## FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

COUNCIL

OF THE

## MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE,

BEING

For the Year ended 31st December, 1895.
[Printed for circulation among the Members, in accordance with By-Law 36.]

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING OOMPANY.
1896.



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## REPORT

## To the Members of the Montreal Board of Trade:

Gentlemen,-

As required by By-Law 36, your Council herervith presents a general report of its proceedings during the past year.

The year 1895 has not, unfortunately, witnessed a favourable condition of business in the Dominion, the anticipated improvement not having been realized to any important extent. The depression of the previous year in the United States, which was reflected here, was ce tainly conwiderably lessened, and the prospects for really good business were becoming brighter, when the possibility of a rupture of the amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain appeared, and this naturally had a very unfavourable effect upon business in both countries. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the threatening aspect of affairs did not material!y affect the commercial relations between Canada and the States, and the panicky feeling which prevailed in business circles there, was not noticeable to any extent in this country.

STATISTICS OF FAILURES IN CANADA (INCLUDING NEWF UUNDLAND) FOR 1895 WITH TOTALS FOR EIGHT PREVIOUS YEARS.

|  | According to Bradstreets. |  |  | According to. <br> R. G. Dun \& Co |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Failures. | Kealized Assets. | Liabilities. | No. of Failures. | Nominal Asset. | Liabilities |
| Ontario | 800 749 | \$2,411,692 | \$6,094,214 | 912 | \$4,745.869 | \$6,333,251 |
| Quebec....... | 79 67 | 2490,855 238,605 | $6,8 \times 1,281$ 446,394 | 678 70 | 5,386,714 | $7,530,70$ 32507 |
| Nova Scotia. | 114 | 348,070 | 838,088 | 110 | 434942 | 937,138 |
| Prince Edward Island | 10 | 46,300 | 80,890 | - | 40,500 | 75,700 |
| Manitoba | 38 | 168,310 | 359.260 | 53 | 473,350 | 505,439 |
| N. W. Territories............ | 13 8 | 77,300 272965 | ${ }^{152,700} 4$ |  | 473,30 | 505,439 |
| British Columbia <br> Newícundland | 85 47 | 272.965 245 050 | 495,104 445,628 | 66 49 | 701,373 789,463 | 708,148 $1,317,130$ |
| Total 1895.... ......... | 1,923 | \$6,299,177 | \$15,593,559 | 1,017 | \$12,773,366 | \$17,733,209 |
| 1894... | 1,873 | \$11 947,253 | \$23,045,283 | 1.862 | \$14.424,365 | 18,400,029 |
|  | 1,781 | 7,388692 | 15,690,404 | 1,754 | 11,502,764 | 16,753,103 |
| 1892. | 1,682 | 4,848,095 | 11,603,210 | 1,688 | 9,420,983 | 13,766,191 |
| 1891 | 1,846 | 6,014,000 | 14,884,000 | 1,889 |  | 17.109,619 |
| 1890. | 1626 | 6,746,009 | 12,482,000 | 1,847 |  | 18.289,935 |
| 1889. | 1,616 | 6.119 .585 | 13,147,910 | 1,777 | ...... | 14,713,223 |
| 1888. | 1,730 | 7,178,744 | 15,498, 242 | 1.677 | ............ | 14,081,169 |
| 1887 | 1,315 | 8,407,010 | 17,054,080 | 1252 | .............. | 10,38; ;88 |

N.B.-The figures of Assets given by Bradstreets are $f$ r the value realized, those by R. G. Dun $\&$ Co. for their nominal value.

The wheat market has again been in a most ciepressed and unprofitable condition, and a source of continual anxiety to all interested therein. It is, however, gratifying to record the excellent harvest in our own Northwest. This is not only satisfactory to farmers there, but to the whole country also. The hay harvest was poor in the west, but in the Province of Quebec there was a full average crop, a large portion of which has been exported at prices exceptionally profitable to producers. Dairy products still stand in the front rank of exports, and the Government has made special efforts to foster this important industry. In spite of the continue 1 compulsory slaughtering of Canadian cattle upon their arrival in Great Britain, the exports thereof have increased, and they have realized better returns to the shippers.

The extraordinarily dry seasonhad not only an adverse effect upon crops in certain districts, but the lowering of the river and lake levels below any previously recorded points, has interfered.considerably both with inland navigation and the movements of ocean steamships in this harbour and in the channel between here and Quebec.

The Custom House returns for this port show that the total value of exports is almost the same as for the previous year, and above all preceding years excepting 1892 and 1893 . The import figures are again considerably lower than the preceding year, and below any year since 1885, when they were the same. While the imports decreased in value by five million dollars, the revenue from duty thereon was four hundred thousand dollars in excess of that collected in 1894, but the following reasons have been given for this seeming discrepancy:-(1) The circumstance that the reduction in value of imports is due not only to lessened importations, but also to the extremely low prices of all staples during the past twelve months; (2) Because the duties on staple goods being largely specific, their reduced value does not affect the amount of duties collected thereon ; and (3) By the new duty on raw sugar, which has realized more than the excess of four hundred thousand dollars above referred to.

The returns of the Harbour Commissioners show that while the number of arrivals in 1895 fell considerably below the figures for the previous season, there was scarcely any reduction in the total tonnage, this showing that a larger class of vessels is engaged in the trade than hitherto.

| Years. | Sea-going Vessels arrived in Port. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Tonnage. } \end{aligned}$ | Value of Merchandise Exported. | Value of Merchandise Imported. | Customs Duties Coilected. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 640 7744 804 735 775 746 695 655 767 703 629 626 660 648 569 710 211 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,069,386 \\ , 096,909 \\ 1,151,777 \\ 1,036,777 \\ 938,657 \\ 930,332 \\ 823,165 \\ 788,43 \\ 870,773 \\ 899,699 \\ 633,854 \\ 649,3 i 4 \\ 664,263 \\ 554,692 \\ 931,924 \\ 628,271 \\ 46,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 40,318,287 \\ 40,710,760 \\ 48,205,531 \\ 4,6,68,310 \\ 39,464,733 \\ 33,04,176 \\ 32,638,270 \\ 24,049,638 \\ 29,391,798 \\ 28,0,38,330 \\ 25,274,898 \\ 27,145,427 \\ 27,277,159 \\ 26,334,312 \\ 26,561,188 \\ 30,224,904 \\ 1,744,772 \end{array}$ |  |  |

The Fiarbour.
In October the Council requested Mr. Hugh McLennan, the Board's representative on the Harbour Commission, to meet it and explain the present position of No. 6 Plan for harbour improvement, in view of the modifications suggested by the Government Commission of Engineers. Mr. McLennan therefore attended a Council meeting and explained that
the Harbour Commissioners had memorialized the Government asking it to grant a loan at a rate not exceeding $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and representing that the doing so would invoive no responsibility for loss and would save the Harbour Commission at least half per cent. The Government had replied that before considering this request it would be necessary to enquire into the probable fature revenue and expenditure of the harbour, and it therefore appointed a Commission of Engineers to look into No. 6 Plan. That Commission had reported and the Harbour Commissioners had approved certain of its recommendations, i.e. That a space should be left betweon the upper end of the Guard Pier and the mainland (it having been represented that the health of the city might be endangered by the limited amount of water which w ould pass through the harbour were the original plan carried out) and,-The reduction of the height of the projected high level wharves, as the proposed greatly increased height of the wharves had never been acceptable to some interests here, and it being considered that if they were raised so as to escape flooding by the usual spring freshets that would be sufficient. An important point had been raised in the supplementary report (signed by two of the three engineers) wherein it was recommended that the reduction of wharf accommodation should be achieved, not by shortening the proposed pie's but by reducing their number to two and placing them at such an angle as would prevent any future increase of wharf accommodation in that portion of the harbour. Mr. McLennan added that he still held to his former opinion that the Harbour Commissioners should make the reduction of charges their chief object and that harbour improvement should progress slowly, the present wharf accommodation being enough for the requirements of the trade for some years. Mr. McLennan concluded by saying that he did not anticipate that any change in the plans would be made without following the practice which had hitherto prevailed of affording opportunity to all parties interested for consideration and consultation with regard thereto.

The annual report of the Board's representative on the Harbour Commission is as follows :

Montreal, 13th January, 1896.
To the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.

## Gentlemen,--

As your representative on the Board of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners I submit the following report :-

The work of Harbour extension has been prosecuted with considerable vigour.

The second Hochelaga pier has been practically completed, adding 300 by 180 feet to the wharfage capacity, and 1700 feet of deep water frontage to the eastern end of the Harbour.

The work of deepening Mill Street Basin to a depth sufficient to accommodate large ocean tonnage has been carried on and about one half of it is now completed, and the dredgings therefrom, mainly of rock, were utilızed for facing the outside of the Guard Pier, in building other parts of this work, and for filling wharf cribwork, especially that for the new pier at Hochelaga.

The Guard Pier has been extended to within one thousand feet of the Victoria Bridge, and was stopped at this point, in order that experience might be gained as to the action of the ice and the inflow of water.

The Commissioners' dredges accomplished much during the season in deepening the basins and wharf frontage of the Harbour, and the port is indebted to the Government for work in widening and deepening the ship channel through the St. Mary's Current, on which they worked during the greater part of the summer.

When the question of Harbour extension, resulting in Plan No. 6, was under consideration, the trade of the Port had shown a gradual increase for a term of years, and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the probability of a speedy occupation of the fertile lands in the North West, appearing to call for a corresponding increase to the hen existing harbour accommodation, plan No. 6 was unanimously adopted and approved by the Harbour Trust, the Government, and your Board.

Resulting from an application made by the Harbour Trust in 1894 to the Government for more economical financial arrangements, the Minister of Public Works appointed a Commission to report on the work in progress and the scheme for future extension, and the report of that Commission practically recommended considerable modification of plan No. 6 in the direction of greatly reduced expenditure.

In view of the fact that the trade and the tonnage of this port has not grown as expecied during the past ten years, it would appear as if economy in the expense of the port would be more effectual in fostering commerce than increased expenditure.

Respectfully Yours,
Hugh MoLennan, Harbour Commissioner for the Board of Trade.

## PORT WARDEN OFFICE.

Office of Port Warden of the Harbour of Montreal.-Port Warden, Captain Archibald Reid; Deputy Port Wardens, Captain J. A. Vibert and Captain Alexander T. Crighton. Board of Examiners, 1895 :John Torrance, Chairman, R. Bickerdike, Wm. Cunningham, R. M. Esdaile Robert Reford.

Revision of Rules and Regulations.-The Council, after correspondence with the Government, consultation with the Board of Examiners, and an
interview between an official of the Department of Marine and the Port Warden, revised the rules and regulations governing the Port Warden office, the chief alterations being as follows:-The definition of the limit of inland navigation on the St. Lawrence as given by the Department of Marine, i.e. Cape Chatte and Point de Monts,-The addition to section 14 of the following clauses which are required by the Imperial Government Carriage of Grain Act:-

Shifting Boards.-Shifting boards must extend from the upper deck to the keelson when grain is carried in bulk, when grain is carried in bags the shifting boards must extend from deck to deck in the 'tween decks, and not less than four feet downwards from the beams in the lower holds.

Feeders.-Grain carried in bulk must be supplied by proper feeders or else secured by bags of grain or other cargo.

There shall not be carried between the decks, or if the ship has more than two decks, between the main and upper decks, any heavy grain in bulk, except such as may be necessary for feeding the cargo in the hold, and is carried in properly constructed feeders.

The addition of the following clause :-
"The Port Warden shall not issue his certificate of clearance to any vessel which, in his judgment, is too deeply laden to pass with safety through the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec."

The fees of vessels for ports in the Gulf, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Edward Island and Newfoundland, were commuted to an inclusive charge on vessel and cargo of $\$ 5$ for each trip.

Sundry other alterations were made to bring the rules and regulations into closer accord with the Act, some prior revisions having seemingly been made without sufficient regard for its requirements. The revised rules and regulations were formally sanctioned by the Government, and they went into operation at the opening of navigation.

Vessels Sailing Srom Ports between Montreal and Quebec, and other than Grain Laden Vessels sailing from Quebec, still escape Port Warden Ex-amination.-The circumstance that vessels sailing from this port are subject to strict surveillance by the Port Warden, while if they sail from any port between here and Quebec or sail from Quebec with cargo other than grain they are not subject to any Port Warden inspection whatever, was brought out in correspondence with the Government last year, but contrary to expectations, the Government has not so far taken steps to ensure that the safe loading of vessels shall be as equally well looked after at other river ports as it is at Montreal.

## The Port Warden's Annual Report is as follows:-

$\{$ Office of the Port Warden,<br>Montreal, 31st December, 1895.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Examiners for the Office of Port

## Gentlemen,-

I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the business of this office, with the statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year.

Navigation opened by the arrival at 1 p.m., 27th April, of the Steamship " Mariposa" of the Dominion Line, from Liverpool, and closed with the departure for sea of the Beaver Line Steamship "Lake Huron" at 6 A.m., 25 th November. The first sailing vessel to arrive was the Barkentine "White Wings" from Ponce, Puerto Rico, on the 27th May, with a cargo of sugar. The first vessel to enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence this season by the Straits of Belle Isle was the steamship "Memphis," on the 18th June.

Three hundred and fifty-eight oversea or foreign going vessels of all kinds were entered at this office, with a tonnage of 774,755 tons, being a decrease of 13 vessels, but an increase of 15,620 tons on the business of last year. The business to the Lower Ports this season consisted of 114 vessels of all classes, with a tonnage of 94,147 tons, being a decrease of 15 vessels and 8,505 tons on the business of last year.

The past season has been a disastrous one to shipping, the record of total losses being much greater than usual, namely :-The steamship "Mexico," 7th July, on the Island of Belle Isle,--The steamship " Dracona," on the 14th August, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence,-The steamship " Mariposa," on the 24th September, on the coast of Labrador, Straits of Belle Isle,-The steamship " Nessmore," on the 21st November, on the Island of Coll.

The disasters to the steamship "Mexico" and steamship "Mariposa" were aggravated, and the losses to the underwriters increased, by the length of time that elapsed before information could be received of the mishaps. The steamship "Mexico" went ashore on the 7th July, but information was not received at Montreal (owing to there being no telegraph communication with the Straits or Island of Belle Isle) until the night of the 13th July. I would, therefore, respectfully impress upon the members of the Board the necessity for prompt action in urging upon the Government the vital importance of telegraphic communication being made with these points before another season of navigation opens, and finds us $i_{n}$ the same predicament.

There is a continued falling off in the grain shipments from this port, there being this season $1,602,588$ bushels of grain of all kinds less than the shipments of 1894, which were $13,696,005$ bushels less than 1893. This has in some measure been compensated for by increased shipments of flour, which were 616,825 barrels over 1894.

The season just past has been marked by unprecedented low water in the River St. Lawrence, more especially in this harbour and in the ship channel so far as the lower end of the Contrecour channel, the lowest water recorded this year by the harbour gauge was $24^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime}$ on Nov. 8th, against $28^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ same date last year, a difference of $3^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$. The Sorel gauge showing on equal dates, Nov. 8th, 1895, $26^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$, and Nov. 8 th, 1894, $29^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$, the differences between the gauges in 1895 being $20^{\prime \prime}$, and in 1894 being only $12^{\prime \prime}$, plainly showing that the upper channels are shoaling more
rapidly than those below. This lack of water in the channel has entailed very considerable loss upon the port of Montreal, and put the shipping to very great additional expense, as the larger class of vessels have been unable to complete their loading here, and in consequence have been compelled to take a considerable portion of their cargo at Quebec, and also live stock, 1, a 64 head cattle and 7,429 sheep having had to be forwarded from here.

Each season sees an increase in the sizeland tonnage of the steamships coming to this port, and facilities should be provided for easy access to the wharves of this harbour, if the competition with other ports is to be maintained.

The necessity for a port of refuge on the south shore of the River St. Lawreace has become a question of vital importance (no port of any kind existing between Gaspé and Quebec). This, I learn, could be secured at a comparatively moderate cost at Little Metis, which has been represented to me as the most suitable, and in fact, the only place having the desired natural advantages. This is borne out by the service rendered to the Hamburg-American Packet Co.'s steamship "Canadia" which struck the bottonı at Matane, was seriously injured and in danger of sinking when the lighthouse-keeper at Little Metis piloted her into a safe harbor, where she lay till assistance arrived from Quebec. A port of refuge at Little Metis would be of inestimable value in connection with $t$ le Atlantic fast line service and the present mail and passenger service, do ig away with the present obsolete system existing at Rimouski, and it would also be a safe and convenient point for receiving and landing pilots. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Board petition the Government to have the necessary surveys made to decide the feasibility and value of the scheme, as there is no doubt about its advantage and necessity.

The shipments of various kinds for the past season were as per attached statement.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant, Archibald Reid, Port Warden.
Comparative Statement of Shipments)Years 1895 and 1894.

| Description. |  | 1895 | 1894 | 1895 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Increase. |  | Drcrease. |
| Wheat, | Bushels |  | 3,827,201 |  |  |  |
| Peas, ${ }^{\text {Parley and }}$ Rye, | ". | 860 886 17062 | 1,157,728 | ........... | 1, 2907,342 |
| Barley and Rye, Oats, | " | 17,062 10,200 | 54,403 58,302 | ............. | 3,341 $\mathbf{8 8 , 1 0 2}$ |
| Oats, Corn, | ". | 2,462,306 | 58,302 $2,104,912$ |  | 48,102 |
| Flour and Meal, | Brls. | 1,341,752 | 724,927 | 616,825 | .............. |
| Ashes, Apples. | Brls. | 1,783 139,639 | 1,247 272,144 | 536 | $132.505{ }^{\text { }}$ |
| Sundries, | Tons | 129,639 12931 | 115,645 | 13,686 | 132,505 |
| Hay, | " | 12,70 | 22,212 | 13,680 | 10,142 |
| Hops, | " | 29 549 | -43 | ........ | 14 |
| Oilcake, |  | 549 528 | 2,142 3,099 | , ................. | 1,593 2,571 |
| Minerals, | " | 1.171 | 2,232 |  | 1,061 |
| Ft. Lumber B. M. Cattle and Horses. |  | 175,372,976 | 189,610,024 |  | 14,237,053 |
| Cattle and Horses. Sheep. |  | 107,347 206,501 | 91,041 137,24 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,206 \\ & 69,254 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Statement of Arrivals.

|  | 1895. |  | 1894. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steamers, Ships, Barques, Brigs and Schooners. Totals | $\begin{array}{r}345 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}349 \\ 3 \\ 14 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 744,292 Tons 4,324 9,603 9016 916 |
|  | 358 | 774.755 Tons | 371 | 759,135 Tons |
|  | Decrease of 13 Vossels and an increase of 15,620 Tons. |  |  |  |
| Clearances to Lowrr Ports. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Steamers. <br> Brigs and Schooners, <br> Totals | 97 <br> 17 | $\underset{1,495}{92,652} \text { Tons }$ | 114 | $\begin{gathered} 101,292 \\ 1,300 \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 114 | 94,147 Tons | 129 | 102,652 Tons |
|  | Deorease 15 Vessels and 8,505 Tons. |  |  |  |

FREE CANALS.
The desirability of freeing our canals from all tolls has long been recognized by this Board, and your Council renewed former efforts made in this direction by addressiug the following petition to His Excellency in Council :

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, etc., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council :

The petition of the council of The Montreal Board of Trade,
Humbly Sheweth,-
That the Montreal Board of Trade has for a number of years persistently advocated the freeing of the canals of Canada from all tolls on craft and cargo, and that your petitioners deem the opening of the Canadian Sault Canal a fitting opportunity for again bringing the subject to your attention, the more especially that as no tolls are charged on that canal, there is the anomaly of one free canal on our route to the sea board, while all other canals are tolled ;

That the desirability of free canals as an important factor in the development of both import and export trade is generally admitted, the Government of Canada having as long ago as 1860 abolished all canal tolls, although, unfortunately, in your petitioners' opinion, they were subsequently re-imposed;

That the United States canals being now entirely free of all tolls on craft and cargo, the freeing of the Canadian canals has become an absolute necessity if Canada is to hold her own in competition with the United States for the water
carrying trade of this continent, for while the Canadian route has advantages over the United States route, it is obvious that the traffic of large areas in Canada and the United States will be carried by the Erie route so long as it is free and the St. Lawrence route is tolled ;

That the shipping interests of the country have suffered in the past by the varying policy pursued with respect to canal tolls, there being no certainty that the rates prevailing one year would be the same for the year following, and that the adoption by the Government of a policy of free canals would remove this disability and be a great boon to the Canadian people as well as to the special interests concerned:

That as indicative of the advantages believed to accrue from free canals, your petitioners instance the abolition of tolls on the Erie Canal, which was done, not by Congress but by the State of New York, so that the cost of its maintenance is a permanent charge upon the people of that state-moreover, so convinced were they of the necessity for avoiding the possibility of any change of policy, that instead of accomplishing the abolition of tolls by the ordinary method they did so by a constitutional amendment which, so far as is possible, ensures the frefdom of that route forever ;

Wherefore your petitioners do earnestly pray your Excellency-in-Council to adopt the settled policy of free canals, whereunder all canal tolls on vessels and cargo shall be abolished for ever ;

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.;

$$
\left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { Signed on behalf of } \\
\text { the Council of } \\
\text { The Montreal Board of Trade. }
\end{array}\right\}
$$

Jas. A. Cantlie,
President.
Geo. Hadrille,
Secretary.
Montreal, 26th Sept., 1895.
Formal acknowledgment of the petition was received with the intimation that the matter would receive attention.

## DESIRED REDUCTION OF THE MONTREAL PILOTAGE feEs.

This subject received attention, the following resolution being adopted and communicated to the Harbour Commissioners :-

Resolved,--That, having carefully considered the question of the pilotage rates between Montreal and Quebec, which it is claimed are excessive, the Council of the Board of Trade hereby recommends the Harbour Commissioners to reduce their rates by at least twenty per cent for the following reasons :

1. That the present tariff, promulgated in 1877 , was based upon the longer time then occupied in pilotage owing to sailing vessels predominating at that date, but the pilotage service now being almost entirely for steamships, occupies a much shorter period, and the remuneration is therefore large in proportion to the time occupied.
2. That the earn ings of most of the Montreal pilots greatly exceed those of the Quebec pilots, and that as the duties of the former are certainly not more onerous than those of the latter, the remuneration of the pilots above Quebec should be reduced so as to assimilate more closely with those of the pilots below that port.

It may be explained that, while the earnings of tbe Quebec pilots are pooled, each man drawing an equal annual salary from the fund thereby produced, the Montreal pilots retain their individual earnings, and that those employed by the regular lines of steamers receive considerably more than do the pilots on the tour de role.

In writing recently as to the result of consideration of the Council's resolution, the Commissioners said that the pilots objected, as was natural, to any reductions. Also that before any definite action had been taken, the Montreal shipping interests agreed with the Commissioners that it was inopportune for various reasons to make any change during the current season. The Council hopes that its successors in office will renew this effort to procure a reduction of these rates.

## REDUCED WHARFAGE charges on hay.

The reduction of the wharfage charges on Hay advocated to the Harbour Commissioners by the Council in 1893, was granted early in the year, the rate being reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents per ton.

## SUNDRY DUES AND TAXES ON SHIPPING.

The shipping interests continue to unavailingly complain of the numerous governmental dues and taxes of one kind and another which are still levied on traffic via the St. Lawrence route. Some of these, other than those mentioned elsewhere in this report, are Hospital dues, Export Cattle fees, Custom House officers' fees, and Wharfage dues. The Hospital dues are unknown outside of Canada and have led to reprisal taxation being levied on the tonnage of this Province visiting ports in the United States. The "Export Animal Industry" is supervised at United States ports at the expense of Federal Government without the imposition of any tax. The services of Customs Inspectors for examining passengers' baggage at night time and on non juridical days are given free of charge at New York and other ports ; the extra services of Canadian officers cost some steamships as much as $\$ 60$ for one voyage. The Wharfage dues are also largely in excess of those chargeable at those United States ports with which the St. Lawrence is in competition, but until the Dominion Government deals with the Montreal harbour in the same manner financially as all other harbours are dealt with, the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal say that no substantial reduction in their tariff is possible.

DESIRED ABOLITION OF THE LIGHT DUES NOW LEVIED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Last year's report stated that the next step towards procuring the abolition of the Light Dues in the United Kingdom should be that sug. gested by the London, Eng, Chamber of Commerce, i.e., that colonial associations bring the subject before their respective governments. The Council, therefore, communicated with the Premier, and afterwards with the Department of Marine, as follows :-

The Montreal Board of Trade,
Montreal, June 28th, 1895.
John Hardie, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.
Sir,--In accordance with suggestion conveyed in your letter of 5th inst., I have now the honour to submit partiçulars of this Board'sendeavour to procure the abolition of the British Light Dues on shipping, respecting which I addressed the Premier on 30th ult.

The present agitation for the abolition of these dues commenced on June 6th, 1892, with a memorial from the shipping interests of this port to the Council.of this Board which prayed that by representation to the Dominion Government and also to the forthcoming Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, the Council would endeavour to promote the abrogation of the present system of maintaining the lighthouse service of Great Britain, so that Canadian ship owners might be relieved from any direct charge therefor and from retaliatory taxation in foreign countries. The Council complied with the prayer of that memorial by causing its representatives at the London Congress to introduce and support a resolution in favour of the abolition of the Light Dues, which resolution was unanimously adopted. Thereafter, the London Chamber of Commerce, which was charged with the duty of carrying out the instructions of the Congress, addressed a memorial to the Imperial Government praying that the cost of maintaining the lighthouses, buoys, beacons, ete., on the coast of the United Kingdom, be made a charge on the Consolidated Fund. Subsequently the London Chamber of Commerce, in reporting on the action taken by it with regard to this subject, recommended that colonial associations should bring the subject before their respective Governments in the hope that they might find opportunity for conveying opinions, favourable to a change, to the Imperial Government.

