60	2 " 2 1/2 " "	0 07 0 06 1/2	Hemlock Calif.	0 70 0 80
" Split Bals.	0 50 0 60	Gunpd., fair to med.	0 38 0 34	2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3 in. and up.	0 06 1 0 00	" Light	0 65 0 65
Infants' Cacks.	2 50 6 00	" Good to fine	0 40 0 50	Flat & Sharp pres'd N's:		French Calif.	1 05 1 40
		Gunpd. Finest.	0 57 0 65	1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.	0 10 1 0 09 1/2	Splitts, Light & Medium.	0 22 0 28
Dairy Produce.		Imper'l., med. to gd	0 25 0 33	1 1/2 " " "	0 09 0 03 1/2	" Heavy	0 21 0 25
Creamery, fine to choice.	0 00 0 00	" Fine to finest.	0 37 0 58	2 " 2 1/2 " "	0 08 1 0 07 1/2	" Small.	0 18 0 21
Township, new.	0 18 0 20	Twankay, com. to gd.	0 12 0 19	3 in. and up	0 06 1 0 00	Leather Board, Canada.	0 08 0 12
Do old.	0 12 0 15	Oolong.	0 45 0 65	Horse Nails: 7 lb. size.	0 22 0 00	Emamelled Cow, per ft.	0 15 0 16 1/2
Brockville, new.	0 17 0 19	Cougou common.	0 16 0 20	" 8 lb.	0 21 0 00	Patent	0 15 0 16 1/2
Do old.	0 12 0 14	" med. to good	0 23 0 35	" 9 lb.	0 20 0 00	Pebble Grain	0 11 0 15
Morrisburg, new.	0 18 0 20	" fine to finest.	0 35 0 65	" P. & F. Bright.	0 22 0 24	B. Calf	0 18 0 22
Do old.	0 12 0 14	Souchong common.	0 16 0 20	5 1/2 to 60 p.c. dis.		Brush (Cow) Kid	0 13 0 17
Western Dairy, new.	0 15 0 19	" med. to good	0 25 0 34	Horse Shoes	3 90 4 00	Buff.	0 14 0 17
" old.	0 11 0 13	Fine to choice	0 35 0 66	Terms, 4 mos. ord p.c. cash or 30 days.		Russetts, Light	0 35 0 40
Cheese, choice.	0 10 0 10 1/2	Coffees, green Mocha per lb.	0 25 0 32	Aves ss. & ds.—25 to 30 dis.	11 00 13 00	" Heavy.	0 20 0 35
Good.	0 09 0 09	Java.	0 18 0 26	Galvanized Iron: No. 24.	0 05 0 05 1/2	" No 2	0 20 0 25
		Maracabo.	0 14 0 17	" No. 20.	0 04 0 07	" Sadlers'	7 50 9 00
		Cape.	0 12 0 14	" No. 28.	0 07 0 07 1/2		
		Jamaica.	0 11 0 16	Pig Iron: Siemens No. 1.	18 50 19 00	Manuf's of Cotton.	
		Rio.	0 12 0 15	Colness	19 00 19 50	Hochelaga.	
		Singapore & Ceylon	0 17 0 24	Calder	18 00 19 50	(Brown Sheeting).—A.	0 05 0 05 1/2
		Chicory	0 11 0 12 1/2	Langlois	18 00 19 50	B	0 05 0 05 1/2
		Sugars, (Caks. & Bris.)		Summerville	17 50 18 00	G	0 06 0 00
		Porto Rico	0 06 0 06 1/2	Gursharrie	17 50 18 00	H	0 06 0 00
		Jamaica	0 05 0 06 1/2	Carbroe	17 50 18 00	HH	0 07 0 00
		Barbadoes	0 05 0 07 1/2	Eglington	16 50 17 00	DD	0 07 0 00
		Yellow Refined	0 05 0 07 1/2	Hematite	20 00 22 00	HHH	0 07 0 00
		Paris Lump	0 05 0 07 1/2	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	1 80 1 85	XX	0 08 0 00
		Crystallized	0 05 0 08	Best Refused	2 10 2 20	XXX	0 08 0 00
		Syrups—Extra.	0 41 0 51	Siemens	2 20 2 25	MR	0 09 0 00
		Good.	0 33 0 41	Swedes	4 25 4 40	X 36 Twill	0 10 0 00
		Fair.	0 21 0 31	Sheet Iron to No. 20	2 30 2 40	C Drill	0 09 0 00
		Molasses (Barbadoes) im g.	0 21 0 31	Boiler Plates	2 30 2 40	M	0 09 0 00
		Trinidad.	0 26 0 30	Boiler	0 00 0 06	RR 8 1/2 Brown Sheeting	0 10 0 00
		Fruit Loose Muscatel, new	2 00 2 25	Hoops and Bands	2 20 2 30	XX do do	0 25 0 00
		Layers in boxes.	1 75 2 00	Canada Plates: Hattou	0 00 0 00	Seamless Bags.—C.	25 00 0 00
