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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks,

 $(M, A) = (A + 1)^{2} A^{2}$

932

BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 6,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, - 809,577.43

Undivided Profits, - 809,577.43
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sin D. A. SMITH, K.C. M.G., - President.
Hon, Gro, A. DRUMMONT, - Vice-President.
A. T. Paterson, Eaq. W. C. McDonald, Eaq.
Hugh McLennan, Eaq. B. B. Angue, Eaq.
Ed. B. Greenshields, Eaq. A. F. Gault, Eaq.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.
A. B. Buchmann, J. M. Greath, Asst. Inspec.
Branches in Canada:
MONTREAL, H. V. Maredith, Manager.

MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager

WONTHIN		• • • WOLCONE			
	'W	ost End Bra	nćh, St.	Catherine St	
Almonte.	Ont,	London.	Ont.	Moncton, N.	в.
Belleville.		Ottawa,		St. John, 4	6 [°]
Brantford,	44	Porth.	1.1	Halifax, N.	s.
Brockville,	**	Peterboro,	14	Calgary, Alt	
Chatham,	44	Picton,	**	Regina, Ass'	
Cornwall.	**	Sarnia,	**	Winnipeg, M	an.
Deseronto,	"	Stratford,		Nelson, B.C	
Ft. William	. 55	St. Marys,	88	New Westmi	
Goderich,	'"	Toronto,	**	ter, B.C.	
Guelph,	41	Wallacebury	(r. 11	Vancouver, T	LC.
Hamilton.	66	Quebec, Que		Vernon,	"
Kingston,	66	Chatham, N	ËВ.		"
Lindsay,	**	onacinainy r		,,	
111110101111					

Kingston, "Chatham, N.B. Victoria, "Lindsay, "
IN NEWFOUNDLAND:
St. John's, Nid, Bank of Montreal, IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 32 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alocx, Lang, Man.
IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York--Walter Watson and R. Y. Hebden, Agenet, 50 Wall Street.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Managor. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London--The Bank of England,
"The Union Bank of London."
"The Union and Westminster Bank."
"The Vondon and Vestminster Bank."
"The National Provincial Bank of England.
Scotland--The Britteh Linen Company Bank and Branches.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York—The Bank of New York, N. B. A. "The Third National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. "J. B., Moors & Co. Huffalo—Bank of Counterce in Buffalo. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia. "The Anglo-Californian Bank. Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia. Nontreal. March, 1885.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No. 78.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, upon the paid up capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF

JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seven teenth to the Thirty-first days of May, both days included. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be hold at the Banking House of the institution on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, General Manager.

Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 24th April, 1895.



Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. for the current half-year, on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office, or at its branches, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist of May inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take pince at the Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY, the ISTIL DAY of JUNE next, at now

By order of the Board,

W. WEIR, "SO President.

THE B NO	ANK OF RTH AM	BRITISH ERICA
INCORPOR Paid-up Caj Reserve Fu	pital,	YAL CHARTER. £1,000,000 Stg. - 275,000 "
London Office,	& Clement's Lan	e, Lombard St., E.C.
	COURT OF DIRE	
J. H. Brodie.	E	d. Arthur Hoare.
John James C	later: II	. J. B. Kendall.
Gaspard Farre	sr. J.	a, Ringstord.
J. H. Brodle, John James C Gaspard Farry Renry R. Farr Richard H. Gl	er. Fi	rederick Lubbock.
		eorge D.Whatman,
	Secretary, A. G.	Wallis.
Head Office in	Canada - St.	James St. Montreal. ieral Manager.
\mathbf{n},\mathbf{s}'	FIKEMAN, Ger	ieral Manager.
3	E. STANGER, In Branches in Ca	apector.
	Branches in Ca	nada:
London	Kingston	Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N. S.
	Ottawa	Halifax, N. S.
Brantford		
Paris	Quebec	Vancouver, B. C.
Hamilton	St. John, N.I.	Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver, B. C. J. Winnipeg, Man. a. d. States: W. Lawson and F.
Toronto	Brandon, Ma	n.
Age	nts in the Unite	cd States:
NEW YORK,	(52 Wall St.)	W. Lawson and F.
Brownneid.		
SAN FRANCI	sco, (124 Sanso)	m Street,) H. M. J.
McMichael, an	d J. C. Welsh.	· · ·
		nk of England, and
Messrs, Glyn	& Co.	
FOREION AC	ENTS-Liverpool	-Bank of Liverpool. tralia. New Zealand
Australia-Un	ion Bank of Aus	tralia. New Zealand
-Union Bank	of Australia, Ba	ink of New Zealand,
Colonial Banl	c of New Zealar	nd. India, China and
Japan-Charte	ered Mercantile E	ank of India, London

Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Co-lonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. 227 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, avail in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK

THE WOLSONS BAINK Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1895. IIEAD OFFICE: MONTHEAL.
 Paid-up Capital, S. 2000,000 Rest Fund, S. 2000,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOINT H. R. MOLSON, President, R. W. SHEFHERD, Vice-President, S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramaay.
 Ilenry Archbald, Sam'l Finloy.
 F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager, A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. H. Lockwoop, Assistant Inspector. BIANOIRES: Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas, Ont. St. Catherine St. Branch.

		Branch.	
Brockville,	"	Morrisburg, Ont.	Toronto, "
Calgary,		Norwich, "	Toronto Jc. "
Clinton,	"	Ottawa, "	Trenton, "
Exeter,	"	Owen Sound, "	Waterloo, "
Hamilton,	"	Ridgetown, "	Winnipeg, Man.
London.	и	Smithe Falls "	Winnipeg, Man. Woodstock, Ont.
Meaford,	"	Sorel, P.Q.	•
		AGENTS IN CANAD.	A:

AGENTA IN CANADA: Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-shipe Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Ca-neda, and Canadian Bank of Commerce. Nova Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scalica-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I. Surgescelle Dank

Nova Scolia-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I. Summerside Bank. Britisk Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Manitoba-Imperial Bank of British Columbia. Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Kova Scotia, St. John's. In Burkow Edward Scolia, St. John's. In Bank, I John Scolia, Scolia, St. John's. In Scolia-The Bank of Liverpool. Cork-Muneter and Leinster Bank, Ltd Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais Berlin.-Deutsche Bank. Antwerp, Belgiam-Ja Banque d'Anvers. Hamburg-Hleese, Newman & Co.; New York-Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank: Meesre. W. Watson, R. Y. Hehden, Agents Bank of Montreal; Meesre, Morton, Bliss & Co. Doston-The State National Bank. Port-Iand-Caseo National Bank. Milagaukee-Wisconsin National Bank. Toleedand-Commercial National Bank. San Francisco – Bank of Birlish Co-Immbia. Petrotic – Commercial National Bank. Mather Montana-Piret National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-North-Western National Bank. Minnea-polis-First National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-North-Western National Bank. Minnea-polis-First National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-North-Western National Bank. Minnea-polis-First National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-North-Western National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-North-Western National Bank. Great Falls, Montana-North-Western National Bank. Minnea-polis-First National Bank. Coreat Easters Condections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exclange, Conmercial Letters of Credit and Travollers Cir-cular letters issued available in all parts of the Dominion and re-cular lett

THE QUEBEC BANK.

1 II J UULBLU BANK. Incorparated on Royal Charter, A. D., 5618. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 2,500,000 HEAD OFFICE. QUEBEC, *BORERT II. SMITH. President.* WILLIAM WITHALL, ESG., Vice-President. JAMES STEVENSON, ESG., Gen. Manager. Intanches and Agencies in Canada; Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Out. Pinter Rivers, Q. Agents in New York; Bank of British North Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York; Bank of British North America. Agents in Zondon: The Bank of Sociand. Directore-Sir N. F. Bellean, K. C. M. G., J. R. Young, G. R. Renfrew, S. J. Shaw, J. T. Roes.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

The Chartered Banks.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of Eight per cent, per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

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

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19TH DAY of JUNE next. The chair will be taken at 12 o clock, noon.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE, General Manager.

Montreal, April 23rd, 1895.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-up - \$1,200,000 Reserve, 600,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Board of Directors:

Hoard of Directors: JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ. - President, GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ. - Vice-President, CHS, LACALLE, ESQ. - Vice-President, CHS, LACALLE, ESQ. - Vice-President, CHS, LACALLE, ESQ. - Vice-President, A. PREVOST, ESQ. - AUXIL, ESQ. J. S. HOUSQUET, - - - Cashler WM. Ricitler, - - - Assistant-Cashler AUXILIER, - - - Assistant-Cashler AUXILIER, - - - Inspector

Branches:

Branches; Notre Dame St. Weat—J. A. Bleau, Manager. St. Catherino St. East—Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebec, Basee-Ville, P. B. DuMonlin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nab. Lavoie. Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jenn, Que., H. St. Mare, Manager. St. Jeromc, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. Laframbolee, Manager.

Agents in Canada:

Ontarlo-Moleons Bank and Branches. New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal. Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax

Agents in United States:

eston-The National Revere Bank. w York-National Bank of the Republic. Bosto New

Forcign Agents:

Horeyn Agente. Hanover-National Bank. England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Grédit Lyonnais, Parls. Ew Tectuers of Credit and Circular Notes for Tra-vellers issued available in all parts of the world.

The Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 40.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR per cent, and a bonus of one per cent, upon the capital' stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT

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

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the bank on

WEDNESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

By order of the Board.

1.5

D. R. WIL KIE, Cashier

The chair to be taken at noon.

oronto, 25th April, 1895,

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND No. 56.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on TUESDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF

JUNE NEXT. The Chair will be taken at twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board.

B. E. WALKER. General Manager.

Toronto, April 23rd.

THE ONTARIO BANK. THL UNTARIU BANK, Capital Paid-up, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund 345,000 IEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. 345,000 Directorous: 345,000 G. R. R. Cockburn, Eeq., M.P., President. Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice-President. Donald Mackay, Esq., G. M. Rose, Esq., R. D. Perry, Esq. C. HOLLAND, General Manager. E. MORRIS, Inspector. BRANCHES : Sudbury, Bowmanville, Montreal, Sudbury, Sudbury, Buckingtuan, Q. Mount Forest, Toronto, Corawall, Newmarket, 500 Queen St. W., Kingston, Atomoto, AGENTS: London, Eng.-Parre Banking Co. and the Alli AGENTS: London, Eng.—Parr's Banking Co. and the Alli-ance Bank [Ltd.] France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York—The Fourth National Bank and the Agents of the Bank of Montreal. Boston—Tremont National Bank. BANK OF OTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital (fully paid up) - \$1,500,000 Rest, DIRECTORS: CHARLES MAGEE - President, GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President, Inon. Geo. Bryson, Alex. Fraser, John Mather, " David Macharen, D. Murphy. Bryandag. Arpyring Carlotter, Place Hawkee,

Branches-Arnprior, Garletzn Place, Hawkes-bury, Keewath, Konptville, Pembroke, Farry Sound, Rideau Street, Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont., Rat Por-tage, Winnipeg, Man. GEO. BURN, General Manager D. M. FINNIE, Local Manager.

I.A BANQUE NATIONALE.

I.A BANQUE NATIONALE, HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
 Capital Paid-Up, S1,200,000 DIRECTORS:
 R. AUDETTE, Eaq., President.
 A. B. DUPUIS, Eaq., Vice-President
 Judgo Chauvean, Eaq. V. Chateauvert, Eaq. L. Bilodeau, Esq.
 GEO. CREDASSA, Cachiler.
 M. A. LATUREQUE, Inspector.
 Branches:
 Quebec, St. John Sulverb, C. Cloutier, Accountant.
 St., M. Benoit, Manager: Montreal, St. James
 St., M. Benoit, Manager: Montreal, St. James
 St., M. Benoit, Manager: Wontreal, St. James
 St., M. Benoit, Manager: Winnipeg, Man., G. Crebassa, Manager.
 A. A. Taillon, Manager: Winnipeg, Man., G. Crebassa, Manager.
 Agents-England-The National Bank of Scothand, Manager: Montreal, St. States
 Manager: Battonal Bank of the Republic, New York: National Rever Bank, Boeton, Mass.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Bank of Four Per Cent., for the half year ending Site May, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

FIRST JUNE.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 17th to 31st, both inclusive, The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, on

MONDAY, SEVENTEENTH JUNE, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,

Cashier.

Hamilton, April 24th, 1895.

THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, §1,560,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 DIRECTORS: President. SR. FRANK SMITH Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley, E.B. Oslor, James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OF FICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampion, Belleville, Colourg, Gnelph, Lindeay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orilla, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Dun-das St., cor. Queen; Spadina Avo., No. 366; Sher-bourne St., cor. Queen; Market St., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe. China, Japan and the West Indies. Canbier,

MERCHANTS' BANK. OF HALIFAX.

\$1,100,000

Reserve Fund BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITCHIE, VICe-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry, G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C.

M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith,
Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C.
HEAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S.
D. H. Duncan, Cashier, W.B. Torrance, Aset. Cashler
Agencies in Province of Quobec:
Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manarer.
"West End, Notre Dame St. West.
"Cote St. Antoine, Green Avenue.
In Maritime Provinces:
Antigonish, N.S. Moncton, N. B.
Bridgewater, N.S. Picton, N.S.
Charlottown, P.E.I. Port Hawkeshury, C. B.
Dorchester, N. B. Stockville, N. B.
Fredericton, N.B. Sydney, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S. Weymouth, N.S.
Matiland, N.S. Weymouth, N.S.
Matiland, N.S. Woodstock, N.B.

Correspondents: Correspondents: Correspondents: New York, Chuee National Bank, Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Bermuda, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. London, Engiand, Bank of Scolland. Paris, France, Gredit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for

mitted for

Tolographic transfers and drafts issued at current rates.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a half [8%] per cent, for the current half-year, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist May next, both days inclusive. The annual meeting of the shareholder; will be held at the banking house of the institution. in Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19TH DAY of JUNE next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock, p.m. By order of the Board,

the Board, TANCREDE BIENVENU, Aest. Mgr

Union Bank of Canada.

The Chartered Banks

DIVIDEND No. 57.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, and at its branches, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 81st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, on

SATURDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY of JUNE next. The chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock. By order of the Board.

E. E. WEBB, General Manager.

-

Quebec, 23rd April, 1895.

The Stand	lard Banl	c of Canada			
Capital Pai	d-up, -	\$1.000,000			
Reserve Fu	una	600.000			
HEAD	OFFICE, TO	RONTO.			
	DIRECTORS.				
W. F. COWAN, I	President.				
	JOHN BUR	NS. Vice-President.			
W. F		d. Wyld.			
T. R. Wood,		A. J. Somerville.			
1	Jas. Scott.				
	AGENCIES.				
Bowmanville,	Cannington,	Kingston,			
-Brantford,	Chatham,	Markham,			
Bradford.	Colborne,	Newcastle.			
Brighton,	Durham,	Parkdale, Toronto.			
		Parknaid, Ibionto			
Brussels,	Forest,	Picton,			
Campbellford,	Harriston,	Stouffville.			
BANKERS.					
New York—Imp	orters and Trad	lers National Bank,			

New York-Importers and Traders National Bank, Montreal-Can, Bank of Commerce. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID, Manager. '

Eastern Townships Bank.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que. Branches-Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon.

Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

THE WESTERN BANK

OF CANADA.

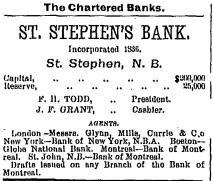
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.

Capital Anthorized	-	-	-	-	-	-			- 8	1,000,000
Capital Subscribed	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	500,000
Capital Paid-Up -	-	•	•	-	٠	•	٠	•	•	872,400
Reserve	-		-		-	-	-	-		100,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOIN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cownn, Esq. Robert McIntesh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. MCMILLAN - Cashier.

T. H. MOMILLAN Cashler. Branches-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Iamburg, Paisley, Penetanguleinene, Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Storling Exchange bough and sold. Deposits received and interdet allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Gorrespondence at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada, London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.