I append printed copy of the following documents herein referred to :- The Memorial of the Shipping Interests to the Council ; The resolution introduced at the instance of the Council of this Board at the 1892 Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire; Digest of the Memorial addressed by the London Chamber to the Imperial Government in fuitilment of the recommendation of that resolution ; and, Quotation from the report of the London Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that colonial associations bring the subject before their respective Governments.

It is in fulfilment of that suggestion of the London Chamber of Commerce that the Council now addresses the Government, praying that it will take such steps as may seem desirable towards inducing the Imperial Government to abolish the Light Dues in Great Britain.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,
> Your obedient servant,
> Geo. Hadrile,
> Secretary.

The foregoing letter brought the following reply, showing that the Dominion Government had fulfilled the Council's request :-

Ottawa, 7th August, 1895.
Sir,-Referring to your letter of the 28th June last, forwarding certain documents respecting the abolition of British Light Dues on Shipping, I beg to inform you that an Order-in-Council was passed on the 25 th ultimo to forward copies of the papers referred to, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

> I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, Wm. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Geo. Hadrille, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Montreal.

Subsequently the following letter was received, which shows that the continued efforts of this Board have secured consideration of this matterby the Imperial Government, and it is hoped that the abolition of the Light Dues in the United Kingdom may presently be effected :-

Otrawa, 14th October, 1895.
Sir,-Referring to your letter of the 28th June last, forwarding certain documents relating to the abolition of British Light Dues on Shipping, I am now to inform you that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Government stating that the matter has been referred to the Board of Trade, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been informed by the Board that the Mercantile Marine Fund and the incidence of Light Dues, which form the chief portion of that fund, are being considered by a Committee, on which ship owners are largely represented.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. Smith,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Geo. Hadrill, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Trade, Montreal.

## RAILWAY WINTER TARIFF RATES.

The intimation from the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway companies that the winter tariff rates would become effective on 1st November was not made until 18th October, and the Council wrote the Companies asking that the winter tariff rates should not be put into effect until the 18th November, as otherwise the increased charges would prove a hardship to a great many branches of trade. The Companies, however, replied that after carefal consideration it had been decided that it was not possible to change the date from 1st November. The Council then informed the railway companies that it considered the thirteen days' notice given of the change from summer to winter rates insufficient, and requesting that in future not less than one month's notice be given.

## DUPLICATE GATES FOR THE CORNWALL CANAL.

It being understood that the repairing of the Cornwall canal after the accident there in June last left no duplicates of the gates in case of another accident, the Chief Engineer was addressed with regard to the matter. The Council believes that, partially as a consequence of those representations, when a subsequent accident occurred, duplicate gates were in readiness to replace those carried away.

NEED FOR TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE STRAITS OF BELLE-ISLE.
The wreck of the SS. Mariposa, on 24th September, in the Straits of Belle-Isle, and the delay which necessarily occurred before the intelligence of that disaster reached this city, directed attention to the need of telegraphic communication with the Straits, with the result that the following petition was addressed io His Excellency in Council:-

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, etc., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council.

The Petition of the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade, Humbly Sheweth,-

That the route between Canada and Great Britain via the Straits of Belle-Isle being the shortest and most generally used, it is of the utmost importance that every possible safeguard and aid to navigation should there be afforded, and that while this fact has been recognized by the Dominion Government, as evidenced by the construction on its coasts of light-houses, fog-horns, signal stations and other aids. serious casualties occur froan time to time, the following being a list of such since 1885:-Total losses,-bark Selskar, schr. Ripple, H. M. S. Lily, SS. Straits of Gibraltar, $\mathbb{E S}$. Montreal, SS. Mexico, SS. Mariposa. Collisions with ice,--SS. Hampshire. SS. Nurse King, SS. Vancouver. Stranded,-SS. Lake Ontario. Dismasted,--Schr. Audacieuse ;

That in certain of these casualties the impossibility of speedy communication with points where assistance is available, largely increased the loss in connection with vessel and cargo, and also aggrarated the distress of passengers and crew, an instance being the recent wreck of the SS. Mariposa at Forteau Bay on Sept. 24th, experts being of the opinion that, had wrecking appliances been speedily fortheoming, that steamer with her valuable cargo might have been saved, while severe suffering for passengers and crew was averted only by their chance rescue by a passing steamer ;

That the lack of telegraphic communication with the Straits of Belle-Isle and adjacent coasts is a menace to the safety of any disabled or wrecked vessel in that vicinity, and might, in the case of a steamer carrying a large number of passengers, cause terrible suffering and loss of life, and that any such disaster would seriously injure the reputation of the St. Lawrence route and so tend to divert shipping from the ports thereon, and, by advancing insurance premiums, to increase charges ;

Wherefore your petitioners pray Your Excellency in Council that the existing telegraphic communication with the Lower St. Lawrence be extended to the Straits of Belle-Isle and neighbouring coasts, in order that in case of accident to vessels assistance may speedily be afforded, and so the risk of loss of life and property be greatly lessened.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, $\}$ Montreal, 19th December, 1895.

Jas. A. Cantlie, President.
Geo. Hadrili, Secretary.

Little metis bay suggested as a port of refuge.
Representations having been made to the Council with regard to the desirability of steps being taken towards making Little Metis Bay a port of refuge for the Lower St. Lawrence by the erection there of the necessary breakwater and wharves, and the Council being well aware of the necessity of such a port in that locality, the Minister of Public Works was addressed aking that he order such surveys to be made at Little Metis Bay as may be necessary to determine its suitability for a port of refuge. The Dopartments reply was quite satisfactory to the Council, it stating that, although in 1883 a survey was made of Little Metis with a view to constructing a wharf there which had been petitioned for by certain residents of the place, the information then obtained is far from being sufficient to properly discuss the scheme which is now proposed, and that the Minister had, therefore, ordered that a survey be made during next summer, so that the Department may obtain the necessary data on the subject, and ascertain the probable cost of the works applied for.

## MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND GEORGIAN BAY CANAL SCHEME.

The Council recently afforded Mr. McLeod Stewart of Ottawa an opportunity, after one of its regular weekly meetings, to address it on the 2

Montreal, Ottawa and Genrgian Bay Canal Scheme, to which that gentleman has given much attention. The proposed route is by the Ottawa and Mattawa rivers across lake Nipissing and through the French River and Georgian Bay, and Mr. Stewart stated that as it is the shortest possible route by 380 miles between western lake ports and ocean navigation, its construction would prove of immense advantage to Montreal. The Council was much interested in Mr. Stewart's address, but, beyond an expression of opinion that if the scheme were ever undertaken it should be by the Dominion Government and not, as now projected, by a private company, action was not deemed expedient.

## POSTAL MATTERS.

Reduction of Rate on Letters for places in Canada and the United States from Three cents to Two cents per ounce.-Consideration of particulars with regard to this matter led the Council to conclude that in the present condition of the postal finances it would be useless to urge upon the Government the desired reduction of the postal rate.

Reduction of the Rate on City Letters from Two cents to One cent per ounce.-As instructed by resolution adopted at last annual meeting, the Council petitioned Parliament as follows in favour of reducing the rate on city letters from two cents to one cent per ounce:-
To the Honourable the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Par-
liament Assembled.
The Petition of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, Humbly Sheweth,-

That at the annual meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, largely attended by its membership, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
"That the incoming Council is hereby instructed to memorialize the government respectfully requesting that the postage on letters posted in the cities and towns for city and town delivery be reduced to one cent for one ounce";

That the present minimum rate of two cents for a city letter is excessive, causing the cost of postage to aggregate a burdensome amount in the case of firms compelled by the nature of their business to send large numbers of city letters;

That it is believed that the postal revenue would be increased by the desired reduction in the rate, as large numbers of business men now have their city letters delivered by private messenger, that method costing less than the two cent postal rate, while, were the rate reduced to one cent, such letters would be sent by post.

Wherefore, your petitioners do earnestly pray your Honourable House to enact legislation providing that the rate of postage on letters posted in cities and towns for delivery therein, be reduced from two cents per ounce to one cent per ounce.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc., etc.

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.
Montread, 2nd May, 1895.

> Jas. A. Cantlie,
> President., Geo. HadrilL,
> Secretary.

The Toronto, Hamilton and London Boards of Trade were invited to co-operate in this effort, and the Toronto Board replied stating that it had unanimously decided to petition the Government in the same direction. The reply of the Government came is the unusual form of an Order in Council, which stated that the Minister (Postmaster General) represented that to grant the prayer of the petition would involve a serious loss to the revenue of the Post Office Department, inasmuch as any increase in the volume of correspondence that might fairly be looked for as a result of a reduction in rate would not in all probability meet the consequent additional expenditure. The Minister, therefore, expressed his regret that on account of the expense involved, he could not recommend com. pliance with the request.

The Council was much disappointed at this decision, believing, as stated in the petition, that the postal revenue would be increased rather than diminished by the proposed reduction in the rate, because of the large number of letters now sent by mossengers which would then be sent by post. Quite recently the Council discussed the advisability of again urging this reduction upon the Government, but because the Government's :eply was so decidedly in the negative and for other reasons, it was considered that renewed representations could bstter be made by the incoming Council. In view, however, of the recent prosecution by the Government of an individual for carrying letters in this city, the Council has recently written the Postmaster-General, stating that as since the increase in the city letter rate the practice of delivering city letters by hand, either by the firms' employees or by the agencies available for that purpose, has become very general, it desired to be informed of the requirements of the law in this connection, in order that those concerned might be made aware thereof. The Department's reply states that under the Post.Office Act, 38 Vic., c. 7, the Postmaster-General has the sole and exclusive privilege of conveying, receiving, collecting, sending and delivering letters within Canada, but that there is an exception which is held to justify the employment by any individual or firm of his or their own messenger for the delivery of his or their own letters, but not the making of a contract or agreement with any individual for that specific purpose.

## Inclusion procured in the Trans-Atlantic Mail Service, of the S.S. Van-

 couver and the S.S. Labrador.-It being stated last spring that the S.S. Vancouver and the S.S. Labrador would not be given the carriageof mails that season, and as without those two fast steamers, the Canadian Trans-Atlantic mail service would generally be a very slow one, the Coun. cil addressed the Postmaster General urging that, if possible, arrange ments be made for the inclusion therein of those steamers. As a result, the S.S. Vancouver and S.S. Labrador were at once incluced in the list of steamers carrying outward trans-atlantic mails. Further representations had, however, to be made before arrangements were effected whereby the inward mails were carried by those steamers, the British postal authorities being requested to forward Canadian mail matter by the S.S. Vancouver and S S. Labrador whenever they were sailing.

No Mails carried between Winnipeg and Montreal one day in each week.-Attention having been called to the circurastance that no mails leave Winnipeg on Fridays for Montreal, and that, there is no mail delivered on Tuesdays from Montreal in Winnipeg, and yet that no such interruption of the service occurs in the Toronto and Winnipeg mail service, representations were made to the postal authorities, with the satisfactory result that the Chief Post Office Inspector wrote the Council as follows:-" Referring to your letter of 11th October, I beg to state that directions have been given to the Winnipeg and Gretna Railway Mail Clerks to despatch a mail for Montreal on Fridays via St. Paul and Chicago, which will be due by Grand Trunk Ry. on Monday mornings. Montreal will also despatch a mail for Winnipeg on Saturdays at 9.10 p.m. via the Soo Line, which will be due in Winnipeg on Tuesdays.

Desired acceleration of registered mail service to New York.-The Council being informed that the business community here suffered inconvenience from delay of registered mail matter for New York which, although leaving here by the afternoon trains, was not delivered in New York until 1 p.m. next day; the Postmaster General was asked to correspond with the United States postal authorities with a view to its more speedy conveyance. As yet the Postmaster General has not informed the Council of his action in the matter.

Delay to letters for Montreal posted on Saturday evenings at points west of Toronto.-As letters for Montreal posted on Saturday evenings at points west of Toronto were not delivered here until Tuesday morning, the Council called the Postmaster-General's attention to the matter, with the gratifying result that such instructions were issued at Ottawa as removed the delay complained of.

Delay in mail service to Montreal from places immediately north of Carleton Place.-The attention of the postal authorities was drawn to the
circumstance that letters posted at places immediately north of Carleton Place after 3 p.m. on Monday were not delivered in Montreal until Wednesday, and that those posted at same time on Friday did not reach here until Monday. A reply has been received, stating that arrangements have been made, whereby the transit of letters posted after $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on those days at most of the offices north of Carleton Place will be expedited.

Complaint of delay to samples sent by mail and of destruction of grain samples.-The Council has recently received complaints that samples sent by mail were delivered one day later than letters posted at the same time, and that the envelopes or bags containing samples of grain and flour were frequently received empty, the contents having been eaten by rats or mice. Representations have, therefore, been made to the postal authorities with regard to these complaints, and their reply is to the effect that samples, circulars, \&c., should be mailed as early as possible, and a reasonable time before the closing of the mail by which they are intended to be sent,-and that during hours of special pressure, the letter matter of course receives the preference,-also that as regards the destruction of samples by rats and mice, cats had been introduced in th? Montreal Post Office, and that further means for the protection of the samples would be taken if necessary.

## CUSTOMS MATTERS.

Petition for the establishment of a Board of Customs Experts.-At the instance of Mr. Henry Miles, the Coancil, early in the year, considered through the following special committee, the need for a Board of Customs Experts with authority to deal with all matters of dispute or question (1) as to the classification or rate for duty, (2) as to the value for duty, and (3) as to seizure: Messrs. Chas. F. Smith, chairman; John T. McBride, Henry Miles, David McFarlane, and Wm. McNally. The following petition was then compiled and printed, the signatures thereto numbering 568 of the leading business men of Montreal:

$$
\text { To the Honourable }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { the Senate } \\
\text { the House of Commons }
\end{array}\right\} \text { of the Dominion of Canada, in Par- }
$$

the petition of the undersigned merchants, importers and manufacturers of the city of montreal.
Humbly Sheweth,-
That your Petitioners suffer from want of uniformity in the application of the
fariff, and from the circumstance that there is no satisfactory recourse or remedy
in matters of dispute as to classification for duty, value for duty, or in cases where

Customs officials inflict injustice upon importers by erroneous and arbitrary rulings;
That your Petitioners believe that these grievances could be removed by the establishment by Parliament of a Board of Experts, with power to deal with all questions and disputes between Collectors of Customs and importers as to rates of duty or classification, and as to value for duty: also to act as a Board of Reference in matters of seizures, to the end that the technical facts of a case may be established prior to publicity, and with a view to avoiding practical injustice through error or precipitate action of irresponsible employees in the Customs service ;

That your Petitioners suggest with respect to the establishment of such a Board of Experts :
$\boldsymbol{a}$. That it shall consist of five members, being one for each of the principal branches of trade as follows :-(1) Dry goods ; (2) hardware, oils, paints, etc. ; (3) drugs, chemicals, fancy goods, stationery and jewellery ; (4) groceries, provisions and fruits ; (5) leather and shoefindings;
b. That appointments be made on the basis of competence for the office ;
c. That sufficient remuneration be given to secure men technically competent and with business experience, so that the Board would enjoy the confidence of merchants :
d. That the Board be empowered to administer oaths and subpoena witnesses ;
$e$. That the Board's decisions be published periodically and sent to Collectors of Customs and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, which would promote uniformity as to classification and value for duty ; and
$f$. That both the Government and importers should have the right of appeal from the Board's decisions to the Exchequer Court ;
That such a Board of Experts has for some years been in operation in the United States, where it appears to have well fulfilled its purpose of insuring to the Government the full customs revenue intended by the Customs Act, of securing uniformity in valuation for duty, and of affording satisfaction to importers ;

Wherefore your Petitioners do pray your honourable House to enact legislation
$r$ the establishment of a Board of Customs Experts as hereinbefore suggested, and so relieve them and importers generally from the serious disabilities now suffered bv reason of lack of uniformity in the administration of the Tariff;

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Council Montreal Board of Trade.

| David McFarlane, | Henry Miles, | Wm. Nivin, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wm. McNally, | Archd. Nicoll, | Dayid Robertson, |
| John T. McBride, | Jas. E. Rendell, | G. Hague, |
| L. I. Boivin, | James Crathern, | G. F. C. Smith. |

Here follow the signatures of 552 members of the different trade interests, divided as follows:-The Corn Exchange Association, 45 ; Dry Goods, 24 ; Druggists, 88 ; Liquors, 22 ; Grocers, 43 ; Spices, Grocers' Sundri s, etc., 48 ; Cigars and Tobacco, 14 ; Hatters and Furriers, 10 ; Paints and Oils, 16 ; Boots and Shoes, 34; Fruits, etc., 31 ; Jewellery, 32 ; Leather, 35 ; Hardware, 57 ; Crockery, Earthenware, etc. 12 ; Stationery, Fancy Goods, etc., 41.

The petition was duly forwarded to His Excellency in Council, presented in the Senate by the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, and in the Commons by Sir Donald Smith, printed copies with all the signatures included being shortly before sent with an explanatory circular to every member of both Houses. Copies of the form of petition were also sent to the variou $\Varangle$ Boards of Trade throughout the country, and a large number of them complied with the Council's request to procure signatures thereto and present in Parliament through their respective Members.

The only result of this petition, signed though it was by the business community of this the commercial metropolis of the Dominion and of several other trade centres throughout the country, was the passage of a trifling amendment to the Customs Act, slightly altering the constitution of the Board of Customs, which, as that Board rarely meets and does not at all fulfil the requirements of importers, could only be taken as an indirect refusal to grant the prayer of the petition. The Council, however, believes that this effort to procure protgction for importers from the ofttimes tyrannous action of the Customs anthorities, will not entirely fail of its object, as already there are indications that hereafter similar representations are likely to receive more attention from the Government.

Tariff changes made retroactive for one day.-Representations were received stating that changes in the tariff were this year made to taize effect on the morning of the day on which the Badget was brought down, instead of as hitherto on the following morning, and that as a result importers were being compelled to pay increased duties on goods entered prior to the Budget being introduced in the House. The Council, therefore, petitioned the Minister of Finance as follows :-
To the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, Ottawa.
the petition of the council of the montreal board of trade, Humbly Sheweth,-

That the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade observes with apprehension that in the Budget introduced on the 3rd inst. power is asked to make the tariff changes retroactive, and that the local Customs authorities are acting upon this principle and calling on importers to amend entries made previous to the Budget being introduced and to pay duties not in force at the time the entries were made;

That the Council believes such action to be illegal and considers that while the assent of Parliament may hereafter be invoked to make it lawful, a principle would thereby be introduced not only in itself arbitrary and unjust, but fraught with consequences destructive of all commercial confidence and subversive of perfectly legitimate business ;

That if a ministry, relying on a Parliamentary majority, can make taxation retroactive for days or hours, it may do so for any period, and with this possibility,
merchants would fear to deal in commodities subject to have their value affected by customs or excise duties :

Wherefore, the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade earnestly prays that the Government may order that as hitherto the tariff changes shall take effect on the day following the introduction of the Budget, and that all transactions with the Customs prior to that date shall not be affected by any changes in the tariff.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade, I Montreal, 15th May, 1885.

Jas. A. Cantlie:, President. GEO. Habrill,

Secretary.

The Minister replied that the communication would receive careful consideration. The prayer of the petition was not, however, granted, and it is the refore possible that unless further representations be made, any changes in the tariff which may be made this year will be retroactive to the same extent.

Regulations respecting goods in bond.-At the instance of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, the Council addressed the Controller: of Customs with regard to that Association's desire that the period for which goods are allowed to remain in bond should be extended tirom two to four years, and that, instead of the present regulation permitting only three transfers of goods in bond, an unlimited number of transfers should be allowed. The Controller's reply was considered very satisfactory, it stating that the extension of the warehousing period can be satisfactorily adjusted in any reasonable cases by the power conferred on the Governor in Council for extending by special order the time for clearing of warehoused goods, and that as the two-year provision appeared to be quite sufficient for all kinds of goods except liquors, it would not be advisable to change the general provisions of Section 90 of the Act, which applies to all classes of goods, from two to four years. With regard to the desired increase of the number of transfers of ownership permissible in bond, the Controller said that he thought the suggestion of the Grocers' Association entitled to consideration, with a view to legislation in event of its being thought that business would be generally advantaged by such a change.

Collection of duty on the duty-paid price of dried fruits objected to.As stated in last year's report, it being at some seavons of the year impossible to procure dried fruits direct from the place of growth, the Council, at the request of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, asked the

Government to exempt those products from a recent Customs order to collect duties on the duty-paid price of all goods purchased in England or the United States. The Government's reply, as follows, was not received until November, 1895, and it shows that, while the Controller of Customs favoured the desired exemption, the law does not permit it:-
"I have the honour to advise you that an Order-in-Council has been received, dated 25th October, 1895, which reads as follows:-That the recommendation of the Controller of Customs, that dried fruits purchased in bond in England or in the United States be treated as direct importation, and valued for duty accordingly, be not entertained, inasmuch as such a course would be contrary to law."

Collection of Duty on Packages from Newfoundland Containing Fish and Fish Oil.-Importers of fish and fish oil from Newfoundland being informed at the Custom House here that hereafter a duty on packages containing fish and fish oil would be collected, the Controller of Customs was at once addressed expressing the Council's hope that, whatever the letter of the law might be, the interpretation which had prevailed for so many years, of considering that the terms free fish and free fish oil include the packages in which they come, shonld be allowed to continue. The Acting Commissioner replied stating that the law provides for a duty on cans or packages made of tin or other material containing fish of any kind :admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, and that so far as he was aware duty is collected on such packages when imported from Newfoundland. The Council wrote again stating that no duty had been collected on packages since 1884, when, because of the Canadian duty on packages, the Newfoundland Government retaliated with a duty on Canadian packages of one hundred per cent., and that as the collection here of duty on packages would probably lead to the re-enaction by the Newfoundland Government of the prohibitory duty of 1884, the Council urged that no attempt be made to collect that duty. These representations proved successful, no attempt having since been made by the Customs authorities to collect duty on packages containing fish and fish oil.

Delay in Appointment of a Collector of Customs at this Port.-The Council being aware of the dissatisfaction existing in the business circles of this city at the protracted delay in appointing a Collector of Customs here, that office having been vacant since January, 1893, adopted the following resolution which was communicated to the Premier on the 9th April:

Resolved. - "That the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade hereby asks the attention of the Government to the long continued vacancy in the Customs Collectorship of this port ;
"That the Council, in common with the business community generally, gladly bears testimony to the able and efficient manner in which the Acting Collector has, by unremitting devotion to the public service, succeeded in discharging the duties of the Collectorship, but it considers it detrimental to the prestige of the chief port in the Dominion, and (in consequence of the combined duties of the Collector and the Acting Collector being more than one person can efficiently discharge) unsatisfactory to importers, that there should be no Collector of Customs here ;
" That the Council, therefore, earnestly prays the Government to take the matter of the appointment of a Collector of Customs for the port of Montreal into consideration, with a view to action in that direction being taken at the earliest possible date."

The Premier replied that the matter would have the Cabinet's best attention, and your Council waited until 21st Oct., before again addressing him, when the following letter was sent :

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Premier of Canada, Ottawa. Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of the Council of this Board to again communicate to you the appended resolution adopted by it on 9th April last, with regard to the delay in appointing a Collector of Customs at this Port, and to express the disappointment felt by the Council that, although in acknowledging receipt of that resolution you said that the matter would have the Cabinet's best attention, no appointment has yet been made.

The Collectorship of Customs became vacant in Jan. 1893, and the Council is constrained to express its opinion that the action of the Government in delaying the appointment of a Collector for nearly three years indicates an indifference to the welfare of Montreal and a lack of regard for the representations made by this Board and the commercial community generally that is most regrettable.

The Council now prays that the Government will not further delay the appointment of a Collector of Customs for this Port.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. Hadrilil.
Secretary.
In acknowledging that letter the Premier said :-
"I am exceedingly glad to learn that 'the Acting Collector has succeeded by unremitting attention to the public service in discharging the duties of fhe Collectorship,' and your Council may rest assured that the matter of appointing a Collector will be attended to at the earliest moment practicable."

The Council considered this reply unsatisfactory and adopted the following resolution with regard to it for communication to him :

That in the opinion of this Council the reply of the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier, to the representations made in letter of 21st Oct., respecting the delay in the appointment of a Collector of Customs at this Port, is very unsatisfactory and not such as the Montreal Board of Trade is entitled to,-

That this Council while gladly bearing testimony to the able manner in which the Acting Collector has discharged the duties of his office, emphatically reiterates its
conviction expressed in resolution of April 9th, 1895, that it is detrimental to the prestige of this Port and unsatisfactory to importers that there should be no Collector of Customs, here, and

That the Council trusts that the Government will not further delay the appointment of a Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal.

The Premier replied as follows, under date Nov. 5th :-
"I regret that my letter was not satisfactory to your Board but you may assure "them that the matter to which they refer will have the earliest consideration of " the Government."

There the matter was allowed to rest, and on New Year's day, 1896, just threo yeur's after the office became vacant, Mr. Robt. S. White was appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal.

## INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

Although the Council's Standing Committee on this subject has given much attention to it, but little progress has been made towards the placing on the Dominion Statutes of the much needed insolvency legislation. The Senate bill of 1894, as passed in that House, was re-introduced this year in the Senate, whereupon the Council's Committee examined same, and reported that it approved the general principles of the measure, as most of the objectionable features of the bill introduced the previous year had been eliminated; the Committee, however, suggested certain changes as tending to improve the working of the law. As the bill appeared to be making no progress, the Council, in June, petitioned the Senate as follows ; the Toronto, Hamilton and London Boards at the same time respectively urging upon the Government the passage of insolvency legislation that session :-

To the Honourable the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled :

The Petition of the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade, Humbly Sheweth,-

That your Petitioners, upon the repeal in 1880 of the Insolvent Act of 1875, immediately commenced to urge upon Parliament the need for legislation applicable to the whole Dominion, providing for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors, bills for that purpose being introduced at their instance in 1883 and 1884;

That in 1885, a committee of the House of Commons prepared a bill with discharge clauses added, which received the support of the Montreal and other Boards of Trade, and that in 1892 a bill, based upon the 1883 bill, was compiled by the Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal Boards of Trade, and urged upon the Cabinet;

That in 1893 an influential deputation from Boards of Trade waited upon the Premier and Minister of Finance, urging the introduction of insolvency legislation,
and as a result the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Honourable Mackenzie Bowell) introduced into the Senate in 1894, a bill prepared under the direction of the Minister of Finance (Honourable Mr. Foster), which bill, with certain amendments suggested by Boards of Trade, was, to your petitioners' great satisfaction, adopted by your honourable House :

That said bill, with some further amendment, has been re-introduced this session into your honourable House, and that its provisions are generally acceptable to your petitioners;

Wherefore, your petitioners, suffering now, as heretofore, by reason of the absence of Dominion regislation for the distribution of Insolvent Estates, and having for many years striven for the procuring of such legislation, do now, in the hope that it may become law this session, most earnestly pray your honourable House to proceed with bill A, "An Act respecting Insolvency ;"

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc., etc. :

## Signed on behalf of

the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade.) Montreal, 4th June, 1895.

Jas. A. Cantlie,
President.
Geo. Hadrille,
Secretary.

The bill, did not, however? become law, and the business community must, therefore, continue to suffer the disabilities consequent on the absence of insolvency legislation.

## QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Royal Trust and Fideiity Company.This bill provided for the change of the name of the company to "The Royal Trust Company," and for the addition of a paragraph providing that the company might accept and perform the duties of tutor, curator, receiver, executor, etc., etc. The Council wrote the Hon. John S. Hall, M.P.P., stating with regard to this paragraph that the company should not be given the powers provided therein without some limitations as to charges made for its services, for in the case of property entrusted to the company by will, an excessive amount might be charged for the services rendered, whereas under the present charter it is the executors who place the estate in the company's hands, and they, of course, can arrange what he charges shall be.

An Act to Ratify and Confirm the Powers Granted to the Dominion of Canada 'Trusts Company by the Parliament of Canada, etc. etc., and to Authorize and Empower the said Company to Exercise the said Powers in the Province of Quebec.-The Council being unable to ascertain in time what powers were granted to this company by its act of incorporation, so informed the Hon. Mr. Hall, but it asked that whenever that bill or any other bill with refer-
ence to the charters of trust companies is before the Legislative Assembly, consideration be given to the Council's wishes with regard to the incorporation of trust companies as formulated by it in 1892, a printed copy being enclosed in that letter.

## AMENDMENTS TO CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,

The Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Government to revise the Code of Civil Procedure having finished their report, the Council found it very comprehensive, the whole Code having been amended or rearranged. As most of the reforms are in the direction of reducing costs and avoiding present long delays, the proposed amendment of the Code would, the Council considered, be of special benefit to the mercantile community, and the following Memorial was therefore addressed to the Premier and Executive Council :-

To the Honourable L. O. Taillon, Premier, and the Honourable the Members of the Executive Council, Quebec.
The Memorial of the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade.
Humbly sheweth,-
That your memorialists desire to impress upon yourself and your Council, the necessity of taking up, discussing, and if possible adopting, the amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada as contained in the reports of the Commissioners who have just concluded their labours;

That the commercial community of the city of Montreal, as well as all other citizens of the Province, are continually suffering from the delays and uncertainties of the existing rules of procedure ;

That your memorialists entirely agree with the following observations of the Commissioners, as prefaced to their first report :
"The interval of twenty-six years between then (when the Code came into force) " and now has been prolific of statutory amendments, and of the four hundred " changes of this character, a number disturb, confuse and sometimes distort the " work delivered to the Province by the Commissioners.
" Again, in many instances local or isolated difficulties as to procedure have " provoked the legislative application of remedies, hastily conceived, imperfectly " worked out and ill fitting in method or principle with the other parts of the Code.
" A weighty body of jurisprudence also exists impressive of the interpretative " and other difficulties which beset the pleader and the suitor.
"These facts joined with the ever-multiplying volume of personal transactions " and the ever-accentuating cry for simplicity and speed in procedure, emphasize " the necessity for a revision of the present Code."

Wherefore, your memorialists respectfully urge that you will use your influence to secure a thorough revision of the Code of Civil Procedure as contained in the
reports of the Commissioners, your memorialists believing that if such revision were accomplished a lasting benefit would be conferred upon the commercial communities of this Province.

Signed on behalf of the Council of ) The Montreal Board of Trade.

Jas. A. Cantlite,
Geo. Hadresident.
Secretary. Montreal, 4th December, 1895.
This Memorial was duly acknowledged, and it is understood that the Provincial Government favours its recommendations, but that owing to the intricate nature of the subject it was not possible in the recent short session of the Legislature to give the necessary time for its consideration, and it was therefore left over for another session.

EFFORT TO PROCURE A ROYAL COMMISSION ON CIVIC ADMINISTRATION.
The Council being informed that an effort was being made to procure a Royal Commission to enquire into the civic administration of this city, expressed hearty sympathy therewith and adopted the following resolution for communication to the Provincial Premier, Hon. L. O. Taillon :-

Resolved, "That in view of the general suspicion which exists with regard to " the civic management of the affairs of the City of Montre i, and the widespread
" want of confidence in its administration, the Council of The Montreal Board of
" Trade hereby sanctions the effort being made to induce the Provincial Government
" to appoint a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the same.
"That in the opinion of the Council, that Commission should consist of Judges " of the Superior Court."

The Municipal Affairs Committee subsequently met the Premier and members of his Cabinet here, and they appeared to be anxious to meet the Council's views as expressed in the foregoing resolution, but said that they doubted whether, under the present law, a commission of enquiry could be granted, and that they would consider the law and advise the Council of their decision. The result of such consideration was unfavourable to the Council's request, it being in brief that Article No. 596 of the Revised Statues of Quebec (1888) does not apply in this case and that it does not authorize the Executive to appoint a commission to make the desired enquiry. The Council, thereupon, wrote the Hon. L. O. Taillon that it greatly regretted to learn that the law was thus defective and praying that his government would be prepared, at the next session of the Legislature, to procure such amendment thereof as will give the citizens of this and other municipalities the power to procure the appointment of $a$ Royal Commission whenever they deem there are abuses to be exposed
and corrected. The session has passed, but no such amendment has been procured.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Opposition to Belt Line Railway passing through this (yity.-The proposal made in the City Council to permit the Belt Line Railway to pass through this city, was at once unanimously opposed by your Council, the following resolution being adopted and transmitted to the Mayor:

Resolved,-That the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade, having heard that it is proposed that the City Council shall agree to allow the Belt Line Railway Company power to pass through this city in consideration of an annual payment of two thousand dollars for each mile constructed within the city limits, hereby protests in the strov gest manner against such an agreement being entered into;

That it is belie' ed that the passing through the city of the proposed railway would cause great hindrance and dan nage to the trade of the city and port;

That if the right of passage through this city is to be sold, it should be for a far larger consideration than two thousand dollars per mile annually, that sum being, in the Council's opinion, grossly inadequate, considering the very great value of the privileges accorded;

That the obligation, stated to be laid upon the city in the proposed agreement, to recompense owners of property for damages done, with reservation of recourse against the Company, is, the Council considers, calculated to be highly prejudicial to the city's best interests ;

That the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade therefore hereby earnestly entreats the City Council to refuse permission to the said Belt Line Railway to pass through this city, or if such permission be given, that it be in consideration of an indemnity proportionate to the value of such privilege, and that no liability whatever be assumed in the agreement by the city with respect to claims of owners of property for damages thereto.

Dismissal of the Superintendent of the City Water Works-Apprehending that there might not be any just cause for the threatened dismissal by the City Council of the Superintendent of the Water Works, (Mr. Adolphe Davis,) the Chairman of the Council's Committee on Municipal Affairs addressed a letter to the Mayor requesting that sufficient delay be allowed to enable the matter to receive the consideration it calls for at the hands of the Board of Trade, and especially in view of the investigation which may be required into the working of the whole Water Works Department. Unfortunately the City Council did not fulfil that request, but dismissed the Superintendent.

Amendments to City Charter.-The Council considered and approved certain amendments to the City Charter suggested by

Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., and approved by the Good Government Association, and gave them their support when the City bill was before the local legislature.

## PROPOSED INTRUSION OF ELECTRIC RALLWAYS INTO THE MOUNTAIN PARK,

The projected construction of an electric railway through the Mountain Park awoke vigorous opposition from all classes of citizens, and the Council in memorializing the City Council as follows, followed the policy of former councils of this Board in endeavouring to preserve the Park intact for the enjoyment of citizens:

To His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Montreal,
the memorial of the council of the montreal board of trade
Respectfully Sheweth,-
That your memorialists note with alarm the efforts now being made by certain electric railway corporations to extend their lines into and about the Mountain Park ;

That the presence of a railway of any kind in the Mountain Park would mar its beauty and disturb the quiet so necessary to the enjoyment of those who frequent it, and moreover, if constructed to run on the level, it would be dangerous to that arge class of citizens who regularly resort thither with their children, and would llargely spoil the Park as a place for driving and pedestrian exercise and recreation ;

That, so far as your memorialists are aware, there is no precedent in any part of the world for a railway in a public park; indeed it is obvious that there is a universal opinion that such means of conveyance have no place in recreation grounds for the people, for while numerous facilities for the speedy and comfortable transportation of multitudes are generally provided to parks and pleasure grounds, all such stop at the entrances thereof, and the beauty, repose and safety of those places are thus left undisturbed ;

That your memorialists are not unmindful of the circumstance that the high elevation of a large part of the Mountain Park renders desirable some method of transportation thereto, and that as it is largely frequented by that section of the citizens whose means are limited, cheapness is most desirable, but it is submitted that by the connection of the street railway system with the Incline Railway, access to the upper portion of the Park could easily be obtained, and that low rates could as well be given by that route as by the railways proposed to be constructed;

Wherefore your memorialists do most earnestly urge your honourable corporation, as the guardians of the Mountain Park, not to permit the construction of any electric or other railway within lits limits, and to be vigilant in preserving unimpaired the beauty and peacefulness of our picturesque and unique public park.

[^0]Quite recently an attempt has been made by the City Passenger Railway Co. to extend its service into the Park, and your Council at once renewed to the City Council its former remonstrances against the construction of any railway in the Mountain Park. The City Council has, however, not yet granted the company's application, and it is earnestly hoped that it will not do so.

Opposition to Incorporation of the South Shore Suburban Railway Com-pany.--As this bill included a provision for the use of the guard pier by the railway, and the erection of a bridge from that pier to St. Helen's Island, the Council on 22nd May telegraphed the Commons Railway Committee that it viewed with apprehension the proposal to erect such a bridge via the guard pier and protesting against the erection of any structure that would impede free access to the harbour. Further action becoming necessary the President and Treasurer, as authorized by the Council, proceeded to Ottawa, appeared before the Railway Committee, and aided by the First Vice-President (who was in Ottawa) the Harbour Commissioners, and the Richelieu \& Ontario Navigation Co., were successful in defeating the bill, it being subsequently killed in the House.
exhibits needed for the canadian courts at the imperial institute, LONDON, ENG.
During the summer, Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Curator at the Imperial Institute, visited this country for the express purpose of endeavouring to induce the Dominion and Provincial Governments and merchants also, to make arrangements to provide additional exhibits for the Canadian Courts in the Institute, and twice interviewed your Secretary with regard to this matter. The Council believes that an exhibit of products or manufactures in the Imperial Institute is one of the best advertisements such can possibly receive, and that any expenditure for that purpose by the Dominion and Provincial Governments or by individuals, would be wisely made and prove advantageous to the country by inducing immigration.

SUGGESTED NATIONAL COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN MONTREAL FOR DOMINION PRODUCTS.
The members of Council were approached individually by Mr. Johr Bate, a Fellow of the Imperial Institute, with regard to the establishment in Montreal of a permanent National Commercial Museum, but as the
present time did not seem opportune for the successful promotion of the scheme, they did not encourage Mr. Bate to continue his efforts on its behalf nor bring it formally to the attention of the Council. Subsequently however Mr. Bate succeeded in interesting some leading eitizens in the project and they addressed a letter to the Council stating that they thought it most desirable that the Board of Trade should take up the matter and memorialize the Governor-General-in-Council asking financial aid towards the establishment of proposid museum. Such a letter of course demanded all possible attention and consideration, which it received, the result being that a reply was sent stating that "the Council, after " careful deliberation upon the proposed museum, unanimously concluded " that the time has not yet arrived when the establishment of such a " museum could consistently be urged upon the Dominion Government, " and that, as the spacious courts allotted to Canada in the Imperial "Institute, London, Eng., are but sparsely occupied, any expenditure " that either the Dominion or Provincial Governments may be prepared " to incur for the purpose of making known the products and manu" factures of Canada should be applied to providing exhibits for that " institution, where they would be easily accessible to intending emigrants " and capitalists seeking opportunities for investments, and so achieve " their purpose of attracting settlers and capitalists to this country."

## PROMOTION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE BETWEEN THE VARIOUS COLONIES.

This Council, desiring to afford the Government support in any effort it might make towards promoting reciprocal trade between the various colonies, adopted on 9th April the following resolution for communication to the Premier:

Resolved,-That the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade desires to impress upon the Government the importance of opening up new aver ues for commerce by promoting a measure of reciprocal free trade between the self governing Colonies of the Empire, thus consolidating and binding together its outlying provinces, and that the Council hereby assures the Government of its support in any efforts it may make to bring about this desirable result.

In acknowledging receipt of that resolution Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that this was a matter to which the Government was giving earnest consideration, and that he was grateful to the Council for its expression of opinion in relation thereto.

## CONFEDERATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND WITH CANADA, ETC.

The delegates from Newfoundland who visited Canada in April with respect to proposed admission of that colony as a province of Canada,
were met on arrival in this city by two members of your Council (the President and Mr. Jas. E. Rendell) and Mr. Stewart Munn, and were subsequently received by the Council and then escorted on 'Change where speeches of greeting were interchanged. After the delegates had left fur Ottawa, the Council took the initiative in tendering them a citizens' banquet to be given under the auspices of this Board, but this the delegates were compelled to decline because of the necessity of their returning to Newfoundland by a steamer sailing at too early a date to permit of their remaining in Montreal for the occasion.

When towards the end of May it became known that the confederation negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Government of Newfoundland had failed, the Council adopted the following resolution which was communicated to the Dominion Premier :

Resolved,-That the Council of the Board of Trade has watched with the keenest interest and with high hopes of their successful conclinsion, the negotiations between the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the admission of that colony as a province of the Dominion of Canada ;

That the Council notes with great disappointment that these negotiations are not now likely to result in the attainment of the object in view;

That the Council considers that the terms of confederation offered to Newfoundland by the Dominion Government seem to be equitable and even generous, and such as the Newfoundland Government might well have accepted with honour to itself and advantage to that colony ;

That as those terms have not been accepted, and as the union of Newfoundland with Canada is, the Comncil believes, of immense consequence to the future of this country and is the proper destiny of Newfoundland, the Dominion Government is hereby earnestly urged to endeavour by conference with the Government of Newfoundland, or possibly, as the Imperial Government is profoundly interested in the matter, by arranging a conference in London, Eng,, between representatives thereof and delegates from the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments, to endeavour to consummate the union of the two countries, which the Council trusts may yet be achieved by mutual concessions.

This resolution was acknowledged byithe Premier who said that the matter should receive the continued earnest consideration of the Government.

## Navy League, London, Eng., and Society of Comparative Legislation, London, Eng.

In a lengthy letter addressed to the President by Admiral R. Vesey Hamilton, the purpose of the Navy League, London, Eng., was fully set forth, it being, briefly stated, to fix public attention in all lands under the British flag, inhabited by English-speaking people, to the inexpressible
and fundamental importance of increasing the strength of the British navy. The Admiral expressed the hope that the members of the Council, both collectively and individually, may be good enough to aid in the attainment of this object by promoting branches of the Navy League. The Council, while in sympathy with the objects of the League, considered that they were not of a character to warrant its taking collective action for their promotion, and Admiral Hamilton was so informed.

The Minister of Justice at Ottawa communicated a printed document issued by the Society of Comparative Legislation, London, Eng., explaining the origin of and a\&king assistance for the objects of that organization, which was established to promote knowledge of the course of legislation in the different countries, more particularly in the several parts of Her Majesty's dominions and the United States. The Council, however, concluded that the required assistance could best be given by members of the legal profossion, particularly as Lord Herschell, in a letter to the Marquis of Ripon, represented that it was the hope of the Society to secure as correspondent the Chief Justice or some Judge, the Attorney-General, or some barrister of the colonies of sufficient weight to enable him to organize colonial branches of this Society.

## THIRD CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The London, England, Chamber of Commerce intimated by circular in May that a Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will be held in London in June 1896, the following being extracts there-from:-
" In the first place they (the Council of the London Chamber) would direct your attention to the consideration which has been given to the various questions discussed at the 1892 Congress.
"1. Prominence was given at the Second Congress to the subject of Commercial Relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies and Possessions. In this connection the Council of the London Chamber note with satisfaction the 1894 Ottawa Conference: the negotiations opened up between Canada and the Cape of Good Hope for closer commercial relations : the discussion of the Inter-Colonial Free Trade by Australasian Governments and the passing of the Colonial Customs Act this year, removing disabilities of Australasian Colonies in negotiating tariff treaties with other self-governing colonies.
" 2 . The Congress recommended the organising of Boards of Labour Conciliation and Arbitration. Since 1892 not only have a number of such Boards been formed in the United Kingdom, but also in the Colonies, Several legislative measures have been introduced into the House of Commons to confer additional powers upon such Boards within the United Kingdom, one bill having been promoted by the London

Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Board, and one of the others by Her Majesty's Government. Special legislation has also been passed in several colonies.
"3. It was recommended by the Second Congress that every endeavour should be made to codify the commercial law of the empire. Certain obstacles were pointed out by the Lord Chancellor to the summoning of a conference for effecting this object, but his Lordship has taken every available opportunity to push forward codification for the United Kingdom. Examples of action in this direction are the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, codifying the law on this subject; the Sale of Goods Act 1893 ; and the Bills of Sale Act 1893. At the present moment a committee appointed by the Board of Trade is sitting for the purpose of proposing amendments in the law relating to Limited Liability Companies, and it is probable that one of the results of their labours will be a proposal to codify and consolidate whilst amending those Acts.
"4. The Second Congress recommended that the Merchandise Marks Act should be extended to all British possessions and enacted in all British Colonies. This recommendation has, in the main, been carried out, inasmuch as only the Bahamas, Malta, New South Wales, and Queensland, have failed to adopt special legislation in this direction.
"5. Although Imperial Penny Postage as approved by the Congress has not yet been introduced, it is to be noted that the Colonial Rates of Postage, to and from the United Kingdom, have been made uniform since 1892.
"6. The 1892 Congress expressed an opinion in favour of the construction of Light Railways wherever possible, and especially from the West African Coast to the interior. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the desirability of constructing such railways has been demonstrated by a Board of Trade Conference and Committee, whilst the Government themselves have this session promoted a bill for facilitating the construction of these lines. In regard to West Africa, the suggestion of the Congress is now being taken into serious consideration.
"7. The Second Congress expressed a decided opinion in favour of the total abolition of Light Dues levied in the United Kingdom on vessels visiting its ports. This much-to-be-desired-remission has not yet been effected, but a departmental committee, appointed by the Board of Trade, has been considering the whole subject of the dues and their incidence. Their report has not yet been presented.

The Council think that some, if not all, of the following questions might be usefully discussed by the Congress, preference being naturally given to questions of an Imperial rather than to those of a merely local character :- " 1 . Commercial Relations between the Mother Country and Her Colonies and Dependencies. " 2 . Boards of Labour Conciliation and Arbitration. "3. Codification of the Commercial Law of the Empire. "4. Bills of Lading Reform. " 5 . Commercial Education. "6. The Decimal Systemof Weights, Measures and Currency. " 7. Imperial Penny Postage. "8, Lisht Dues. "9. 'Railways-Light Railways-Railway communication with India and the East. " 10. Inter-Colonial Trade Relations, "11. Arbitration for International Disputes. " 12. Imperial Trade Marks Registration and Patent Law. " 13 . Cable communication-Construction-Rates-Codes. "14. Steamship com-munication-Rates-Subsidies-War Risks-Insurance. " 15. Closer connection between Governments and Chambers of Commerce-by establishment of Commercial Advisory or Consultative Councils, Home and Colonial. "16. Bills of Exchange-
uniform procedure. "17. Supply of Government publications to Chambers of Com merce and mutual interchange of own documents. " 18. Parliamentary commercial parties, home and colonial. "19. Representation of United Kingdom in Colonies, and of Colonies in the United Kingdom, to make up for want of Consular Officers who are only appointed to foreign countries. "20. Appointment of an Imperial Council to consider questions of Imperial interest. "21. Copyright.

Whilst submitting this list of leading topics of interest to all parts of the Empire, my Council desire particularly to point out that it is intended merely as suggestive of the directions in which the Congress may usefully move. I am, therefore, to request that you will inform me at the earliest possible moment whether you approve of these subjects being so brought forward for consideration. If so (a) whether you desire to submit any special resolutions thereon; and (b) what suggestions (if any) you have to make as additions to the programme of business."

Your Council replied promising the co-operation of this Board, and the incoming Council is therefore asked to appoint delegates to the Congress and to fulfil the request of the last of the above clauses.

## EUROPEAN EXHIBITIONS.

Intimation has been received of the holding of the following exhibitions in Europe next year :-

A Trade Exhibition in Berlin, Germany, from May to October, 1896, for the purpose of showing the development of the different branchas of industry and art of the Capital of the German Empire.

An International Exhibition for Navigation and Fishery at Kiel, Germany, from May 13th to September 30th, 1896.
projected international fexhibition in montreal in 1896.
In March the Council accorded a hearing to Mr. Joseph H Stiles, who was Commissioner for Great Britain at the California Mid-winter International Exhibition, and was visiting this city to propound a scheme for the holding of an International Exhibition here in 1896. After hearing Mr. Stiles. the Council, while not acceding to his desire that it would endorse the project, agreed to be represented at a meeting of citizens to be held at the City Hall next day. That meeting was duly held, and the President, 2nd Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary were present thereat, a resolution being carried to the effect that such an exhibition was desirable, that it should be held in Montreal from May to October, 1896, and recommending that the City Council should vote $\$ 100,000$ towards the exhibition so soon as the sum of $\$ 100,000$ was thereto ubscribel to its satisfaction, also appointing a committee of citizens for preliminary organization, of which your President, 1st Vice-President and

Mr. Geo. Hague were members. The Committee Room of the Board was placed at disposal of that citizens committee for its preliminary meetings, and this courtesy was nuch appreciated by its members. For a time the project had prospects of success, the promoter (Mr. Stiles) being capable and energetic, but although urged by an influential deputation of citizens, the Dominion Government declined to assist the exhibition by a grant, and this rendered useless further efforts on the basis of grants from the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City Council and so the project was abandoned. It has, however, been revived in another shape by Mr. Stiles, and while the Council has no knowledge of the present scheme, it hopes it may prove successful, as such an exhibition should beof great benefit to this city.

## american pharmaceutical association invited to hold its 1896 meeting in montreal.

The Council received on August 5th a numerously signed requisition from members of the Board, the drug and kindred trades, asking it to extend a formal invitation to the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold its annual meeting for 1896 in this city, and upon its being explained that this would simply be an act of courtesy and involved the B oard in no expense or firancial liability, the requisition was fulfilled and the invitation duly forwarded. The Council is glad to report that the Association at its meeting this year decided to hold its next meeting in this city.

## APPOINTMENT OF AN ITALIAN cONSUL-GENERAL FOR CANADA,

Upon the arrival here in September of the newly appointed Italian Consul-General for Canada, the Honourable Commendatere A. G. Solimbergo, the Council wrote tendering him the courtesies of the Exchange floor, and intimating that it would be glad in receive him at its next meeting. That invitation was accepted and the Consul-General attended the Council meeting on 24th September and made a most interesting speech, thanking the Council for its invitation and stating that his mission here is to make Italy and Canada better acquainted with each other, and to endeavour to engage the two nations in friendly commercial relations, in fulfilling which he trusted to have the help of the Montreal , Board of Trade.

## SAMPLES OF JAPANESE FISH PRODUCE FORWARDED BY THE JAPANESE CO VSUL AT VANCOUVER.

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver, B.C., forwarded in September samples of Japanese fish produce with the request that the Council would obtain replies to the following queries: Whether the goods could find any market in this province; wholesale prices obtainable; whether the way of curing, ete., suited the taste of the consumer, and if not in what way it could be improved. The Council distributed the samples among the leading grocers here with the request that they would reply to the Consul's queries, the result being that all were unanimous in stating that the goods were unsaleable in this market.

## DESIRABILITY OF CHANGE OF DATE OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

The feeling appearing to prevail that the date usually selected by the Dominion Covernment (the second or third Thursday in November) for the observance of Thanksgiving Day was not convenient to a large section of the business community here, and that the last Thursday in November would be a more suitable date, as navigation was then ended and the holi--day could be more generally kept, the Council addressed the Premier, asking that when next the date of Thanksgiving Day is under consideration by the Government, the advisability of selecting the last Thursday in November be seriously entertained, which date the Council recommended as most desirable. The Premier in replying, wrote as follows:"Kindly thank your Board for this suggestion, and assure them that it will receive due consideration at the proper time."

DESIRED UNION OF CITY AND COUNTY HIDE INSPECTION DISTRICTS.-DEATH OF CITY INSPECTOR.
At date of issuing last year's report the Council was addressing the Government urging that there be but one inspector of hides for this city and district, as the two abattoirs, although practically within the city, are allotted to the county inspection district, and consequently there were two inspection offices here, which involved competition between the two inspectors, and consequent dissatisfaction on the part of the trade Those representations have twice been renewed during the year, but so far without result, though the death of the City Inspector has temporarily removed the competition complained of.