		Sultanas.	0 75 0 09	Penn. and W. P. & Co.	3 00 3 15	B	25 00 0 00
		Seedless.	0 9 0 10	Iron Wire: No. 6, p. 63 lbs.	0 00 1 00	Cautions.—A Brown	0 08 0 00
		Valencia.	0 04 0 05 1/2	" No. 9.	0 00 1 20	B Brown	0 09 0 00
		Currants.	0 04 0 05 1/2	" No. 12.	0 00 2 00	C Brown	0 10 0 00
		Prunes.	0 04 0 05 1/2	" No. 16.	0 00 2 80	H Brown	0 19 0 00
		Pigs C. Mats	0 05 0 06	Wro't iron pipe 65 to 67 dis.	0 12 0 14	Bleached	16 00 0 00
		H. S. Almonds bxs	0 12 0 15	Steel, cast per 100	3 25 3 50	Bleached Shirting.—BB.	0 10 0 00
		S. S. Tarragona.	0 16 0 17 1/2	" Spring 100	3 25 3 50	CA	0 10 0 00
		Walnuts	0 07 0 10	" Tire	2 25 2 50	CE	0 11 0 00
		Fiberts.	0 09 0 10 1/2	" Sleigh Shoe	2 25 2 50	CB	0 11 0 00
		Brazils, new	0 06 0 00	" Blister, p lb.	0 01 0 00	BC	0 12 0 00
		Batty's Nabob Pickles, doz	2 70 3 81	NP.	0 14 0 00	AB Night Gown Twill.	0 12 0 00
		Mixed do	2 40 2 8	IC Charcoal.	4 75 4 90	Valleyfield, Bleached.	
		" Nabob Sauce, pts	1 40 1 15	IX	6 50 6 75	W	0 05 0 06 1/2
		Spices: Cassia.	0 49 0 15	IX No. 2	8 25 8 50	A	0 06 0 06 1/2
		Mace.	0 49 0 15	DX	0 00 3 75	AA	0 07 0 07 1/2
		Cloves.	0 48 0 32	DX	0 00 5 49	M	0 09 0 09 1/2
		Nutmegs	0 30 0 30	DX	0 00 6 99	SM	0 08 0 09 1/2
		Jamaica Ginger, Bl.	0 22 0 25	Russ. Sheet Iron	0 10 1 10	MM	0 00 0 10
		Jamaica Unbl.	0 17 0 20	24 gauge.	0 06 1 07	C Cheese Cloth	0 03 0 05
		African	0 13 0 16	Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs.	3 50 4 00	C Buter Cloth	0 00 0 50
		Pimento.	0 08 0 11	Sheet	4 00 4 25	H Interlining	0 00 0 4 1/2
		Pepper.	0 17 0 19	Shot	0 00 0 25	A Wigans (all colors)	0 00 0 09
		Mustard, 4 lb. jars.	0 17 0 19	Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	5 00 5 25	Stormont.—Striped Ticking.	
		Mustard, 1 lb.	0 24 0 25	Zinc: Sheet, lb	4 75 5 00	A	0 11 0 00
		Rice: Arracan, & p. 100 lb.	3 50 3 85	Powder: Canada Blasting	3 50 0 00	AA	0 13 0 00
		Sago.	0 04 1 06	F. F. to F. F. F.	4 75 5 00	S	0 14 0 00
		Tapioca, Pearl	0 05 0 07	Barbed wire, per lb.	0 07 1 0 08 1/2	SB	0 15 0 00
		Flake	0 05 0 07			W	0 16 0 00
		Gelatine, Favorite,				AAA	0 17 0 00
		(Poliwka's) 1 lb can.	1 00 0 00			M	0 19 0 00
		Do do do 1 qt pkgs.	0 50 0 00			MAA	0 23 0 00
		Do do do 2 "	1 80 0 00			M	0 19 0 00
						Checks.—A, Nunn's Stripes.	0 13 0 00
		Hardware.				Denims.—AB Brown	0 11 0 00
		Tin: Block, L & F per lb.	0 21 0 23			AB Blue	0 13 0 00
		do Straits	0 22 0 24			B Brown	0 09 0 00
		Strip.	0 24 0 25			BB Brown	0 15 0 00
		Copper: Ingot.	1 60 1 17			SB Brown	0 15 0 00
		Sheet	0 23 0 24			Brown Sheeting.	0 17 0 00
		Cut Nails, Not Cash:				A Caledonia	0 04 0 00
		Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat'n				Canada.	
		3 in. and above	2 65 0 00			Shirtings.—Clyde Checks.	0 13 1 00
		2 1/2 & 2 1/2 ins.	2 90 0 00			Canada	0 12 0 00
		2 & 2 1/2 ins.	3 15 0 00			Lybster No. 3, 30 in	0 05 0 00
		1 1/2 & 1 1/2 ins. Am.	3 15 0 00			No. 2, 32 in.	0 06 0 00
		1 1/2 ins.	3 05 0 00			Dundas (Grey) D 30 in.	0 05 0 00
		1 1/2 & 1 1/2 Cold Cut, Can.	3 40 0 00				0 06 0 00
		1 1/2 ins.	4 15 0 00				

* Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Terms for Cut casing, box and shook, finishing and Tobacco Box, and Barrel Nails, Net cash within 30 days; or four months Note, adding interest from date of delivery at seven per cent. Cilia and Pressed terms of four months or 5 p.c. for cash in 30 days p.c. Discount on dolls, Carriage, Tire and Machine, 70 to 75 per cent.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Windsor. Br Sheet.	\$ c. \$ c.	United Inches, 41 " 50....	\$ c. \$ c.	2nd quality, do.....	\$ c. \$ c.	Lochaber Scotch.....	\$ c. \$ c.
22.....	0 05 0 00	" 51 " 60.....	2 00 4 50	Shipping Culls.....	12 00 15 00	Ross' Bow Ben Wyvis, Case	6 50 7 00
33.....	0 06 0 00	" 61 " 70.....	0 00 4 75	Mill do.....	7 00 9 00	" " Gal.	2 00 2 25
44.....	0 07 0 00	" 71 " 80.....	0 00 5 00	Lath, M.....	1 75 0 00	Encore ".....	5 50 6 00
55.....	0 07 0 00	" 81 " 85.....	0 00 5 50	Surges, 1 to 2 in. M.....	10 00 12 00	Jamaica Rum per imp. gal.	2 50 2 80
Cotton Yarn, N B., Grey.....	0 22 0 00	" 86 " 90.....	0 00 7 00	Shingles, 1st qual.....	3 50 3 75	Holland Gin.....	2 10 2 50
do Colored.....	0 25 0 00	" 91 " 95.....	0 00 8 00	" 2nd.....	2 25 2 75	" Green Cases.....	3 75 4 25
Carpet Wafers, White.....	0 32 0 00	" 96 " 100.....	0 00 10 50	Tobacco (In Bond.)		" Red Cases.....	7 05 8 00
do Colored.....	0 25 0 00	Paints &c		Black, Chewing in boxes.....	0 16 0 10	Old Tom.....	5 00 0 00
Double Yarn, (16 ply),		White Lead, pure 25 to 100		" " in caddies.....	0 20 0 25	E. F. J. Brand's.....	6 00 0 00
White.....	0 32 0 00	lb kgs.....	6 00 6 25	Mahoganies, Smoking.....	0 18 0 20	Schiedon Gire, } Illds.	2 05 0 00
do Colored.....	0 42 0 00	" No. 1.....	5 25 6 00	Do Chewing.....	0 21 0 21	" Gro.	2 10 0 00
Meats, Eggs, &c.		" No. 2.....	4 25 4 75	Bright, Smoking.....	0 20 0 25	" Oct.	2 15 0 00
Mess Pork, Canada.....	21 50 22 00	" No. 3.....	4 10 4 25	Fancy Bright Smoking.....	0 22 0 25	" Cases.	3 65 7 50
" Western.....	20 50 21 00	White Lead, dry	4 75 5 25	Solace, Common.....	0 18 0 20	Champagne	
Hams, City Cured.....	0 13 0 15	Red Lead.....	4 25 4 75	Solace Fair.....	0 23 0 32	G. H. Mumm, Dry Verzen'y	26 00 31 00
Lard, in pails.....	0 11 0 11 1/2	Venetian Red, Eng'h.....	1 00 1 75	(Duty Paid.)		Pommery.....	29 00 31 00
Bacon, per lb.....	0 13 0 14	Yel. Ochre, French.....	1 00 2 50	Black, chewing boxes 10's	0 32 0 50	Bollinger.....	26 00 27 50
Eggs, Strictly Fresh.....	0 14 0 15	Whiting London Washed.....	0 50 0 00	Do Navy, Cuds, 3's, 6's,	0 35 0 37	Ayala, Ex Dry.....	28 00 30 00
Tallow, Rendered.....	0 07 0 07 1/2	" Paris.....	1 25 1 60	& 10's.....		Sherries Penmarlin.....	1 35 6 00
" Rough.....	0 03 0 04 1/2	Portland Cement, brl.....	2 75 3 25	Mahogany Chewing 6's&8's	0 36 0 38	" Domecq.....	1 50 7 00
Moss Beef, per brl.....	14 50 15 00	Roman " brl.....	2 50 2 75	Bright Smoking, 3's & 8's	0 50 0 67	Ports T. G. Sandeman.....	2 25 7 10
Potatoes per bag.....	0 55 0 75	Water Lime, brl.....	2 50 2 75	Do Fancy.....	0 50 0 67	R. Van Zeller's.....	2 30 6 50
Turnips brl.....	1 00 0 00	Pine Bricks per M.....	25 00 35 00	American Fancy ch and sm	0 75 0 95	Pelon Island Wines.....	2 10 5 00
Oils		Drain Pipes, 4 in. to 12 in.	1 00 1 75	Wines, Liquors etc.		Claret, cases.....	3 50 & up
Cod Oil, Newfoundland.....	0 40 0 65	per yard.....	0 40 1 15	Alc English.....	2 35 2 40	Tarragona Ports imp gal.	1 15 1 30
Straw Oil, American.....	0 55 0 60	Achnolite Roofing.....	6 00 5 50	" Domestic.....	0 80 1 15	Still, Case.....	10 00 23 00
S. K. Pale Seal.....	0 55 0 57 1/2	Salt		" Sparkling.....	0 60 0 75	Can. Spirits, Imp. gallon.	16 00 37 50
Pale Seal.....	0 67 0 70	Liverpool Coarse, per bag	0 35 0 40	Stout: Guinness.....	2 40 2 45	Alcohol— 65 O. P.	2 72 1 05
Lard Oil, Extra.....	0 60 0 62 1/2	Canadaud per brl.....	2 70 2 88	" Domestic.....	1 48 1 60	" Pure Spirit " 50	2 47 0 90
" No. 1.....	0 85 0 90	Factory filled, per bag.....	1 10 1 15	Brandy: Hennessy's, gal	4 50 5 00	" 25 U. P.	1 29 0 45
Linsed Raw.....	0 52 0 55	Eureka factory filled, do	2 40 0 00	" case	11 00 15 50	Whiskeys:—Family Proof.	1 29 0 68
" Boiled.....	0 56 0 57 1/2	Timber, Lumber, &c.		Martel.....	10 00 10 50	Old Bourbon.....	1 39 0 18
Whale Refined.....	0 00 0 00	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M.....	18 00 25 00	Juice Surot & Co. gal	4 00 4 50	Kye, Toddy, Malt.....	1 32 0 67
Pure Olive.....	1 00 1 10	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M.....	20 00 25 00	" case	9 00 15 10	Rye, 4 years old.....	1 60 0 78
" Machinery.....	0 95 1 10	Basswood.....	16 00 22 00	Pinet, Castillon & Co. gal	3 50 3 60	" 5 ".....	1 70 0 88
" qt., per case.....	2 75 3 00	Black Walnut, culls.....	50 00 0 00	Pinet, Castillon & Co. case	8 25 15 10	" 6 ".....	1 80 0 98
" pts., ".....	3 50 3 75	Do do 1st & 2nd.....	90 00 0 00	A. Matignon & Co. gal	3 50 3 60	" 7 ".....	1 80 1 03
" 1 pts., ".....	4 00 4 20	Do do 1st quality.....	100 00 0 00	" Case.....	8 00 8 50	Wool.	
" Lucan, Flasks.....	6 50 0 00	Cedar, round, lineal foot.....	00 06 00 10	Cheaper shippers..... gal	2 50 2 75	Fleece.....	0 00 0 00
Antonini's qts., case 1 doz.....	7 25 0 00	Cedar, flat, lineal foot.....	00 04 00 06	" case qts	6 00 6 50	Pulled, unsorted.....	0 20 0 22 1/2
" pts., " 2.....	5 25 0 00	Cedar, square, lineal foot.....	90 07 00 08	Irish Whiskey—Kee's case	7 75 8 75	" Extra Super.....	0 27 0 29
Spirits Turpentine, brls.....	0 47 1/2 0 52 1/2	Elm, soft, 1st.....	15 00 17 00	Dunville..... case	6 50 7 00	" B Super.....	0 22 0 24
Coal Oil:		Elm, Rock.....	25 00 30 00	Mitchells..... cases	6 00 7 50	" C.....	0 00 0 00
Imp. Gals. f.o.b. (Petrolia)	0 00 0 11 1/2	Hemlock, 1 to 3 in., M.....	8 00 10 00	Scotch Hay, Fairman & Co.	6 00 7 50	Australian.....	0 21 0 30
Cur Lots in Store.....	0 13 1/2 0 15	Hemlock, Timber, M.....	14 00 15 00	Glenshiel, qts and Pts.....	8 00 8 50	Cape.....	0 16 1/2 0 18
Broken Lots.....	0 14 1/2 0 14 3/4	Maple, hard, M.....	2 00 30 00				
Single Brls.....	0 15 2 00	Soft, do.....	16 00 25 00				
Class.....	50c. 10c ft.	Oak, M.....	40 00 50 00				
United Inches, 14 to 25.....	1 90 2 00	Pine, clear, M.....	35 00 40 00				
26 " 40.....	2 00 2 20						