Banque d'Hochelaga.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent. for the current half year, equal to seven per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared and that the same will be payable at the Head Onice or at its branches, on and after

SATURDAY, THE 1st DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of shareholders will take place at the Head Office of the Bank, on

SATURDAY, the 15th DAY OF JUNE next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885).						
Authorized Capit	tal,	\$1,000,000				
Capital Paid-Up	,					
Reserve Fund,	•• •• ••					
J.	loard of Direct	ors:				
WM. Boll, E	sq., of Gaelph	President. Vice-President.				
C. D. Warren	1, E8Q	vice-l'resident.				
W. J. GAGE, ES	iq. John I	DRYNAN, ESQ.				
J. W. Down, Es	ių. Robr.	Тномвой, Ево.,				
	-	of Hamilton .				
Hoad Off		Toronto.				
H S. STRATHY	ζ	General Manager.				
H. S. STRATHY J. A. M. ALLE	Y,	Inspector.				
	BRANCHES:	-				
Aylmer, Ont.,	Ingersoll,	Ridgetown,				
Drayton,	Leamington,	Sarnia,				
Elmira,	Norwich,	Strathroy,				
(ilencoe,	North Bay,	St. Mary's,				
Guelph,	Orillin,	Tilsonburg.				
Hamilton,	Port Hope,	Windsor.				

Port Hope, BANKENS. Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated 1872.

DIRECTORS:

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114 St. James Street, Montreal, (Care R. G. Dun & Co.)

COMMISSIONE • • • For Following Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, NewBrunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Loan Societies. THE CENTRAL CANADA Loan and Savings Company of Ont. TORONTO. Head Office, cor. King and Victoria Streets, GEORGE A. COX, President. Capital Subscribed, Capital Faid-Up, Reserve Fand, Contingent Fund \$2,500,000 00 •• 1,200,000 00 315,000 00 30,134 71 Total Assets, •• •• .. 5,200,830 09 Dehentures lesued in currency or sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this Company. FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

London, Canada. Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 " Paid-Up, .. 932,474 97 Total Assets, 2.541.274 27 •• ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. II. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director.

N. MILLS, Manager.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society.

Dividend No. 48.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and a half per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of the Society, has been declared for the half year ending June 30th, 1835, and that the same will be payable at the Society's lianking House, liamiton, Ort JULY, 1835. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 30th June, 1835, both days inclusive.

11. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

May, 27th, 1895.

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Western Loan and Trust Co'y., Ltd.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Office-No. 13 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL, P.Q.

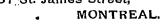
Hon, A. W. Ogilvie, - President. J. S. Bousquet, Esq., - Vico-President. [Manager La Banque du Peuple.]

This Company acts as admined at rouple; This Company acts as admined at rouple; trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic, guardian, liquidator, assignee, etc., etc., also as agent for the above offices. All manner of trusts accepted; moneys invested; bonds, debentures, etc, issued and countersigned; highest class of securities for sale. Send for information to the Manager.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

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а	BAYLIS MNFG. CO'Y						
	Manufacturers of						
11- 10- 11- 18-	Varnishes, Japans, White Lead, Colored Paints						
18 al n, CO	Dry Colors, Printing Ink, Machinery Oils and Axle Crease. And Dealers in						
2	Painters' & Printers' Materials Generally,						
1	16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET, MONTREAL.						
R	JAMES BAXTER, NOTE BROKER, Buys and Sells Commercial Paper.						

Buys and Sells Commercial Paper, &c., &c. 157 St. James Street,





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From Round Trip, §55, Steerage from Portland or Halifax to Liverpool, Lon-don, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including every requisite for the voyage, \$12.50.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Royal Mail Service.

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From	-	From	From			
Liverpool.	Steamships.	Montreal.	Quebec.			
18 April	Sardinian	4 May	5 May,			
25 "	. Laurentian	11 "'	12 "			
2 May	Parisian	18 "	19 "			
19 "	Mongolian		26 "			
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From Mo	ntreal to Halifa	X.				
1	st class \$7.50, 2n	d class \$5.50.				

Clasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

(Late State Line of Steamers.) From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York.

From		From
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	*Siborian1	
6 April .	*Peruvian2	4
19	State of Nebraska 2	7 "12.30 p.m.
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21 "	State of California	6 July 10,20am
	And weekly thereafter	
Steame	rs marked thus * do not ca	TTV THREEDWORD

And werkly thereafter. Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers on the East bound voyage. Rates: First Cahin, \$40 to \$60. Second Cahin, \$27. Return, \$50. Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, London-derry or Liverpool, \$10. Outlit for Steerage passengers furnished free. The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for their excellent ac-commodations for all class of passengers. The Saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ships, Promenade deck the entire width of the Vessel, and two-thirds of her length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stategroom. No cattle carried.

Clasgow, Quebec and Montreal

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From	Service.	From
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And regularly thereafter. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. For tickets or further information apply to any Local Agent or to-

General Agents. Portland, Boston or Montreal. March 20th, 1895,

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Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

Hamilton-Montreal Line.

STR. HAMILTON leaves Hamilton every Monday at noon and Toronto at 6 p.m. for Montreal, calling at all Bay of Quinte ports, and returning leaves Montreal every Thursday at 4 p.m.

. Montreal-Quebec Line.

Steamers leave on week days at 7 p.m. and Sundays at 3 p.m.

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Steamers leave Quebec Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of steamer from Montreal. For tickets, stateroooms, and all information apply to

JOS. F. DOLAN, Dist, Pass. Agent. 2 King St. East, TORONTO. or City Ticket Office,

128 St James St., - Montreal. 31. (Opp. P.O.) Telephone 1731.

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U (Late Killmuster & Barrist	: Wells) er, Solicitor, &c.
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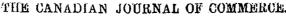
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Agents for the Province of Quebec,

THE LAURIE ENGINE CO.

St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

LIMITED.

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Merchant Tailor. 259 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. Newest Styles for Gentlemen. Ladies' Tallor-made Costumes: Commercial Summary. 1997 Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation—extending to all parts of the Dominion—renders it the best advertising medium in Canada—equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

-THE bill to prevent the insurance of children under 10 years of age was killed in the Massachusetts Legislature by a vote in the House of 149 to 23.

-THE Manitoba Fish Co., the Selkirk Fish Co., Reid & Tait, and the Lake Winnipeg Fish Co., have started from Selkirk for the fishing grounds at the Grand Rapids taking with them a large outfit of supplies and about four hundred men.

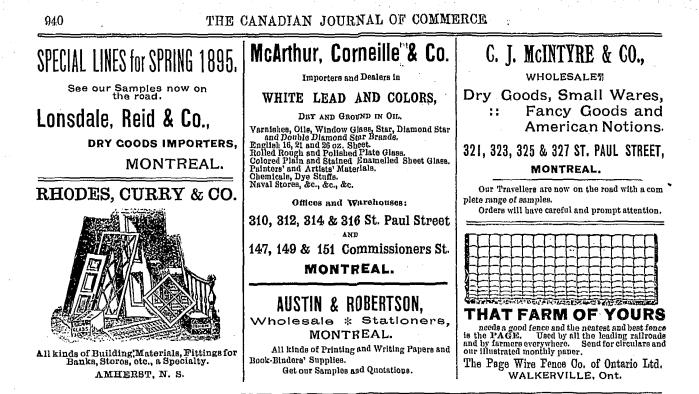
-THE Ontario crop report says that in only a few localities are farm laborers reported scarce. Taking the province over there is more than a sufficiency. In most cases farmers report their help as being of good quality, but in a number of instances the statement is made, "The right class scarce." Wages continue to fall.

-THE town of Truro, N.S., will shortly have another condensed milk factory, with a creamery and general canning establishment added.

-THE United State officials in Maine have recently resurrected a law which prevents persons passing the border who cannot show \$35 in cash. Several persons have been refused admission into the alleged land of the free at Vanceboro, Me., because they could not produce the requisite amount of change.

-FROM all parts of the cattle range country in the North-West come the same cheering reports that cattle were never in better condition at this time of the year, and never, in the history of the industry, were the prospects brighter for a heavy calf crop. Cattle came through the winter in splendid shape, and with practically no





-THE catch of lobsters in the vicinity of Cape Tormentine is said to be much lighter than usual. Some of the factories will, it is stated, close if the fish do not strike in soon.

-A REPORT from Bordeaux is to the effect that the new crop of prunes promises to be not as large as that of last year, but larger than reported by speculators. It is, in fact, expected to be an average crop, say about 500,000 cwt.. or 2,000,000 quarter boxes.

-A YEAR ago the stock of oysters in Baltimore was estimated at 400,000 cases, but by October 1st last it had about all gone out at prices higher than those now ruling. A recent Baltimore report places the present supply at less than 75,000 cases, and intimates that higher prices may be expected by September 1st.

--THE New York Banker's Association is securing signatures to a protest to Secretary Carlislo against the proposed change in the face design of the national bank note, the effect of which, in the association's opinion, would be to encourage counterfeiting.

-MACKEREL have struck in on the Nova Scotia coast in immense numbers. The catch during the past ten days has been enormous. The fish taken in the Green Cove, Churchill and Stoneman traps near Yarmouth last week were worth \$15,000. They were shipped to Boston.

-Reports received by the Chattanooga Tradesman from all parts of the South show much activity in the production of iron, and in the moving of iron ore and of coal. The demand equals the output and no stocks are accumulating. There is no cessation in the activity in the building of cotton mills in various parts of the cotton belt of the South.

-MR. D. HUGHES CHARLES, for many years manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Woodstock, has been moved to the Galt branch. His position is to be taken by Mr. Gerald DeC. O'Grady, deputy inspector of the bank, who was for a number of years accountant of the branch of the bank in this city.

-A STORY is printed to the effect that Dr. George W. Fraker, who was supposed to have been drowned at Excelsior Springs, Mo., in 1894, and who held \$58,000 in insurance policies, which the companies have since been ordered by the court to pay to his heirs, has been located at Mashulaville, Miss., where he has been living under an assumed name.

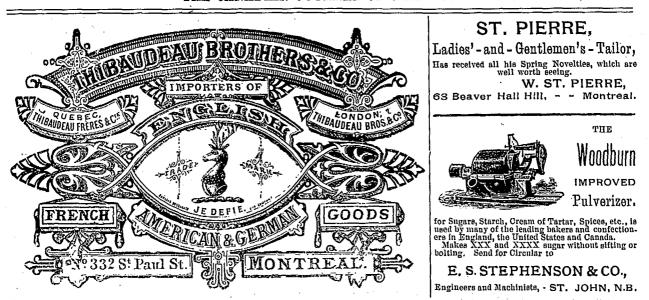
§.⁻—An examination of the new Sumatras offered at the last Amsterdam inscription shows a large increase in the quantity of dark and heavy bodied tobacco, while the quantity of light spotted goods shows a corresponding decrease. The tobaccos do not compare well with those offered at the last inscription.

-THE Ontario Rolling Mill Company are putting in a puddling furnace with a capacity of four tons a day, to puddle a special grade of iron from Three Rivers, said to be superior in to the Norway iron-one of the best grades in the world. In case this new departure proves successful, it may have the effect of largely increasing the consumption of Canadian iron.

-ATTENTION is being called in many quarters to the quantity of defaced and mutilated coin in circulation. Silver money with letters stamped thereon, holes punched in it, or pieces cut out of the edge is so common that it is hardly noticed. The penalty for doing any of these things is a year's imprisonment. If done for the purpose of lightening the coin the punishment may be fourteen years.

--The business of insuring growing grain has hitherto been largely controlled by a syndicate of companies composed of the A-that, Hartford, Firomen's Fund and Balfour Guthrie & Co.'s.





agencies, and has proved very profitable to them. This year, however, an opposition syndicate has been formed consisting of the Home, Phonix and the Continental, and it is stated that rates will be at once cut at least 50 per cent.

-THE reported rate obtained by the Newfoundland Government for the bonds of its new loan, 94 for forty-year 4 per cents. is, under the circumstances in which the colony finds itself, a not unsatisfactory one. The population of the island is small, the revenue has fallen off very greatly, and the present debt is a considerable one. The island, however, has good resources, has heretofore met its obligations loyally, and never, even when the outlook was darkest, talked of repudiation.

-THE reported unfavorable crop prospects have attracted speculattve interest to peanuts, and the principal dealers in all parts of the country have been quietly securing such stock as they could obtain on favorable terms. It is also stated that some of the larger Virginia growers have been buyers. The upward movement has, also, stimulated the consuming demand. There is said to be quite a large stock in Virginia, the bulk of which, however, consists of old nuts, some of them having been carried for two or three years.

-Tue following list of United States patents has been granted to Canadian inventors to May 21st, 1895; Selden S. Casey, London, Canada, metal fabrie; Jules Colas, Montreal, Canada, draining-well; Silas Fader, Vancouver, Canada, car for transporting coal, etc.; George McKinney, Hamilton, Canada, instrument for laying out stair-stringers; James Morrison, Toronto, Canada, valve; Josoph E. Porter, Ottawa, Ill., scraping machines for



PURE OAK BELTING

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co., Montreal · and · Toronto Tel. No. 363.

streets, &c.; Daniel D. Wilson, assignor to W. B. Chose, Toronto, Canada, hand fire-extinguisher; William H. Rodger, Ottawa, Canada, multicinal tonic for nervous weakness (Trade-mark.)

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-IN the case of the defunct Life and Reserve Association, the New York Supreme Court holds that death claims have the priority in the distribution of the funds on hand, over other holders of policies. In its decision the court held that one of the objects and purposes of the reserve fund was to secure to the owners and holders of the life and reserve certificates the amount agreed to be paid by the company on the death of the insured, and that by the provisions of the constitution it became the duty of the oflicers to transfer from the reserve fund to the death fund amounts sufficient to satisfy the death claims.

—A vote of the real estate owners of Gananoque on a by-law granting a cash bonus of \$6,000 to the Thousand Island Carriage Company (Ltd.), and exemption from taxes (except school tax) for a period of 20 years resulted in favor of the bonus being granted. It exceeded the two-thirds number required by law. The conditions are that the bonus is not to be paid in a lump sum, but at a rate of \$600 each year for ten years, upon proof of a specified number of vehicles being manufactured. A special tax is to be levied to meet the annual payment, thus not adding to the town debentures.

--THE present outlook for the United States crop does not indicate a probability of more than 280,000,000 bushels of winter wheat; this is about 70,000,000 bushels less than last year. Even with a good outlook for spring wheat the total will not allow the usual surplus for the export. The total will not exceed 425,000,-





-The new fire Lloyds seem to have one advantage over their competitors in the regular companies. Their expenses are rarely over 25 per cent, and often under that figure. The best of the regular companies seldom touch that limit. The English companies, with their immense incomes, run about 30, the dartford companies, which are regarded as models of economy, range from 31 to 40, and in New York the range is from 40 to 50 p. c. It is a wonder some companies like the Eagle (average for nine years 53 per cent), Kings County (55 per cent), United States (45 per cent.), can go on under such an expense load.

F. H. C. Mey Chain Belting Engineering Works,

APPROVED APPLIANCES FOR

Elevating, Conveying and Transmission of Power. Builder of Dryers for Grain and Malt, and Manufacturer of Elevator Buckets,

64 to 68 Columbia Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.



amounted to \$1,635,409. With the constantly increasing volume of lake traffic the figures of 1895 ought to show a handsome increase over the season of 1894, but foroign competition has been the means of lowering premium rates very much, thus insuring a large falling off in aggregate receipts rather than the increase that might have been looked for. To make the outlook for profits in the business this season still more forbidding footings made up to May 15 show insurance losses amounting to \$250,000, already, with daily additions from touchings on account of low water.

--SPEAKING of the damage to fruit by frost the Ontario Government crop report says that the orchards and vineyards near the lakes have suffered less than the others. On the west the grape crop is reported a failure, except from Pelee Island and a *lew favored places on the south-west and Niagara district*. Cherries are likely to be very short. With the exception of the Lake Huron tract, a fair yield, especially in the case of winter varieties is expected. Some fruit trees may yet make up the part of the loss. There will probably be a fair amount of fruit.

- Ur to date the reported catches of fur seal on the American side of Behring Sea have been unprecedently small and the roturns of every one of the vessels show a loss. There has not been sufficient news from the Japanese side to !ustify an authentic prediction as to just what the catch will be over there, but enough has been learned to make it apparent that it will fall considerably short of last year's collection. This cannot fail to be the case in view of the many losses among scaling vessels in Japanese waters during the season of 1894, and the consequent

THE CANADA ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO'Y Head Office: 20 ST. ALEXIS ST., MONTREAL.

..... REINSURERS OF

The Mutual Accident Ass'n Ltd., (being the Accident Department of The Palatino Insurance Co. Ltd., of Manchester, Eng.)