The City Inspector, Mr. Antoine Masson, died on the 30th June, but it was not until September 20th that the Government authorized the

Board of Examiners to take steps for the examination of candidates for the inspectorship. Thereafier the vacancy was duly advertised, and the four candidates who presented themselves were examined on the 30th October, certificates of qualification being granted to Mr. Anselme Bissonette and Mr. F. Genest, but no appointment has yet been made.

## DETERIORATION OF HIDES BY CARELESS BRANDING.

A circular letter was received in September from the Iondon, Eng., Chamber of Commerce respecting the great depreciation in the value of hides caused by the present system of branding cattle, and pointing out that the brands on colonial hides were considerably larger and more care. lessly made than on those from South America and other foreign countries, whose hides are consequently more valuable. The circular stated that a smaller brand placed on a less valuable part of the hide or a distinctive mark on horns or hoofs would answer the purpose. The Council, being aware that unbranled hides were worth from thirty to forty per cent more than those branded, drew the attention of the Calgary Board of Trade to the matter so that it might take steps to induce ranchers to improve their system of branding.

In connection with the branding of hides it may be mentioned that the Shoe and Leather Association have requested that steps be taken to procure the separate grading of branded hides by the inspector, which request was referred to the Board of Examiners for that office who have approved it and so advised the government.

## APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR OF HAY.

The passage of an amendment to the Inspection Act adding Hay to the list of articles for which Inspectors may be appointed rendered it desirable that Mr. Hospice Labelle, (the grain Inspector) who for two years past has, by permission of the Government, been issuing inspection certificates for Hay, should be appointed Inspector of that article. The Department of Inland Revenue was therefore addressed on 26th June, asking that Mr. Labelle be appointed forthwith. A reply was received stating that Mr . Labelle had been recommended for appointment and that in due course he would be notified thereof. No appointment having been made, the Department was again addressed on 29th July, asking that the appointment be not further delayed as extreme iuconvenience was being felt by reason of the circumstance that until appointed Mr. Labelle absolutely declined to inspect hay,
and that consequently no inspection was procurable. To this the Departmont replied that the matter was still before Council and that no dolay in notifying Mr. Labelle would take place in the Department when the Order-in-Council was received. The trade continuing to complain of the effect of the delay in making this appointment, the Council on 12th September ordered that renewed representations be made to the Controller of Inland Revenue praying that an Inspector of Hay be forthwith appointed, but it was not until the 2nd of October that an Order-in-Council was passed appointing Mr. Hospice Labelle, Inspector of Hay for the District of Montreal.

## inspection and other offices.

Inspection of Flour and Meal.-Inspector, none. Board of Examiners 1895, A. E. Gagnon, W. A. Hastinge, J. E. Hunsicker, Jas. S. Norris, J. Lionel Smith.

Selection of Standard Samples.-The following Board for the selection of' standard samples of flour was appointed by Order in Council of 2nd October to meet in the city of Montreal at the call of the Chairman between the 1st and 31st October, 1895 : Messrs. O. M. Gould (Chairman), A. E. Gagnon, W. A. Hastings, W. W. Ogilvie, Montreal ; William Brodie, Quebee; Wm. (ialbraith, J. L. Spink, Toronto; C. R. Smith, Hamilton ; J. D. Saunby, London; Robert Noble, Dominion Millers' Association. The meeting was held in an office in this builaing on 30th October, the standard samples selected and subsequently forwarded by order of the Government to the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, the Secretaries of the following Boards of Trade: Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and the Secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, Toronto:

Inspection of Wheat and other Grain.-Inspector, Hospice Labellef; Deputy Inspectors, Alex. Boyer and Gustave Labelle. Board of Examiners, 1895, R. M. Esdaile, Auguste Girard, A. G McBean, Robert Peddie, Adam G. Thomson.

The action of the Government in making compulsory the collection of the full inspection fee of sixty cents per car when inspected on the rail and fifty cents per thousand bushels when inspected on vessels, led to the Examiners meeting in conference with the Corn Exchange Committee of Management, when a resolution was unanimously adopted stating that the rate of forty cents per car on the rail hitherto collected by the Mon-
treal Inspector was sufficiently remunerative and satisfactory to that officer, and urging therefore that forty cents per car be made the legal rate. Fortunately the Government acceded to this request, the rate being fixed by Order in Council of 30th October at "forty cents per car when inspected on the rail, and fifty cents per one thousand bushels when in spected on vessels."

Selection of Standard Samples.-The following gentlemen were appointed by Order in Council to represent Montreal on the Boards for the selection of standards of wheat and other grain :-at the meeting in Toronto for grain grown eaet of Port Arthur, Messrs. R. M. Esdalle, Adam G. Thomson and Alex. McFee ; at the meeting in Winnipeg for grain grown west of Port Arthur, Messrs. T. A. Crane and James Carruthers. Messrs. Thomson and McFee attended the Toronto meeting held on 20th September, and Mr. Carruthers the Winnipeg meeting held on 24th September.

Inspection of Hay. - Inspector, Hospice Labelle. Board of Examiners, 1895, Jno. Crowe, Chairman; Jos. Robillard, Wm. Cunningham, C. B. Espaile, Jos. Quintal.

The Government having requested the Examiners to fulfil the requirements of the inspection law for the appointment of Mr. Hospice Labelle to the Inspectorship, they met and were unanimous in approving the granting of a cortificate testifying to his ability and fitness for the office. Mr: Labelle was appointed Inspector of Hay for the district of Montreal by Order-in-Council of 2nd October, 1895.

Inspection of Leather and Raw Hides.-Inspector of Leather, J. H. Mooney. Inspector of Raw Hides, A. Masson. $\begin{gathered}\text { [Died amth Jone. No suc- } \\ \text { cessor yet appointed.] }\end{gathered}$ Board of Examiners, 1895, Piers Locke, Chairman; Jas. Linton, Jas. Price, Thaxter Shaw, J. Alex Stevenson.

The following is a synopsis of the proceedings of this Board of Examiners: 11th July-With regard to the inspectorship of hides rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Antoine Masson on 30th June, the meeting decided that it was inexpedient to take any steps towards filling the vacancy until the Goverament decided whether, as desired by the Examiners and by the Council of the Board of Trade, the inspection of hides at the Hochelaga and St. Henri abattoirs shall be included in the Montreal inspection district. 24th Ju.y-In eply to onquiry from the Department of Inland Revenue the meeting ordered that it be informed (1) That the Board of Examiners is unanimous in desiring that the

Leather and Hide Inspection districts of Montreal and the county of Hochelaga should be re-united, and that any dispute which may arise between the Inspector or Deputy Inspector and the owner or possessor. of any leather or hides inspected shall be settled by the Montreal Board of Examiners in accordance with the Inspection Law, and (2) That the Board of Examiners finds itself unable to agree with the Department's conclusion that the only course is to make the County Inspector inspector of the united districts, and the Board recommends instead that, so soon as the union of the two districts is effected, applicants for the position of inspector therefor be advertized for, candidates examined, etc., as provided in the Inspection Law. 31st October-The Chairman of the Board reported that in accordance with instructions from the Department, applications for the vacant office of Inspector of Raw Hines for the city of Montreal had been advertized for, that six applications were received, that the examination took place on 30 th October, and that of the four applicants who attended two were awarded certificates of their ability and fitness to perform the duties of an Inspector of Raw Hides, viz., Mr. Anselme Bissonette and Mr. F. Genest. The meeting, by a unanimous vote, expressed its desire that the county and city Inspectorships of Raw Hides should be amalgamated so that the new Inspector can inspect at the abattoirs as well as in the city. 13th November-This meeting was called to consider the desirability of amending the Inspec tion Law by revising the classification of hides and providing for the separation of branded and unbranded hides, the result being that the desired changes were unanimously agreed upon and communicated to the Government.

Inspection of Beef and Pork.-Inspector, James Doheny. Board of Examiners, 1895, James Allen, Peter Laing, M. J. McGrail, W. H. Masterman, Stewart Munn.

Inspection of Pot Ashes and Pearl Ashes.-Inspector, Enward J. Major. Board of Examiners, 1895, Chas. H. Cunningham, Hy. Dobell, Jno. E. Kirkpatrick, Jas. C. Sinton, D. T. Teees.

Inspection of Pickled Fish and Fish Oil.-Inspector, none. Board of Examiners, 1895, John Baird, Charles Chaput, R. P. McIea, Stewart Munn, T. S. Vipond.

Inspection of Butter. Inspector, none. Board of Examiners, 1895, A. A. Ayer, A. J. Brice, D. A. McPherson, Thos. Shaw, J. A. Vaillancourt.

Office of Weigher, Measurer and Gauger.-(Established prior to date of Inspection Law.) Weigher, Measurer and Gauger, D. Cameron, Board of Examiners, 1895, A. A. Ayer, Thos. J. Daummond, Charles P. Hébert, Jno. E. Kirkpatrick, D. L. Lockerby.

## THE GRAIN AND PRODUCE TRADE.

Wheat-Exports from this port have again shown a considerable falling off owing to the low prices prevailing during the whole of the season of navigation. The wheat crop of Ontario was much below the average, and that of Manitoba, while estimated at eight to ten millions over last year, was not equal in quality ; and shipments thereof showed a constant decrease as compared with 1894. Low water in the river and canals during nearly the whole season seriously interfered with inland transportation.

Corn.-The exports of corn show an increase of about half a million bushels over last year, but the demand continues slow owing to reduced consumption in the United Kingdom.

Peas.-Shipments from this port have decreased about four hundred thousand bushels, but a considerable quantity was exported via Portland during the winter months. Judging from deliveries the crop must have been at least twenty-five per cent under that of last year, but its quality is very good.

Oats.-The crop is largely in excess of that of 1894, but low prices prevent delivery, and no doubt farmers' consumption will be increased in consequence.

Barley, Rye and Buckwheat.-The export demand for these cereals was very light during 1895, and contracts were made in Ontario for whatever barley was shipped to the United States.

Hay.-Exports of hay to England were fair from January to July, but since that time owing to the prices there being correspondingly lower than at this port, little if any has gone forward. The short crop in the United States has induced heavier shipments that way since June than for several years past, and as a consequence prices at present are high and to the advantage of shippers.

Flour.-The flour trade of the past year was not marked by that continuous decline in pricus which must ever make the season of 1894.95 memorable. Minimum prices were reached early in March, when Straight Rollers were selling on this market at $\$ 2.85$ per brl. From this point,however,prices
steadily advanced until they reached $\$ 4.00$ in May, when reports of a great scarcity of available wheat for millers, sent up the price of Straight Rollers here to $\$ 5.25$. This baseless boom did not however last long, and in June Straight Rollers here declined to $\$ 3.25$ and prices have since been fluctuating between that price and $\$ 3.60$. Even after last harvest the conservative policy of Ontario farmers in marketing their wheat, has kept afloat the idea of its great scarcity, and our Fall wheat millers have been so harassed by want of wheat that they have been obliged to supplement their scanty supplies of Fall wheat with Manitoba or Northern Spring wheat, and the standards this year were selected to meet this new departure in Ontario milling. Many Ontario mills too are now running on Manitoba hard wheat for Bakers' flour, that would have used Fall wheat if obtainable. This however is so much the better for farmers in our Northwest, and is gradually educating the tastes of consumers for Manitoba flour, so that Fall wheat flour may soon become a thing of the past as a commercial factor.

Our farmers having, by their improved system of mixed farming, sources of income outside of wheat, are able to hold their stocks of that cereal for possibly better markets, while most United States producers of wheat are obliged to market their crop at the current prices whatever they may be. The consequent lower prices of United States flour has led shippers here to export it largely in place of the Ontario product.

Tables showing the receipts and shipments of grain and produce at Montreal will be found on pages 78 and 79 , the aggregate of Grain, Flour and Meal for the past five years being as follows :-

|  | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. | 1891. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bush. <br> Receipts... <br> $18,035,332$ | Bush. <br> $16,756,143$ | Bush. <br> $28,313,035$ | Bush. <br> $28,508,007$ | Bush. <br> $24,176,289$ |
| Shipments | $15,771,364$ | $14,777,487$ | $27,590,556$ | $24,355,965$ | $18,651,409$ |

Butter.-It is satisfactory to report a large increase in the shipment of Butter during the past season, viz: 77,828 packages against 38,970 packages for 1894. This is due in part to the encouragement given by the various local Governments of the Dominion, and also to the icechamber accommodation provided by the Dominion Government on the steamers to Great Britain. It is expected that first class refrigerators will be provided for the coming season and a much larger output will
no doubt result. Prices have ruled moderate and demand good. Owing to the great drought in Australia and New Zealand, the supplies from that quarter have been much reduced, and the markets in Great Britain have been higher in consequence.

Cheese.-The wind up of the season of 1894, was disastrous, and consequently prices for the new make opened very low with a slow demand but as the season advanced, prices improved. The make duting the past season was the larg est yet reached, stocks at the end of the year were large, and current prices much lower than for many years. The demand, however, is good, and the outlook healthy and encouraging. The shipments from Montreal during the season of navigation were $1,729,651$ boxes against $1,705,758$ boxes during 1894 .

The following were the receipts and shipments of Butter and Cheese at Montreal during the past five years :-

|  | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. | 1882. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUTTER. Receipts. . Shipments | pkgs. <br> 203,482 <br> 77;828 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { pkg. } \\ 166,293 \\ 38,970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { pkgs. } \\ 111,092 \\ 84,481 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { pkgs. } \\ 221,867 \\ 115,461 \end{gathered}$ | pkgs. <br> 211,978 <br> 84,069 |
| CHEESE. Receipts... Shipments | $\begin{gathered} \text { boxes } \\ 1,796,916 \\ 1,729,651 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { boxes. } \\ 1,696,594 \\ 1,705,758 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { boxes, } \\ 1,499,499 \\ 1,651,737 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { boxes. } \\ 1,379,136 \\ 1,630,061 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { boxes. } \\ 1,373,297 \\ 1,343,270 \end{gathered}$ |

N.B.-It is estimated that about 150,000 boxes more Cheese are received annually than reported, receipts from some near points and by irregular boats not being recorded.

## THE LIVE STOCK EXPORT TRADE.

Although Canada had clearly shown that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Canadian herds, the British Board of Agriculture still persists in scheduling Canadian cattle. The trade here feel that in this matter they are unjustly dealt with, and that this action is simply protection to the British agriculturist under another name. The number of cattle exported during 1895 from Manitoba and the North-West was 35,000 head, being more than double the figures for the preceding year, which shows that this section is continuing its remarkable progress as a cattle producing centre.

The export of sheep for $1894(139,763)$ was referred to in last year's report as being by far the largest in the history of the trade, but the
figures for 1895 show the remarkable increase over these high figures of 77,636 head, the total exports being 217,399.

The number of horses shipped during 1895 was more than double that for the previous year, being 12,755 against 5,623 for 1894, 1,660 for 1893 and 1,739 for 1892, the distribution for the past season being as follows :-To Liverpool, 3,689 ; to London, 4,727 ; to Glasgow, 3,271 ; to Bristol, 327 ; to Newcastle, 218, and to France, 523.
Shipments of Live Stock from Montreal to particular Ports during Season of Navigation, $1895,1894,1893,1892$, with total figures for fifteen preceding years.


[^1]96,582 cattle, valued at $\$ 60$

217,399 sheep, valued at \$5
\$7,594,920
Ocean freight, on cattle, $1,086,995$
Ocean freight, on sheep, at $\$ 10$ per head
Ocean freight, on sheep 965,820
Railway carriage, on cattle, at $\$ 3$ per head.
16,000 tons hay, at $\$ 10.50$ per ton 240,450

5,000 tons feed, at $\$ 22$ per ton 289,746

Ship fittings, on cattle, about $\$ 1.75$ per head ............................................. 110,000
Insurance, on cattle, et $\$ 1$ per head........... 162,119
Insurance, on sheep, at 25 cents per head .......................................................... 96,582
Keep at yards, on cattle, at 50 cents per head 54,350
Loading fees, on cattle, at 50 cents per head. 48,291
5,000 attendants, at $\$ 15$ each.
48,291
Total expenditure 75,000
$\$ 10,940,564$

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICaLS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE READING-ROOM DURING 1896 .

CANADIAN.
DAILY.
Montreal......*Gazette.
*Herald.
La Patrie.
La Minerve.
Toronto....... Globe.
Mail and Empire.
Quebec...... . ©hronicle.
Ottawa........ Citizen.
Hamilton..... Evening Times.
London....... Free Press.
Winnipeg .... Free Press.
Halitax....... Chronicle.
St. John...... Sun.
Charlottetown Patriot.
WEEKLY.
Ottawa ....... *Canada Gazette. Quebec .......*Oficial Gazette.
Montreal ..... Canadian Journal of Fabrics.
Canadian Journal of Commerce.
Canadian Trade Review.
*Trade Bulletin.
Le Prix Courant. Shareholder.
*Real Estate Record Le Moniteur de commerce.
Metropolitan.
Toronto....... Monetary Tımes
Canadian ( Cr ceer.
${ }^{\bullet}$ Canadian Hardware and Metal Merchant.
Week.
Winnipeg..... Commercial
Victoria, B.C. British Colonist.
*B.C. Canadian Journal.
MONTHLY.
Montreal......*Insurance and Fin-
Toronto ....... $\stackrel{\text { Monte Chronicle. }}{\text { ance }}$ Monthly Weather Review
*Insurance Budget.
Canadian Magazine
NEWFOUNDLAND.
DAILY.
St. John's.....Evening Telegram.
UNITED STATES.

## DAILY.

New York... Herald.
Tribune.
Evening Post.
*Journal of Commerce \& Commer-
cial Bulletin.
Courrier des EtatsUnis.
Boston........ Herald.
Baltimore .... American.
U. S. Daily Cont.

Buffalo Courier.
Chicago ...... *Tribune.
Minneapolis.. Tribune.
Toledo........ Blade.
WEEKLY.
San Francisco. Weekly Call.
St. Louis...... Weekly Globe Democrat.
New Orleans.. Weekly Times
Detroit........ Weemocrat.
Cleveland. ....*Marine Review.
Cincinnati ....*Price Current.
Chicago ......*Farmers' Review. Raritime Shipping
Register. Register.
Enginsering \& Mining Journal
*Electrical Engineer
Financial \& Commercial Chronicle. Harper's W eekly. Life
Scientific American and Supplement.
Forest \& Streaw.
Critic.
FORTNIGHTLY.
New York.... Collector.
MONTHLY.
New York. ... Harper's
Century
Scribner's
Cosmopolitan. unsey's.
McClure's
Outing.
Review of Reviews,
North American Review.
Forum.
Popular Science Monthly.
Sun \& Shade.
Art Amateur. Art Interchange.
Monthly Illustrator
Architect's Edition
Scientific American.
Boston...... Atlantic Monthly
Indianapolis Millstone.
Milwaukee ..*U. S. Miller.
St. Louis.... .. . Miller \& Milling

## Engineer.

BRITISH.
London ....... Times (tri-weekly edition.)
Glasgow . . . . . *Herald (daily.)
WEEKLY.
London . . . . . . . Graphio.
Illustrated London News.

BRITISH Cont.
London ......... Blaek and White.
Punch.
Judy.
Fun.
Army \& Navy Gazette.
Building News.
Field.
World.
Truth.
St. James Budget.
Westminster Budget.
Athenæum.
Spectator.
Saturday Review
Speaker.
Public Opinion.
*Draper's Record.
Economist.
Mark lane Express
Fair Play
Canadian Gazette.
Liverpool.... *Weekly (Fire Ins).
Manchester... Weekly Corcury
Edinburgh.... Weekly Scotsman.
Dublin ....... Weekly Irish Times
MONTHLY.
London.......*Chamber of Commerce Journal.
*Commerce.
*British.'Irade Journal.
*Board of Trade Journal (Gov.)
Army List
Fortnightly Review
Nineteenth Century
Contemporary Review.
Review of Reviews.
New Review.
Macmillan's
Masazine.
Eaglish Illustrated Magazine.
Strand.
Idler.
Pall Mall Magazine.
Picture Magazine.
Leisure Hour.
Studio.
Art Journal
Magazine of Art.
Portfolio.
Edinburgh.... Blackwood's Maga zine.
ANNUAL.
London........Lloyd's Register.

## CONTINENTAL

WEEKLY.
Paris.......... L'Illustration.
Le Monde Illustré. FORTNIGHTLY.
Paris............Revue des deux Mondes.
marked with The newspapers and periodicals supplied to the Reading Room are, with the exception of those made throughout the year so sold auction for the ensuiny year the week before Christmas, delivery being

## NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were admitted to membership and have qualified therefor during the past twelve months:-

Admitted January 15, 1895.
Armand Lalonde, Canadian Passenger and Freight Agent Boston \& Maine Railroad.
C. II. Dougall, Manufacturers' Agent. D. MeEvers, Stock Broker,

$$
\text { Admitted January } 29 .
$$

Arthur P. 'Tippet, Manufacturers' Agt. WII. Davidson, of Marlatt \& Armstrong.

Admitted February 12.
A. I. Medillis, Provision Merebant. (Harry Stikeman, General Manager Bank of British North America.
J. N. Fulton, of Fulton \& Richards. Ino. I. Galletti, of the Dominion Bag Co. .
W. A. W. Burnett, with E. L. Bond. Griflith .I. Richards, of Fulton \& Richards.
Watter Drake.
Duncan McIntyre, of D. MeIntyre, Son \& Co.

Admitted Mareh 5.
Joseph Wilson, Coal Merchant.
Thos. F. How, Manager Bk, of Toronto. Geo, S. Wait, of Geo. Wait \& Co.

Admitted Mareh 19.
Thomas Harling, of Ha:ling, Ronald \& Co.
N. A. Burritt, Delaware \& Hudson Canal Co.

Admitted March $: 6$.
H. S. Philps, New York Central \& Hudson River Ry.

Admitted April 2.
S. E. Marsan, of Marsan \& Marsan. Albert Vogel, Wholesale Furrier.

Admitted May 21.
Donald H. Loynachan, of Loynachan \& Scriver.

Admitted May 28.
Joseph Patrick, of the Drummond Lumber Co,

Admitted June 4.
R. A. S. Allan, of Robert Allan \& Co. Lucien Chouillou, Importer.
Roméo Prevost, of Roméo Prevost \& Co.

Admitted September 10.
S. P. Belair, of H. Morgan \& Co.
A. C. Wieland, of the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

## Admitted October 8.

W. R. Ross, of A. G. Ross \& Co,

Hugh Watson, of Watson, Foster \& Co.
Admitted October 29.
Geo. D. Law, of Law, Young \& Co.
Tancrede D. Terroux, of Garand, Terroux \& Co.

Admitted November 12.
L. de Poliniere, of the Montreal Watch Case Co.
C. R. Taylor, of Jos. Ward \& Co.

Admitted December 17.
Frank Ross Shaw, of James Shaw \& Co.

## OBITUARY.

Mr. W. H. Meredith, a member of the Council, died 26th February. 1895. -The death of this gentleman, who had but recently been elected to the Council, occurred shortly before the hour of the usual weekly meeting, and the sad intelligence being received while the meeting was in progress, led to its immediate adjournment.

At the next meeting of the Council, the following resolution was adopted with regard to the sad event:-
"That the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade received the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. W. H. Meredith, immediately after assembling for its weekly meeting on Tuesday last, 26th ultimo, and that as a mark of respect and regard for its late colleague it thereupon adjourned ;
" That the Council upon reassembling to-day hereby records its belief that Mr. Meredith's character and abilities were such as to have warranted the high expectation prevailing as to his usefulness as a member of the Council, and that his removal by death after sitting at only two meetings, is a grief to his colleagues and a loss to the Board generally ;
"That the Council hereby assures the mother and family of the deceased gentleman of its sincerest sympathy with them in their severe bereavement."

As the funeral took place in Quebec, the Council did not attend it.
Mr. George Childs, a member of the Council, died 14th April, 1895.Mr. Child's death, although greatly regretted by the Council, followed a long and useful life, and was preceded by protracted ill-health which had prevented him from attending any meetings of the Council since his election thereto. The funeral taking place on Tuesday, and the Cov :ul desiring to attend it, the usual weekly meeting was not called. On the following Tuesday the Council adopted the following resolution :-
"That the Council greatly regrets the death of Mr. George Childs, whose high character and useful life caused him to be held in special regard by the general membership of the Board ;
"That although prevented by illness from ever taking the seat on the Council to which he was elected in January last, Mr. Childs' able services in that capacity during 1891 and 1892, and as a member of the Port Warden Board of Examiners from $1 s \% 7$ inclusive, were such as to render it very evident that in his death the Board has sustained a severe loss;
" That in token of esteem and regard for its deceased colleague, the Council refrained from holding its usual weekly meeting on sixteenth instant and attended the funeral that afternoon ;
"That the Council assures the sons and other members of Mr. Childs' family of its sincerest sympathy with them in their sorrow."

Mr. Robert L. Gault, died 16 th November, 1895.-Mr. Gault, although not an officer of the Board, had held the presidency of a branch associa-
tion (the Wholesale Dry Goods Association), during 1892, 1893 and 1894 ; moreover, he had been prominently connected with the business interests of this city for a long period. The Council, therefore, as a mark of respect and regard for Mr. Gault, attended the funeral in company with a very large number of the members of this Board, and it also cancelled its weekly meeting, which fell on that day.

## ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS OF COUNCIL BY THE COUNCIL,

Twice during the year has the Council, in accordance with the by. laws, had to fill vacancies created by the death of a colleague. In the place of Mr.W. H. Meredith, who represented the metal and hardware interest, Mr. James Crathern was elected on 5th March, and Mr. George Childs, the representative of the wholesale grocery trade, was replaced by Mr. Leonard I. Boivin on 23rd April.