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

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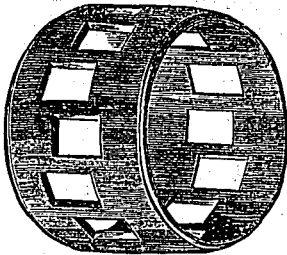
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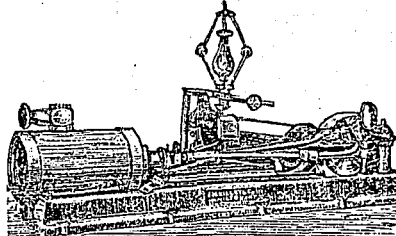
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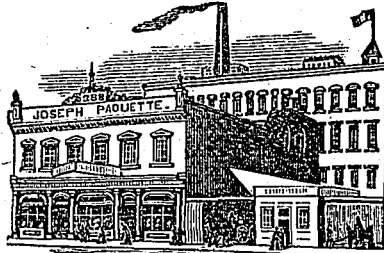
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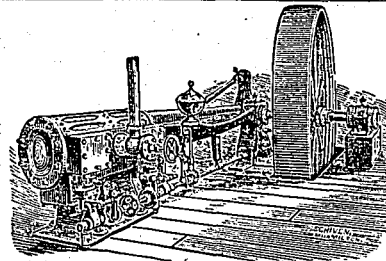
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The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba at prices ranging from

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A rebate for cultivation of from **\$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre**, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands

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By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, December, 1883.

ALEX. CHISHOLM,
Produce Commission

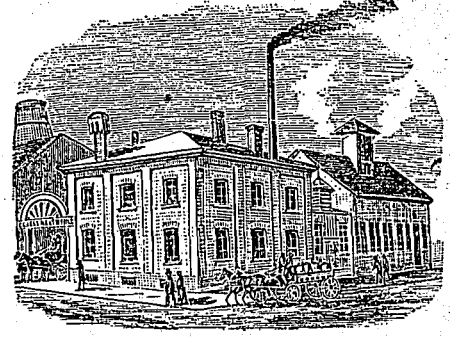
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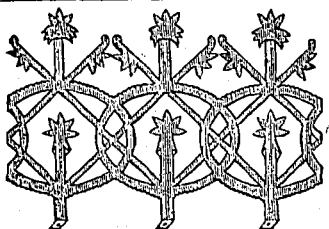
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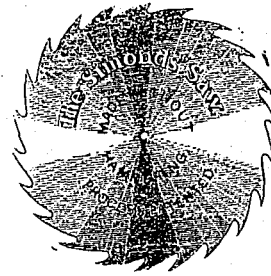
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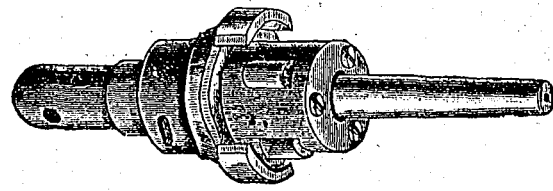
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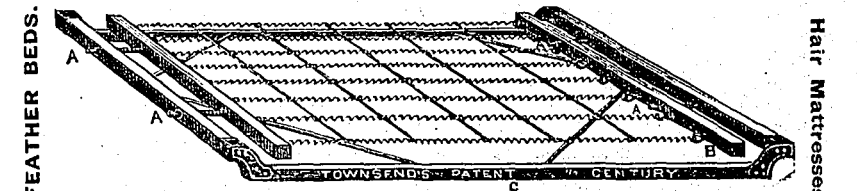
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The Largest Saw Works in the Dominion.