The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, Accident Branch, and The Sun Life Assurance Company, Accident Branch.

ACCIDENT. - EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. - PLATE GLASS

Good Agents nd get good contracts, LYNN T. LEET Manager for Ganada

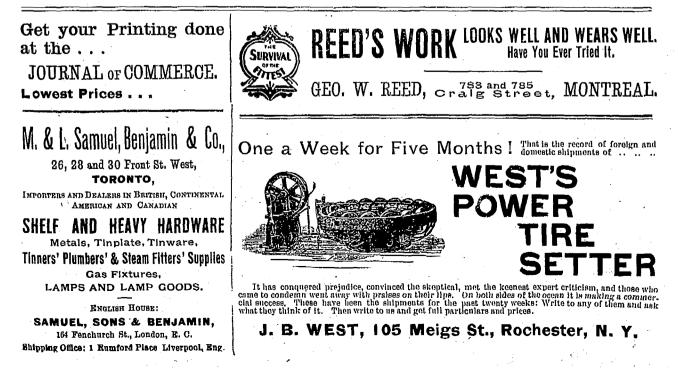


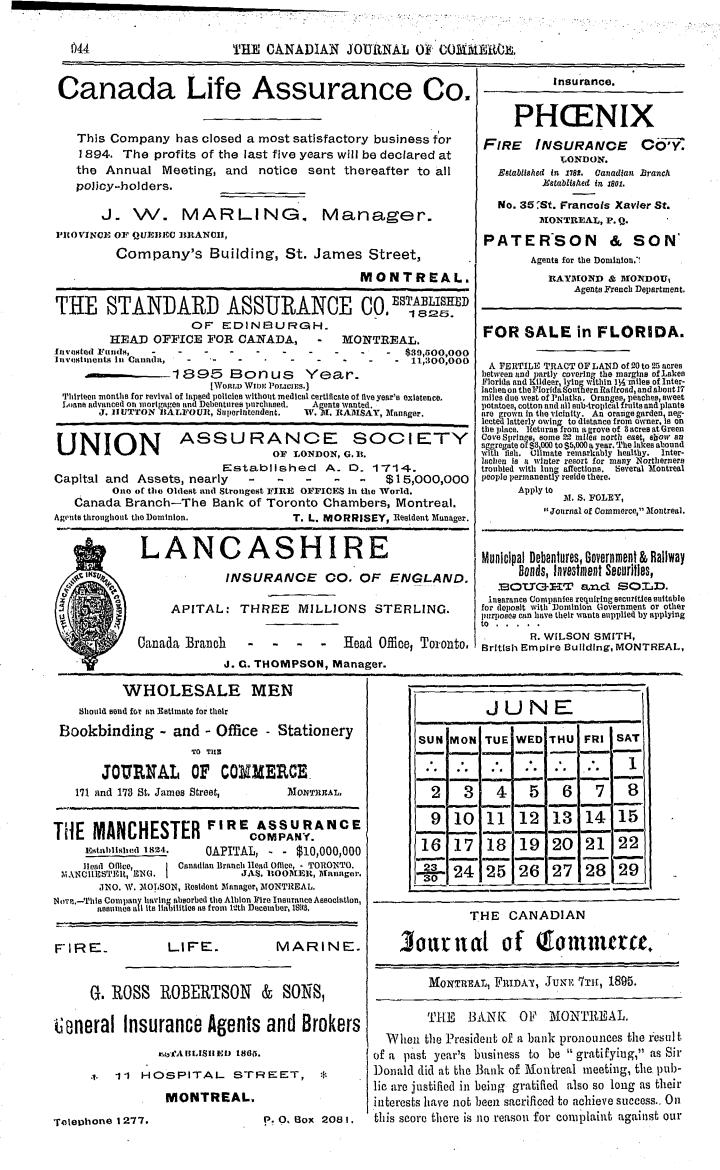
diminution in the number of hunting schooners engaged in the business this year.

-MARJORINA, the new artificial butter manufactured in Holland is developing an enormous sale. England took last year 143,000,000 pounds, valued at \$17,370,000, and Belgium about 83,000,000 pounds, and the domand increases steadily. Singularly enough the manufacture of marjorina has been a positive advantage to the Dutch farmers owing to the quantity of milk used in making it. It is a mixture of oleo-margarine with oil and milk and is sold openly under its own name. In fact the Belgian government is doing what it can to encourage the manufacture of the marjorina; not only to supply the home demand, but to ultimately compete with Holland for the English market.

--IT will be remembered that some weeks ago, J. Goldstaub, general storekeepor of Plum Coulee, Man., was found guilty of fraudulently concealing goods taken from hisstore during a fire, with the object of obtaining from the insurance companies the insurance monies upon such goods, as if they had been destroyed by fire, and of then keeping the goods for his own use. Sentence was deferred pending the argument of a reserved case before the full court. The question submitted was, was Goldstaub under the circumstances guilty of an offence as charged under the statute, the section being a new one? Judgments were delivered by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Dubee and Mr. Justice Blain that the question must be answered in the affirmative and the conviction be sustained. The circumstances of the case have already been fully chronicled in these columns.

-ISAAC DOMPHOUSSE, the city beer-bottler whose financial troubles have been already chronicled in these columns is endeavoring to settle with his creditors on the basis of 25 cents in the dollar-Clement Frechette sold his farm and started a grocery in Quebec some seven or eight years ago. He had not the ability to succeed and has steadily eaten up his means untit an assignment has become necessary-G. Guimond, a farmer of St. Angele, Que., married a Mrs. Rioux, who was then running a general store at that place, some six years ago. He took the store, but as he lacked the necessary business training it has not prospered in his hands and he has been forced to make an assignment on liabilities of \$1,500-E. Morency, general storekeeper of St. Mathieu du Rimouski, started in 1892 with a few hundred dollars of his savings. Business however, proved poor, and despite his care, he has been forced to make an assignment-J. W. Roy, hotel-keeper of Oshawa, has called a meeting of his creditors. His trouble is due to the extensive additions and improvements he has made to his hotel, which absorbed too much of his working capital.





leading bank, nor indeed against any of them, for we believe much of the steadiness which has so signally characterized Canada during the very trying period of depression in the last two years, has been owing to the policy generally adopted by our banks in protecting commercial interests rather than seeking to make profits out of the necessities of customers. As General Manager Clouston put it, the bank has "taken a conservative view of their accounts," and by "conservative" we take him to have meant a protective view, for to conserve and to preserve are identical in meaning to protect from decay.

The year's operations netted \$1,210,436 profits, which is 10.08 per cent. in Capital. A 10 per cent. dividend shaves this very closely but, as Mercutio said of his wound, "it is enough" for the purpose. It is only the 92nd part of one per cent. less than the profits of 1893-4, and about the 91st part of one per cent. less than those of 1891-2, which were the highest in the past five years, and which were thought gratifying apart from any special reasons. It must be remembered that the Bank of Montreal occupies a position which depresses its earning powers in "hard times" more than those of other institutions, as it is called upon to act upon the most cautious lines in regard to its reserves and loans, as well as being liable to have large influxes of deposits when it least needs such resources. In 1889 for instance, its specie and Dominion note reserves were nearly one million less than in 1894, when its Circulation was over one million more than in 1889, the extra cash being kept for the contingencies arising from the United States panic. We note a reduction of these funds this year with pleasure as a clear indication that the management regards the cloud of apprehension to have dispersed. Although the low rates of money in the past year are amply sufficient to account for diminished profits,-indeed would have explained a larger decrease -there is a deeper reason which is operating wholly independently of merely annual fluctuations, or those caused by temporary trade conditions. That reason is found in the continually increasing disproportion between deposits and loans, and, to some extent also, in the lower value of circulation. The following comparative statement illustrates this. The figures are given with 1,000's omitted, that is to each item 3 cyphers are to be added.

	1895.	1894.	1889.	1885.
$\sim 10^{-10}$	Ş	Ş	Ş	\$
Circulation	4,260	4,637	5,349	6,047
Deposits	34,090	29,801	27,083	20,029
Loans	33,733	31,437	32,593	32,990
				<u>.</u>

A banker being asked "Dos't like the picture?" must answer, "Most decidedly, No." Here we find circulation decreasing, deposits going up by "leaps and bounds ;" while the active business, for which such funds are alone worth having, has been practically non-progressive. In 1885 the deposits of the Bank of Montreal supplied 60 per cent. of the loans ; in 1895 the proportion is over 100 per cent., leaving the Capital, Rest and Circulation—amounting to 22 millions—to find employment in less profitable channels. The situation seems to us indicative of a reduced rate of interest on deposits, as their utilization for trade loans is becoming more and more difficult; for the country is saving money more rapidly than the rate at which its business requirements are expanding.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE



The total cost for the past 14 years for \$10,000 insurance in the Mutual Resorve amounts to less than Old System Companies charge for \$4,600 at ordinary life rates—the saving in premiums being equal to a cash dividend of nearly 60 per cent.

1881. THE ELOQUENCE OF RESULTS, 189 5

No. of Policies in Force, over	98.000
Interest income, annually, exceeds	\$ 185,000
Bi-Monthly Income exceeds	750,000
Reserve Emergency Fund, exceeds	*3,860,000
Death Claims Paid, over	21,000,000
New Business received in 1894, over	S1,000,000
Insurance in Force exceeds	300,000,000

*Not a single dollar of the accumulated or invested Reserve Fund has ever been used or required either for the payment of death losses or for any othe purpose.

D. Z. BESSETTE, General Manager.

12 PLACE D'ARMES, - - - - MONTREAL. AGENTS WANTED.

It is pleasant to note the decrease of the banks' Unsecured Overdue Debts by 64,425 in the past year, and of Overdue Debts secured, by 49,768, a somewhat remarkable change for such a year as we have just passed through. Although the shares of the bank are a trifle lower than a year ago, they are now each worth 57more than 10 years ago, thanks to the "conservative" policy of the general manager, and the sagacity of Sir Donald Smith and his able colleagues on the board, to all of whom we tender congratulations on having passed through the extremely anxious, dangerous, and trying years of 1893-94-95 unscathed by any disaster, and hardly without trace of the fiery ordeal to which they have been exposed.

TIN PLATE.

The outlook for the tinplate industry is not a promising one, although the trade has not fallen off in anything like the proportion popularly believed. The discouraging feature is that the uses to which tinplate has been applied in the past are now largely filled by other materials. For culinary purposes enamelled iron, and the so-celled agate ware have largely superseded it. For roofing and guttering work galvanized iron is generally preferred, and there is a growing tendency to use glass or porcelain in the preservation of canned goods in preference to tin. With glass there is no danger of the contents becoming oxidised by the rusting of the tin, there is no fear of any of the solder or of the acid used in soldering getting inside the package and blackening or spoiling the goods, and there is an amount of cleanliness possible which the use of a metallic casing often prohibits. For all these reasons the use of glass and porcelain is increasing amongst canners and thus the world's consumption of tin has steadily fallen off.

During the year 1894 the export value of tin from Great Britain fell off \$3,000,000. But it must not be forgotten that much of this decline was due to the fall in values arising from the fierce competition among the mills and the consequent reduction in the cost of output. England still holds a practical monopoly of the the sub-state state state and the state of t

finer grades of tin-plate. As yet American manufacturers have only been able to turn out the heavier or roofing grades, and the fact that the main reliance of both the United States and Europe for their supplies of tinplate is still upon England is proved by the following statement of the value of British exports of tinned sheets :--

unneu sneeus			
То	1892.	1893.	1894.
United States	.03,702,442	.£3,252,693	£2,781.027
Rossia	354,293	375,507	283,357
Germany	54,768	40,630	48,228
Holland	63,994	76,281	60,357
France	185,567	150,715	126,972
Portugal, etc	68,988	74,629	85,693
Italy	91,686	51,076	36,420
Roumania	65,479	60,341	64,158
Brazil	83,761	57.998	62,875
Argentine Republic	45,848	48,746	87,897
British East Indies	61,241	79,813	69,421
Australasia	111,807	101,400	145,215
British North America	225,790	226,323	207,402
Other countries	264,622	299,062	351,184

Totals......£5,330,216 £4,991,200 £4,350,217

The Martin, Bessemer, and Thomas oven processes have enabled Welsh tin plate manufacturers to obtain their black plate far more cheaply and of better quality than heretofore. The fused iron produced by these processes rolls easily, and far more regularly and evenly than has hither to been possible. The iron produced by the Martin process is especially adapted for tinning, as it has all the advantages of iron manufactured in open hearths without many of its disadvantages. By this process as much as 85 to 90 per cent. of iron or steel scrap, or tin plate waste, can be used. Hence the black plate it turns out is not only of better quality but far cheaper than the Bessemer process in which it is only possible to use crude iron, and thus the cost of manufacture is largely reduced. In fact, so low can English tinplate now be turned out, that even the heavy protective tariffs enforced by the Continental nations and the United States have failed to keep out English tin, and to-day not only does England furnish the bulk of the tin-plate of the world but she sells largely of black plate to those countries who dip it themselves.

Outside of the United States there are no signs of expansion in the tin-plate industry, and in that country only the roofing tins are produced. In France, Germany, and Austria, it is retrograding ; and in England it is barely holding its own. The number of substitutes in the market, and the decline in the popular demand for tinware, have decreased its use materially, and this coupled with the unsettled state of the labor question, has caused manufacturers to decrease their output and curtail expenditure in every detail possible. With the gradual expansion of business it may revive considerably; but it is doubtful if it will ever again reach the figures of five years ago.

THE DOMINION BANK.

The statement of the Dominion Bank for 1894-5 has a special interest, a sad one indeed, as the first issued since the untimely death of its founder and general manager, the late Mr. Bethune. Twenty-four years ago this institution was opened in a small, dilapidated old retail store, and to-day it occupies one of the most valuable office buildings in Toronto. The change of

quarters symbolizes its development and strength. The shares of the Dominion stand at the head of the list. In the year just closed its net profits were \$189,561, which is 12.63 per cent. on the Capital. As the dividend seems to be fixed at 12 per cent. payable quarterly, the margin of profits was very small, suggesting the desirability of a bank's dividend being kept well within the anticipated profits in an unfavorable year, and those made in more prosperous times being distributed as a The Dominion Bank is exceptionally well bonus. placed for making profits and paying high dividends, as its capital is much smaller in proportion to its deposits and loans than in any other bank in Canada. Its discounts are over six times the amount of its capital, the average of other banks is about three and a half times, that is, out of the profits on 9 millions of loans it has to pay a dividend on only 14 millions of capital, while other banks, out of profits on the same amount of loans, have to pay a dividend on over $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Now that deposits have become so large, and are so steadily increasing, it is manifest that the older banks with large capitals are, in this respect, somewhat handicapped in profit making in competition with a more modern institution which is so organized as to do a very large discounting business on a small capital by the aid of deposits. The Dominion has another special advantage in its Rest being as large as the Capital. Yet although so singularly strong in profit making elements this bank felt the depression of last year as much proportionately as others, and cleared \$13,000 less than in 1885, a fact which will console some of its neighbours.

The money making resources, and the finaucial strength of the Dominion Bank would not have been acquired had there not been a rapid development of confidence in the institution owing to the very high character, the business sagacity, and the banking skill of the late general manager, aided as he was from the first by President Austin, whose shrewdness and prudence have done the bank eminent service. As Mr. Gamble, the new General Manager, was trained by his predecessor, and enjoyed his full confidence for many years, as his "right hand man" in the head office, we anticipate for him a highly successful, as we hope it will be, a very prolonged career.

COD LIVER OIL.

The outlook for Newfoundland cod-liver oil is especially bright this year, and, if it were not for the quantity of crude, poorly prepared oil sent by that island into New York every year, the oil refined by the Norwegian process and strained through ice would be as readily accepted by American druggists as by our own. Here it has given every satisfaction, and there is no reason whatsoever why the oil expressed from the livers of the cod who visit in countless thousands the grand banks of Newfoundland, and the coast of Labrador, should not be equal in quality to that of those who school round the Lofoten Islands. It is simply a question of manipulation of the crude product, and now that our oil merchants have adopted the Norwegian methods of refining, there is no valid reason why Newfound oil should not take its proper place in the American market. That it is already accepted freely there when sent in Norwegian packages is proved by the active demand ruling for barrels bearing good Scandinavian brands, and since this proves that its quality cannot be detected from that of fine European oil when it masquerades as such, why should it not sell openly under its own name instead of being put on the market as Norwegian?