## NEW BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

In May the Council was gratified by the formation of another Branch Association in connection with the Board, making eight in all. The title of the new organization is The Shoe and Leather Association of the Montreal Board of Trade, and its constitution and by-laws were duly approved by the Council.

DESIRED ADOPTION BY THIS BOARD OF AN ARBITRATION SCHEME BASED UPON THAT OF THE LONDON, ENGLAND, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

As requested by its predecessors in office, the Council endeavoured to procure in the Quebec Legislature, the legislation necessary for the adoption of said arbitration scheme by this Eoard, the Honourable L. O. Taillon being asked by letter on 5 th October to consider the Ontario Boards of Trade General Arbitrations Act (based on the London, England, Chamber of Commerce scheme) with a view to the passage of similar legislation at the forthcoming session of the Provincial Legislature. Although consideration of this letter was promised, and the Premier reminded by letter on 16 th November of the Council's anxiety that the session should not be allowed to pass without an effort being made to procure the desired legislation, nothing whatever was done, and the matigr therefore remains to be dealt with by the incoming Couucil.

ENCLOSURE OF A PORTION OF THE EXCHANGE FLOOR FOR THE DAILY 'CHANGE MEETING.
The regulation providing that attendance on 'Change between 11.30 A.m. and 1 P.m. would, on and after 2nd January, 1895, be restricted to members of the Branch Associations, although adopted by the Council of 1894 under instructions from the general membership at the October quarterly meeting in that year, proved unacceptable to a large number of members, and at last annnual meeting your Council was requested to consider the objections to that regulation with a view to formulating a scheme satisfactory to the membership generally. The Council found the fulfilment of this request a most difficult task, and it was not until 7th May that a decision was arrived at to enclose a portion of the floor with posts and chains wherein none but members of the Branch Associations, and ordinary members who paid an additional annual fee of ten dollars, could meet between 11.30 A.m. and 1 P.M. The following circular was thereafter issued to all members of the Branch Associations :-
the montreal board of trade.
Montreal, June 21st, 1895.
Dear Sir,-In order that the privileges of the Daily 'Change Meeting of Members of the Branch Associations of the Board may be conserved to those who maintain their membership in those Associations, a portion of the Exchange floor will on and after Tuesday, 2nd July, be enclosed by posts and chains, wherein will be placed the Board's ticker and the quotation blackboards, admittance to which enclosure between $11.30 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. and 1 P.M. will be restricted to members of the Branch Associations and to such other members of the Board as may avail themselves of the provisions of the appended regulation.

An admission card to the enclosure will be necessary during 'Change, and this will be issued to every member of the Branch Associations whose subscription for the current year is paid.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours truly, Geo. Hadrill,

Secretary.
REGULATION RESPECTING ADMISSION OF ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD TO BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS 'CHANGE MEETING.
Members of the Board who are not members of a Branch Association, but who may desire to have access to the Branch Associations 'Change Meeting can obtain admission cards thereto on payment of an additional annual fee of ten dollars.

This arrangement leaves the Reading Room and a large portion of the Exchange Hall open throughout the day to ordinary members, and the Council hopes that the general membership of the Borrd has approved this settlement of the matter:

## NEW REGULATIONS RESPECTING PERSONS ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE BOARD.

As some persons, after election to membership in the Board, failed to qualify by procuring a certificate and paying the dues, the Council ordered that hereafter, all applications for membership should be made on the following form :-
To the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade :-
I hereby apply to be admitted to membership in The Montreal Board of Trade, and I undertake to procure a membership certificate and to pay all dues within thirty days of my admission. I further agree, if admitted to membership, to be governed by the Act of Incorporation and the present and future By-laws.
$\qquad$
Signature of Applicant,......................................
Firm,
Address,
A. 189

I do hereby nominate Mr .
as a fit and proper person for admission to membership in the Montreal Board of Trade,

> Signature,.

Member of The Montreal Board of Trade.

REGEPTION BY THE BOARD OF SIR CHAS. RIVERS-WILSON, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAIL WAY COMPANY.
Upon the occasion of the visit to this city of Sir Chas. Rivers-Wilson, the new President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Council had the pleasure of inviting that gentleman to visit this building and to meet an informal gathering of the membership. That invitation was accepted, and on August 24 th, Sir Chas. Rivers-Wilson, accompanied by several officers of the company, was first received by the Council and then escorted on 'Change where he was welcomed by the First Vice-President (the President being out of the city), and Sir Charles expressed his pleasure at meeting the members of the Board.

## INVITATIONS RECEIVED.

The Belleville Board of Trade invited the President to be present at a complimentary banquet to the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell on Marcb

12th, but the President excused himseif from attending. 'T he Vice-President of the Fourth International Industrial Exhibition held at Kioto, Japan, from 1st A pril to 31st July, 1895, wrote, as king the President to visit Kioto when the exhibition was in progress; the President was, however, unable to do so. On the 9th of August the President received a telegram inviting him to attend a meeting in Halifax of the Provincial Boards of ${ }^{-}$ Trade, and to participate in the festivities in connection therewith. Hisbusiness engagements calling him westwards at that time, he was unable to accept the invitation, but he took early opportunity to visit Halifax and St. John, and on his return reported that he was most cordially received and entertained at both ports.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE PREMIER, SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, P. C., K. C, M. G.
As a result of the circular issued to members of this Board by order of last year's Council soliciting contributions to the national subscription for the widow and family of the late Premier, the sum of $\$ 6,622$ was received by the Board's Treasurer, which amount, leṣs $\$ \pm 7.50$ expended on printing and advertising, was deposited to the credit of that fund in the Bank of Montreal here and acknowledged with thanks by its trustee, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

## THE BUILDING.

There is fortunately but little to record under this heading during the past year. In February the room occupied as a barber shop was altered so as to be suitable for office purposes and was immediately rented, the barber shop being moved into a portion of the basement hitherto used as a servants' lavatory, which being well lighted with three windows, proved, with some alterations and proper fittings, suitable and convenient for the purpose. The bath-rooms were retained in their former place.

The lighting plant last winter having been overtaxed, the increased number of ligis required on account of the additional offices rented last spring rendered necessary the procuring of additional plant. This was economically effected by the sale of the smaller dynamo and engine and the purchase in their place of a larger dynamo and engine to match the other two previously installed.

By permission of the Executive Committee the tenant of the St.

Nicholas street wing basement was permitted the construction of a door into the street in the office adjoining the restaurant, he bearing the expense thereof.

Several tenants in the building having complained of annoyance through the numerous newsboys and pedlars frequenting the building, the Executive Committee has issued instructions to the Superintendent that all such persons shall be excluded from the building, and as this regulation is made in the interest of the Board's tenants the Council hopes that they will assist in making it effective.

## ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR THE WIDENING OF ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

The Board'r share of the assessment for the widening of St. Nicholas street, between St. Sacrament and Commissioners streets, was $\$ 9,946.38$, which the Council considered far too much in view of the fact that the one-half cost shared by all the proprietors on the street amounted to only $\$ 37,119.78$. The Council, therefore, instructed its solicitors to take the necessary steps for contesting said assessment roll, but the City was subsequently induced to contest the roll on its own behalf, the award paid for lands and buildings expropriated being in one instance deemed excessive. The matter is still unsettled.

## REPORTS OF RRANCH ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual reports of the various Associations affiliated with the Board are appended as follows, each being issued quite independently of the Council, which is therefore free from any responsibility for them :-

Report of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, p. 62-66; Report of the Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Association, p. 66-68; Report of the Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association, p. 68-69; Report of the Montreal Marine Under writers' Association, p. 69-70; Report of the Montreal Butter and Chee:e Association, p. 70-73; Report of the Montreal Metal and Hardware Association, p. 73-74; Report of the Bankers' Section, p. 74-76; Report of the Shoe and Leather Association, p. 76-77.

## CONCLUSION.

While your Council's term of office has been somewhat uneventful, the meetings have been fully occupied with the numerous subjects brought to its notice, the paragraphs in this report testifying to their
number and variety. Much of the time and attention of all Councils of this Board is necessarily occupied in endeavours to obtain desirable legislation by the Dominion or Provincial Governments and the City Council, and in efforts to prevent the passage by those bodies of measures deemed inimical to the public interest. Success in such work being frequently long delayed, it has to be carried on by successive Councils, and so of the following business, unavoidably left unfinished, a portion was transmitted to your Council by its predecessors:-The Freeing of the Canals from all Tolls; Reduction of Montreal Pilotage Fees ; Extension of Telegraph System to the Straits of Belle Isle; the Procural of Insolvency Legislation ; the Establishment of a Board of Customs Experts; Opposition to Tariff Changes being made Retroactive ; Provincial Legislation for Extended Arbitration Powers for Boards of Trade ; Provincial Legislation whes eunder Royal Commissions may be appointed to enquire into Civic Administration ; Revision of Code of Civil Procedure; Reduction of City Postal Rate; Appointment of Delegates to Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and consideration of subjects to be discussed thereat.

These subjects the Council recommends to the attention of the incoming Council, with its earnest wishes for their successful and speedy accomplishment.

> The whole respectfully submitted,

> JAS. A. CANTLIE, President.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Office of The Montreal Board of Trade, } \\ \text { Montreal, } 21 \text { st January, 1896. }\end{array}\right\}$
MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Abstract of Treasurer's accounts.
Treasurer in Account with The Montreal Board of Trade,
SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.
Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on Account of the Building for the

| Revenue. | \$ e. | \$ c. | Expenditure. | \$ e. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rentals, Cash received. 38.703 .21 .1 <br> do Overdue 1,3.59.53. <br> do November and December, not due.....7.70.9.8.2. <br> Sale of Office Furniture <br> Surplus from Membership Account. . <br> Deficit. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,43555 \\ 1,81200 \\ 7,86494 \end{array}$ |  |  | 28,179 15 |
|  |  | 47.832 .56 |  | 11,442 62 |
|  |  | 47,112 49 |  | 5,698 75 |
|  |  | 0000 7700 |  | 1,981 58 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.182 .49 \\ & 2,13861 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,395 85 |
|  |  | 699 '81 |  | 1,329 96 |
|  |  | 50,027 91 |  | 50,027 91 |

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL FOR 1895.

Executive.-James A. Cantlie, Cheirman ; John Torrance, John McKergow, Charles F. Smith, David Robertson.

Reading Room. - Charles F. Smith, Chairman ; James E. Rendell, David Robertson.

Municipal Affairs.-George Hague, Chairman; L. I. Boivin, John T. MoBride, Henry Miles, G. F. C. Smith.

Insolvency Legislation.-John McKergow, Chairman ; Charles F. Smith, David McFarlane, Wm. McNally, James Cathern and E. B. Greenshields, AssociateMember.

Provincial Legislation.-G. F. C. Smith, Chairman ; George Hague, John T. McBride, David McFarlane, Archibald Nicoll.

Harbour Improvement and Inland Navigation.-Jas. A. Cantlie, Chairman; James Crathern, Archibald Nicoll, Wm. Nivin, John Torrance.

Railway Matters.--Wm. MeNally, Chairman ; L. I. Boivin, Henry Miles, Wm. Nivin, James E. Rendell.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL FOR 1895.

Improved Arbitration Scheme.-David Robertson, Chairman; John McKergow, Wm. McNally, Charles F. Smith and Edgar Judge, Associate-Member.

Board of Customs Exfents.-Charles F. Smith, Chairman; John T. McBride, Henry Miles, David McFarlane, Wm. McNally.

Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.-Geo. Hague, Chairman ; L. I. Boivin, James Crathern, David McFarlane, Wm. Nivin and the President.

Collection of Duty on Packages From Newfoundland.-Jas. A. Cantlie, Chairman ; Charles F. Smith and James E. Rendell.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

## To the Members of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association: Gentlemen,-

The Committee of Management submits herewith a report of the business which it has transacted during the past twelve months.

Shortages on Grain,-Opportunity was taken to make representation in connection with this matter to the railway companies, but without any change being procured towards the settlement of this difficult question.

Sampling of Grain in cars,- The action of the Grand Trunk Ry. Co. in declining to allow the sampling of cars of grain until the bill of lading be surrendered and all freight charges paid, led the Committee to procure ar interview with the General Freight Agent of that company, the result being that the matter was satisfactorily arranged.

Grades of Canadian Grain which may be exported via New York,-In reply to enquiry from the railway companies, the Committee agreed that the following should be the grades of grain to be carried by the railways for export via New York during this season :-Ontario and Quebec,-Goose Wheat, No. 2 White Oats, No. 2 Mixed Oats, No. 2 Peas, No. 2 Black-eyed Peas, No. 2 White-eyed Marrowfat Peas, No. 2 Buckwheat; Manitoba,-Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Hard Wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 Northern Wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 Frosted Wheat, No. 2 Oats.

Nominations for Boards of Examiners for Flour and Grain,-In accordance with its usual custom the Council of the Board of Trade asked for nominations for the Boards of Examiners for flour and grain respectively. The following Boards were therefore nominated by your Committee, and subsequently appointed by the Council:-Flour and Meal, A. E. Gagnon, W. A. Hastings, J. E. Hunsicker, James S. Norris, J. Lionel Smith. Wheat and other Grain, R. M. Esdaile, August Girard, A. G. McBean, Robt. Peddie, Adam G. Thomson.

Mixing of Scoured Wheat with No. 1 Hard,-In August the Committee considered an amendment to the Inspection Act, providing " that no wheat which has been scoured or brushed for the removal of smut, burnt or any other fungoid growth shall in any case be mixed with No. 1 Hard," and while approving of its provisions, considered that they should be extended so as to prohibit the mixing of scoured wheat with any grade, the following motion being adopted and communicated to the Government :-
"That the Committee of Management of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association hereby urges the Government to adopt a regulation providing that no wheat Which has been scoured or brushed for the removal of smut, burnt or any other wheat shall be graded under the definition 'Sith sound wheat, and that all scoured

This recommendation was not heat. issued, dated 14th Order-in-Council Manitoba hard wheat shall not apply that the restrictions mentioned in grade No. 1 Increase of arain
ber it was provided when inspected on the rail While the sixty cent rate was no cents per 1,000 bushels when inspected on vessels. being made compulsory by said Order on the rate provided by the Act, its collection being made compulsory by said Order-in-Council, the Inspector here would thereby
be prevented from continuing his former charge of 40 cents per car on the rail, although he was quite satisfied with that amount. The Committee, therefore, adopted the following resolution :-
" Resolved,--That the rate of inspection hitherto charged by our Inspector here, viz., 40 cents per car, is sufficient for an Inspector's renumeration, and that the Montreal Inspector is quite satisfied therewith;
"That the rat of 60 cents per car, the collection of which is made imperative by Order-in-Council of 25 th September, 1895 , is considered excessive by this meeting and will, it is feared, seriously affect the trade of this port ;
" That this joint meeting, as representing the grain trade of Montreal, hereby urges the Government to at once pass an Order-in-Council fixing the rate for inspec tion of grain in car lots at 40 cents per car."

These representations proved effective, for on 30th October the former Order-inCouncil was revoked and the following subsituted :-
"The fees for inspection shall be 40 cents per car when inspected on the rail, and 50 cents per 1000 bushels when inspected on vessels."

Election of a Representative on the Board of Harbour. Commissioners.-The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894, providing that the Commissioner elected by the Montreal Corn Exchange Association shall go out of office at noon on the first day of August, 1895, and that the election to fill the office be then held, a special general meeting of the Association was accordingly held on Thursday, 1st August, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Commissioner for the Corn Exchange Association for the term ending 1st August, 1899, on which occasion Mr. John Torrance was re-elected by acclamation. Mr. Torrance reports as follows with respect
to the past season :-

## Montreal, January 14th, 1896.

To the President and Committee of Management of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association :

Gentlemen,-In accordance with the custom of past years, I beg leave to sub mit for the members of the Association a statement of matters connected with the work of the Harbour Commission, on which I am their representative.

The work of the Harbour has been carried on as usual, but I think, I may say, more satisfactorily and with greater economy.

The new works have progressed rapidly, the guard pier being carried up to within one thousand feet of the bridge, the wharf at Maisonneuve being also completed, thus affording increased wharfage accommodation for new business, and the dredging at Wind Mill Point Basin being also well advanced.

The Government have pressed upon the Commissioners the necessity of economy in all departments, and in view of decreased business, the desirability of proceeding slowly with the new works connected with No. 6 plan; and with this object the Commissioners have somewhat modified their plans in that direction, keeping always in view the necessity of providing for business that may offer.

The number of steamers arrived in the Harbour the past season was 592 with a tonnage of $1,050,611$ tons, and of sailing vessels 48 , with a tonnage of 13,775 tons.
The revenue of the Harbour for the year was $\$ 273,523$, while for the previous year
it was $\$ 272,068$.

> All of which is respectfully submitted,
> JoHN Torrance, Harbour Commissioner for the Corn Exchange Association.

On November 6th an impromptu meeting of the Association was held with respect to the low water in the canals, said to be caused by the supplying of water to the various manufactories in their neighbourhood. The following resolution was
unanimously adopted, and communicated by telegraph and letter to the Minister of Railways and Canals :-
"That the Montreal Corn Exchange Association respectfully requests the Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals, to issue instructions to the resident engineers and superintendents of the St. Lawrence canals from Cardinal to Cornwall that no water be used from the canals for manufacturing purposes until navigation be closed for the season, end that the frequent delays caused by low water in the canals west of Cornwall are a serious detriment to this port."

T'his resolution was acknowledged next day by telegraph from Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Deputy Minister, as follows :-
"Your message to Minister handed me. Superintending Engineers and Superintendents give first consideration to navigation as regards water. Cornwall mills have used no water this week. Superintending Engineer looking into matter of mills on Williamsburg canal."

The Minister of Railways and Canals Complimented.-The following resolution was adopted by the Committee on 16th October for transmission to the Honourabie the Minister of Railways and Canals :-

That the Committee of Management of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association hereby expresses its appreciation of the prompt action of the Hon. John Hag. gart, Minister of Railways and Canals, in hastening the completion of the lift lock at the Galops rapids upon the representations made on September 20, 1895, by the Marine Association that navigation was suspended days at a time under the preva-
lence of an east wind.

Incorrect Ticker Quotations of Duluth Wheat.-As a result of telegraphic enquiry of the Secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade it was discovered that incorrect quotations were being issued from there of that wheat market, the result being that the matter was investigated by the Directors of the Duluth Board, and that correct quotations have since been sent out.

Attendance in Exchange Hall during 'Change restricted by Board of Trade to Members of this Association and other Branch Associations.-As noted in the report of last year's Committee, the request of this Association that the privileges of the Exchange floor during 'Change be restricted to members of this and other affiliated Associations of the Board of Trade, was complied with, the new regulation going into operation on 2nd January, 1895. Difficulties arising with regard to that arrangement, the Board of Trade subsequently enclosed a portion of the Exchange Hall with posts and chains wherein were placed the ticker and blackboards, which enclosure is strictly reserved to those entitled to attend the daily Change meeting. This arrangement is quite satisfactory to this Committee and has tended to maintain the membership of the Association.

Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Scheme.-Being informed that Mr. McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa, desired to address the Corn Exchange Association with regard to the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal scheme, the Committee agreed to call a special meeting of members of the Association for the purpose, upon the understanding that no resolution for or against the scheme should be proposed thereat. The meeting washeld on we 29th November, and Mr. Stewart gave a very interesting address on the scheme.

Forthcoming Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.-A circular has been received from the London, England, Chamber of Commerce, notifying thisAssociation that a Third Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the

Empire will be held in London in June, 1896, and requesting the appointment of delegates thereto. A reply as sent intimating that this Association will endeavour to represented at the Congress.

The President's Unavoidable Absence at Present Time,-Resignation of One Acting President and Appointment of Another,-At a special meeting of the Committee of Management held 9th December, the President announced that his business necessitated his visiting England and that probably he would not return in time for the annual meeting. As the By-laws provided that either the President or Acting President must preside at an annual meeting, and as the Acting President (Mr. Peddie) expected to be absent from town at the date thereof, he resigned his office so that the President might appoint some member who could officiate on the occasion. The President thereupon appointed Mr. E. F. Craig to be Acting President of the Association vice Mr. R. Peddie, resigned.

Presenation of an Address to the President.-The circumstance that after serving the Asso :iation most acceptably as its President for two successive terms, and that his absence in Europe would probably prevent his attendance at the annual meeting, induced a feeling on the part of the membership that they could not let him leave without some expression of their admiration for the ability with which he had discharged the duties of the Presidency and this took the shape of an address, which, signed by all the members of the Association that it was possible to reach in the short time available, was presented to Mr. Thomson at a special meeting of members of the Association held Thursday, 19th December, when it was resolved that it should be engrossed and illuminated. The address was as follows :To

David G. Thomson, Esq.,
President Montreal Corn Exchange Association.
Dear Sir:-
On the eve of your departure to the Old Land we, the undersigned members of the Corn Fxchange Association of Montreal, wish to convey to you our ardent desire that you have God-speed on your journey, that He grant you continued health and prosperity and a safe and happy return to our shores once more.

We take this opportunity of thanking you for your uniform courtesy during your term of office as President of our time-honoured institution for the past two years, and we have pleasure in testifying to your clear-headed, watchful, and able upervision of all interests affecting our Association as a commercial body.

We consider that your mission, which we are happy to observe is a repetition of a previously successful one made a year or two ago, to have specially built in the shipyards of the Old Country vessels suitable both in size and design to the growing needs of our inland marine, is a true indication of your enterprise as a citizen, your of the Ma representative of commerce, and your integity as the trusted Manager of the Montreal Transportation Company.

With these expressions of our esteem and admiration, we beg, dear Sir, to subscribe ourselves,

Montreal, 19th Dec., 1895.
Yours most respectfully,
Obituary.-Mr. Geo. Wait died February 14th, 1895. On the occasion of the much regretted death of this old member of the Association a special meeting was held at noon, when 'Change was adjourned to allow members to attend the funeral that afternoon.

Mr. Robert Taylor Routh died 23rd July, 1895. At a special meeting of the Association held 25th July, the following resolution was adopted :-
"Resolved, That the members of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association deeply regret the death of Mr. R. T. Routh, one of the original members of the Association and who rendered it valuable service as a member of the Committee of Management in 1871, 1874, 1875, 1881 and 1882, and as President in 1883 and 1884 ;
" That Mr. Routh's dealings with his fellow members, of this Association were characterized by strict integrity, and that he will long be kindly remembered on this floor ;
"That the sincere sympathy of the members of the Association is hereby extended to Mr. Routh's family in the loss it has sustained by his death :
" That the Board do now adjourn to afford members an opportunity of attending the funeral which takes place at 1.30 p.m. to-day from St. Mark's Church, Longueuil, arriving at Hochelaga by the steamer, leaving Longueuil at 2.30 p.m."

Mr. Seraphin St. Onge died 18th Dec., 1895. The following resolution was adopted at special meeting of the Association 20th Dec. :-
" Resolved, That the members of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association have learned, with much sorrow, of the death of Mr. Seraphin St. Onge, whereby they lose an honored and esteemed colleague, and a long, useful and unblemished commercial career is closed ;
"That Mr. St. Onge was one of the earliest members of this Association, having joined it in 1864, and th t he has enjoyed the continued confidence of his fellow members has been evidenced by his repeated election to office as a member of the Committee of Management and Board of Review ;
"That the member of this Association tender their respectful sympathy to Mrs. St. Onge in her sore bereavement."

Membership.-Although during the year the Association lost several members by death and removal, the membership has, in spite of the depressed condition of business, been well maintained by the addition of new members, the following hav. ing been admitted during the year:-Messrs. H. S. Philps, Agent Freight and Passenger Departments, New York Central \& Hudson River Ry. Co.; Esmond L.Clarke, Rrewers' Supplies ; S. E. Marsan, of Marsan \& Marsan, Hay dealers ; Thos. Harling, of Harling, Ronald \& Co., Steamship Agents ; Romeo Prevost, of Romeo Prevost \& Co., Accountants, \&c.; Angus W. Hooper, of Wm. Dow \& Co., Brewers ; Geo. R. Starke, Dominion Transport Co. ; Hy. Munderloh, of Munderloh \& Co., Steamship Agents ; Jas. A. Cuttle, Montreal Transportation Company.

The number of members in good standing on 31st December, 1895, was 126, being one less than on same date preceding year. Quite recently several other applicants were admitted to membership for the ensuing twelve months.

The whole respectfully submitted,
E. F. CRAIG, Acting President.
Montreal, 15th January, 1896.

## REPORT OF THE MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

## To the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade :

## Gentlemen, -

The Wholesale Grocers' Association in connection with your Board begs to submit its annual report for the year 1895, as follows:-

The various agrtements and arrangements entered into between members of this Association have, during the past year, worked most satisfactorily, and proved of much benefit in increasing the harmony and welfare of the trade.

The position of sugars this season has materially changed from that of the pervious year. No German Granulated has been imported. Neither importers nor consumers have found it advantageous to their trade, coming as it does in sacks, besides being irregular in make and sometimes too highly colored. As a rule, prices on this market have averaged from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per lb . under those prevailing in the U.S. market.

Although the production of Beet in Europe has been the largest ever known, the bulk of it has already gone into consumption, and at the time of writing bids fair to be all needed, the immense shortage in Cuba causing Refiners now to look to beet as the best substitute for cane. Reliable information predicts a shortage there of from 50 p.c. © 65 p.c. below that of 1895 , all of which foreshadows much higher prices in the near future.

In Montreal, prices for Granulated at the Refineries have ranged from $3 \frac{7}{7} \mathrm{c}$. © $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per lb. which are far below what any one could have anticipated.

In Teas, an active market has prevailed, but prices have throughout the year been mostly in buyers' favor. A duty of 15 c . per pound is proposed in Congress, if ratified, the question arises :-what will our Government do?

Complaint was made that the Customs officials here had been instructed to compel amendment of entries of Essence of Coffee from three cents per pound under Tariff item 87 to thirty per cent. under Tariff item 32, and as such Essence of Coffee had heretofore been entered at the three cent per pound rate, and the local appraisers agreed that such was correct, it was decided to address the Government, protesting against such amendment of entry, the result of such protest being the reconsideration of the said instruction by the Customs Department, and the permitting of entry as heretofore.