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 We are now making and prepared to supply the "DUDGEON" TUBE EXPANDER in all sizes. We guarantee them equal in every respect to the original "DUDGEON" EXPANDER.
A. B. JARDINE & CO.,
 Hespeler, Ont. Write for prices.



FEATHER BEDS.
TO WNSHEND
 Wholesale & Retail Patent Pure Bedding Manufacturer.
 44 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, MONTREAL.
 Old Bedding Purified and Re-Made by Steam and Antiseptic Agents.

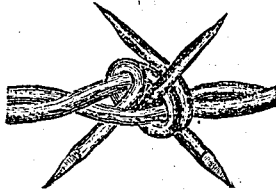


Hair Mattresses.

Leading Wholesale Trade.

BARB WIRE FENCING

FIRST PRIZE awarded us at the Exhibition held in Montreal, September, 1882, and SILVER MEDAL on the Machine used in the manufacture of same
THE MANITOBA



Four-Point Barb Calvanized steel Wire Fencing.

Ordinary Fencing Barbs, 7 1/2 inches apart. Hog Wire for bottom line, Barbs 4 1/2 inches apart.

Plain Twisted Wire Fencing, without Barbs, at **REDUCED RATES.**

Send for Circulars and Price Lists. **THE**

CANADA WIRE Co.

H. R. IVES, President and Manager,
QUEEN STREET, Montreal.

LACE Curtain Stretchers, New Meat Choppers, Carpet Sweepers, Fine Cutlery, and Fine Locks,
Specialities in Hardware.

L. J. A. SURVEYER,
Sole Agent,
188 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Opposite Court House.

J. M. WILLIAMS & CO.
HAMILTON, ONT.

Coal Oil Stoves
A SPECIALTY.

MONITOR CAN TRIMMINGS,
BIRD CAGES AND
FLY TRAPS.

—Sole Manufacturers of the—
PATENT HINGE LANTERN.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.
OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.
President: ANDREW ROBERTSON.
Vice-President and Managing Director: C. F. SIER.
Secretary-Treasurer: C. P. SOLATER.
This Company is now prepared to furnish Telephone Exchange facilities to Cities and Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect Cities or Towns with each other for telephonic communication; also to build Private Lines connecting Mills, Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Telephone.—For particulars address,
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA.—MONTREAL.

F. H. Reynolds. R. A. Kellond.

Reynolds & Kellond,

Successors to GILAS, LEGGE & CO.
(estab. 1859) and KELLOND & CO.
SOLICITORS OF

PATENTS,

And Experts in Patent Causes,
Office, 156 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Trade Marks, Designs and Copyrights Registered. Foreign Patents and Rejected Cases a specialty.

SUPERIOR TONE.
T. JAMES & ORCAN
MODERATE. PRICE. BE ST IN THE MIREL. ROYAL CO., GUELPH, ONT. FINE FINISH.

DOMINION Organ & Piano Co'y.

BOWMANVILLE, O.
Manufacturers of
FIRST-CLASS

PIANOS & ORGANS.

BRANCH OFFICES:
England, London and Manchester
South America, Georgetown,
New-Zealand, Germany, Hamburg, Australia, Sydney and Adelaide, Auckland.

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
280 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

L. E. N. PRATTE, General Agent.

I. J. MANSELL,
Manufacturer of the
"MANSELL" ORGAN.

This instrument needs only to be seen to be appreciated. For sale by
L. E. N. PRATTE, Montreal.
Send for circulars to the factory at
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Legal.
Montreal.
A. W. ATWATER, ADVOCATE,
BARRISTER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
131 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
ABBOTT, TAIT & ABBOTTS, ADVOCATES.
North British Chambers, 11 Hospital street.
CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & NICOLLS, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
131 St. James Street.
HON. L. RUGGLES CHURCH, Q.C.
HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C.
JOHN S. HALL, JR., B.A., B.C.L.
ARMINE D. NICOLLS, M.A., B.C.L.

Montreal Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

J. H. LEBLANC,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

OSTRICH AND VULTURE Feathers.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

547 Craig Street, 547.

P.S.—The Trade is respectfully requested to remember the following:

According to a new process which I possess, I can dye Plumes and Feathers to any color whatever, and this in less than ten minutes.

J. LUTTRELL & CO.,

Established 1868.

Manufacturing Confectioners AND BISCUIT BAKERS.

Cor. Albert & Violet Sts., St. Onegondo
Adjoining Montreal (West).

Leading Hotels in Canada.

St. Lawrence Hall.

THIS HOTEL WAS OPENED on the First of May 1879, 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

THE RUSSELL OTTAWA.

THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA

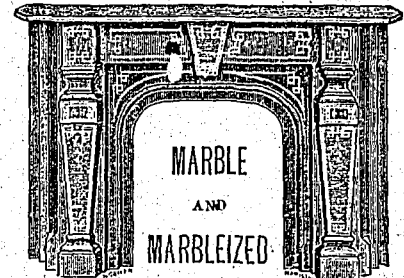
This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now re-opened. The Russell contains accommodation for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet the leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to Guests.

GOUIN & CO., Proprietors.

WINDSOR—BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
On Bank of Detroit River.
First-class appointments, and nearest Hotel to Detroit Ferry Dock. **R. G. PHILLIPS,** Proprietor.