This year the crop of Norwegian oil falls heavily under that of 1894. The fishing is now almost closed, and it is evident that the production of crude oil will not exceed 16,684 hectolitres as against 23,226 hectolitres a year ago. As each 100 hectolitres, of 261 gallons each, will yield from 70 to 75 gallons of refined non-freezing oil ready for export, it is apparent that we must count upon a shortage of at least 29 per cent. from last year's figures in the Norwegian oil crop The catch of fish in millions was only 54,807 as against 64,226 millions in 1894, and an average of 59,217 millions for the previous decade. Not only this, but the livers of the fish taken were extremely lean, and the cod had a half-starved appearance. Prices of Norwegian cod-liver oil naturally advanced promptly. Oil which a year ago sold at \$35 per barrel in New York sells to-day at \$43, and as the consumption is increasing, as the value of this great strengthener of the human system is more fully recognized, prices will shortly go higher again.

Unfortunately the demand has given rise to a number of fraudulent oils being placed on the market as pure cod-liver oil. Seal-oil and cottonseed oil have both been largely usedas adulterants. Low grade Newfoundlands and off quality Norwegians have been increasingly enquired for, and livers, which instead of producing 75 barrels of refined non-freezing oil to the 100 hectolitres only gave 40 barrels of medicinal oil and ten barrels of boiled black tanners oil, have been used to the extent of 19,000 hectolitres. Cod liver oil from which the active principle has been removed and which was intended only for use as a lubricant, has been put on the market as medicinal oil, and an infinite variety of sophistication has been aesorted to.

Yet, in despite of all these methods for keeping down the price of prime oil, there is a good opening for Newfoundland, and one of which her merchants should take advantage. But they must send only oil capable of holding its own with the Norwegian. Crude, raw, illprepared, unsavory oils, will only tend to deepen the American prejudice against the oil of the Ancient Colony. Let them send such oils as our own druggists readily accept, and their success is certain. But any attempt to foist inferior oil on a reluctant market can only end in disaster. They have to-day the opportunity they seek. Let them grasp it and Newfoundland cod-liver oil will rank on the American market as highly as it does upon our own.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

The new general manager of the Quebec Bank took hold of the ship in an unfortunate time for an officer to make his first trip as commander. When he assumed control there was a storm blowing, and his troubles were aggravated by the vessel being just within range of the Newfoundland tempest. Although then the report for the past year shows signs of these conditions having been somewhat adverse, they have done no damage which cannot be quickly repaired, as we have confidence they will be under Mr. McDougall's management. After all it is to his advantage to have

had a sharp experience of the troubles incident to banking, it will have emphasized for him the lesson of caution which, doubtless, he learnt under his able predecessor.

The statement presented will please those who wish bankers to announce what they have written off in bad debts. This item is given as \$143,197, a disagreeable figure enough, but, considering the bank's connections with Newfoundland, where, last winter, bankruptcy was all but universal, including the two local banks, we consider it a moderate sum to be lost by such a terrible disaster. To meet this the bank very properly appropriated \$50,000 out of its Reserve of \$550,000; it also took a small sum from the current balance of Profit and Loss Account; and reduced the dividend one per cent., so that the whole sum of \$143,197 was written off without any loss to the shareholders beyond the \$25,000 of reduced dividend. The frankness of this statement will meet with the warm approval of bankers, and the public. It would have been very easy to carry forward those losses to be gradually liquidated in after years. As, however, the general manager was making his first statement he prudently "faced the music" by a straightforward statement, and promptly providing for the writing off of losses, the responsibility for which he did not incur. Having wiped them out the bank opens the new year with a Reserve Fund of \$500,000, and a balance to credit of Profit and Loss of \$70,966, as a contingent fund. The immediately available assets of the Quebec Bank are \$2,886,235. This is practically augmented by "time loans on bonds and stocks" for \$365,450, so that these assets are over 50 per cent. of the deposits at notice, and over 44 per cent. of the aggregate of all its public deposits and circulation. This is considered a highly satisfactory percentage in banking circles, and exceeds what some of our ablest bankers deem necessary. The bank has trade loans to the extent of \$7,098,479 towards which its deposits contribute 90 per cent. The Quebec has had "a hard row to hoe" in 1894-95, but having such ample means for doing a large and profitable business, we have every hope that the troubles of the past year will soon be forgotten. With better conditions Mr. McDougall will have a fairer opportunity for showing his undoubted abilities and good judgment.

OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS.

A summary, subject to revision, of the mineral production of Canada in 1894 has just been issued. The value of the metallic product was \$4,683,390, of which copper realized \$805,760; gold, \$954,452; iron ore, \$263,-557; lead, \$188,262; nickel (4,907,430 lbs. which at 42 cents per lb.) \$2,061,120; and silver 649,586 ozs. to a value of \$409,239 or at the rate of 63 cents per oz. The Nova Scotia and Ontario gold is valued at \$19.50 an oz.; Quebec gold at \$18 an oz., and British Columbia and Yukon at \$17 per oz. Of the iron ore 108,871 tons were converted into pig iron, producing nearly 50,000tons valued at the furnaces at \$646,447. The lead is valued at $\$\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.; the copperat $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.

The non-metallic products foot up \$15,921,867, of which asbestos gave \$420,825; coal nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions; gypsum \$202,000; natural gas (gross sales) \$313,750; petroleum (829,104 bbls.) \$835,822. The petroleum estimates are from inspection returns, 100 galls. crude to 38 refined oil, and computed at \$1.00 $\frac{3}{4}$ per bbl. of 35 imp. galls. The bbl. of refined oil is assumed to contain 42 imp. galls. In this latter section of the report are included structural materials, such as brick, building-stone, lime, pottery, tiles, etc.

The total production for 1894 is \$20,900,000. The figures for the previous 8 years are as follows :--

1893	\$19,250,000
1892	19,500,000
1891	20,500,000
1890	18,000,000
1889	14,500,000
1888	13,500,000
1887	12,500,000
1886	12,000,000

LA BANQUE NATIONALE,

Such a meeting as that of the shareholders of the Banque Nationale held recently in Quebec, is happily very rare among our financial institutions in Canada. The meeting showed the thoroughly disorganized condition in which the bank is at present, so far as the management, at least, is concerned,

Some seven or eight years ago reorganization of the bank took place and a large reduction made in the capital. This reduction purported to have removed the impairment of the capital through losses by, bad debts, '&c., but we doubt if this was the case, or, if it was, there can be little doubt that subsequent mismanagement has caused an additional impairment, for since that time the dividends have been at a very much reduced rate, and for more than a year past, abandoned altogether. The cause of this is not far to seek. For a long time before the reduction in the capital to which we have referred, and for some time after, the presidency of the bank was in the hands of a highly respectable and honorable gentleman in Quebec, but who owing to his age and infirmities, was quite incapacitated for any active part in the management, or even presiding at the meetings of the board. At the same time the executive officer was notoriously weak and unable to conduct the bank's business successfully. About five years ago the president resigned and the partial reorganization took place, whereby Mr. A. Gaboury became president, and it was understood, at the same time, he would take an active part in the management of the bank. This, however, turned out to be only another plunge in the downward direction of the bank's affairs. Mr. Gaboury, while being a capable man in certain lines of affairs in which he was experienced, was thoroughly unfit, through inexperience, to take any part in the management of a financial institution. His ideas were extremely small and his want of knowledge of bank work handicapped him very much in his laudable efforts to reorganize the bank.

There is no doubt at all that for many years past the bank has been overloaded with unrealizable and unproductive assets, and it is a well known fact that their branch management has been very defective. This has been quite apparent to the public through the number of changes which have taken place in the management of its various offices—chiefly in its most important office, the one in this city. The losses which the bank has made here have been enormous—compared with its business, and their causes are easily traced. They have been alluded to frequently in our columns. Some customers whose paper was hardly worth the time given it, were welcome to its bosom. The management had put men with limited—very limited indeed—experience in banking business in charge, and it is stated they have pursued the unbusinesslike and unwise course in paying, in at least one case, a commission on the profits (supposed) of the branch in addition to the manager's salary. The result of such a course can be easily imagined by any one familiar with the temptations to which a bank manager in a city like Montreal is subjected—to make large loans at a high rate of discount irrespective of the nature of the security.

The bank also pursued, to some extent, the seductive but often very unprofitable-in-the-end policy of opening branches. We refer specially to the one at Winnipeg, where it is notorious, they have also made heavy losses for the time they have been in operation. In the minds of bankers familiar with business there seems to be no justification whatever of a business nature for their opening in Winnipeg-a place which is notoriously overbanked now and where banks long in the city, with experienced managers, find it difficult if not impossible to avoid heavy losses and lock-ups. To obtain a manager for Winnipeg the bank pursued the extraordinary course (in this country) of advertising for one, and were led eventually to accept a man from this province who had no experience beyond the management of another bank in a small inland town and whose great qualification apparently was the acceptance of a salary quite inadequate for the position.

Changes in their other branches of a nature hardly likely to conduce to the prosperity of the bank, might be dealt with if we had space, but we pass them over and get down to the general management of the bank itself-It is notorious that for months past the officials of the bank have been hawking the position of general manager all over the country, first in one way, then in another-making first, one qualification, and then another sine qui non-but were not able to induce any competent man to undertake the position on their terms. Finally they brought to their head affice to assume the position of general manager, the manager of the Winnipeg branch, to whom we have already referred. How they could possibly expect by this move to restore confidence and obtain a successful management, passes all comprehension.

At the annual meeting which took place a few days ago a most extraordinary shuffle took place in the presidency and also in the board of directors, the result being that the displaced general manager seems to have been replaced, and, in consequence, certain directors who were elected a few months ago, for the purpose of adding strength to the board, resigned, leaving a bare minority to carry on the business. The statement furnished to the Government may be consulted in our issue of the 24th May.

As we have said, the whole affair presents to outsiders the most inexplicable confusion, and were there not some strong support behind the bank itself it is difficult to understand how it could retain its deposits and keep its door open at all.

⁻Mu. ROFT. BICKENDIKE has resigned the presidency of the Washington Building Trust Co., recently referred to in our columns. No new president has yet been appointed. A copy of the report presented to the directors a few days ago is promised us "when printed." Letters of enquiry concerning the company continue to reach us,

CANNED GOODS.

The importance of the canned goods industry to Canada can hardly be overestimated. By its means alone is the quantity of perishable fruit and fish suddenly thrust upon the market during our short fervid summer retained for sale, and by its aid it is that many of our products have become known and appreciated in distant markets. Unfortunately the Canadian canning industry is still below the high standard of excellence which the facilities at its command should enable it to attain, and as many of these shortcomings are easily reparable, it is well that the attention of canners should be drawn to them at a season like the present when the new pack is in view, and the old pack is being forced upon the market for clearance.

Euglish buyers complain particularly of the uncertain quality of Canadian lobster, and say that they find them run so unevenly that it is almost impossible to strike an average. Only a few of our packers take the precaution to line their tins with paper. The majority put the fish straight into the tin, and as the quality of the metal is not always what it is represented to be, this results in injury to the contents, more especially if the packer be one of those whose sole idea it is to get his tins at the lowest possible cost without any regard to the character of the plate of which they are composed. Carclessness in soldering is another defect in Canadian lobster packing. The solder is frequently allowed to penetrate the contents, blackening and discoloring wherever it touches, and drops of the hydrochloric acid used in the process are allowed to fall in through carelessness and thus the whole can is turned black. There are other defects less accidental. These are the boiling of fish not strictly fresh, and the placing of a layer of claws and fine meat at each end of the can and the filling up of the centre with the refuse of the shredding board. This is a deliberate deception of the consumer which the more reputable canners would not permit. But it exists to an uncomfortable extent in the less known brands, and has been the cause of bringing much discredit upon Canadian lobster in the English markets. A similar complaint is made of Canadian salmon, and there are some lots of miserable white fish offering in this market to-day as British Columbia salmon which no reputable grocer could be induced to handle.

In the case of fruit and vegetables the reputation of Canadian packers stands deservedly higher. But even here there is room for improvement. There is far too much unripe and immature fruit put up, and sufficient care and cleanliness is not always exercised. There is also one defect which in these days of artistic lithography should not be permitted to exist. This is the crude, garish and inartistic character of many of the decorative labels surrounding the tins which are often the most important factors in selling the goods to the public. There are some, certainly, which are genuine works of art, and as such are preferred by grocers to decorate their shelves and counters. But there are others so cheap and ill-executed as to leave the impression that the contents of the can are of equally low quality; and thus to materially injure their, sale. It is a mistake to say that people do not judge by appearances when purchasing their goods. On the contrary they very often do; and in many instances- the artistic character of a package, the beauty of the lithograph,

or the neat and attractive method of packing, turn the scale of popular favor in the direction of an inferior article simply on account of the superior manner in which it is presented to them.

At the present moment, when the Canners Association is practically broken up, when every packer is fixing his own price in order to get his old goods off his hands and make room for the new, and when the prospects of the re-formation of the association are not of the brightest, it behaves each individual canner to take every precaution possible to retain his trade, and for this purpose absolute honesty in his pack is indispensable. In no other branch of trade is the maxim that honesty is the best policy so strikingly exemplified as in this. The packer who departs from this practice may prosper for a while. He may be able to undercut his opponents and secure the trade for one season. But the public soon discover when a brand is unreliable and when once a pack is discredited in the popular esteem its rehabilitation is almost impossible. Not only, then, must the quality be irreproachable, but the package itself must present all those adventitious attractions which are such powerful aids in pushing its sale with the public. It must be neatly, cleanly, and artistically decorated. Its label must be as original as it is artistic, and the package must be one whose size and make-up recommend it to the customer. Above all its contents must be fresh and honestly packed. If these factors are rigidly adhered to, its success is secured. If not it will be relegated to the ranks of the dusty fly-blown cans which fill up the back shelves of the cheaper groceries.

ONTARIO'S CROPS.

The crop report of the Ontario government says that in the case of fall wheat in the western half of the province, while many splendid fields are reported, loss by ice has been common, ranging from odd patches in low-lying fields in several of the great fall wheat counties to a thinning out of nearly fifty per cent. in other portions of the country. In the eastern part of the province very little loss has been reported from winter killing, but comparatively little fall wheat is raised there. Not much injury from insects has been reported. Winter rye has been very little grown, but what there is looks well. For spring wheat the acreage will be much smaller than usual this year, except in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, Much of the crop was not far enough advanced to be injured by frost, although many early fields got touched. Barley in every district has been more or less injured by frost, but may recover. From every county group reports point to the young oats plant being nipped by frost, but, as in the case of barley, it was thought that favorable weather would redeem the crop. Peas, where sown early, were caught by the frost and considerably injured ; prospects better for late sown peas. Early planted corn was badly cut by frost, but conditions now favorable to a good. start for later planted. Early beans were badly hurt by the The frost cut off early potatoes and roots, but very frost. little had been planted except by market gardeners. The conditions for planting were favorable at the end of the month. The frosts have injured clover very much. From all parts of the province it is reported as being cut back or killed. Pasture grasses have been suffering in most parts of Ontario from lack of rain, and also from the two weeks of cold weather in May.

-MR. J. G. SHEPHERD, formerly of Montreal, and for some years past of 33, Piccadilly, Manchester, announces that he has severed his connection with the Beaver Line, and will henceforth represent the Allan Line of Steamships.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Speaking of the crop outlook, Henry Clews & Co. point out that the market appears to have discounted the worst probabilities respecting the wheat crop and now begins to consider the other side of the case. So far, the facts are that the crop is unusually backward, owing first to drouth in the early stages of its growth and then to check from sudden exposure to severe cold. It is not impossible that this may, in any case, prove a permanent injury; but at the same time the extent of the injury must greatly depend upon the future course of the weather. It is not at all impossible, nor even unlikely, that with plenty of moisture the crop may yet turn out a fair or average one. The plant has not yet absorbed the soil elements of nutrition, and should the atmospheric elements of growth prove propitious the recovery of the plant may surpass what is now anticipated. Moreover, the complaints are confined almost exclusively to the wheat crop. The corn crop is vastly more important, its bulk being fourfold and its value more than double that of wheat. year, owing to the high price of corn and the low price of wheat, the acreage of Indian corn is likely to be unusually large, and at present there are no conditions unfavorable to the prospects of the crop. Taking the agricultural prospects as they exist to-day, there is nothing in them really incompatible with the hope of a good harvest. Very much, however, must depend upon the course of the weather for the next few weeks. There is no certainty in either direction, and the present situation therefore calls for reservation of judgment as to the harvest factor in investments.