Mention being made that the Collector of Customs here had notified the trade that, according to Section 90 of the Customs Act, all warehoused goods must be finally cleared, either for exportation or home consumption, within two years from date of first entry and warehousing thereof ; and as enforcement of such provision would become a hardship to the trade, especially as applying to wines and liquors, this Association addressed your Council, asking its assistance towards securing the extension of the said time limit from two to four years. You were at the same time asked to press for the amendment of Sub-section 2 of Clause 81 of the Customs Act, which provides that no more than three transfers of goods shall be allowed before entry for duty or for exportation; so that as many transfers as might be required by the trade would be allowed.

The Minister of Customs in replying said that the time limit provided was considered all that was necessary in most cases, but that in any special cases where it was shown that such limit was too short, and that the goods were in the same condition as when first warehoused, the Department would be disposed to grant an extension of time. With regard to the number of transfers provided in clause 81, the Minister promised earnest consideration with a view to meeting the wishes of the trade.

Early in the year it was agreed to change the day of meeting from the third Friday in the month to the third Wednesday.

It is with profound sorrow that we have to chronicle the death of Mr. Geo. Childs, who, from the organization of the Association in 1884, filled at all times the President's chair with so much acceptability to the members, and by his
upright and genial disposition, endeared himself to all who came in contact with him.
The vacancy in the Presidency caused by the death of Mr. Geo. Childs was filled by the election of Mr. Chas. Chaput, Vice-President, to that position; Mr. Geo. A. Childs being elected Vice-President to replace Mr. Chaput.

The changes in the membership of the Association, during the past year were the resignation of Messrs. Kinloch, Lindsay \&Co., and the election of La Compagnie d'Approvisionnements Alimentaires de Montreal, the latter practically taking the place of Messrs. L. W. Telmosse \& Co., who had amalgamated their business with that of the said Compagnie.

There have been nine General meetings of the Association and a number of Committee meetings held during the year. The attendance at the regular meetings has not been so large as might be desired, and it is hoped that a greater number of members will make it a point to attend during the coming year.

> The whole respectfully submitted,

CHAS. CHAPUT, President Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Association.

## REPJRT OF THE MONTREAL WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

To the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade:

## Gentlemen,-

The Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association in connection with your Board, begs to submit its annual report for 1895, as follows :-

The business done by this Association during the past year has not been very great owing to the unusual quietness and unexcitable nature of the trade. Early in the year the question of the establishment of a Jobbers' Union for the purchase and distribution of the assets of insolvent dry goods houses was brought to the attention of this Association, but after fully considering the matter it was decided to take no concerted action in this connection. A request from the retail merchants of adjoining towns that the wholesale trade of this city would use its influence towards preventing the sale of bankrupt stocks by transient traders, to the detriment of the regular merchants received consideration, but it was felt to be a question beyond the jurisdiction of this Association, and as a result no definite steps were taken in the matter.

At the last annual meeting notice of motion was given to reduce the number required for a quorum at general meetings, and at a subsequent meeting a reduction from seven to five members was agreed upon.

The question of legislation for the more equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors received earnest consideration from time to time, and it was agreed to assist in all possible ways your Council in its efforts to secure a new Insolvent Law.

The circumstances that mail matter posted at places west of Toronto on Saturday afternoon or Sunday did not reach Montreal merchants until the following Tuesday morning, thereby causing serious inconvenience, received consideration, and at the Association's request your Council addressed the Postmaster-General with regard thereto. The Minister after investigating the matter and finding that the delay complained of existed, has, we understand, given instructions to have the cause thereof removed for the future.

The annual fall excursion was arranged, as in past years, for the first week in September, and it is pleasing to note that such was widely taken advantage of by retail merchants throughout the country.

At the suggestion of this Association the various Branch Trade Associations of the Board of Trade are endeavouring to secure from the railway and steamboat companies the establishment of four cheap rate trade excursions to Montreal in each year, it being felt that such would do much towards bringing additional trade to this city.

The attendance of members on'Change during the past year has been very small and irregular, and it is hoped that in the future that place of meeting will be made more use of, especially as members of this Association are entitled to all the privileges enioyed by the other Branch Associations.

It is with profound sorrow that we have to chronicle the loss by death of one of our oldest and most valued members, the late Mi. R. L. Gault, who for several years, not only occupied the position of President, but was indefatigable in his efforts to make the Association useful and honourable in all its relations with the trade.

The membership in the Association has remained unchanged during the year with the exception of the resignation of Messrs. F. \& J. Leclaire \& Co., who were retiring from business.

The whole respectfully submitted,

> A. A. THIBAUDEAU, President Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

## REPORT OF THE MONTREAL MARINE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

## To the President and Council of The Montreal Board of Trade. Gentlemen,-

The Montreal Marine Underwriters' Association, in connection with your Board, begs to submit its fifth Annual Report, as follows :-

In the P. S. of the Annual Report of this Association for 1894 reference was made to the death of its President, Mr. John Popham, who died on the 9th of January, 1895. Mr. Archibald Nicoll was elected to the vacancy thus created, Mr. E. L. Bond being elected Vice-President to replace Mr. Nicoll, and Mr. J. H. Routh to be Treasurer, to replace Mr. Bond.

The wreck of the S.S. "Mexico," in the Straits of Belle 1sle, which occurred nearly a week before news of the disaster reached here, such delay being caused by complete lack of telegraphic communication, was the cause for lengthy correspondence with the Government and other parties interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, with a view to having both the telegraphic and signal services in that vicinity increased and improved, and it is gratifying to note that the Department of Public Works are making enquiries into the matter of the signal service with a view to its improvement, and the Honourable the Minister, fully appreciating the importance of constructing a telegraph line to Belle Isle, will ask Parliament at its next session for an appropriation for the work.

It being understood that a plant for a signal station was lying at Trêpassy Bay. but that no steps were being taken towards its construction, it was (owing to the
wreck of the S.S. "Sunrise" there) decided to address the Colonial Secretary for Newfoundland, asking if this understanding was correct, and if so, what action was proposed to be taken in the matter.

It being thought well that this Association should become more intimately connected with the National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York, it was decided to address that body, suggesting that chis and other Canadian Marine Underwriting Boards should become correspondents of the National Board, and, further, that the correspondents of this Association should ser se in a similar capacity for that organization, thereby insuring more interest and undoubtedly better results from these officials. In reply the National Board intimated that it looked favourabiy upon the suggestion, provided it did not conflict with its present arrangements. The matter is still under consideration.

The S.S. "Mariposa" having stranded off Point d'Amour, and the ship and cargo being in danger of becoming a total wreck, it was agreed to ask your Council to permit Capt. Reid, the Port Warden, to proceed to Point d'Amour, there to inspect the wreek on behalf of all concerned. The Council having complied with the request, Capt. Reid performed the duties thus devolving upon him to the full satisfaction of the insurance companies interested, his reports on the condition of the ship and on the disposal of the cargo showing the thoroughness with which he had accomplished the mission eptrusted to him.

The changes in membership during the past year has been the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Popham and the election of Mr. W. A. W. Burnett.

The whole respectfully submitted.

> ARCHIBALD NICOLL.
> President Montreal Marine Underwriters' Association.

## REPORT OF THE MONTREAL BUTTER AND CHEESE ASSOCIATION.

## To the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,-
The Montreal Butter and Cheese Association in connection with your Board begs to submit its annual report for 1895 as follows :

The charges for arbitration being considered too high to encourage the settlement of difficulties by this method, a reduction was agreed upon, making the fee in each case between a member of the Association and a factoryman or dealer outside the city, five dollars, as against that sum being paid to each member of the arbitration. It was at same time decided that in case a member of the arbitration committee be directly interested in the matter in dispute, he shall not be entitled to a vote thereon.

Investigation into the alleged cheese frauds in London, Eng., whereby it was claimed that summer cheese had been labelled "September" and sold on that market as such, resulted in ascertaining that there was little if any ground for such charges; the outcome of the matter, however, has been the generally expressed desire, not only on the part of purchasers in England, but also by many manufacturers and dealers in this country that the date of manufacture should be stamped on all cheese made in Canada, thereby obviating the possibility of any fraud and doing away with charges of alleged substitution of one month's make for that of another.

This Association gave the matter careful consideration on several occasions, and finally on May 29th adopted a resolution strongly favouring such branding, at same
time appointing a delegation which met the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Colonization, and gave expression to the views of this Association regarding the same.

The Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec being about to petition the Provincial Government for the granting of a bonus to encourage the shipment of fresh butter to Great Britain, asked this Association's views and assistance in the matter.

Mr. J. de L. Taché, on behalf of that Association, addressed the trade here on two different occasions, when he laid special stress on the circumstance that there was a prejudice against Canadian butter in England, and as Denmark, Australia and New Zealand were making great efforts to secure the trade, it was practically impossible for the Canadian product to find a market unless it could be laid down absolutely fresh, to do which it was necessary that the producers be given some assistance in order that they might be enabled to establish a reputation for firstclass butter. The Association's Committee appointed to go carefully into the matter reported that while it doubted the practical utility of such a bonus, yet as it seemed it had alveady been virtually secured, it might be well for this Association to give expression to its views so as to put the scheme on as good a basis as possible. This recommendation was acted upon, and the opinions of the trade here were duly formulated and sent to the Minister of Agriculture at Quebec.

The action of the Dominion Government in agreeing to pay advances at the rate of 20 cents per pound on creamery butter of finest quality made between the first day of January and the 30th day of March, 1895, when for shipment to the British market, was strenuously opposed by this Association, notwithstanding the full explanation as to its objects and anticipated working given by Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, at a meeting held on February 18th. This protest was not successful in inducing the Department to alter its course, and the arrangement was carried out as originally intended with, it is claimed, on the part of its promulgators, considerable success.

The question of providing refrigerator accommodation on board steamers and also at warehousing points, for the purpose of facilitating the shimment of butter and cheese, has received consideration, and the steps taken by the Dominion Government in this direction have been highly appreciated by the trade.

The desired adoption by the City Council of some regulation for the taxation of country traders has occupied the attention of the Association from time to time. The Committee on the matter have also discussed it ad nauseam with the Market Committee, and a by-law was prepared by that Committee and submitted to the City Council for ratification, wherein it is provided that a daily market fee of 35 cents should be charged when less than fifteen bags, parcels, baskets, bales, boxes or barrels are for sale or sold, and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cent additional for every subsequent bag, parcel, basket, bale, box or barrel, when more than fifteen are for sale or sold, and I am happy to say the by-law has passed two readings, but a third is required before it goes into effect.

The desirability of the establishment of a standard for "Finest Cheese" has received consideration, and the report of the Committee appointed to go into the hiatter will be laid before the Association.

The Committee's report came into my hands at a time when a goodly portion of our members were so fully occupied with their own business that it was thought desirable to postpone discussion until there was more leisure for so doing.

At the request of this Association the railway companies agreed to continue the arrangement existing last year for rates of freight on butter and cheese from the West when for exportation.

It is with deep sorrow that we have to chronicle the demise of one of the oldest and best known members of the trade, Mr. Geo. Wait, who, at the time of his death in February last, was the Vice-President of this Association, his genial disposition and business integrity having endeared him to all who came in contact with him.

The vacancy in the Vice-President's chair caused by Mr. Wait's death, was filled by the election of Mr. James Dalrymple thereto.

There being a desire for fuller information by cable with regard to the butter and cheese markets in England, the President and Mr. McKergow were requested to bring the matter before your Council with a view to securing some improvement of the present service, but although having given attention to the subject, you have not as yet, I understand, been able to bring about the improvement so ardently desired.

I regret having to report the resignation of several of our members, one and all of whom may be classed more particularly as receivers than shippers of produce. I feel this step on their part has been taken on a misapprehension of the object of our Association, and suggest that the incoming Executive be instructed to interview those friends who have withdrawn their names with a view of inducing their return to our ranks, that we may have the benefit of their influence, their counsel and their advice.

Among other matters which may engage the Association's•attention during the present year I would point out the following, some of which have already been under consideration :-

1st. The Market By-law, by which it is sought to impose a special tax on outside traders, who, under existing circumstances do not contribute anything further than a mere pistance to the income of the city, thus placing receivers who contribute largely to its revenue in an unfair and onerous position, handicapped as they are by the competition of those who weekly visit our city with their goods, doing so with no expense to themselves and without making any contribution to the City's cash box.

2nd. Seeing the success and advantages gained the past season through the Federal Government providing on certain steamers cooler accommodation for the transport of butter, it is worthy of consideration, whether we should not memoralize the Minister of Agriculture, with a view of giving enlarged accommodation so as to include cheese, and that the hicherto crude method of reducing the temperature give place to more excellent and permanent methods of refrigeration.

3rd. In order to facilitate business and to prevent misunderstanding, I would suggest your consideration when the Public Weigher is called in to test the weights of any lot of cheese or butter, of the propriety and feasability of his stamping with weight, date and signature, those packages out of each lot or mark selected by hin for trial.

4th. The propriety of again urging upon your Council the importance of receiving more frequent and reliable cable quotations, especially of cheese, than are received through the present channel of information.

5th. I would also suggest regarding shipments by the steamers of the Bristol Line, representations be made to the Agents, of the great inconvenience and extra
expense involved in the long haulage last season occasioned by their vessels being berthed so far down the river, when at the same time the berth previously occupied by those steamers lay idle during a greater part of the season.

In conclusion, and in retiring from the chair in which for two years I have had the honour and privilege of presiding over the meetings, let me emphasize the fact that our Association is one which will flourish only in proportion to the fostering care exercised over its interests by each individual member. Hitherto it has not been without its influence in matters concerning the well being of our special branch of commerce. Through its medium, we have on several occasions been enabled collectively to express opinions with an emphasis, leading to results unattainable had they merely emanated from any individual firm and while our policy may not be aggressive in its character, we may congratulate ourselves that our Association is not without its uses as a safeguard to our rights, being a body in which each member is privileged to bring forward propositions for our mutual good. Its functions provide for appeal in cases of grievance should such unhappily arise, and more than all, if looked upon in its proper light, it has the element of promoting that good fellowship, mutual forbearance and kindly feeling, which I am sure one and all of us desire should exist among us in a community banded together for our mutual interests, the advancement of our own special line of trade, and the prosperity of our country.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Montreal, 13th January, 1896.

WM. NIVIN,<br>President.

## REPORT OF THE MONTREALPMETAL AND HARDWARE ASSOCIATION.

To the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade:

## Gentlemen,-

The Montreal Metal and Hardware Association in connection with your Board, begs to submit its annual report for 1895, as follows :-

The principal question which received consideration during the past year was that of a desired shortening of the terms of credit and reduction of discounts, consequent upon low prices and small profits. It was agreed that the shortening; of the terms to four months would be most beneficial, and a committee was appoinced to confer with other Hardware Associations and merchants throughout the country with a view to ascertaining if such an arrangement could be satisfactorily adopted by all concerned.

The Committee subsequently reported that it had communicated by letter with hard ware firms in Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph, and found a general desire in favour of the terms stated. It therefore recommended that a document be prepared setting forth the terms suggested, and that the co-operation of the hardware trade in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces be solicited in the matter. The report was unanimously adopted, and the document suggested is now being prepared for circulation.
At the last annual meeting it was agreed to nominate Mr. W. H. Meredith for member of your Council as representing the wholesale metal and hardware trade, and his subsequent election to that office was most gratifying to the members of the

Association. Upon his (Mr. Meredith's) death, which took place on Feb. 26th, the undersigned was elected by the Council to take his seat thereon.

Matters pertaining to tariff changes and railway freight rates have received attention from time to time, but without any definite action being taken.

The Association, through its President, is now assisting in an effort to induce the railway and steamboat companies to establish four cheap rate trade excursions to this city during each year, with, it is believed, a fair hope of success,

It is with regret that we note the resignation from this Association during the past year of the following firms :-

Messrs. K. W Blackwell, C. J. Chisholm \& Co., B. J. Coghlin, Thos. Davidson \& Co., Jas. Fyfe, A. Holden \& Co., W M. Knowles \& Co., A. Macpherson \& Son, The McClary Manfg. Co., Thos. L. Paton, The Pillow, Hersey Manfg. Co., Wm. Rodden \& Co., and J. B. Rose \& Co.

The Association hereby desire to call attention to the present through freight rates from Liverpool to western points which are most detrimental to the City of Montreal, with a view to some concerted action being taken towards an improvement of Montreal's position.
Liverpool to Kingston............... $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ c. Montreal to Kingston.
also from the Lower Provinces through rates prevail, both to Eastern and Western stations, which are very much against Montreal as a distributing centre.

> The whole respectfully submitted,
> JAMES CRATHERN,
> President Montreal Metal and Hardware Ass'n.

## report of the bankers' section.

Montreal, 8th January, 1896.

## To the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade,

Gentlemen,-I beg to state for the information of the Council that at the annual mecting of the section, held this day, the scrutineers, Messrs. Prendergast and Kennedy, reported the following elections for the ensuing year:-

Chairman of Section-Mr. H. Stikeman, General Manager Bank of British North America.

Secretary and Treasurer-Mr. W. W. L. Chipman, Manager of the Clearing House.

The Section also made unanimous choice of Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas as their nominee for election on the Council of The Montreal Board of Trade to represent the interests of the Section.

The hope is expressed that the good work accomplished by the former representatives of the Section, Messrs. Clouston and Hague, while acting on your Council, will go far to justify a ratification of the choice of the Section at the hands of members of the Board of Trade generally.

Messrs. H. Stikeman and Thos. F. How have joined the Section since last report as representing the Bank of British North America and Bank of Toronto respectively. In other respects the membership continues the same as during 1894.

Among the various matters discussed at the meetings of the Section was one in which the community generally is equally interested, viz., legal delays in the Province of Quebec. The Council of the Board of Trade is earnestly desired to cooperate with the Section in order that pressure may be brought to bear in the proper quarter to bring about a reform. The inconvenience and injustice arising from present and past delays is notorious.

A report of the operations of the local Clearing House, for the year 1895, is enclosed herewith.

Your obedient servant,
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,

Retiring President.

## Montreal Clearing House.

Report for 1895.
The following is the comparison of the total monthly clearings for the last three years :-

|  | 1893. |  | 1895. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 50,498,000 | \$ 42,796,000 | \$ 48,376,000 |
| February | 46,149,000 | 35,478,000 | 37,793,000 |
| March | 50,791,000 | 45,715,000 | 42,464,000 |
| April May | 42,274,000 | 40,942,000 | 41,905,000 |
| May | 49,629,000 | 45,585,000 | 51,969,000 |
| June | 47,244,000 | 44,704,000 | 52,353,000 |
| July.. | 49,301,000 | 45,223,000 | 51,902,000 |
| August.... | 47,414,000 | 44,383,000 | 49,314,000 |
| September | 45,767,000 | 46,855,000 | 45,251,000 |
| October... | 47,266,000 | 55.,730,000 | 53,298,000 |
| November. | 47,291,000 | 51,838,000 | 54,397,000 |
| December | 45,108,000 | 47,351,000 | 54,138,000 |
|  | 568,732,000 | \$546,600 000 | \$5883,160,000 |

The following show the largest and smallest transactions by weeks and days
during the same period :-

The average daily clearings for 1895 were $\$ 1,863,100$ and the total clearings for the year were $\$ 36,560,000$ larger than in 1894.

The aggregate clearings at sixty cities in the United States, as reported by Bradstreet's. show an increase as compared with 1894 of 16.8 per cent., that of


The ten largest clearings are as follows :-

| New York | \$29,841,796,924 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago.. | 4,614,979,198 | San Franci | \$685,657,27 |
| Boston | 4,757,684,594 | Pittsburg. | 746,110, |
| Philadelphia | 3,555,851,128 | Cincinnati | 651,283.330 |
|  | 1,244,313,654 | Montreal | 583,160,040 |

Montreal continues to hold the same place as during the last three years-tenth.

> W. W. L. Chipman,
> Manager.

Montreal, 11th January, 1896.

## REPORT OF THE MONTREAL SHOE AND LEATHER ASSOCIATION.

## To the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade:

## Gentlemen,-

The Shoe and Leather Association, in connection with your Board, begs to submit its first annual report as follows :

At a meeting of manufacturers, held on 10th April, for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform advance in the price of boots and shoes, it transpired that there was a very general feeling in favour of organizing a Boot and Shoe Association in connection with the Montreal Board of Trade, and it was agreed that a meeting of manufacturers and jobbers should shoitly be held for that purpose.

On April 19th a meeting for organization was held, the attendance thereat including all the principal firms interested, when it was unanimously agreed to form a Branch Association of the Board of Trade, and a Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. The Committee submitted its report at a meeting held on May 2ud, which was approved and ordered to be communicated to the Council of the Board of Trade for ratification. A request from a leather dealer that the members of that trade should be permitted to become members of the Association was favourably considered, and it was decided to call it the "Shoe and Leather Association." The election of officers for the year 1895 took place at meeting of May 2nd.

On May 23rd a meeting was held for the purpose of considering a complaint re the non-fulfilment of the arrangement regarding the advance of prices agreed to at meeting of April 10th. Full consideration resulted in the establishment of greater confidence between the various parties interested.

The death of Mr. E. F. Ames, one of the oldest and most highly respected members of the trade, which occurred in June last, was the occasion of the adoption of a resolution of sympathy with the bereaved family, and the expression of many remarks of esteem and loving regard for the memory of the departed.
The attention of the Association being called to the desirability of the adoption by all manufacturers of uniform measurements for cartoons, it was agreed that all manufacturers in the city and district of Montreal should be supplied with the Standard Cartoon Measurements now in use in the United States, with a request that they consider the advisability of adopting a similar standard.

Much dissatisfaction having been expressed at the circumstance that customers make a practice of returning empty packing cases without having prepaid the freight, this Association addressed the railway companies requesting that they
notify their agents not to accept cases for return unless the freight had been prepaid by the party|returning them, and received reply that the railway companies had been pleased to comply with its request.

The desirability of inducing the retail trade to take advantage of the rise in prices by increasing their prices to customers having become apparent, it was decided to request the Editor of the Shoe Trade Journal, Toronto, to call attention to the circumstance in his paper, which request he gladly complied with.

The question of making packing cases free has received attention from time to time, but without any unanimous decision being arrived at.

A Mr. Robert Stewart submitted to the Association a scheme for the collection and compiling of the liabilities of customers, and requested its endorsation and adoption by members. It was, however, decided that the Association could not officially endorse the scheme, and it was suggested to Mr. Stewart that he canvass the members of this and other trades individually, believing that he would find such a course much more successful than the addressing of trade associations.

The vacancy in the City Hide Inspectorship caused by the decease of Mr. Antoine Masson, and the necessary filling of the same, has on several occasions received the attention of this Association. The evident desire of the trade that the inspection uffices for the Ci:y of Montreal and for the County of Hochelaga should be amalgamated and one inspector appointed for the city and district, was the cause of this Association asking your Council to press upon the Government the necessity for such amalgamation. It is, however, to be regretted that notwithstanding the representations made by you, and also by this Association and others interested in the proper conduct of the office in question, the Government has not yet made the appointment, so necessary to the welfare of the trade in raw hides.

At the suggestion of this Association the Board of Examiners for the office of Inspection of Raw Hides has considered the provisions of the General. Inspection Act with a view to recommending such amendment thereof as would facilitate trading in leather and raw hides, and it is pleasing to note that such proposed amendments are quite in accord with the views of the members of this Association.

The whole respectfully submitted,

EDWIN THOMPSON,<br>President Montreal Shoe and Leather Association.

* Last years figures nct available.
 from sea), TO THE CLOSE, NOVEMBER 27 th (last departure for sea), WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1894.



Lowest and highest price of Flour and Wheat in Montreal during thirty-four years,

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{L} \\ & \text { む } \\ & \stackrel{\omega}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | Straight Roller Flour. per barrel of 196 lbs. | No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat. per bushel of 60 lbs. | - | Spring Extra Flour. per barrel of 96 lbs. | U. C.t. Spring Wheat. per bushel of 60 lbs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ $\mathrm{c}, \quad \$ \mathrm{c}$. | \$ c. \$ c. |  | \$ c, \$ c. | \$ c. \$ c. |
| 1895 | 285 @ 52 | () 69 @ 108 | 1879 | 390 @ 635 | 098 @ 143 |
| 1894 | $260 \ldots 320$ | $060 \ldots 082$ | 1878 | $392 \frac{1}{2} \ldots 535$ | $085 \ldots 125$ |
| 1893 | 300 .. 375 | $\text { U. } \mathrm{C}_{\text {Whent }}^{\text {Wheat }}$ | 1877 | $\begin{array}{llllll}5 & 10 & & 8 & 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 16 & \cdots & 1 & 631\end{array}$ |
| 1892 | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 1 & . & 5 & 70 \\ 3 & 45 & . . & 4 & 80\end{array}$ | 070 @ 103 | 1876 | $445 \cdots 550$ | $103 \ldots 122{ }_{2}^{1}$ |
| 1891 | 450 .. 560 | 0 0 98 .. 106 | 1875 | $410 . .600$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 00 & \ldots & 136\end{array}$ |
| 1890 | $425 . .520$ | $097 \ldots 108$ | 1874 | 440 .. 585 | $100 \ldots 136 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1889 | $450 \ldots 595$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 12 & . & 1 & 27\end{array}$ | 1873 1872 | 5 50 $\cdots$ 65 <br> 5 65  8 | $124 \ldots 155$ |
| 1888 | $400 \ldots 625$ | $082 \ldots 126$ | 1872 | $565 . .680$ | 130.155 |
|  | Spring Extra. |  | 1871 1870 | $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 90 & \cdots & 660 \\ 3 & 95 & 6 & 80\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 17 & 1 & 45\end{array}$ |
| 1887 | 340 (a) 365 | $080 \ldots 097$ | 1870 | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 95 & \cdots 6 \\ 4 & 10\end{array}$ | $090 \cdots 135$ |
| 1886 | $330 \ldots 390$ | $079 \ldots 094$ | 1809 | 410 .. 550 | 095 .. 118 |
| 1885 | 340 .. 490 | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 83 & \ldots & 1 & 07\end{array}$ | 1868 | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 80 & \cdots & 75 \\ 6 & 75 & & 9\end{array}$ | $108 \ldots 175$ |
| 1884 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 81 & . . & 1 & 20\end{array}$ | 1867 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 75 & \ldots & 9 & 45 \\ 5 & 40 & & 8\end{array}$ | $147 \frac{1}{2}$. 200 |
| 1883 | 455 .. 535 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 04 & . . & 1 & 20\end{array}$ | 1866 | $\begin{array}{llllll}5 & 40 & \ldots & 8 & 25 \\ 4 & 60 & & 6 & 75\end{array}$ | $116 . .160$ |
| 1882 | 460 .. 625 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 04 & \cdots & 1 & 50\end{array}$ | 1865 | $4{ }^{4} 20 \times 675$ |  |
| 1881 | $495 \ldots 665$ | 118 .. 150 | 1804 | 37.1460 | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 85 & . & 0 & 98\end{array}$ |
| 1880 | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 05 & \ldots & 610\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 13 & \text {. } & 1\end{array} 40$ | 1863 1862 | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 85 & . . & 4 & 57 \frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & 10 & . . & 6 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 87 & \cdots & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 91 & \cdots & 1 & 08\end{array}$ |

Straight Roller having become the leading grade of Flour, quotations thereof were in 1888 substituted for Spring Extra, and in 1894 quotations of No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat were substituted for those of Upper Canada Spring Wheat previously given.

## INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

The quantities of Grain inspected in Montreal during the past four years were as follows :-

|  | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| Wheat . . . . . . . . . . . | 114,300 | 849,900 | 2,399,300 | 5,417,800 |
| Corn . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,667,000 | 1,567,500 | 6,703,300 | 1,538,200 |
| Peas . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,141,500 | 1,429,500 | 3,363,700 | 4,079,500 |
| Oats . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,285,200 | 1,216,600 | 6,482,300 | 11,161,200 |
| Barley ... ......... | 99,600 | 70,800 | 228,100 | 461,600 |
| Rye ............... | 16,200 | 60,100 | 190,300 | 490,700 |
| Buckwheat......... | 460,900 | 203,600 | 502,600 | 808,000 |
| Totals ......... | 4,784,700 | 5,398,000 | 19,869,500 | 23,957,000 |

stocks of grain and flour in montreal on the first saturday of
each month from 1888 to 1895 inclusive.

| 1888. | Jan. | кв. | Mar. | Apl | May. | June. | July | g. | T. | Ост. | No | Dg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn ......: Peas.. .7 | 67,174 | 64,426 | 64,422 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}423,99 \\ 30,027 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Pats........ " | 106,317 | 64,426 | 64,422 57,99 | 76,725 62,526 | 82,00 |  | 84 | ${ }_{731} 8$ |  |  |  | 30,027 49,131 |
| Barley .... "، | 13,243 | 15,855 | 14,006 | $6{ }^{6} 12,753$ |  | 1,077 | 84,0 | 73.188 1.891 | ${ }^{19,127} 1$ | ${ }_{3,796}^{1.726}$ |  | $2,3,91$ 19373 |
| Flour ...... brls. | 34,692 | $\stackrel{3}{33,849}$ | 3.950 35.515 | 3,950 | 3,950 |  |  |  |  | 3,96 | 8,343 | 19,373 |
|  |  |  |  | 31,602 | 32,991 | E0,760 | 56,767 | 62.301 | 57,209 | 56502 | 78,693 | 927887 |
| w |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn ...... | 35. | 37,8 | 34, | , |  |  |  |  |  |  | 143, |  |
| Peas ....... ." |  | 74,477 | 83,626 | 109,149 |  |  | o, |  |  | 81,84 |  |  |
| Barley .... ." | 38,698 | 53,615 | 56,174 | ${ }^{7}$ | 65,055 |  | 28, | 38,009 2935 | 35,24 |  | ${ }_{14}^{14.731}$ | 33,436 |
| Nyeur........brls. | 98,263 | 96,281 | 95,73 |  |  |  |  |  | 12,20. |  | - |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0,306 | 99,752 | 94,744 | 80,627 | 71,846 | 68,641 | 61,066 | 57,916 | ${ }_{62,317}^{2,586}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mneat. } \\ \text { Corn } \\ \text { no } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 150,747 |  | 3,698 | 80,056 | 34,069 | 25,717 | 77,02 | 90,973 | 108,667 |
| Peas ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 163,670 |  |  |  | 3, |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 63,0 \\ & 86 i 4 \end{aligned}$ | 140,0 86 | ${ }_{83}^{163}$ |  |  | 98,647 | 12,03 | 12553 |  |  | 74,0016 | ${ }_{66,5}^{56,5}$ |
| Rye....... | ${ }^{9,584}$ | - 32,6 | 43,776 |  | 89,015 56784 | 61,213 | 33, | 33,283 | 23,5 | 19,258 | 19,295 |  |
| Flour ......brls. | 67,577 | 61,089 | 62,827 | 64,369 | 66,869 |  | 43,60 |  |  | 6,399 | 21,716 | 12, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { re,734 }}{ }$ | 73,086 | 62,697 | 47,758 | 46,015 | 37,570 | 34,637 |
| W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tin |  |  |  | 39,374 |  | 112,25843 | ${ }_{138,816} 1$ | 255.4062 | 282,080 |  |  | ,599 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,500 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 6, |  |  |  |  |  | 3,813 |  |  |
| Barley .... " |  | 38,394 | 49,5 | 81,471 | 96,162 |  | 27,571 | 1,0169 | 56, |  |  |  |
| ar . $7 . .$. bris. |  |  |  |  |  | 7.719 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 279 | 63,947 | 76,246 | 69,756 | 68.716 | 59,931 | 52,628 | ${ }_{46,148}$ | 25,232 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




Barley .... ". i53,216 $50,291 \quad 79,4350$


1893.

Wheat ... bus

Peas ......
Oats
O.


Flour.......brls
1894
Wheat ....bu
Corı ..........

 Rye . .... ."
Flour...... brls.
1895.

Wheat.... bush. $663,814663,591616,711482,932$ 264.856 $244,700255,214|10,230| 15,487263,145312,484246.388$






Quantities of Grain elevated in the Harbour of Montreal by the Montreal Elevating Company.


LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF CANADIAN STOCKS IN MONT REAL DURING 189 च .

| STOCKS. | Lowest Price. | Highest Price. | STOCKS. | Lowest Price. | Highest Price. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pacific $\qquad$ do Land Bonds | $\stackrel{40}{1071}$ | $\stackrel{62}{109}$ | Mer. Bk. of Halifax.. | 159 | 165 |
| do Land Bonds.. | ${ }_{1070}^{107}$ | 1709 1 | Quebec Bank....... | $115 \frac{1}{2}$ | 130 |
| Duluth | 140 | 170 ${ }^{\frac{7}{8}}$ | National Bank | 56 | 73 |
| do Pref | 5 | $17{ }^{9}$ | Union Bank........ | 100 | 102 |
| Telegraph | 154 | $166{ }^{1}$ | Bank of Commerce. | 130 70 | $141 \ddagger$ |
| Richelieu. | 812 | $105 \frac{1}{4}$ | Hochelaga Bank. | 70 120 | 73 130 |
| Montreal Street Ry | $168{ }^{2}$ | 227 | Inter. Coal ...... | 120 | 130 30 |
| Montreal Gas Co.... | 191 | 210 | do Bon | 100 | 30 100 |
| Bell Telephone | 150 | $160 \frac{1}{2}$ | N. W. Lands.. | 48 | 18 |
| do Bds | 1043 | 107 | Montreal Cotton | 110 | 130 |
| Royal Electric. | 130 | 159 | Colored Cotton. | 110 35 | 130 65 |
| Toronto Street Ry. | 64 | $87 \frac{1}{2}$ | do Bonds | $\stackrel{37}{97}$ | ${ }^{69}$ |
| Postal Telegraph.... | 78 | 871 | Merchants Cotton... | $114{ }^{3}$ | $130{ }^{4}$ |
| Bank of Montreal... | 216 | 225 | Diominion Cotton..... | $88 \pm$ | 102 |
| Ontario Bank ........ | 80 | $9^{993}$ | Dom. Cotton Bonds.. | 99 | 100. |
| People's Bank. ...... | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ 168 | 121 | Diamond Glass..... | 140.2 | $157 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mosson Bank .... . . | ${ }_{9} 1688^{2}$ | 180 | West. Loan \& Trust. | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | $99^{-}$ |
| Jacques Cartier Bank | 100 | ${ }_{115}^{244}$ | Loan \& Mortgage. | $130^{\circ}$ | $137 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Merchants Bank..... | $160 \pm$ | $172{ }^{1}$ | Windsor Hotel Corporation 4's | 50 | 5 |
| East. Townships Bk. | 139 | 142 | do 7's. | 174 | $\begin{aligned} & 1054 \\ & 175 \end{aligned}$ |

Record of Attendance at the Thirty-Six Meetings of Council, held during Year 1895-96 up to 18 th January, 1896, inclusive.

|  | Regular Meptings, 33 |  |  | Special Meetings, Il. |  |  | Total Meetings, 44. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\tilde{E}} \\ & \text { 区. } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\Delta}{0} \\ & \text { 0. } \\ & \stackrel{0}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\ddot{0}} \\ & \text { i } \\ & \stackrel{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 3 - - |
| Chas. F. Smith. ................. | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jas. A. Cantlie. .. | 32 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 35 | 1 | J |
| David Robertson Jas. E Rendell | 30 30 | 1 | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ | 3 3 | $\cdots$ | . | 35 33 | 1 | $\because$ |
| Jas. E. Rendell. Archd. Nicoll | 29 | 1 | 3 | 3 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 33 32 | 1 | $\vdots$ |
| Wm. McNally | 29 | . | 4 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 32 | 1 | 3 |
| John T. MeBride | 30 | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 4 |
| David McFarlane | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | . | 4 | 2 | . | 1 | 31 | 1 | 5 |
| Henry Miles.. | 27 26 | 3 | 6 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 29 | $\cdots$ | 7 |
| Geo. Hague ... | 26 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 4 | 5 |
| John Torrance | 26 25 | $\cdots$ | 7 8 | 1 | . | 2 | 27 | . | 9 |
| Wm. Nivin.... | -5 | 14 | 8 | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 27 | $\cdots$ | 9 |
| G. F. C. Smith. | 19 19 | 14 6 | 8 | 3 | $\because$ | $\because$ | 22 | 14 | 8 |
| John McKergow | 19 | 6 | 8 | \# | 2 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 9 |
| Jas. Crathern . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | I6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 9 |
| Leonard I. Boivin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18 6 | 5 | 12 | 2 | , | 1 | 18 |  | 13 |
| Lent Boivin | 6 | 5 | 11 | . | 2 | $1)$ | 6 | 7 | 12 |

after his election. Mr. Leonard I. Boivinit, deceased, and attended 13 of the 31 meetings held the 25 meetings held after his election.

## In $\mathfrak{y x}$ moriam.

'List of Members of the Montreal Board of Trade who died during 1895.
C. E. SAUNDERSON JOHN POPHAM
F. H. REYNOLDS

JAS. F. STEWART
EMANUEL SAMUEL
GEO. WAIT
W. H. MEREDITH
M. M. CLORAN

JAS. C. WATSON
GEO. CHILDS
E. F. AMES
R. T. ROUTH
G. E. JAQUES
E. HAGAR

JAS. RAYSIIIE
R. L. GAULT
G. ROSS ROBEBTSON HON. EDWD. MURPHY
S. ST. ONGE

Died Jan. 5, 1895
Died Jan. 9, 1895
Died Jan. 10, 1895
Died Jan. 30, 1895
Died Feb. 3, 1895
Died Feb. 14, 1895
Died Feb. 26, 1895
Died Mar. 30, 1895
Died Apl. 2, 1895
Died Apl. 14, 1895
Died June 13, 1895
Died July 23, 1895
Died Aug. 3, 1895
Died Oct. 10, 1895
Died Nov. 1, 1895
Died Nov. 16, 1895
Died Nov. 23, 1895
Died Dec. 5, 1895
Died Dec. 18, 1895

## MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

## OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS FOR 1895.

President : Jas. A. Cantlie.<br>1st Vice-Pres.: JOHN TORRANCE.<br>2nd Vice-Pres.: JOHN McKergow.<br>Treasurer: CHAS. F. SMith.

> COUNCIL.
\(\left.\left.$$
\begin{array}{l}\begin{array}{l}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Geo. Childs (Died April 14th, 1895) } \\
\text { Leonardi. Boivin(Elec.Apr.23d, 1895) }\end{array}\right\}\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Henry Miles. } \\
\text { David McFarlane. }\end{array}
$$ <br>
George Hague. <br>

Arch. Nicoll.\end{array}\right\} $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Wm. Nivin. }\end{array}
$$\right\}\)| John T. McBride. |
| :--- |
| Wm. McNally. |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { W. H. Meredith (Died Feb. 26, 1895) } \\ \text { Jas. Crathern (Elec. March 15, 1895) }\end{array}\right\}$David Robertson. <br> G. F. C. Smith. |

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Robt. Archer. John Baird.
H. A. Budden.

Chas. Chaput.

Jas. P. Cleghorn.
E. B. Greenshields.
F. W. Henshaw.

Edgar Judge.

Jno. B. Mclea.
Hugh Mclennan.
W. W. Ogilvie.

Jas. Slessor.

Secretary: Geo. Hadrill.
Aisistant Secretary : G. A. Irwin.
MEMBERS

| NAME. | FIRM. | BUSINESS. | ADDRESS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams, R. C. | Anglo-Can. Phosphate Co | Mine owner | 41 St. Francois Xavier street. |
| Aird, Wm. D.. |  | Insurance | 18 St . Alexis street. |
| Alexander, Jas.. |  | Butter, Cheese and Grain | 219 St. James street. |
| Allan, Andrew | 9. \& A Allan | S.S. Agents | 25 Common street. |
| Allan, Andrew A | H. \& A. Allan | S.S. Agents. | 25 Common street. |
| Allan, Hugh A.. | H. \& A. Allan | S.S. Agents | Boston, Mass. |
| Allan, H. Mon agu | H. \& A. Allan. | ${ }_{\text {P }}$ 8. Agents | 25 Common street. |
| Allard, Louis.... | Robt. Allan \& Co | Produce. | 1 Place Royale. |
| Allen, James |  | Valuator.. | 30 St . James street. |
| ${ }_{\text {Ales }}$ Alen, E. F. | British American Dying Co. | Agent, Armour \& Co., Ch | 5 Place Royal. |
| Ames, Herbert B | British American Dyng Co. |  | 1 Belmont Park. |
| Anderson, Chas. H. |  |  | 131 Bishop street. |
| Anderson, Jas. D., s | Anderson, Mckenzie a Co. | Merchant T | 223 Commissioners street. |
| Anderson, Jas. Li., j |  | Accountant | ${ }_{12}^{25} 5 \mathrm{St}$. James street. |
| Anderson, Robt., jr | Doyle \& A | Tea Merchan | 564 St. Paul street. |
| Angus, Andrew |  |  | 4425 St. Catherine. |
| Angus, Angus, W. m. |  | Paper m | City |
| Archer, Robt | Robt. Areher \& Co | Paper | 162 St. James street. |
| Atkin, John. |  | Brewer | 420 Cadieux street. |
| Ault, Chas. | North Am. Life Association | Manager | 62 St James street. |
| Ayer, A | A. A. Ayer \& Co | Butter \& Che | 58 McGill street. |
| Bacon, F. | Bacon Bro | Manufacturers' Agents | 377 St. Paul street. |
| Bacon, Thos. P.. | Bacon Bros..... | Manufacturers' Agent | 377 St. Paul street. |
| ${ }_{\text {Badgley, John }}$ | J. Rattray \& Co. | Cigar manufacturers | 84 St Peter street. |
| Baile, Andrew. |  | Coal Merchan | 170 McGill dame street. |
| Bailey, Jas. | Thomson S.S. Line | Manager | 23 St . Sacrament street. |
| Baillie. Jno. | Dominion Oil Cloth Co. | Oil Cloth manufactu | 858 St. Catherine street. |
| Bain, Jas. W., M |  | General Merchant | St. Polycarpe, Que. |
| Baird, John | Jno. Baird \& Co | Fish and Pish Oils | ${ }_{43} 4 \mathrm{St}$. Francois Xavier street. |
| Baird, Thos. |  | General Merchant | Ormstown, Que. |
| Baltour, (ien. |  |  | 43 St. Sacrament street. |
| Balfour, J. Hutto | Snion Bank of Cavad | Man | 1766 Notre Dame street. |
| Bannister, J. F.. | Standard Life In . Co | Boots and Shoe | 157 St. James street. |
| Barbeau, Hy. | City \& District Savings Bar | Manager | 176 St. James street. |

LIST OF MEMBERS.-Continued.


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它
 St. Peter street. Commissioners street.寝 14 St . Lawrence street.


 St. Sacrament street.
St . James street. indsor street tation.

Craig street. street.

or. Latour and St. Geneviève street. 32 Sr . Paul street. Dalhousie street


street.
street.St. Board of Trade Building.

LIST OF MEMBERS.-Continued.

| NAME. | FIRM. | BUSINESS. | ADDRESS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cowan, John, |  |  |  |
| Cowans, R... | John McDougall \& Co | M'f'rs of Engine and Car | 52 St Wohn street. |
| Cowper, Alex | Canada Fibre Co............. | Bed Comforts | 914 Sherbrooke street. |
| Crave E. J. . | Mellichamp, Coyle \& Co.......... | Agents of Can. Wo | 13 St . Helen street. |
| Craig, w. W |  | Flour and Grain | 507 Board of Trade Building. |
| Crane, T. A | Crane \& Baird | Grain Shipperz | ${ }_{54} \mathrm{~F}$ St. Frane ois Xavier street. |
| Crawford, David. | Crathern \& Cav | Wholesale Hardw | $89 \mathrm{Nt}$. Peter street. |
| Crawford, Jno.... |  |  | 69 Mc i ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Cll College avenue. Verdun House. City. |
| Creak, Geo........ | Merchants Manufacturing <br> Deputy Port Warden |  | St. Ambroise street, St. Henry. |
| Crofts, H. W ${ }_{\text {Crombie, }}$ A. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | James Carruthers \& Co.. | Grain. | 199 Commissioners street. <br> 218 Board of Trade Building. |
| Crombie, A. | Ca adian Bank of Comme | Manager | 157 St James street. |
| Crowdy, Geo. J | James Hutton \& Co...... | Wholesale Hardw | 780 Craig street. |
| Crowe, John ${ }_{\text {Cummings, W. T }}$ |  | Hay Exporter... | Board of Trade Building. |
| Cumming, A. $\dot{C}$ | Jas. Johnston \& |  | 391 St Paul street. <br> 26 St. Iivlen street. |
| Cundill, Francis.... Cunningham, Chas. | Fre. Cundill \& Co | Teas Agents | 211 Board of Trade Building. |
| Cunningham, ${ }^{\text {m }} \mathrm{m}$. |  | Live Stock.......... | "D ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ " spital street. |
| Currie, F. P. | W. \& F. P. Currie \& Co. | Importers | 100 Grey Nun street. |
| Currie, Jas. | Bruneau, Currie \& Co | Flour, Feed and Produe | 10 Foundling s:reet. |
| Cushing, Thos | Montreal Brewing Co | Importers. | 100 Grey Nun street. |
| Cusson, Alexis | A Cusson \& Fils....... | Wholesale Grocers. | 1331 Notre Dame street. |
| Cuttle, Jas. | Montreal Transportation Co |  | 14 Place Royal. |
| Dalrymple, Jas |  | Produce Merchant | 96 Foundling street. |
| Darinsli, Ed. | Thos. Davidson \& Co | Manufaeturers' Agent | 180 St. James street. |
| Davidson, T. Chas. |  | M'f'g r Tinware .... | 187 DeLisle street. |
| Davidson, Wm | Marlatt \& Arastrong. | Leather Merchants. | 12 St . Paul street. |
| Davis, A ....... |  |  | 116 St. Peter street. |
| Davis, M. ..... |  | Cigar Manufacturers | ${ }^{43}$ Cote street. |
| Davis, Maurice E... | S. Davis \& Sons | Ciga Manufacturers | ${ }_{43} \mathbf{C o m m o n}$ Cote street.et. |
| Davis, Mortimer B. | S. Davis \& Sons | Cigar Manufacturers. | 43 Cote street. |
| Davis, S . | S. Davis \& Sons | Cigar Manufactuiers | 43 Cote street. |
| Dawes, J. P. | Dawes \& Co... | Cigar Manufacturers | 43 Cote street. |
| Dawson, Chas, F. |  | $\stackrel{\text { Statione }}{ }$ | 233 St . James street. |

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$\qquad$
Lemoine street.
St. Francois Xavier street. Lower Lachine Road. St. John street. 762 Craig street.
38 Mçill street. Sherbrooke street.

St. Francois Xavier street.
W York Life Building.
39 st. Francois Xavier street.
New York Life Building. ew York Life Building.
32 St. James street. Place d'Armes square. Rorey Iun stree. 2388 Notre Dame street.
2388 Notre Dame street.
Temple Building. 11 St. Saerament street.
Molsons Bank. 22 St. Helen street $\qquad$ 419 st. Lawrence street. 39 St. Sacrament street. 39-45 St. Jean-Baptiste street
L1ST OF MEMBERS-Continued.

| NAME. | FIRM. | BUSINESS. | ADDREsS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Evans, F. W. Evans, Robert | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wood } \\ & \text { Evan } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Evans, Wiilliam |  |  |  |
| Evans, William | ${ }_{\text {Evans }}^{\text {Evans Bros. }}$ |  |  |
| Ewan, Alex | Alex. Ewan $\mathrm{E}^{\text {c }}$ C |  |  |
| Ewing, ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$ S |  |  |  |
| Ewing, S. W | Ewing, Herron \& |  |  |
| Ewing, Wm | Wm. Ewing \& Co |  |  |
| Fairbairn, John.. <br> Fairbanks, Rufus <br> Fairman, Fred <br> Farquharson, John <br> Farren, William <br> Featherstone, A. $\mathbf{M}$ <br> Fetherstonhaugh, E. C.B. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | The Montreal Biscuit Co......... |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | eatherstone Piano |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ferguson, D, | D. \& J. |  |  |
| Ferguson, Jo | d J. S. Fe |  |  |
| Finlay, R | A. G. McBear |  |  |
| Fogarty, | Fogarty Bros |  |  |
|  | The Journal of Commeree |  |  |
| Fordet, | Forde \& Casey |  |  |
| Forget, | L. J. Forget \& C |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Foster, |  |  |  |
| Fraser, D. T |  |  |  |
| Fraser, Donald |  |  |  |
| Fraser, ${ }^{\text {Fraser }}$ | S. Greenshields, Son \& Co |  |  |
| Fraser, | Johnston Line |  |  |
| Fulton, |  |  |  |
|  | Bordeaux Claret |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


$\left.\begin{array}{c|}\text { Grand } \\ \text { Trunk }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Burns, } \\ & \text { Burton, }\end{aligned}$
Ry. Cunningham, Grange, Harris, A. H... Grant, A. W..................
LIST OF MEMBERS.-Continued


10-12 Bleury street.
402 Board of Trade Building.
27 Board of Trade Duilding. 18 Board of Trade Euilding






 - uolizzS jospul Que.
 St. James street. St, John street.
William street. 35 Common street.
 7 William street.
 St. John street. 1760Notre Dame street.
9St. Francois Xavier street. 49St. Francois Xavier street.
20 Notre Dame street. 2056 Notre Dame street. 414 Board of Trade Building. 4 Prince Arthur street. 96 McGill street.
180 St . James street.

LIST OF MEMBERS. - Continued

| NAME. | FIRM. | BUSINESS. | ADDRESS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hughes, H. H. F. Hughes, J. W. | Caverhill, Hughes \& Co |  |  |
| Hughes, J. W. <br> Hunsicker, J. E... |  | Plumbing, etc... | 309 Commissioners street. |
| Hurteau, ${ }^{\text {N }}$. A | A Hurteau \& Frer | Commission Merch | ${ }_{22} 2$ Foundling street. |
| Hurtubise, A. L. | A. L. Hurtubise \& | Gramber | ${ }_{42}^{92}$ St. Sacrament street. |
| Hutcheson, J . B . | T. M. McK | Arain, ${ }^{\text {A ceountant }}$ | 42. Jacques Cartier square. 204 St. James street. |
| Hutchins, $W \mathrm{~m}$. | T. M. Mcka | Millers | Ottawa, Ont. |
| Hyde, Geo..... | McIntosh \& dyde | Accountants | London, Ont. <br> 157 St . James street |
| Inglis, James. Inglis, J. M. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ingisis, J. M.... } \\ & \text { Irish, D. T.... } \end{aligned}$ | J. M Inglis \& | Importer and Wholesale Jeweller | 8 Place Royale. <br> 214 St. James street |
| Ives, H. R. | H. R. Ives \& Co | Hardware Mfrs. and Fou | 1090 Dorchester street. 139 Prince street. |
| Jamieson, R. C Jaques, E. A... | R. C. Jamieson \& Co................ | Varnishes, Paints, Oils, ete | $13 \mathrm{St}$. John street. |
| Jaques, Geo. E... | G. E. Jaques \& \& Co..................... | Forwarders ................ | 110 Comnnon street. |
| Johnson, Chas. M. | W ells, Richardson Co | Manufaeturing Che | 110 Common street. |
| Johnson, Chas. R. |  | Insurance Agent and Broker | ${ }_{42} 200$ Mountain street. |
| Johnston, H. J. | Confederation Life Association | Paint and Color Mfr | 31 Mill street. |
| Johnston, H. G | Johnston SS. Line . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$... | Local Director | 207 St. James street. |
| Johnston, Jame | Johnston SS. Line.................. | Local Director | Board of Trade Building. Board of Trade Building. |
| Jonas, Henri. | Henri Jonas \& Co.................. | Wholesale Dry Goods........... | 26 St . Helen strcet. |
| Jones, J. H. | J. H. Jones \& Co | Flavoring Extracts and Grocer | 389 St . Paul street. |
| Јоseph, Ног | Montreal silk | Real Estate Agents | 168 McGill street. |
| Joseph, J. H. |  | General Manager. | 123 Vitre street. |
| Joseph, Jesse, |  |  | 368 Dorchester street. |
| Joyce, Alfred |  | Confectioner | 180 St. James street. |
| Junkin, J.F. | Manufacturers Life Ins. Co....... | Flour and frain | street <br> 512 Board of Trade Building. Toronto. |
| Kavanagh, Walte Kennedy |  |  |  |
| Kennedy, Murray. | Harbor Commissioners <br> McLean, Kennedy \& Co............ <br> Marbean, Kennedy \& Co ............ | Civil Engineer. Steamship Agents. | 117 St. Francois Xavier street. <br> 57 Common sticet |



 23 Commisisionersenue. street.
23 Commissioners street. 329 St. Paul street. 209 Commissioners street. 139 Commissionerss street.
839 St. Catherine street. 839 St. Catherine street.
839 St. Catherine street.
899 St. Catherine street. city 1709 Chaboillez Equaze street. 480 St. Paul street. 20 St. Monique street.