Hurd & Roberts,

COR. YORK AND BAY STS.,
HAMILTON.



SLATE MANTELS,

All kinds of MARBLE & GRANITE WORK.
INSPECTION INVITED.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO'Y.

OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO.,

OF EDINGURGH.
FOUNDED 1805.

Over \$30,000,000 Capital and invested funds represented. The best Fire Insurance securities, facilities and powers in Canada. Extension of Agencies contemplated. Applications invited.

TAYLOR BROS.,

45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL,
GENERAL AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, ONT.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$104,000

President - - - JAMES TURNER,
Vice-President - - ALEX. HARVEY.

Gentlemen of influence desirous of acting as General Agents of Districts are invited to make applications for appointment.

JOHN CAMERON, Manager.

THE FEDERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Guarantee Capital - - - - \$700,000
Government Deposit, 51,100

WRITES LIBERAL POLICIES
Without burdensome conditions.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES.

Example:—Age 35—\$1,000 Ordinary Life Policy. Payment of three annual Premiums will keep the Policy in force 5 years and 298 days. The same number of Premiums on an Endowment or Term-payment Life Policy will keep it in force a longer term.

DAVID DEXTER,
Managing Director.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

Head Office, Waterloo, Ontario.

DOMINION DEPOSIT, \$100,000.00

The only Purely Mutual Life Company in Canada.

Total number of Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1883,	5,241
Covering Assurance to the amount of,	\$6,572,719 71
Net Reserve to Credit of Policy-holders,	482,177 47
Net Surplus,	43,761 95

The Company's Reserves are based on the Actuaries' "Table of Mortality," and four per cent. interest—the HIGHER standard adopted by any life company in Canada, and one-half per cent. higher than the standard used by the Dominion Insurance Department.

The rapid growth of the Company may be seen from the fact that in 1870, the first year of its business, the total assets amounted to only \$6,216, while last year they reached the handsome total of \$533,705.55 !!

I. E. BOWMAN, President. W. HENDRY, Manager. W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.
General Agent for Montreal: Ceo. Forbes.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE CO.,

FIRE AND MARINE

INCORPORATED 1833.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN MORISON, - - -	Governor.
H. R. FORBES, - - -	Deputy Governor.
Henry Taylor,	G. M. Kinghorn, (Montreal.)
Hon. W. Cayley,	H. S. Northrop,
George Boyd,	John Y. Reid,
	John Leys.
SILAS P. WOOD, - - -	Secretary.
H. A. HOLDEN, - - -	Resident Agent, Montreal.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

President, - ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.
Vice-President, Hon. J. R. THIBAudeau,
ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary-Treas.

Head Office:—160 St. James Street, Montreal.

This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following Financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment:—

Capital and assets, Jan. 1, 1884.	\$1,265,759.94
Income during year ending Dec. 31, 1883.	385,015.71

C. H. McHENRY, Manager.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO.

OF IRELAND.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1822.

CAPITAL - - - - £1,000,000 Sterling.

79 St. Francois-Xavier Street, Montreal.

SCOTT & BOULT,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR DOMINION.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . £2,500,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL, 64 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

FRED. COLE, General Agent

THE CITY OF LONDON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

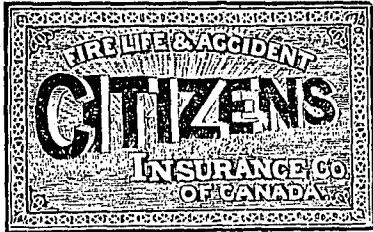
CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.

Insurances effected at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICE FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:

53 & 55 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
W. R. OSWALD, General Agent.

Active and Reliable Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.



CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.
CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1883,
 per Government Blue-Book 407,987.89
 Deposit with Dominion Govt. - 122,000
 Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1883. 1,954,131
 Income 1882. 343,660

DIRECTORS:
 President:—HENRY LYMAN.
 Vice-President:—ANDREW ALLAN.
 N. B. Corse, Robert Anderson, J. B. Rolland,
 Arthur Prévost, C. D. Proctor.
 ARCH. MCGOON, Secy. TREAS.
GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R.
 CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special Agent.

Fire, Life, Accident
 RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

CHIEF OFFICES.
 TORONTO—BOUSFRAD & GIBBS, Agents.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.—OSIORNE BLOIS, and M. & T.
 B. Robinson, Agents.
 HALIFAX, N. S.—W. B. McSweeney, Agent.
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—A. S. Urquhart,
 Agent.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.—Robert Strang, and Feron,
 Shaw & Co. Agents.
 HAMILTON—James Walker, Agent.
 LONDON—David Smith, Agent.
HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
 Every reliance may be placed in the
 contracts of this company, as the capital is fully
 subscribed by the wealthiest capitalists of the
 country, and its past record for prompt and liberal
 payment of claims is of the best.
 Agents throughout the Dominion.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. — CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations, June 5, 1884.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend. per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotation per ct.
British America Fire & Marine.....	10,000	5-6mos.	\$50	\$50	113 117
Canada Life	2,500	7½-8mos.	400	50	400
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't	11,880	.....	85	7½	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	5-6 mos.	100	10	250
Sun Life and Accident.....	5,000	4-6 mos.	100	12½	200
Queen City Fire	2,000	10	50	10	.....
Western Assurance.....	20,000	6 6 mos.	40	20	115½ 115½
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	0	100	20	.....
Accident Ins. Co. of North America..	2500	3 per ct.	100	30	.....
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	13,000	3 per ct	50	10	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotation on the London Market, May 12 1884.)