AN ASTONISHED VISITOR.

□Mr. P. D. Browne, who formerly conducted a banking and brokerage business on St. James street, where now is the ticket office of the R. & O. Navigation Co., and has for many year; been a resident in California, is on a visit of some weeks to his old home. Mr. Browne, like many another, is surprised at every turn to find such remarkable evidences of growth and prosperity in Montreal. There were probably not half a dozen shops on St. Catherine street west, in his day. He who ventured to predict that such establishments as the Bank of Montreal, the Molsons Bank, Morgan's, Murphy's, Birk's, Notman's, Tooke's, Drysdale's, Dawson's (Foster Brown) J. A. Harte and others, would ere a dozen years had passed by be conducting their business on so grand a scale on what was then little more than a street of residences, would be looked upon as visionary. And yet the growth westward Who can predict what another fifteen years may continues. show ? The statistics of the city are no less remarkable.

REPREHENSIBLE TACTICS.

There are one or two papers published within the Province, of which a prominent function would seem to be to gratify by personal attack the animosities of the owners. The newspaper employed for such a purpose is unworthy the name, and it serves to bring discredit upon respectable journals. We need scarcely say here that never in the course of its twenty years' existence have the columns of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE been employed by the editor-owner for personal purposes of the kind referred to, nor for any other purpose "Not justified by honour."

THE LATE SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Thanks to the glorious weather, the imposing military display, and the number of prominent orators and citizens present, the coremony of unveiling the monument to the late Sir John A. Macdonald on Dominion Square passed off with greateclat. Over 1,000 of Montreal's leading men present upon the platform, and the square was black with thousands of people whom the general observance of the half-holiday permitted to enjoy the proceedings. Sir John—himself a man of the people—would have been delighted at the popular nature of the occasion. The addresses delivered by Lord Aberdeen, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Hon. G. E. Foster,

the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Joly de Lotbiniere, the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and the Hon. Dr. Montague, will be treated in our next issue.

MR. GEO. SEARS, successor to Muckleston & Co., hardware merchants, Kingston, Ont., writes as follows :--

EDITOR JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

Dear Sir.-Enclosed I hand you postal order for amount of subscription to May 1895. Trade is very quiet here, at present, and I do not consider that the near future promises very much of a revival. For the past two months there has been a fair amount of business done, consequent on the opening of navigation, but not so much as one might expect. It has principally been with staples,-and anything that might be considered as luxury has sold very slowly-lawn mowers, ice cream freezers, hose, etc., are not only being sold slowly but at a much closer margin of profit than is usually the case in other seasons. Collections are unusually slow. I think the best evidence we can have of the trade of the world, can be had from the English iron trade circulars, and that of April gives quotations lower than February. Our smelting works agitation has been settled, and the prospects are small of having them established here. Your paper is a very welcome weekly visitor.

Kingston, Ont., May 30th 1895.

Office of John Maceachern, insurance agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I. June 3rd, 1895.

DEAR SIR.—Enclosed please find my cheque, \$4.25, in payment of subscription accounts. The extra 25 is for the discount which the bank will charge you for its payment in your city. Apologizing for the neglect and wishing your excellent journal unbounded success. Yours very truly, J. MACEACHERN,

M. S. FOLEY, Esq., Montreal.

Mr. William York, dealer in groceries, provisions, flour and feed, 122 Queen street west, Ottawa, writes : June 3rd 1895,— "DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed \$6, four dollars I owe you and two dollars in advance for amount of my subscription. I am ashamed of myself to think I have left this run so long, it is pure negligence. Yours truly, WM. YORK."—Mr. York has set an example which we should rejoice to see followed by thousands of our friends all over the Dominion.

-ALEX. JOHNSON, saw-miller of Parry Sound, has assigned. He was in too small a way of business to make it profitable .-Olier Marchand, hotel-keeper of Beanharnois, has assigned with liabilities of \$2,000. He was a farmer who sold his farm to start a hotel and who apparently had better have stayed where he was .- M. Duguay, whose troubles as a general storekeeper at Gentilly have already been chronicled, is now offering 25 cents in the dollar, cash-Creed & Small, plumbers of this city, have assigned owing \$2,000. They could not compete successfully with the stronger houses in their line.-A. Leblanc, a small grocer of this city, has assigned owing some \$800--Bazile Neron, general storekeeper of St. Jerome, has compromised at 30 cents in the dollar-A. A. Macdonald, a general storekceper in a small way at Peake's Station, P.E.I., was burned out last fall and had nothing left except his book debts. He managed to struggle along until now, when the burden became too great and he offers 25 cents in the dollar, payable next fall.-W. H. Corrigan, dry goods merchant of Halifax, N.S., has assigned. His capital was too limited to permit of his success-McGill Bros., nurserymen of London, Ont., have assigned. It was somewhat of a surprise as they were supposed to be doing fairly-Mrs. George Kelsey, crockery, Toronto, has assigned. Her husband, who failed in 1887, managed the business for her. Her means were too limited to enable her to make more than a bare living.

-J. MENZIES & Co. general storekeepers, Burk's Falls, have assigned. R. H. Menzies failed in the fall of 1890. His wife bought in the stock and he continued the business in her name under the above style. As usual under such circumstances, he has not made a success of it-M. Waters, hotelkeeper, Lindsay, gave up the business a short time ago as he found it was not paying. He is now trying to compromise with his creditors.-J. L. Gaumond, general storekceper of St. Anne de la Perade, is effecting a compromise with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, cash, on liabilities of \$2,000. He failed in April 1893, when he also settled at 50 cents, secured. He paid this; but it left him too narrow a

margin to work upon successfully-Emery Poirier, a small baker of Terrebonne, has assigned owing \$1,600-E. O'Callaghan, dry goods, Cornwall, is asking an extension of 8, 6, 9 and 12 months, secured. He shows a surplus of \$6,000 on liabilities of \$15,000. He started business in 1875, coming directly off a farm. He naturally failed the following year, when his sister bought in the stock and he carried on the business in her name until his discharge in 1882. In 1883 he got an extension from his principal creditors, and in 1889 obtained a settlement at 75c in the dollar. He worked out of this, and even paid some of his creditors in full. Last year he again had to ask some indulgence at their hand, and now he requires a year's extension. Too sanguine a temperament, and a disposition to overstock himself, are given as the causes of his difficulties.

-THE enquiry made by the U.S. government as to the possibility of profitable exportation of horse flesh to France, Germany and Austria do not hold out any promise to the horse producers of the United States that a market can be found or made for their animals as food. Over 100,000 horses were killed in France last year for food purposes, but the statistics show that while in 1891 25,000 pounds of horse meat were imported into the country, that amount decreased in succeeding years until in 1894 there was none imported, showing that the domestic supply of animals was sufficient for the demand. The prices paid for the meat were not large ; they ranged from 5 to 6 cents a pound, while for pork 10 to 101/2c a pound was paid; for beef 111/2 to 12% c, and for mutton 14% to 18c; and besides this a duty of \$2.10 per 100 pounds is imposed. The same condition of things practically exists in Germany and Austria, which impose a tariff of \$2.16 and \$1.31, respectively, upon each 100 pounds of horse meat.

-BELLEVILLE is to have the first trolley system in Canada operated by an underground current. The power is supplied by a third rail, insulated every 11 feet so that there is no "live" rail except exactly under the car. Two short trolley arms beneath the flooring transmit the power and the system is said to have proved an entire success in Philadelphia. Mr. T. C. Lazier, of the Belleville Sun has just returned from the Quaker City where he has purchased the necessary rails and appliances for the Belleville system. It is predicted that within a few years the overhead trolley wires will have entirely disappeared if the new underground current fulfils the expectations of its discoverers.

-The Winnipeg Plumbing Co. has given J. Robertson & Co., limited, a bill of sale for \$1,800. Among other recent considerable bills of sale are those of D. J. Kenny of Durham, Ont., hotel, to J. W. Irwin for \$2,200; and D. McKenzie and wife, Hamilton, Ont., hotel, to the Grant-Lottridge Brewing Co., limited, for \$1,157. Jennie Mossop, Toronto, has given a chattel mortgage to J. E. Seagram, distiller, for \$5,500. Writs have been issued against Jos. Thuot of Longueuil, Que., on the part of A. Trudeau for \$1,035, and against Jos. Dilworth et al, by the Toronto General Trusts Co. C. F. B. Spencer et al have been served with a writ (Toronto) by F. W. Humphrey, executor, for the sum of \$30,826.

-fne members of the congregation of the Temple Emanu-El, Stanley street, presented our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. B. A. Boas with an illuminated address on the occasion of his leaving this week by the North German Lloyd steamer, via New York, accompanied by his family, for some months' sojourn in Europe. The Ladies' Aid Society of the same Temple presented Mrs. B. Kortosk with a handsome basket of flowers on her departure for Europe. The presentation was made by the president.

-MACFARLANE & PATTERSON, wholesale dealers in men's furnishings of this city, have suspended payment. They have been in business for ten years, are both inexpensive and hardworking men, and have the sympathy of the trade in their embarrassment. The trouble seems to be that the firm has done a larger business than its capital seems to warrant, and hence, when losses came in, more especially from their Newfoundland accounts, they were forced to succumb. Their liabilities, direct and indirect, will not exceed \$30,000 and it is believed the firm will have no trouble in securing a settlement.

-MR. W. C. MCINTYRE (McIntyre, Son & Co.) who has returned from a visit to some of the rich mining districts along the Pacific slope, speaks in glowing terms of the probable output of the as yet concealed and undeveloped wealth of our mountainous province .- Mr. George Bury is leaving on a trip transatlantic by the Mariposa to enjoy a portion of the handsome proceeds realized from his late investments in certain listed securities.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The 77th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal took place in the Board Room of the Bank, at one o'clock Monday, 3rd inst. Among those present were :-Sir Donald Smith, Hon. George A. Drummond, R. B. Angus, W. C. McDonald, Hugh McLennan, A. T. Paterson, W. W. Ogilvie, F. S. Lyman, Q.C., A. W. Hooper, Donald Macmaster, Q.C., Justice Cross, M. Burke, Captain Benyon, Alex. Mitchell, W. R. Miller, John Dunlop, Hector Mackenzie, James O'Brien, J. B. Learmont, John Crawford, J. H. R. Molson, A. T. Taylor, H. Montagu Allan, W. Murray, M. S. Foley, James Moore, B. A. Boss, Wm. McKenzie, R. S. White, M.P., James Wilson, jr., J. C. Badgley, J. M. McCarthy, Charles Meredith, F. T. Judah, James Tasker and John Morrison.

On motion of Mr. John Crawford, Sir Donald A. Smith, presi-

dent of the bank, was voted to the chair. Moved by Mr. J. H. R. Molson, seconded by Mr. B. A. Boas, that the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers: --Messrs. F. S. Lyman, Q.C., and A. W. Hooper; and that Mr. James Aird be the secretary of this meeting. The president then called upon Mr. E. S. Clouston, general

manager, to read the annual report of the Directors as follows :-REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

Report of the directors to the shareholders at their 77th annual general meeting held 3rd June, 1895.

The directors have pleasure in presenting the 77th annual report showing the result of the bank's business for the year ended 30th April, 1895.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April,

1894... \$ 804,715.33 Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1894, after deducting charges of management, and making

full provision for all bad and doubtful debts... 1,210,486.77

\$2,015,152.10

Dividend 5 per cent., paid 1st December, 1894..... \$600.000.00 Dividend 5 per cent., payable 1st June, 1895 6

00,000.00	
	1,200,000.0

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward...... \$ 815,152.10 A branch of the bank has been opened at St. John's, Newfoundland.

A branch office has been opened in the premises built and owned by the bank on the corner of Notre Dame and Seigncur streets in this city.

With deep regret the directors have to record the death of their esteemed colleague Mr. W. H. Meredith, who had been at the time of his death a member of the board for upwards of three years.

The vacancy on the board has been filled by the election of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie. All the offices of the bank, including the head office, have been

inspected during the past year.

DONALD A. SMITH. President.

GENERAL STATEMENT. 30TH APRIL, 1895. T T A TRYY TRU

LIABILITIES.			
Capital Stock Rest Balance of Profits carried forward	\$ 0,000,000.00 \$ 0,000,000.00 \$15,152.10		
Unclaimed Dividends Half-yearly Dividend, payable 1st	\$ 6,815,152.10 3,172.69		
June, 1895	600,000.00 7,418,324.79		
	\$19,418,324.79		
Notes of the Bank in circulation Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest Balance due to other banks in	9,504,473.34 24,585,726.73		
Canada	5,196.77 38,380,358.54		
1.00.100	\$57,774,683.63		
ASSETS	· · ·		
Gold and Silver Coin Current			
Government Demand Notes Deposit with Dominion Govern-	2,170,133.25		
ment required by Act of Parlia-			
ment for security of general bank	965 000 00		
note circulation Due by agencies of	265,000.00		
this Bank and other Banks in	an a		
Foreign Countries 11,832,651.88			
Due by Agencies of this Bank and	i.		

other Banks in Great Britain 3,454,321.90	15,280,978.78	
United States Railway Bonds Notes and Cheques of other banks	2,053,791,43 1,189,492.33	\$23,229,480.35
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches Current Loans and Discounts, (re-	-	600,000.00
bate interest reserved) and other Securities and Assets Debts Secured by mortgage or	33,733,762.01	
oth erwise Overdue debts not specially se- cured (loss provided for)	124,913.34 86.527.93	
	00,021.00	33,945,203.28
		\$57,774,683.63

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Bank of Montreal. Montreal, 30th April, 1895.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president, Sir Donald Smith, then rose and said : Before taking up the immediate business of this meeting, I would desire to say how deeply we all deplore the loss of our late colleague, Mr. W. H. Meredith. He was in the prime of life, a gentleman of very great promise, who had endeared himself to all who had the privilege of knowing him, and I am sure that each and all of you here, in common with all who knew him, will join with us in this expression of deep regret at the loss we have sustained.

You will observe from the report just read that the net profits of the bank during the past year show a decline of \$103,000.00 in round numbers, or of less than 1 per cent. upon the paid up capital as compared with the statement of the preceding year. While we could have desired a better result, under all the circumstance with which the bank has had to contend, we consider it very gratifying, and trust it may be so regarded by you. The causes which have produced this result, will be given more in detail by the general manager. I would, however, anticipate his remarks with the observation that the year has been marked by quiet trade at home and by dull trade abroad, by declining prices, by keen competition among traders of all classes, by difficulty in finding remunorative employment for capital, and by the continued prevalence of singularly low rates of interest. The period through which we have passed has not been remarkable in new events. A wide-spread prostration of trade has occurred for now many years past, and looking back on the traces upon the path of industry, commerce and finance made by that adverse wave we are glad to believe that they will be found less deep in Canada than in most countries. In this connection let me draw your tained throughout the long depression. A leading English authority, writing recently on the

APPRECIATION OF HIGH CLASS SECURITIES,

remarked that "Taken all round it will be seen that as compared with fifteen years ago the yield upon first-class securities generally has declined upon an average of about 25 per cent., or in other words that capital values have risen to a corresponding extent, for one fact merely implies the other." In the table supplied by this authority it appears that Canadian 4 per cent. securities have risen 21½ per cent. since 1880, a higher rate than that of the bonds of any other British colony. The suggestion arises that, while a property like the Bank of Montreal is owned practically and exclusively in Canada, a comparison upon the lines indicated would not be without interest, and it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that while since 1880 the value of the shares of the Bank of England has risen 25½ per cent., of the London and County Bank 22 per cent., and of other principal British banks somewhat less, the value of the stock of the Bank of Montreal has advanced since 1880 by 59 per cent. Now, I would venture to direct your attention for a few moments to

THE INDICATIONS OF REVIVING TRADE

which appear the world over, and which are not wanting in Canada. I observe that according to the London *Economist* of May 11th last :—" In soveral directions there are indications that the clouds of depression and distrust which have overshadowed practically the whole business world since the Baring collapse in the attumn of 1890, are gradually passing away, and that a period of greater activity in the race for wealth is setting in." And the *Economist* adds that " from nearly all the important industrial centres throughout the United Kingdom the reports read more cheerfully, and the long continued complaints of unremunerative prices are becoming somewhat less persistent." In the United States a similar state of affairs has come to prevail, judging by the signs we accept as a rellable index of the commorcial barometor. Hailway earnings in that country are increasing; the number of mercantile failures is declining; bank suspensions have happily become as rare this year as two years ago they were common; manufacturing industries are reviving, and the Clearing House returns show that the movement of general merchandise is gradually growing. It is, however, more particularly to the reasons which seem to warrant a hopoful view being taken of the commercial outlook in our own country that I would draw your attention, because after all our prosperity as a corpor-

ation must mainly rest upon the trade conditions in Canada. These reasons are neither few nor unimportant. If, for instance we look at

THE CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

of this city of Montreal during the past month of May, it will be found that the aggregate amount of the clearings has been \$57,-146,200 as compared with \$49,294,200 in the corresponding month last year, and \$54,325,000 in May of 1893, the figures showing an undoubted improvement in business, even as compared with two years ago. Then as to railway earnings, you are doubtless aware that our two principal arteries of traffic have suffered a serious diminution in earnings since the continental depression set in, although, as compared with United State railways, those in Canada cannot be said to have done badly. The point upon which we have to congratulate ourselves, however, is that since the beginning of the present year the profits of the Cauadian Pacific Railway show an improvement up to the close of April over those of the like period last year, the gain for the month of April alone being \$56,840, and that in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway, the receipts have risen from \$1,626,500.00 to \$1,-651,830.00 in the five weeks ending with May 25th. From results of this kind we have, I think, fairly good reason to Infer that the turn in the tide of business has come, in which view some confirmation may be found in the rising scale of prices both here and abroad.