 09 C C mmissicners street.





Labatt, Theo......
Labbe, Geo. H....
Labelle, Gustave.
Labelle, Hospice.
Lacaille, Chas....
Lacy, E. D..........
Laframboise, E....
Laframboise, C. A
Lafreniere, J.
Laing, Jas. N.....
Laing, Jn. D.....
Laing, Peter....... Laing, Pe, Armand. amb, Thos..... Lamontagne, H. Lang, H. H..... Langlois Chas... Lapierre, Z. ..........
Laporte, Hormisdas.
Laramee, Nap......
Lariviere, Fred C... Laporte, Hormisdas
Laramee, Nap.....
-Jarivière, Fred. C... Lavers, A. H..
Lavigne, E. F.
Laviolette, D... Hardware, \&e.........
Carriages and Sleighs
Cashier........................ Agent.

Secretary-Treasurer...........................
Produceand Commission Merchants
 Commission ........ Secretary-Treasurer
Furniture
Mfr Deputy Grain Inspector. Wholesaie Grocers. Resident Manager.
rorwarders........ $\qquad$
 Pork and Beef Packers.
Can. Pass. \& Ft. Agent. Can. Pass. \& Ft. Agent. .
A ceountants........... $\qquad$ Biscuits and Confectionery.
Produce Merchant Moot and Shoe Manufacturers Wholesale (irocers............... Crockery Importors St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co
 Chas. Lacaille \& Cie Sincennes McNaughton Line $\qquad$ J. O. Lafrenière \& Co .... Laing Packing \& Prov. Co Bing Packing \& Pro
Boston \& Maine Ry..
Lamarche \& Olivier. I e or Lamontagna \& Co Chas Langlois \& Cie ....
Geo. H. Langwell \& Son. Lapopierre \& \& Fiils...... N. Laramee \& Co ..... A miot, Lacours \& Larivière. ※tna Life Insurance Co John L. Cassidy \& Co.

Co
Bank of Nova Scotia..
Kent \& Turcotte........ Kerry, Watson \& Co. Kerry, W atson \& Co
Bushnell \& Co...... Warden King \& Son.................................
Montreal Transportation Manufacturers

Secretary.
Steamship........

## O

LIST OF MEMBERS.-Continued.

| ADDRESS. |
| :---: |
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LIST OF MEMBERS.-Continued.

 1766 Notre
St. Johns, Que.
78 Craig street. 157 St . James street. MeGill street.
Victoria Square.

 ancaster, Ont. uebec, Que. 1030 Notre Dame street. 12 St. Paul street. Building 4 Boara of Trade Bursis Xavier street. Board of Trade Building. ew York Life Building Board street. 77 St . James street. Place Royale. 96 Seirneurs street.
St. Helen street. St. Helen street. St. Sacrament street. 6 St. James street. St. Sacrament street. Commissioners street Wellington street. 731 Notre Dame street. 9 Lemoine street
70 St. Peter street.
13 Victoria square.
i3 Victoria square. Secretary . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
 Wholesale Dry Goods......
Wholesale Hats and Furs Chief Inspector Butter and Cheese Butter and Cheese.
Steamship Agents Paper Mills. ${ }^{\text {Panufacturers. }}$ Wall-paper Manufacturers Pruduce ....... Prain Merchant.品 Metal Merchants. Coal........ Accountant..........
Tobaeco Merchants..
Manager................. Wholesale Woollens. Wholesale Dry Goods. Manak Broker
Stationers......
Grain Exporter Furniture Manufacturers Manager
Provision
Pork Pachant........ Pork Packers.
Pork Packers..
Commercial Un
 $\begin{array}{ccc:c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
LIST OF MEMBERS．－Continued．

| ADDRESS． |
| :---: |
| St．Catherine street． |
| Ottawa，Ont． |
| 2732 St ．Catherine street |
| 221 Board of Trade Building． |
| 58 Mc Mill street． |
| 10 St．Peter street． |
| 292 St．James street． |
| 883 St ．Paul street． |
| 8 Common street． |
| 8 Commort street． |
| 8 Place Royale |
| Commissioners street． |
| 17 Place Royale． |
| 17 Board of Trade Building． |
| ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ Place Royale． |
| 185 St．Antoine． |
| 185 St．James street． |
| 185 ellington street． |
| Corner Port and Foundling streets． |
| ${ }_{50} 0 \mathrm{Megill}$ street． |
| 107 Megill street． |
| 24 Williain stree |
| 107 St．James street． | 107 St．James street．

15 MeGill street．
30 Hospital street． 303 St ．James sams street．
33 St．Peter street． 63 St．Peter street． 199 Commissioners street． 185 St ．James street． 318 Board of Trade Building． 318 Board of Trade Building．
P．O．Box 1304 ． 36 St ．Peter street．
39 St．Sacrament street．
reneral Merchants，and S．S．Agents
 roker ．． Master Stevedores． Manager． Builders＇Supplies ． Builders＇Supplies．
General Contractor Butter and Cheese． Sterk and Grain．
Grocers．．．．．．．．．．． Mroker $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfg．Agents and General Merchants，}\end{aligned}$ Mfg．Agents and General Merchants Woodenware and Fancy Goods．
Woodenware and Faney Gcods． Slectrical Supplies． Manufacturers＇Agents．
Wholesale Hardware． Insurance ．．．．．．．．．．．． Butter and Cheese Machinery，etc．．
Flour and Grain．

## BUSINESS．


BUSINESS．


## ＊${ }^{\text {GUVN }}$

> ค:的 ${ }^{M_{14}^{4}}$ ค่
> :离号品昆 $\begin{gathered}1 \\ \vdots\end{gathered}$揺 ö́si

[^2] Montreal Tronsportation Co
With Rolling Mills Co．．．．．．．．．．
N．K．Fairbank \＆Co．．．．．．．
 W．MeNally \＆Co． D．A．MePherson \＆Co
Wm. Notman \& Sons. 26 Board̀ of Trade Building.
119 St. Francois Xavier street.
Corner Port and Foundling streets.
12 Lemoine street. 12 Lemoine street 206 Board of Trade Building.
1709 Notre Dame street. 1709 Notre Dame street
 1747 Notre Dame street. 39 St. Sacrament street. 5 St. Francois Xavier street St. Francois Xavier street 88 St. James street. O-cstdale, Que. St. Francois Xavier street-
Board of Trade Building. 50 St . Paul street. $9 \mathrm{~S}^{\circ} \mathrm{St}$. James street.
355 St Catherine street.
Foundling street. Foundring street.
Board of Trae street.
Boald Buildi 0 Board of Trade Building.
4 Board of Trade Building. 8 St. Paul street.
2 St. James street. 127 Board of Trade Building. 56 Victoria square.
127 St. James street.
1755 Notre Dame street.
35 St. Francois Xavier street. 1626 Notre Dame street.
14 Philip square.
 $\qquad$



 Paterson, J. W.
Paterson Paterson R. M. Paton, Hugh....
Patrick, Joseph

宸 Patton, Jas..
 : W
 Manufacturers
Manufacturers Grain Exporters. Manager
 Importers of Teas .. Grocer. Flour...
Manager
Manufac General Merchants..
Railway Contractors Manufacturers' Agent. Miller General Traffic Manager Accountants. Lamber Commission...
Manufacturers..
Wholesale Furrie
Importers ...... Exporter Iron Founder. Manufacturers. Manufacturers'
S.S. Agents..... 162 McGill street.
49. St. Paul street. -


 i. Palmer \& Son. Canada Sugar Refining Co.. A. T. Paterson \& Co..........
Paterson Manufacturing Co Wilson Paterson \& Co.. Drummond Lumber Co. Johnston S.s. Line.
John Duncan \& Co With J. E. Hunsicker...... Merchants Bank of Halifax.
Peck, Benny \& Co............



LIST OF MEMBERS.-Continued.

G. Reinhardt \& Son.: t. James street.

St. Paul street.
Board of Trade Building.
Board of Trade Building.
St. Holen street.
no reet

St. James street.
Common street.
St. Peter street.
MeGill street.
1 McGill street.
McGill street.
St. Paul street.
1 Board of Trade Building.
St James street.
St. Sacrament street.
t. Sacrament street.
Commissioners street.
$1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ St. Paul street.
St. Anne street.
St. Anne street.
St. Helen street.
t. Vincent street.
t. Vincent street.

Vincent street.
7 Notre Dame street.
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St. Urbain street.
St. Alexis street.
St. Alexis street
Board of Trade Building.
St. James street
eBresoles street.
ommissioners street.
t. James street.
ellington street.
Cor. Craig and St. Francois Xavier streets.
2518 Notre Dame street.
LIST OF MEMBERS.-Continued.

reet.
reet.
rean and
street.
street.
John street.
Alexander and Jurors streets.
Helen street.
Life Building.
.
ietoria York Life Building.
reet
Place d'Armes square.
Board of Trade Building.
Place Royale.
1724 Notre Dame street.
Simpson street.
645 Sherbrooke street. 43 St. Sacrament street. 1913 Notre Dame street.
Victoria square.
1722 Notre Dame street.
163 St. James street.
2 Place Royale.
13 St . Sacrament street.
1778 Notre Dame street.
0 St. James street.
Victoria square.
178 St . James street.
10 Port street
14 Board of Trade Building.
St James street.
093 Commissioners street.
136 St. James street.
42 German street.
acques Cartier street. 33 St. Sacrament street.
$\rightarrow 2$
LIST OF MEMBERS. - Continued.

| NAME. | FIRM. | business. | ADDRESS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Arnaud, L. N... | L. Chaput, Fils \& Cie | Wholesale G | 2 De Bresoles street. |
| St. George, Percival $\mathbf{W}$ |  | Wholesale Groc City Surveyor. | Cobe iresoles street. |
| St. Onge, S... |  |  | ${ }_{337} \mathbf{C i t y}$ Sharbrooke street. |
| Sutherland. Geo. A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hodgson, Sumner \& C } \\ & \text { A. Small \& Co. } \ldots \ldots \ldots \end{aligned}$ | Dry Goods. Woollens | 349 St. Paul street. <br> 13 St. Helen street. |
| Tasker, Jam |  | Accountan | 180 St. James street. |
| Taylor, A. T. | Taylor \& Gordon | \|nsurance | 1707 Notre Dame street. |
| Taylor, Chas. R | Jos. Ward \& Co | Produce. | 323 Commissioners street. |
| Taylor, Jas. A. | J. \& H. Taylor | Railway Suppl | 751 Craig street. |
| Taylor, John, | J. \& H. Taylor | Railway Sup | 751 Craig street. |
| Tees, ${ }^{\text {d }}$, ${ }^{\text {m }}$. | Tees, Wilson | Tea Merchan | 212 Board of Trade Building. |
| Telmosse, ${ }^{\text {L }}$. W |  | Wnder |  |
| Tellier, H. J. | Tellier, Rothweli \& Co | Importers. | 8 De ${ }^{\text {bresoles str }}$ |
| Terroux, lancrede | Garand, Terroux \& Co. | Bankers and Broke | d' |
| Tifin, H.J.. |  | Merchants | (3.8 St. Pauil street. |
| Thibaudeau, A. A | Thibaudeau Bros. \& Co | Wholesale Dry Goo | 332 St. Paul street. |
| Thomas, F. Woilferst | Momburg. American Packet | Freight Manage | 13 St. John street. |
| Thompson, Edwin | The Thompson Shoe Co.. | Goots and Sho | ${ }_{712+}^{200}$ Craig street. |
| Themson, Adam | Montreal | Grain and Fre |  |
| Thomson, Geeo A. | - | Grain and Freight Brokers | 14 Place Royale. |
| Thomson, Mateol | St. Lawrence Stare |  | 17 sit John street. |
| Thorpe, Jno... | R'illington | Mrrs. of Var | 13 St. John street. |
| Thouret, Emile | Thouret ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Co | Importer of Dry Goods | 140 St. Peter street. |
| Tiippet, Arthur P | A. P. Tippet \& | Manufacturer | 30 st . Francois Xavier street. |
| Torrance, John. | David Torrance \& ${ }^{\text {david Torrance \& }}$ | S.8. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 17 St. Sacrament |
| Torrance, W.F. .. |  |  | 17 St. Sacrament street. |
| Tougas, Eusebe | P. D. Dods \& ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | Impor | 188 MeGill street |
| Tourville, Lo | Tourville Lum | Forwarders and Cartage A | 188 St. James stre |
| Trew ${ }^{\text {a }}$ A. E. | Hunt \& Co............... |  | 107 St . John street. |
| Trotter. Whema |  |  | 21t St. James stree |
| er, Richa |  |  | Soi. Wellington stre |

Turnbull. John.
Turpin, W. J...
Tyre, Robt. W. .

Wainwright, Wm......
Wait, George.
Wait. Geo..
Walbank, Wm.
 Walters, Charles
Ward, Hon. J. K
Ward, Joseph...
Wardlow, Jas. H.
Warre, Wm. J.
Waterman, Isaac
Watson, H..
J. C. Watson \& Co........
Baker ......
27 Common street.
1796 Notre Dame street.
Cor. Craig and St. Francois Xavier streets.
Cor. Craig and St. Francois Xavier streets.
185 = t. James street.
43 St . Maurice stree
16 Lemoine street.
16 Lemoine street.
14 Lemoine Street,
317 Board of Trade Building.
1803 Notre Dame street.
1709 Notre Dame street.
13 Sussex street.
4 Prince street.
13 Hospital stre


LIST OF MEMBERS.-Continued.

| NAME. | FIRM. | BUSINESS. | ADDRESS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wilson, Joseph.. |  |  |  |
| Wilson, J. C.... | J. C. Wilson \& Co..... | Coal and Wood ..... Paper Manufacturer | 188 William street. |
| Wilson, J. T. | Wison, Paterson \& Co | General Merchants.. | 700 Craig street. |
| Wilson, Frank | Wilson, Paterson \& Co. | General Mercha | ${ }_{2 i 5} 87$ Board of Trade Building |
| Wilson, Walte Winn, J. H. | The Centrai Agen | Produce | 33 St. Peter street. |
| Wintle, Ernest D | Winn \& Holland | Iron and Stee | 12 De Bresoles street. |
| WWitness ${ }^{\text {Wolff, Herma }}$ | Jobn Dougali \& Son | Real Estate | 19 St. Francois Xavier street. |
| Wonham, W. R. | Hermann H. Wolff \& C | Importers and Wholesale Merchants. | Cor. Craig and St. Peter. |
| Woods, Samuel. | W. K. Wonham \& Sons | Importers and Commission Merchants. Commission. | 288 McGill street. <br> 315 Board of Trade Building. <br> 162 St. James street. |
| Young, Andrew.. | Shedden Co | Foreman | 188 St. James street. |

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## MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

## OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1893.

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President :-D. G. THOMSON.
Acting Presidents :-ROBT. PEDDIE and afterwards E. F. CRAIG. Treasurer:-WM. STEW ART.
JAS. ALLEN, - W. A. HASTINGS,
R. M. ESDAILE,

## A. G. THOMSON.

BOARD OF REVIEW.
Chatrman . . . . . G. M. Kinghorn.
THOS A. CRANE,
CHAS. H. GOULD, JOHN DILLON, - J. O. LAFRENIÈRE,

STEWART MUNN.

## MEMBERS :

Alexander, James
Allan, Andrew.
Allen, Jas.
Archer, Robt.

Baird, C. J
Baird, John.
Batterbury, F. R.
Bickerdie, R.
Brice, A. J.
Brown, Thos. B.
Budden, H. A.
Byrd, Chas.

Campbell, D. W.
C. P, R, City Frt. Agt.
" Foreign Frt. Office
Carruthers, Jas.
Central Vermont Ry.
Clarke, E. L.
Cookson, S.
Craig, E. F.
Craig, W. W.
Crine, T. A
Crowe, John.
Currie, Jas.
Cuttle, Jas. A.

Dawes, J. P.
Dillon, John.

Esdaile, C. B.
Esdaile. R. M.
Evans, William.
Fairbairn, John.
Fraser, N. J.

Gagnon, A. E.
Gear, Wm.
Girard, Auguste.
Gould, 0 . M.
Grand $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { Burns, A. } \\ \text { Burton, }\end{array}\right.$
Trunk Harris, A. H. Ky. Cunningham,

Hanna, Geo. H.
Harling, Thos.
Harvie, R.
Hastings, W. A.
Hodgson, Henry.
Hooper. A. W.
Hunsicker, J. E.
Hurtubise, A. L.
Hutchison, Wm.
Johnston, H. G. Judge, Edgar.

Kennedy, Murray.
Kinghorn, G. M.
Kingman, Abner.
Labelle. Hospice.
Lafreniere, J. 0 .
Laing, John D.
Laing Peter.
Lalonde, Armand.
LeMesurier, W. M.

Magor, Victor.
Marsan, S. E.
Marsan, Wilfrid.

Mason, Hy,
Meighen, Robt.
Mitchell. Alex.
Montreal Elevating Co. Munderloh, Hy.
Munn, Stewart. Munn, Wm. A. Macpherson, $\dot{\mathbf{W}}, \mathrm{M}$. McBean, A. ヶヶ. McFee, Alex. MeGrail, M. J.
McGrail, M. T. McKay, T. M. McLea, John B. McLean, Chas. McLennan, Bartlett. McLennan, Duncan. McLennan, Kwan. MeLennan. Hugh. McMillan, W. J. McPherson. D. A McShane, Jas., Hon.
Norris, Jas. S.
Ogilvie, W. W . Oliver, Walter.

Paton, Hugh.
Peddie, R.
Philps, H. S.
Poliniere, L. de.
Porteous. John.
Prevost, Romeo.
Quintal, Joseph,
Raphael. H. W. Reford, $\mathbf{R}$.
Rendeli, Jas. E. Robertson, David.

Robillard. Jos.
Ronald, J. R.
Routh, F. A.

Scott, Jas.
Scott, J. P.
Reott, Wm.
Sinton, Jas. C.
Smith, A.E.
Emith, Lionel J.
Smith, M. B.
Smith, Wm. B
Starke, Geo. R.
Stewart, Wm.
Strachan, James.
St. Onge, S .

Tatley, Wm.
Thom, James.
Thomson, Adam G.
Thomson, D G.
Thomson, Geo. A.
Torrance, John
Torrance, John, jr.
Tough, John.
Vadenait. Louis.
Viau, C. T.

Wait, George S.
Warrington, J. ©.
Watt, D. A. P.
Wight, R. E.
Williamson, James.

Young, Andrew

## MONTREAL W HOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1895 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.<br>President :- \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}GEO. CHILDS<br>CHied April 14th).\end{array}\right.\) \{ CHAS. CHAPUT (From April 17th). Vice-Pres. :-GEO. A. CEILDS. Treasurer :-ALBERT HEBERT, Directors: J, E. QUintal, H. LAPORTE, H. H. F. HUGHES.<br>COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.<br>Arthur Birks, D. C. Brosseau, S. J. Carter, G. E. Forbes, Wm. Kinloch,

MEMBERS :

Birks, Arthur.
Boivin, Leonard I. Brosseau, D. C.

Carter, Stewart J. Chaput, Chas. Childs, Geo. A.

## Grace, $\mathbf{P}$.

Hébert, Albert. Hughes, H. H. F. Kinloch, Wm.
Lacaille, Chas.

Laporte, Hormidas.
Quintal, Jos. Ed.
Ransom, H.
Robitaille, J. A.

Telmosse, L. W, Villeneuve, J. O.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1895.
President :-A. A. Thibaudead.
Vice-President :-E. B. Greenshields. Treasurer:WM. REID.
Directors :

| R. L. GAUNT. | S. O. SHOREY. |
| :--- | :--- |
| WM. KISSOCK. JAS. SLES§OR. |  |

MEMBERS :

## Geo. Bourgouin.

\& Cie.
Brophy, Cains \& Co,
Jas, A. Cantlie \& Co.
Carsley \& Co.
Caverhill \& Kissock.
Doull \& Gibson.
Alex. Ewan $\varepsilon$. Co,
M. Fisher, Sons \& Co.

Gault Bros. \& Co.
S. Greenshields, Son \& Co
Jacques Grenier \& Co.
Robt. Henderson \& Co. Hodgson,Sumner \& Co.

James Johnston \& Co.

Robert Linton \& Co. Lonsdale, Feid $\& \mathrm{Co}$.


Alphonse Racine \& Co.
H. Shorey \& Co.

E A. Small \& Co. H. L. Smyth \& Co. Stevenson \& Blackader
Thibaudeau Bros \& Co.

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## MONTREAL MARINE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1895
President

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. h. Routh, charman. WM. b. evans, Wm. cunningham, And ex-officio the President and Treasurer.

MEMBERS :

Edward L. Bond,
W. A. W. Burnett,

Wm. Cunningham,

Wm. B. Evans, C. E. Gault, Arehd. Nicoll,
J. E. Riley, J. H. Routh.

## MONTREAL BUTTER AND CHEESE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1895. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
President
WM. NIVIN,
Vice-President . . . \{GEO. WAIT, (Died February, 14th).
Treasurer : JaS. DALRYMPLE, (From Feby. 18th).
A. J. BRICE,
P. W. McLAGAN,
D. A. McPHERSON,
H. A. HODGSON,

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.
GEO. HODGE, A. HODGSON, JNO. MoKERGOW, J. A. VAILLANCOURT, W.M. T. WARE.

## MEMBERS :



## montreal metal and hardware association.

## OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1895.

President
Vice-President :-THOS. J. DRUMmOND. Treasurer :-J. B. LEARMONT.
DIRECTORS :

FRED. FAIRMAN, A. C. LESLIE,

JAS. CRATHERN.

WM. McMASTER, JAS. PHY MISTER.

MEMBERS.

Bacon Bros.
Brush, Geo. S.
Canada Iron Furnace Co., Ltd.
Chas. Cassils
Caverhill, Learmont \& Co, ${ }^{3}$
Clendinneng, Wm. \& Son Co., Ltd.
Cooper, Jas.
Copland \& Co.
Crathern \& Caverhill
Dom. Wire Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Drummond, McCall \& Co.
Drummond, McCall Pipe Foundry Co., Ltd.

Gardner, Robt. \& Son
Garth \& Co.
Gurney, Massey Co., Ltd.
Hanson, J. H.
Heney, E. N. \& Co.

Ives, H. R. \& Co.
King, Warden \& Son
Leslie, A. C. \& Co.
Letang, Letang \& Co. Lewis Bros. \& Co. Londonderry Iron Co., Ltd.

Machinery Supply Co. Middleton \& Meredith Montreal Rolling Mills Co. McDougall, John
Parker, Moses
Prowse, Geo. R.
Pyke, Jas. W. \& Co.
Robertson, Thos. \& Co.
Thompson, B. \& S. H. \& Co.

BANKERS' SECTION OF THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.
F. Wolferstan Thomas, President.
W. W. L. Chipman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Bank of Montreal.
Merchants Bank of Canada.
Union Bank of Canada.
Bank of Toronto.
Banque Ville Marie.
Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Molsons Bank.
Bank of British North America.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Quebec Bank.
Banque d'Hochelaga.
Bank of Nova Scotia.

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MONTREAL SHOE AND LEATHER ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1895.
President :-EDWIN thompson.
Vice-President:-JaS. LegGatt. Treasurer :--J. T. hagar
Directors:
J. C. HOLDEN.

GEO. T. SLATER,

CHAS. F. SMITH. JAMES WHITHAM.

## MEMBERS:

The Ames Holden Co. J. \& T. Bell. Fogarty Bros. James Leggatt \& Co. James Linton \& Co.

Jas. McCready \& Co. Robin, Sadler \& Haworth. Geo. T. Slater \& Sons. The Thompson Shoe Co. James Whitham \& Co.


[^0]:    Signed on behalf of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.

    Jas, A. Cantlie,<br>President.<br>Geo. Hadrille,<br>Secretary.

    Montreal, 14th February, 1895.

[^1]:    The following Table shows Approximately the Amount of Money turned over during the Business Season of 1895 :-

[^2]:    Nash，Fred．．．．．．．．．．
    velles，J．Widmer．．．
    velles，R．Campbeil eles， ．Campbe Velson，Fred．E．． Newman，Frank W．．． Newman，Thos．Herry $\qquad$边以受家

    ㅎ．ㅌ․ 형్ㅐㅇ
    $\qquad$

    Norris，Jas．S