				Market value p-p'd up share
Briton Life Association.....	50,000	10	1	.....
British Empire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British & Foreign Marine.....	50,000	50	20	£21½ £21½
Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine..	50,000	30	50	£17½ £18½
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	10	100	£41
Fire Insurance Association	100,000	0	£10	35s 40s
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	13	100	£58 £60
Imperial Fire.....	12,000	£7 p. sh.	100	£17s £140
Lancashire Fire and Life.....	100,000	30	20	£7½ £7½
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	15	40	£22
Lion Fire	500,000	.....	10	2
Lion Life.....	92,000	.....	10	2
London Assurance Corporation	35,802	48	25	12½
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	1 7-20
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,752	70	20	2
Northern Fire & Life.....	30,000	70	100	5
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	58	50	6½
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722	£21 p. s.	.....	.....
Queen Fire & Life.....	200,000	30	10	1
Royal Insurance Fire & Life.....	100,000	60	20	3
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life.....	125,000	22½	10	1
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	8	10	1
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life	20,000	15	50	3
Scottish Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard Life.....	70,000	53½	50	12-
Star Life.....	4,000	5	25	1½

Scottish Union National
INSURANCE CO'Y
 OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

M. BENNETT, JR.,
 General Manager, North American Branch, Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL, \$30,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, 34,472,705
INVESTED FUNDS, 13,500,000
 Deposit with Dominion Government, market value, 125,000

WALTER KAVANACH, Resident-Agent,
 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, **MONTREAL.**

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
 OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.
 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.
CAPITAL \$26,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED 21,000,000

Investments in Canada for sole protection of
 Canadian Policy-holders 700,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.
 Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life
 Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.
 — CHIEF AGENTS: —
M. H. GAULT, W. TATLEY.

Mutual Marriage Aid Association of Canada,
 Head Office, - - - Hamilton, Ont.,

INCORPORATED 1881,
 Unquestionably the most popular institution of the day; and why? Because, at
COMPARATIVELY SMALL COST,
 Provision is made for from \$100 to \$5,000 at Marriage.
 Issue during past year, over - - - \$2,000,000.
 Benefits paid 1883 to date, - - - \$70,000.

Our New Division B. offers inducements to all Classes. Among its advantages
 are Low Membership Fee, Small Annual Dues, Premiums of only \$2.00 per
 month, Endowment of Certificate in ten years if not married, 15 days Grace
 before Cancellation, Extremely Low Cost of Carrying Certificate, High Rate of
 Benefit received, *undoubted Security.*
 For all Information, address
WALTER B. WEBBER,
 Sec'y, Hamilton, Ont.
Or T. P. POWELL,
 235½ St. James Street, Montreal, **AGENTS WANTED.**

PROVIDENT MUTUAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Incorporated by the Con. Stat. of Can., chap. 71 and amendments.
\$5,000 deposited in trust with Provincial Government,
Nov. 20, 1883.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 President:—A. L. de Martigny, Esq., Cashier, Jacques Cartier Bank. Vice-
 Presidents:—Hon. W. W. Lynch M.P., B. Globensky, Esq. Treasurer:—Arthur
 Gagnon, Esq., Directors:—L. H. Massue, Esq., M.P., J. L. Cassidy, Esq., merchant,
 J. McEnlyre, Esq., merchant, M. Babeock, Esq., manufacturer, John L.
 Harris, Esq., Moncton, N.B. John Hopper, Esq.—J. J. Guerin, M.D., Medical
 Director.—Hon. Alex. Lacoste, Q.C., Senator, Legal Advisor.
JOHN HOPPER, General Agent.
 SECTION 11. Assembly Bill 139, passed March 30th, 1883. "The *Provident*
Mutual Association of Canada shall be deemed to be an Association duly formed
under the said chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada."
 Reserve fund to be invested in Dominion Bonds and deposited in trust with
 the Provincial Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICE:—162 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Insurance.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

260 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

President, Vice-President.
Sir A. T. GALT. HON. JAMES FERRIER.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
EDWARD RAWLINGS.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA possesses a record for both reliability and liberality, one proof of which is that it has paid over two thousand losses and has NEVER contested a claim *in toto*. It has ample financial resources, and has made the Special Deposit with the Insurance Department at Ottawa. It is, moreover, the only Company whose capital and funds are solely applicable to Accident Insurance.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO. (LIMITED)

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,250,000.
Available Assets, \$807,506.50
Dominion Government Deposits, \$56,745.32
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

72 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
Gentlemen of influence wanted in unrepresented districts.

A. T. McCORD, *Manager for Canada.*
GEO. H. PATTERSON, 264 St. James Street, Montreal, General Agent, Province of Quebec.

Plate Glass Fronts Insured AGAINST BREAKAGE,

AND Immediate Replacement
Furnished when Broken.
DOMINION PLATE GLASS INS. CO'Y,
A. RAMSAY & SON,
10 INSPECTOR ST.

Legal.

Peterborough, Ont.
E. B. EDWARDS, BARRISTER, &c.,

HATTON & WOOD, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
C. W. Hatton. R. E. Wood, B.A.

Toronto.

JONES, MACKENZIE & LEONARD, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto.
CLARKSON JONES. BEVERLEY JONES*
GEO. A. MACKENZIE. C. J. LEONARD.
English Agent.
JONAS AP JONES, 99 Cannon Street, London.
*A Comm'r for N. Y., Illinois and other States.

Walkerton, Ont.

A. B. KLEIN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, &c.
Walkerton, County Town of Bruce Co., Ont.

Insurance.

Established 1803.

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:

Montreal, No. 6 HOSPITAL Street.
RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

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

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£660,818.
FORBES & MUDGE,
Montreal,
Chief Agents in Canada.