THE ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT,

whether permanent or not, has already given hope and inspired a more confident feeling among the agriculturalists of Ontario and the Northwest, and if the promise of better prices for this important cereal should be realized during the ensuing year with even less than an average crop, and I am glad to see the indica tions from latest returns are that we shall have an abundant one, the effect cannot fail to be favorable to business generally in Canada.

I have received to-day information respecting the crop outlook in the Northwest which I am sure you will be pleased to hear. It is as follows :—"Telegraphic reports of Saturday covering all the Canadian Pacific main line and branches in the Northwest as well as the lines of the Manitoba & Northwestern, and Great Northwest Central Railways, state that the wheat and other crops never looked better at this time of year; that the damage to wheat crop by late frost will probably not exceed ½ of 1 per cent., and to early sown oats and barley 5 per cent. Heavy rain Thursday night was general over entire province of Manitoba, and west to Moosejaw. No more rain needed until Juiy, except where soil is light. With warm weather the wheat should be headed out about the end of June, which will be two weeks earlier than usual."

I cannot omit observing, however, that a leading staple of export, one which, indeed, figures next to lumber in point of importance has this spring declined largely in value. I refer to cheese, from the sale of which abroad, Canada has in recent years, derived large returns, and the current price of which has undergone so marked a depreciation as to affect the profits of those engaged in the industry. Perhaps, as in the case of the other staple of wheat, the cheese industry must have its ups and downs, and in any event we may hope the depression is merely temporary.

THE ABUNDANCE OF CANADIAN RESOURCES

tinds exemplification in trade export returns, which show a value of \$83,\$95,600.00 of domestic products sent abroad from July 1st, 1894, to May 1st, 1805, as compared with an export of \$82,293,-000.00 of Canadian products in the corresponding period of the preceding year, thus showing an increase in the value of the goods which we have been able to sell abroad despite a somewhat low range of prices. When we remember that this growth of our export commerce has been coincident with a reduction in the accumulative power of the country, but of the prudence, ability and sound judgment which, in alliance with a well based and sagaciously directed banking system, lies at the foundation of its commercial affairs. It behooves us, however, to put forth every possible effort in aid of the rovival of presperity. This, it appears to mo, can well be done by encouraging the settlement of our vast practically unoccupied territory in the Northwest, for surely two or three hundred thusand is indeed a sparse population for a district capable of maintaining millions in comfort and independence. This is not to be accomplished by constructing lines of railways where they are not and cannot, for many years to come, be required, but by offering every proper inducement to immigrants to take up farms near to the railways which at present exist and which offer every requisite facility for transport and for all the trade that under the most favorable circumstances we can hope for in these many years to come. It appears to me that what is wanted is

A WELL CONCEIVED SYSTEM OF EMIGRATION

from the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe, and we have every reason for believing that money judiciously spent in this way would be refunded to us ten-fold. It is true that the Northwest has been greatly benefited by migration from the older provinces, and especially from Ontaric; but what is a gain to that part of the Dominion has undoubtedly to some extent, been a disadvantage to the other provinces, in that the population in the eastern portion of the Dominion is not sufficient to permit of its being to any extent, depleted to strengthen the West. There is another way in which the prosperity of the Dominion can also be greatly furthered, and that is by the development of the vast mineral resources of British Columbia, for we have it on the authority of those having the best knowledge and experience of these industries in the adjoining state of Montana that we have

Sand Hereit Hall with

within our own borders far richer deposits of silver, gold and other valuable minerals than are to be found in that State, and yet we know that one of the largest and most important railways in the American Northwest, while it has suffered in its ordinary traffic of cereals, equally with other roads, has had this loss more than compensated for by the increase arising from its min-eral resources. Besides the indications of hopefulness to which I have pointed, there are others which might be alluded to, but not having the gift of prophecy, and we all of us have had sad experience of how very unsafe and misleading, and at times disastrous, it has been to indulge in prophecy. I had better re-frain. frain.

. NEWFOUNDLAND

Some eight or nine years back your Bank extended its business by establishing an agency on the Pacific Coast, and more recent-ly at the head of Lake Superior, an important grain exporting point, and your directors have no reason to r gret the steps so taken. They have within the last three months opened a branch is St Labert Newform due due due due steps to prove the steps. taken. They have winnin the last three months opened a bound in St. John's, Newfoundland, under circumstances which I need not particularly refer to, as they are within the knowledge of all of you. We have every cause for believing that, while entering into direct business there, the bank will confer a benefit on New-foundland, it will also reap reasonable profit from the venture. Before moving the adoption of the report, I may be permitted to Before moving the adoption of the report, I may be permitted to mention the regret which I personally feel, and in which I be-lieve many of those present will share, that the recent negotia-tions looking to the inclusion of Newfoundland within the Dominion have not yet eventuated in a happy result. Let us hope, however, that ere long the oldest of Britain's colonies on the Atlantic will be part of our Confederation, and that as one country and one people we will together work out a common ma-terial and patriotic future. I will now move the adoption of the report, seconded by Hon. G. A. Drummond. I will now call upon the General Manager to address you.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager, said :--To men in active business it would appear quito unnecessary to explain why our profits are smallar than in former years, but as a number of our shareholders are not so closely in touch with the commercial world, and as they receive a report of our pro-coedings to day, it may be as well to point out as briefly as pos-sible the reasons why the result of our year's business is some-what less favorable than usual. The chief cause of the reduction in our profits is the extremely low rates for money ruling in Eng-land and the United States now and for a long time past. This af-fects the Bank of Montreal more than any other bank in Canada. You will see by reference to the statement submitted to you that You will see by reference to the statement submitted to you that we employ in those countries about \$15,000,000—and the average for the year will be somewhere in that neighborhood or a little under. With the rate of money in London ½ per cent to 1 per cent. per annum—in New York the same, and in Chicago 4 per cent. instead of 6 per cent, or 7 per cent. as in previous years, a much larger shrinkage in profits could be explained. In Canada the rates have been a little less than normal. It seems hardly necessary to explain the necessity for employing so much money outside of Canada, but it may be as well to repeat previous explana-tions. These funds practically mean a large additional gold re-serve, available on very short notice, and are not only a great strength to this bank, but I look upon them as

IMPORTANT SAFEGUARD AN

to the financial interests of the whole Dominion. There has been to the financial interests of the whole Dominion. There has been no time during the past year when we could not have obtained from sources outside this country 25 per cent. of our total liabili-ties in gold, quicker than we could possibly use it, and the benefit of such a position has been shown on more than one occasion when we have been able to relieve a financial stringency here and probably prevented a serious panic, the extent of which no man could foresee, without in any way disturbing the financial requirements of the commercial community. Had we seen obliged to draw from our local resources we would only have suc-

ceeded in aggravating the situation. Our actual losses through bad debts have been about normal, but in making our appropriations for doubtful paper we could not close our eyes to the fact that the past year has not been a prosperous one for the majority of our customers and we were obliged to take a more than usually conservative view of our ac-counts in estimating anything that might be doubtful. On the obliged to take a more than usually conservative view of our ac-counts in estimating anything that might be doubtful. On the whole, looking back over the last twelve months since I last met you, I am well satisfied that I am able to present you with the statement now before you. With reference to the other figures in the statement, the circulation shows a decrease of \$370,000, which was to be expected owing to the stagnation in trade. the which was to be expected owing to the stagnation in trade; the deposits, not bearing interest, an increase of \$3,000,000, almost altogether Government deposits and of a temporary character; the deposits, bearing interest, an increase of \$1,300,000—chiefly in our Savings Bank Department. In the assets we hold less gold \$270,000—and Dominion notes \$610,000, but have \$3,000,000 more \$270,000—and Dominion notes \$010,000, but have \$3,000,000 more in foreign countries. The item of Government bonds, etc., has disappeared from the statement as they have been sold at a good profit. I may say it is our intention to replace them when the opportunity offers. Our discounts are \$2,800,000 more, chiefly loans to municipal corporations—our commercial discounts being about stationary. The overdue debts have been decreased \$115,-000, by collections and appropriations.

THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

As you all know the year 1894 added another to the depressing business years we have had since the Baring failure in 1890. In the United States not only was trade depressed and stagnant,

and railroad losses enormous ; not only were there low prices in and railroad losses enormous; not only were there low prices in wheat, cotton, steel, sugar, etc.; not only were there railroad strikes, and extensive floods, one of which, on our Pacific coast, closed communication with British Columbia for some weeks; not only were wages reduced, numbers thrown out of employ-ment, and the forced economy brought about heavy falling off in production in nearly every line of trade and industry, but to add to the trouble the legislators of the United States threw every unadiment in the oran of a review. impediment in the way of a revival by refusing to give any re-lief, with reference to the Silver and Currency question and ag-gravated it by absurd financial propositions. Had it not been for the firm stand taken by Mr. Cleveland, aided by a syndicate of bankers and financiers who are carrying through with appar-ent success one of the most difficult and delicate financial opera-tions of the service the back of the service of the serv in the threes of a panic to which that of 1893 would have been child's play. In times of business depression, as in epidemics, there always comes to the surface a crop of cranks and quacks armed with special nostrums or theories to cure everything, and the ignorant driven to desperation are very apt to seize on the most plausible, only to find out later how deeply they have been deceived. Of such is

THE SILVER HERESY OR FREE COINAGE

at present rampant in the United States, promoted by interested at present rampant in the United States, promoted by interested silver mine owners, fostered by theorists and demagogues, and accepted by a large number of unthinking farmers, laborers, etc., who are feeling the pinch of low prices. I am glad to see that active and organized efforts are being made at last to stem the rising tide, and I have no doubt they will be entirely successful. These efforts are forcibly assisted by the continued increase in gold production, and the steady rising in staples without a cor-responding rise in silver, refuting some of the chief theories and statements of the silver men. I saw it stated the other day that a French writer, referring to the tendency of the Americans to-wards the adoption of irrational and exploded financial theories, said that God is good to his little children, drunken men and the wards the adoption of irrational and exploded financial theories, said that God is good to his little children, drunken men and the people of the United States, or they would have gone to eternal smash long ere this. The silver question is one that we, as large lenders in the United States, watch very closely, and though we could probably do business there as profitably on a silver basis as a gold one we would like to see the present uncertainty re-moved moved.

CANADA AND THE DEPRESSION.

Though the past year has not been a prosperous one it should be a source of great satisfaction to Canadians that the business community in Canada has come so well through the ordeal and with so few failures and disasters. In that we compare favor-ably with any other country. Indeed, it has been a great sur-prise to me how well we have stood it. It is too soon to say we are out of the woods, but in the United States there seems to be an dwatt that the compare target there been a Grand are out of the woods, but in the United States there seems to be no doubt that the corner has been turned, and as Canada must always be affected in no small measure by the condition of affairs in that country, it is reasonable to suppose that here also the de-pression has spent its force. There is undoubtedly a more hope-ful feeling, and though the improvement may be to a certain ex-tent sentimental, many must have benefited by the rise in staples, which, with the exception of butter and cheese—has been general. Still much depends on the coming crop, and until it is assured the danger is not over. The prosperity of the commun-ity will eventually enure to the banks, but in the meantime the same features with regard to money still exist in England and the United States, and I am afraid the coming half year will be an extremely leau one for this bank at least. an extremely lean one for this bank at least.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BRANCH.

The failure of the only two banks in the Island of Newfound-land, the knowledge of the valuable trade carried on in that is-land, and its large natural resources capable of great develop-ment in the future, seemed to afford an opening for an agency of the beat order of the second to afford an opening for an agency of the bank, and we accordingly commenced business there on the 9th January last. We believe we have been of assistance in fur-nishing machinery for the transaction of business which was nishing machinery for the transaction of business which was practically at a standstill, and we have been of service to the Newfoundland Government by temporary loans which have given them time to make more permanent financial arrange-ments. The result so far has justified our expectations, and we are encouraged to believe that the future has a satisfactory and successful career in store for our St. John's branch.

THE GENERAL DISCUSSION.

After some remarks by Mr. John Morrison in favor of the ob-servance of economy, Mr. John Crawford alluded to the reference made by the president to the death of Mr. Meredith and said that the remarks so feelingly made by Sir Donald had met with the hearty reception of those present. Mr. Crawford touched upon the appointment of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie as successor to Mr. Meredith on the directorate, and expressed the opinion that the

shareholders should have had the privilege of unearthing such a distinguished gentleman, and not the directors. The president explained that the directors had no choice; under the by-laws it was obligatory upon them to make the appointment.

pointment. Mr. Crawford spoke of Mr. Ogilvie's ability, and then went on to remark that from one point of view, the financial statement could not be called a supremely satisfactory one; on the other hand, he was quite prepared to admit that under all the circum-stances, it might have been very much worse indeed, and from that standpoint, therefore, it was very gratifying. He regretted to see that the circulation did not grow apace; it seemed very

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apathetic. Competition was sharp at work, and general managers could not expect to improve the condition of banks by waiting passively for business. It must be met half-way. He observed in the statement of assets that included in an item of \$83,000,000 were "current loans and other securities." He would like to know about what percentage of the whole amount these "other securities" represented.

The General Manager—It is a very small proportion ; about \$100,000, principally in real estate, the property of the bank

\$100,000, principally in real estate, the property of the bank other than bank premises. Mr. Crawford considered this reply quite satisfactory. He suggested that in future it would be well to place the figures on the financial statement in parallel columns, showing the several amounts for the year just closed and the preceding year. He considered that it would be a very great convenience. The president, he remarked, had stated in a general way that the directors' expectations regarding the Newfoundland branch had been realized. That was very consoling when it was remem-bered that the island had for some time been represented in a quasi-bankrupt condition. It was, however, far from being set-tled yet. He thought that these who took part in the recent run upon the banks in Newfoundland had not counted the cost, or they would not have worried about trying to exchange bank they would not have worried about trying to exchange bank notes for gold. In this part of Canada the name of the Bank of Montreal was a synonym for impregnability. He supposed that the late failure of the two Newfoundland banks had left a very means more or the two rewroundland banks had left a very unsavory reputation behind, and he respectfully suggested that the watchword of the Bank of Montreal's branch down there should be : "Vigilance and caution." Ite advocated the share-holders being made acquainted with the bank's gross receipts, gross expenditure and gross losses, and he also touched upon quarterly dividends quarterly dividends.

quarterly dividends. The President—I would say with regard to the remarks of Mr. Crawford that his suggestion about the parallel columns in the financial statement might be worthy of the consideration of the directors. I would also wish to say that in speaking of the finan-cial position of Newfoundland, I did not venture an opinion in any way. I wish that to be distinctly understood; I only ex-pressed a hope that Newfoundland might at some time enter into Confederation, and that we might work together for a cominto Confederation, and that we might work together for a com-

The motion for the adoption of the directors' report, which had been moved by the president and seconded by the vice-presi-dent, Hon. George A. Drummond, was then agreed to unani-mously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Capt. Benyon moved :-That he thanks of the meeting be presented to the president, vice-president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank.

the bank. Ite also asked that it be placed on record how thoroughly the shareholders endorsed the remarks of the president with regard to the death of Mr. W. H. Moredith ; and at the same time he stated what great confidence the shareholders had in the ability of the gentleman selected to fill his (Mr. Meredith's) place on the directorate, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie. This was seconded by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, and after the president had briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks on behalf of himself and colleagues, it was carried unanimously. Mr. W. W. Ogilvie moved :

of himself and colleagues, it was carried unanimously. Mr. W. W. Ogilvie moved : That the thanks of the meeting be given to the general mana-ger, the inspector, the managers and other officers of the bank for their services during the past year. In making the motion, Mr. Ogilvie said :—I am often brought into contact with the officers of the bank from Vancouver to Ifalifax, and I have always been pleased with the caution, zeal and loyalty they display in regard to the bank. I have great pleasure in moving this resolution. The motion, which was seconded by Mr. R. B. Angus, was unanimonsly carried, after which the general manager briefly returned thanks.

returned thanks.

Mr. J. B. Learmont moved, seconded by Mr. John Dunlop, and it was agreed to unanimously :--

That the ballot, now open for the election of directors, be kept That the ballot, now open for the election of directors, be kept open until three o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting he continued. On motion or Mr. John Morrison, seconded by Mr. John Craw-ford, a vote of thanks was accorded to the president for his con-duct of the business of the meeting. The president briefly acknowledged the compliment.

THE DIRECTORS.

The ballot resulted in the re-election of the old board of direc-Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. R. B. Angus, Hon. George A. Drummond, Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. Edward B. Greenshields, Mr. Hugh McLonnan, Mr. W. C. McDonald, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Mr. A. T. Patterson and Sir Donald A. Smith,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Hon. Sir Donald Smith was elected President, and Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President of the bank.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

The seventy-seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Bank was held at the banking house in Quebee, on Monday, 3rd June, 1895.

Present : Hon. F. E. Gilman, Messrs. G. R. Renfrew, S. J. Shaw, T. H. Dunn, John T. Ross, Gaspard Lemoine, William Tofield, John Brown, A. G. Belleau, M.D.; Alex. Robertson, B. Verret, John Shaw, James Patton, David Smith, Robert Cream, Edwin Jones, E. F. Wurtele, R. Brodie, E. H. Taylor, J. H. Simmons, Peter Johnston, Thomas Norris, D. D. O'Meara, Major Morgan and others.

In the absence of the president, Mr. G. R. Renfrew took the chair on motion of Mr. John Laird, seconded by Mr. S. J. Shaw,

The chairman read a letter dated this day from Mr. Robert H. Smith, president of the bank, regretting that owing to the state of his health he would be unable to attend the annual meeting

The chairman read the report of the directors and Mr. McDougall, general manager, read the statement of the affairs of the bank as on the 15th May, 1895 :--

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE QUEBEC BANK TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THEIR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD AT THE BANKING HOUSE ON THE 3RD JUNE, 1895.

The directors beg to present to the shareholders the seventyseventh annual report of the business of the bank, showing the result of its business for the fiscal year ended the 15th May, 1895.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance of profit and loss account 15th May, 1894.. Transferred from Rest..... Profits for the year ended 15th May, 1895, after de-ducting charges of management..... \$ 83,739.48 50,000.00 230,424.87

· · ·	\$364,164,35
Dividend 3¼ per cent. paid 1st Decem-	• •
ber 1894	
Dividend 2½ per cent. payable 1st June	
1895,	
Appropriation for bad and doubtful	
debts	
	4000 400 84

\$293,197.74

Balance of profit and loss carried forward \$ 76,906.61

The net gains for the year just closed show a decrease as com-pared with those of the previous year. The reduction in earn-ings is mostly due to the narrow margin of profit which existed between lending rates to customers and those paid to depositors. Owing to the general inactivity of trade during the past year, full employment could not be obtained for the means of the bank without making concessions in the rate of interest upon loans, but meanwhile the rate on deposits remained relatively high. With the co-operation of other banks, a reduction has been effected in the deposit rate, the advantage of which will be felt in the current year.

The directors have found it necessary to reduce the dividend

The directors have found it necessary to reduce the dividend for the latter half of the year to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., mainly because of a serious loss which the bank suffered in Newfoundland. For many years past the bank had done a large business with that Island, its previous experience of which had been satisfac-tory both as to the quality of the transactions and on the profits thereof; but owing to the failure of both banks in the Island in December last, and the total collapse of trade which occurred in consequence thereof, it was suddenly involved in loss, not only with the merchants but with the local banks, whose Sterling it held in payment for collections.

held in payment for collections. To provide for this exceptional loss, and to allow for other losses, which have occurred in the course of business, it has been found necessary to take a considerable sum from the balance of profit and loss carried over from the previous year. As a matter of precaution and to guard against depreciation in real estate and other items of investment held, the directors have considered it prudent to build up that account by transferring to it, from the Rest Account, the sum of \$50,000. The Rest now remains at \$500,000.

\$500,000. Since the last annual meeting of shareholders, the directors have had to deplore the death of the late general manager of the bank, Mr. James Stevenson, who served the bank with untiring devotion for the long period of thirty-one years. The vacancy caused by the death has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Thomas McDougall as general manager. All of which is respectfully submitted. By order of the Board.

R. H. SMITH, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT 15TH MAY, 1895.

Liabilities.

Capital Stock	5	500,000.00	\$ 2,500,000.00
Reserved for Interest due to De- positors, &c Balance of Profits carried forward.	4	80,032.32 70,966.61	•
Unclaimed Dividends Half-yearly Dividend No. 146, pay- able 1st June, 1895	\$	660,898.93 1,095.65 62,500.00	724,494.58

7,526,183,86

Notes in Circulation	\$ 696,036.00
Deposits not bearing interest	571,441.41
Deposits bearing interest	571,441.41 5,881,556.65
Balances due to other banks in	, ,
Canada	37,198.40
Balances due to Agents in Great	,
Britain	389,951.40

		\$10,750,678.44
ASSETS.		
Specie	\$105,577.88	
Dominion notes	447,687.00	
Balances due from agents in foreign countries	54,523.88	
Notes of and cheques on other banks	265,018.03	
Deposit with the Dominion Govern-		
ment for security of note circula-		
tion Investments (provincial, municipal	39,731.55	
and other bonds) and securities.	807.044.66	
Call loans secured by bonds and		
stocks	1,166,652.81	A 0 000 005 80
Time loans secured by bonds and		\$ 2,886,235.76
stocks	\$ 305,450.00	
Notes and bills discounted, current	7,098,479.80	
Overdue debts not specially secured	92,740.49	
Overdue due debts secured	45,184.23	
Real estate (not bank premises) and mortgages on real estate	145,104.88	
mongagas on rear estate		7,686,958.91
Bank promises, and furniture		177,483.77
		010 050 000 AA

\$10,750,678.44

Тиомая McDougall, General Manager.

Quebec Bank.

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Quebec, 15th May, 1895.

Moved by Mr. G. R. Renfrew, seconded by Hon. F. E. Gilman that the report and statements now read be adopted and published for the information of the shareholders. Carried.

Moved by Dr. A. G. Belleau seconded by David Smith, Esq.— That the thanks of this meeting be given to the president, vice-president, and directors for their valuable services during the past year. Carried.

Moved by John Laird, Esq. seconded by Edwin Jones, Esq.— That the thanks of this meeting be given to the general manager, inspector, managers and other officers of the bank for the effi-cient manner in which they have discharged their duties. Carried.

The general manager, on behalf of himself and the rest of the staff, returned thanks for these friendly expressions, and, in doing so, referred to the high qualities of his predecessor in office, the late Mr. Stevenson

late Mr. Stevenson. Moved by Peter Johnston, Esq., seconded by T. H. Dunn, Esq. —That the shareholders assembled at this meeting desire to ex-press their feeling of great regret for the loss which the Bank has suffered through the death of its late general manager, Mr. James Stevenson, and they wish that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased.—Carried. The scrutineers reported as the result of the ballott the follow-ing genuitemen elected as directors for the consumer year.

ing gentlemen elected as directors for the ensuing year, viz.: R. H. Smith, Esq., William Withall, Esq., G. R. Renfrew, Esq., S. J. Shaw, Esq., John T. Ross, Esq., Gaspard Le Moine, Esq., and William A. Marsh, Esq. WM. R. DEAN, Secretary.

THE DOMINION BANK.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking-house of the institution on Wednesday, May 29, 1895

Among those present were noticed :--Mr. James Austin, Sir Frank Smith, Col. Mason, Messrs. Wm. Ince, John Scott, William Ramsay, C. Cockshutt, W. G. Cassels, William Roy, James Scott, E. Leadlay, M. Boulton, Aaron Ross, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, Dr. Smith, John Stewart. David McGee, G. W. Lewis, Gardiner Boyd, G. Robinson, Walter S. Lee, J. J. Foy, Samuel Alcorn, Anson Jones, R. D. Gamble, and others.

It was moved by Mr. Edward Leadley, seconded by Mr. A. Ross, that Mr. James Austin do take the chair,

Mr. Anson Jones moved, seconded by Col. Mason, and resolved that Mr. R. D. Gamble, do act as secretary. Messrs. W. G. Cassels and Walter S. Lee were appointed

scrutineers.

The secretary read the report of the directors to the share-holders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows :--

To the shareholders :

The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending April 30 1895 :-

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1894 Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1895, after de- ducting charges of management, etc., and mak- ing full provision for all bad and doubtful	\$ 6,828.78
debts	189,561.58
Dividend, 3 per cent., paid August 1, 1894 \$45,000.00 Dividend, 3 per cent., paid November 1, 1894	\$195,890.81
1895	\$180,000.00

955

Balance of Profit and Loss, carried forward \$ 15,890.31 It is with deep regret your directors have to record the loss the bank has sustained by the death of the late general managers Mr. Robert H. Bethune, who has been the chief executive officer, of the institution since its inception, twenty-four years ago, and mainly to whose energy and ability the bank owes its present position.

Mr. R. D. Gamble, who has been in the service of the bank since 1871, and who has until lately been the manager of the Toronto branch, has been appointed general manager. JAMES AUSTIN

Toronto, May 29, 1895.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up	•	\$1,500,000.00
Reserve fund	\$1,500,000.00	
Balance of profits carried forward		
Dividend No. 50, payable 1st May		
Reserve for interest and exchange	91,721.46	
Rebate on bills discounted		
		1,685,067.85
		1,000,001.00

		0,100,007.00
Notes in circulation	957,264.00	.,,
Deposits not bearing interest	1,413,605.48	
Deposits bearing interest	8,733,227.67	
		11,104,097.15

\$14,289,165.00

President.

10-00

ASSETS.		
Specie	\$ 413,204.69	
Dominion Government demand notes	772,240.00	
Deposit with Dominion Government	•	
for security of note circulation.	75,000.00	
Notes and cheques of other banks	293,915.85	
Balance due from other banks in	,	
Canada	137,682.25	
Balance due from other banks in	•	
United States	767,778.65	
Balance due from other banks in	•	
Great Britain	19,782.36	
Provincial Government securities,	388, 195.25	•
Municipal and other debentures	1,586,952-71	
		4,454,751.76
Bills discounted and current (includ-		
ing advances on call)	9,417,660.68	
Overdue debts (estimated loss pro-		
vided for)	125,754.33	
Real estate	13,361.98	
Bank premises	270,664,90	
Other assets (not included under		
foregoing heads)	6,971.35	
	·	9,834,413.24
	•	

\$14,289,165.00

R. D. GAMBLE,

General Manager.

Dominion Bank, Toronto, 30th April, 1895.

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

Mr. James Austin moved, seconded by Sir Frank Smith, and resolved, that the report be adopted. Moved by Mr. Aaron Ross, seconded by Mr. William Hendrie, that we, the shareholders of the Dominion Bank, take this oppor-tunity at our annual meeting to express our deep sorrow and re-gret at the loss we feel the bank has sustained by the death of the late general manager, Mr. Robert H Bethune, who has been the chief executive officer of the bank since its inception twenty-four years are a man who was held in the highest esteem by the four years ago, a man who was held in the highest esteem by the bankers of the Dominion and by the business community generally, and to whose ability, energy, and careful management the bank is largely indebted for its present position. Carried. It was moved by Dr. Smith, seconded by Mr. John Stewart,

and

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the pre-sident, vice-president and directors for their services during the

past year. It was moved by Mr. Charles Cockshutt, seconded by Mr. Boulton, and

Resolved; that the thanks of this meeting be given to the gen-eral manager, managers, and agents, inspectors, and other officers

of the Bank, for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. George W. Lewis, seconded by Mr. James Scott, and

Resolved, that the poll be now opened for the election of seven directors, and that the same be closed at two o'clock in the afterdirectors, and that the same be closed at two o'clock in the alter-noon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall clapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers, on the close of the poll, do hand to the chairman a certificate of the re-sult of the poll. Mr. William Ramsay moved, seconded by Mr. James G. Boyd, and resslved : That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James Austin for his able conduct in the chair.

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

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. James Austin was elected president and Sir Frank Smith vice-president for the ensuing term.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended June 8rd, 1895.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments rendered for sums of \$250 and upwards, and chatte Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sums of \$500 and upwards.

WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

May 30th.

- Valin, \$645.

May 31st.

1449 0136	
Bury-A. L. Melver vs. Dme. Annie B. McLennan, et al.	\$415
Cleveland-F. Simoneaux vs. Frs. Gagnon et al	280
EatonW. Lindsay vs. C. R. Lindsay	900
Hereford-A. Curtis et al vs. W. & C. Melrowe	993
L'Ange Gardien-H. M. Price vs. C. Dumas	525
Levis-Hon. G. Langelier vs I. N. Belleau et al 28	5,000
Lingwick-A. R. Pennaye vs. Tp. of Lingwick (dmgs).	846
Melburne-E. F. Cleveland vs. John Ewing	590
Montreal—A. J. Charlebois et al vs. Dme. C. Crawford, S. W. D. Lawler and M. D. Duplen et al 2000 NY	§390;
W. B. Lambe, esql. vs. C. F. Dunbar et al, \$500; W.	Les-
perance et al vs. J. U. Paquin, \$1,096; Dme. E. Hors	neld
vs. T. A. Purvis, \$300; C. L. Letang et al vs. W. A. Rel \$304; C. L. Letang et al vs. A. D. Turcot, \$472.	mrn,
Quebec-Montmorenci Electric Co. vs. P. Dery	601
St. Cunegonde -G. Gagnon vs. A. Paquette et al	281
	260
St. Laurent-Dmc. Emelio Carriero vs. D. Levesque	2,886 888
Sherbrooke-J. A. Archambault vs. J. B. Cadoulls	254
	1,384
•	
June 3rd.	
Montreal-B. L. Vipond et al vs. W. A. Dunham, \$285; A. E vs. A. Plamondon et al, \$509.	aves
Point aux Chenes — A. J. Charlebois vs. Dme C. Craw.	6
$\frac{10000}{3390}$	tora,
	\$413
St. Anne de Bellevue-C. L. Letang vs. W. A. Reburn.	304
	1.046
	1,096
WRITS ISSUED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	-,000
May 30th	•
Alliston-Credit Foncier vs. J. C. Hart, et al \$	1,529
Belleville - J. Maitland vs. Can. Landed and Credit	Co.
et al, \$1,798.	
Caledonia Tp-J. R. McLaurin vs. A. & R. Duval.	813
Gwillinbury W. Tp-Freehold L. & S. Co. ys. Rachael & dart, \$12,479.	stod-
Lavant Tp-Fenwick, Hendry & Co. vs. J. H. & Robt. Ca	
bell, \$1,020.	ump-
Mariposa-D. J. McIntyre vs. G. Bickell.	400
Norwich—C. Hall vs. W. Addison	496
Simcoe-National Assee Co. vs. J. C. Watson of al	1,514
TorontoD. J. Johnston vs. W. Cook, \$1,756; G. S. L. Littl	250
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	e vs.

- J. B. Miller et al, \$2,627; Bank of Hamilton vs. Peter Ryan, \$270; S. Crane vs. E. S. Townsend, \$2,309.