The Waterloo Mutual FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
HEAD OFFICE, - - Waterloo, Ont.
This Company has been over eighteen years in successful Operation in Western Ontario.

During the past Ten Years this Company has issued 57,096 Policies, covering property to the amount of \$40,872,028.00; and paid in losses alone \$709,752.00. ASSETS, \$170,000.00.

J. H. WALDEN, M.D., President.
C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. B. HUGHES, Inspector.

CORE DISTRICT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE GALT, ONT.
Established 1836
President, Hon. JAS. YOUNG, M.P.P.,
Vice-President, - A. WARNOCK, Esq.,
Manager, - - - - - R. S. STRONG

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., WATERLOO, ONT.

Subscribed Capital, - \$200,000.00
Government Deposit, - 20,100.00
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
I. E. BOWMAN, Esq., - - - President.
P. H. SIMS, Esq., - - - Secretary.
JAMES LOCKIE, Esq., - - - Inspector.

PAYNE & McMEEKIN,

AGENTS FOR THE
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Office, 97 James St. N., Hamilton.

Legal.

London, Ont.
GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKIN,
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
Office Cor. Richmond and Carling Streets.
Geo. Q. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. Mr. Mulkin.

Insurance.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y.

Head Office - - TORONTO.
Guarantee Fund - - \$100,000
Deposited with Government, 50,000

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, M.P., President.
HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P., } Vice-Pres.
JOHN L. BLAIKIE, Esq.,
WILLIAM McCABE, Managing Director.

MONTREAL OFFICE,

185 ST. JAMES STREET.
CHARLES AULT, M. D.,
Manager Prov. Quebec.

Intercolonial Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 2nd June, 1884,

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Point Levi.....	8.00A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup.....	12.05P.M.
Trois Pistoles.....	1.10 "
Rimouski.....	2.44 "
Little Metis.....	3.42 "
Campbellton.....	7.03 "
Dalhousie.....	7.41 "
Bathurst.....	9.30 "
Newcastle.....	11.00 "
Moncton.....	1.40A.M.
St. John.....	5.30 "
Halifax.....	9.20 "

The Grand Trunk trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 P.M. connect at Chaudiere Junction with these trains.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For Tickets and all information in regard to Passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
136 St. James Street,
(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent,
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., May 28th, 1884.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW
DEVOTED TO
Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways,
Manufacturing, Mining and Joint
Stock Enterprises.

Issued every Friday Morning.
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PRINTING,
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 Steel. One trial only is asked.
771 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.
 N. B.—Bookbinders' Tools a speciality.

Insurance.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
 LIFE AND FIRE. \$30,500,000
 Invested Funds - \$900,000
 Funds Invested in Canada -
 Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the ad-
 justment of Losses are the prominent Features of this
 Company.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
 HON. HENRY STARNES, Chairman,
 THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., Dep.-Chairman,
 THEODORE HART, Esq., ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq.,
 EDWARD J. BARBEAU, Esq.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary
 Medical Referee—D. C. MACCALLUM, Esq., M.D.
 Standing Counsel—THE HON. WM. BADGLEY.
 Agencies Established Throughout Canada.
HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,
MONTREAL.

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 & L O N D O N
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 Canada Head Office :
 89 St. Francois Xavier St.,
 MONTREAL.
 Toronto Office :
 9 Victoria Street.
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 H O N O R A B L E

Insurance.
BRITISH EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE
Assurance Co. of London, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
CANADIAN
Head Office, - Montreal;
 See Reports and opinions of the
 press as to the prosperity enjoyed
 and progress made by the Company.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.
ALF. H. ELLIS,
 General Agent, Province Quebec.
 Accumulated Funds, nearly \$5,000,000
 Annual Income, 920,000
 Canadian Investments, . . 450,000
 Claims and Bonuses paid, 10,000,000
 Canadian Deposit, 100,000
F. STANCLIFFE,
GENERAL MANAGER.

WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.
 Capital and Assets.....\$1,746,640 32
 Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1882..... \$1,602,422 45
HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO, ONT.
A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Dir.
JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.
J. H. ROUTH & CO., Managers, Montreal Branch.
 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

Confederation Life Association.
 The **SECURITY** offered to Policyholders is **UNSURPASSED**
 by any Company doing business in the Dominion.
 Its **PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNEXAMPLED** in the
 history of Insurance in Canada.
 Its policies are **INDISPUTABLE** after three years and
NON-FORFEITABLE after two years.
 Its **PROFITS ARE DISTRIBUTED** upon an *equitable*
 basis, resulting in very much larger returns to "Ten payment
 life" and "Endowment" Policyholders than under the Uniform
 Bonus plan pursued by some Companies.
 Intending insurers will find it for their interest to **EXAMINE**
CAREFULLY its system and terms before insuring elsewhere.
 Manager for the Province of Quebec,
H. J. JOHNSTON, Montreal.
 Manager for New Brunswick,
Major J. MACGREGOR GRANT,
 St. John.
J. K. MACDONALD,
 Managing Director.
 Manager for Nova Scotia,
AUGUSTUS ALLISON,
 Halifax.

LONDON & LANGASHIRE
Life Assurance Co., of London, England,
LIFE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
CANADIAN INVESTMENTS Exceed \$300 000
AND INCREASING YEARLY.
Low Rates of Premium.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
217 ST. JAMES ST.
MONTREAL.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, General Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(LIMITED)
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
CAPITAL - \$5,000,000. RESERVE FUND - \$450,000.
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$100,000.
Head Office for Canada,
217 ST. JAMES ST.,
MONTREAL.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, General Manager.