May 81st.

Marie Ry. Co., \$358.

Metcalfe Tp-J. Brown vs. S. Montgomery..... Nissouri W. Tp-W. L. Fitzgerald vs. Ed. Dunn..... Orangeville-B. Fountain vs. W. R. C. Hewat..... Rat Portage-D. Martin et al vs. D. Rioux..... Toronto-J. McCord vs. R. & B. J. Tinning.... 330 1,585 396 9,247

June 3rd.

- \$1,755
- Windsor-H. Walker & Sons vs. Jos. White & Co..... 5,792 WRITS ISSUED, MANITOBA.

May S1st.

Brantford-J. R. Cox vs. W. Northrop et al..... 317 WRITS ISSUED, B.C.

June 3rd.

Golden, B.C.-Hamilton Distillery Co. vs. J. C. Greene et al, \$283.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:

May 30th.

real Rolling Mills, \$3,000.

May 31st.

Montreal--D. Bottershill agt. Can. Pacific Ry., \$18,202; Con-sumers' Cordage Co. agt. M. E. Dansereau, \$295; Z. Caron agt. Aloxis Poupart, \$736.

Quebec-J. W. Shaw et al agt. F. A. Fraser	288
St. Anne du Sault—A. E. Bruneau agt. P. Richard	700
St. Guillaume-C. Lafleur agt. J. O. Girouard	274
St. Hyacinthe-J. W. Shaw et al agt. L. Bernard	502
St. Johns-J. St. G. Dillon et al agt. F. B. Dakin	259
Sturgeon Falls-J. W. Shaw et al agt. Z. Majeau	1,228
June Br	rd.

Fraserville-J. W. Shaw et al agt. E. Talhot...... Montreal-J. W. Shaw et al agt. E. D. Baran St. Henri-Thompson Shoe Co. agt. F. Porcheron..... St. Redemptour-J. Flotcher agt. John McCabe...... 601 2,475 403 351 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

May 30th.

May 31st.

Fort William-J. H. Perry agt. Robertson & Ross, \$353; Wells & Emmerson agt. Robertson & Ross, \$469.
 London-Huron & Eric L. & S. Co. agt. Eliza Taylor, J. Sloan & Description of the construction of the second second

Smuck, \$1,001.

June 3rd.

Kath. A. S. Traill agt. Mary C. Broomfield et al \$ 542 Ltd. \$550.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED, MANITOBA

May 31st.

Winnipeg—Gault Bros. & Co. agt. A. T. Moore, \$809; A. B. Davidson agt. D. A. Ross, \$1,005. JUDGMENTS RENDERED, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

May 31st.

\$462.

- wards, \$1,965.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

May 30th.

and the second

Coldwater-H. W. Nicklin to Matilda J. Dennison.... \$ 500 Forest-W. O. Hay to E. Lambton Farmers L. & S. Co., \$1,400; N. McCahill to E. Lambton Farmers L. & S. Co., \$1,400. Oakvillo-Mrs. Isabella Hewson to C. F. C. Smith...... 610 Pembroke-Leeney & Smyth to J. C. Leeney, et al, exr.. 1,081

May 31st.

-		
Faraday—G. S. Jarman to F. Mullett Guelph—W. Hayden to G. Sleeman		716
Hamilton-S. Cook and wife to H. Kuntz, \$1,04) ; Sara	h and
Sam. Scott to Grant, Lottridge Brew. Co. Ltd.	, \$955.	
London-Mary A. McCallum to London Drug Co		1,300
Mount Forest-W. Davidson et al to M. Anthony		1,057
Toronto-J. W. St. John to J. Bascom		1,000
Wiarton-James Walmsley et al to G. W. Ames &		800
	une 3rd	1.
Brantford-J. A. Johnston to J.S. Hamilton et al		\$ 800
Cornwall-W. Spruhan to J. T. Davis		800
Hamilton-E. Hayes and wife to P. Meegan, \$800;	F. Row	lin to
J. G. Gauld, \$623; W. J. & J. J. Tulk to J. G.		
Hanover-J. A. Hackett to D. Royel		
Ottawa-M. A. Belanger to H. F. MacCarthy,	\$1,800 ;	Mrs.
Cyntha M. Bell to A. Masson, \$707; Mrs. M	. Butle	r to J.

Financial.

Thursday, June 6th, 1895

That the supply of money seeking investment in the open market far exceeds the demand, is evidenced by the fact that although an unusually large number of by no-means gilt-edged loans have recently been placed in London the rate for call money is still only 1/4 per cent, while the 2½ per cent consols are quoted at 105. The \$32,500,000 of the U.S. loan still remains there, and in addition American bankers have lately sold in the same market \$9-500,000 of Manhattan Elevated Railway bonds, \$4,500,000 of New York Central Railroad stock, \$4,500,000 East St. Louis Terminal bonds, between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 of New York city bonds, and an indefinite amount of Southern Railway and other new securities of that kind without in anyway strengthening rates. Municipal corporations-often very small ones-can borrow money at less than 3 per cent, the rate of discount in the open market is only 31 per cent, and it is now believed that the Indian Office may be able to float a large 21/2 per cent loan 'at par. In fact, unless the money of the people be wasted on a great war, or in some large unprofitable speculation like the Panama Canal, Mr. Goschen's prediction that the interest rate on passive capital, securely invested, will be reduced to 2 per cent, may be vertiled before long.

In the meantime it is announced that the special Chinese loan of \$75,000,000 to meet the extra indemnity awarded to Japan in lieu of the Liao Tong peninsula, has been secured by the Bank of France in spite of the strennous efforts of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai bankers. It is believed that the new loan is secured by special guarantees from Russia, as China refused to permit the lenders to control anything but the custom revenues, and would not specifically pledge any of her internal taxation to the loan. This has caused a pause in the silver market, and prices have fallen to 301/d in London, while in New York large commercial bars are now 66% to 66%, and line government silver 6634 to 6714c The rise was always a purely speculative one, and it is so little trusted that both India and China have ceased buying although the "bull" clique is exceedingly powerful and well informed, and they show no abatement of confidence.

In New York call money is plentiful

at 1 per cent, and bankers are touting for loans at the Stock Exchange at that figure. Time loans have fallen to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent for 60 days, and 2 to 3 per cent for three to soven months on good Stock Exchange collateral, with more money offering than is wanted. Commercial paper is eagerly snapped up at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent, for endorsed, and 4 to 6 per cent for single name paper. In this market money is unchanged at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on call and 6 to 7 per cent for discount.

Sterling exchange has again advanced, and rates have rison to the point they reached before the sudden buying movement from London demoralized the market. The stoppage of purchases of American securities, the realization on certain lines, and the covering of exchange sold short both by the syndicate and by bankers at the time of the break in values, have been supplemented by a scarcity of bills and a rush into the market of remitters who had held off in the belief that the market might go still lower. The result is that posted rates is New York are now 4.89 for . sixties and 4.90 for demand. Actual rates are 4.88 to 4.881/2 for sixties, 4.89 to 1/4 for demand, 4.891/2 for cables, 4.88 for commercials, and 4.87% for documentaries. In this market rates between banks are 9% to 1/2 for sixties, 10 to 101/2 for demand, 101/4 for cables and 1-64 to 1-32 premium for New York funds. Over the counter rates were 9 15-16 to $10\frac{1}{8}$ for sixties, $10\frac{1}{1}$ to 3% for demand, 101% for cables, and 1% to 1/4 premium for New York funds. The demand is good and the market strong.

The Stock Exchange was closed today to permit the members to attend the unveiling of the monument to Sir John A. Macdonald; but the week was an exceedingly active one, and the " bull " element were in full control. Reports of good crop prospects, and the general expansion in business, rendered, the market buoyant and all the leading speculative stocks closed higher with every prospect of a further rise. Over 12,000 shares of the three street railways were dealt in, and prices closed at 2011/4 for Montreal Old Street, 1991/2 for Oew, and 83% for Toronto ; the latter stock rising 5½ points in six days. Cable also advanced three points to 1601%, on sales of 4900 shares, and Richelieu went up to 104 on rumors of increased earnings. The usual modest investment business was doing in the banks, and in industrials the principal event was the sale of \$4,000 in International Coal Bonds at pars The following are the transactions of the week as per Chas. Meredith & Co., stockbrokers :---

Plantaganet N, Tp—F. Lalonde to D, Cadieux962St. Catharines—T. Pier to F. A. Pier1,197Smith—Elizth, & Michael Conway to Con, Can. L. & I. Co1,301Stratford—F. Pratt to J. C. Monteith650Toronto—O. G. Roy to Cosgrove Brew. Co., \$700; F. B. Smith toJ. Smith, \$801.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MANITOBA.

May 30	m,
Holland-Ann Wood to W. M. Johnston	713
Winnipeg-W. R. Sinclair to Union Bank	4,000
Juno 3r	d.
Indian Head-W. R. Bell to Union Bank	\$5,50

	BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	
	May 31st.	
\mathbf{Port}	HopeG. R Reid to J. Night \$ 600	
	June 3rd.	

Toronto-H. E. Sewell to J. Richardson et al..... \$ 900

BANKS.	Shurea.	IIighest	Lowest.	Last Year
Commerce	67	136	134	1361/2
Hochelaga	15	12714	1271/4	
Merchants	34	170	168	1601/2
Molsons	150	$173\frac{1}{2}$	1781/2	
Montreal	71	$220\frac{1}{4}$		218%
Peoples	4	116%	116%	123%
Quebec	45	118 ^	118	
MIECELLANEOUS				
Cable	4967	1601/2	1571/2	1395%
Street Ry	8125	2011/2		140%
New St. Ry	5430	200	197	1861
Toronto "	3677	8334	781/	
Gas	1209	203	20014	165
Richelieu	1852	104	101	
Bell Tel	157	160	157%	
Royal Electric	50	155	1541%	
Col. Cot. Co	25	58	58	
Mer. Mfg. Co	25	129	129	
Duluth Pref	$\tilde{50}$	13	13	••••
do. common	600	6%	61/2	5
Can. Pacific		54	54	6434
Mont. Cotton. Co		130		₁₁₈
Trust & Loan	32	941/2	941	90
Inter. Coal Bonds		100	100	••••
ARTON COM DOMAS	μ	100	100	••••

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE

Total for Week End-									
ing June 6, 1895.	Clearings.	Balances							
	\$13,199,823	\$1,719,711							
Corresponding									
Week of 1894	11,344,544	1,529,074							
" "1893	11,895,829	1,592,410							
" "1892	12,091,232	2,175.658							

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evg., June 6th, 1895.

The hopeful reports from the country as to the growing crops have given further confidence to merchants, and if they are only harvested in anything like their present quantity and promise there will be an improvement in business this fall all along the line. This week we have again to chronicle a rising market, and what changes are made in our price currents are all upward; with the solitary exception of feed, which is slightly easier for bran and shorts. The advance in grey cottons predicted in our last issue has not yet materialized, as manufacturers have decided not to put up the price of the goods until they start using the higher priced cotton; but it is certain to come, This week prices of bar and sheet iron have advanced, and a rise in that of galvanized iron, due to the higher cost of zinc spelter, is momentarily expected. Raw hides have again risen half a cent and lamb-skins and clips are marked up considerably. Leather is very firm at last week's quotations. Flour has apparently reached its apex, and some signs of weak-

Our inducements.

A Good Article

OUR CELEBRATED BRANDS

"Cable Extra,"

"Mungo," "El Padre," and

"'Varsity."

Are as staple as flour, sell readily and always demand. Millions of each brand sold aunually; sales constantly increasing.

S. DAVIS & SONS,

The Largest Cigar Manufacturers in the Dominion.

ness are visible. Butter and cheese are both steadior and quotably higher, as grassfed produce commences to make its appearance. The first quotations from England for new cheese are now on the market, and although the business done is still largely speculative, the genuine demand will soon be apparent. Eggs are in over-supply now that ! picklers have satisfied immediate wants. Pincapples and bananas are so abundant as to be almost a drug in the market, and can hardly be given away. Paris green continues very strong under a brisk American demand. Cement and linseed oil are both extremely scarce on spot; although large supplies are close at hand. Groceries show an improving demand, and the increasing call for fancy groceries is especially encouraging. Sugars are unchanged. Molasses is very strong, and a further rise in Barbados is expected in spite of its poor quality. None of the new Japan teas sold under 24c in this market, and there was a marked absence of the mixed, three quarter old and one quarter new, teas which used to form so prominent a feature in previous spring shipments from Yokohama. Coffees are quiet, but strong. Rubber is very firm, and prices are again marked up on stronger cables from Para, Wool shares more slowly in the general advance; but Canadian fleece has been active, and prices have risen under the influence of American buying. Reports as to remittances are somewhat contradictory. There are houses who report that their customers are remitting in advance to secure discounts, while there are others who speak of collections as difficult. The banks, however, make no complaints; and it is possible that the varying experience in the matter of collections arises largely from the different characteristics of the business done by the various houses, and from the local circumstances, or the particular class, of customers they supply.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.—A steadier feeling is apparent in the butter market now that yellow grass goods of keeping quality are coming in, and for choice goods our top quotations are asked. For the earlier makes of fodder goods there is very little demand and although they are offered as low as 7 to 9 cents there is great difficulty in moving them, There is still

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a large quantity of old butters of last season's make in the market and holders are ready to take 5 to 7 cents for them without finding buyers. Late made creamare ready to take 5 to 7 cents for them without finding buyers. Late made cream-ery butter is held with more confidence, and we quote prices ½ cent per pound higher at 15½ to 16 cents. Finest Town-ship dairy jobs at 13 to 15 cents as to quality and sales of new yellow Western dairy have been made at 10 to 12 cents. The receipts of eggs continue to grow larger owing to picklers having finished putting up their fall and winter stock and thus forcing the surplus they absorbed on to this market. This, together with the hotter weather which checks consumption, has given an easier tendency to the marhas given an easier tendency to the mar ket and best stock is offering freely at 10 cents to only a limited demand. No. 2 and culled stock sell at 7 to 9 cents. In cheese it is difficult to summarize the situation. It is believed that the rnsh up in values in the West was due partly to the appearance of a new buyer whom the older hands forced to pay top prices to his cheese, partly to speculation and partly to the existence of a short interest which got frightened when they saw the market apparently running away from them. Last week's rise was speedily lost and to-day about 71/4 to 71/2 cents is paid for Quebec cheese on the wharf and from 71/2 Quotec cheese on the wharf and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{6}$ for Western is the ruling figure although for fine choice Western $\frac{7}{34}$ c might have to be paid. But the market is an uncertain one. Quebec cheese com-ing in are still part fodder, and very few strictly gruss Westerns have come in as wat. Drulish hencer hence make bids of yet. Inglish houses have made bids of 36s c.i.f. for prompt shipment or about 7% cents and 88s for June cheese or 7% c to 75%c. These offers mean that either the British buyers have to advance their views or that solvers have to atvance their views or that sollers on this side will have to concede. While for old cheese the cable is still 40s for white and 42s for colored. No correct idea can be given of the out-look as yet, and the attitude of the trade is distingting a writing one. The United distinctly a waiting one. The United States cheese market generally continues to present a very dull and unsatisfactory appearance. The arrivals show up a little better in view of the cooler weather, but the larger proportion still show more or less effects of the late extreme heat. Specless effects of the late extreme heat. Spec-ulative demand, which was the main sup-port last week, has disappeared, while ex-porters can obtain little encouragement from abroad and have scarcely any orders. Holders are inclined to talk firmly for perfect conditioned stock, some asking $7 \frac{1}{2}$ cents and some 16 and ke bicher but for cents and some ½ and ½ higher, but few exporters will listen to anything above 7c and do not want many at that. Some very nice cheese, but showing just a touch of heat, have sold at 63/c. Small size fancy cheese are held firmly, with 7½c occasionally exceeded for perfect colored. skims in as yet and prices uncertain. Few

CHEMICALS .- There is at present a fair demand for bleaching powder and caustic soda, and prices are steady. Ammonia alkali is nominally unchanged in value, alkan is nominally unchanged in value, but is rather wanting in firmness. Bicar-bonate of soda moves off steadily, and soda crystals are quiet. Chlorates of potash and soda are at low figures, but are only selling slowly. In the tar products there has been rather more activity. Pitch has been the subject of some utention made been the subject of some attention, and fair sales have been made at improved prices, and the market is very firm. Sol. vent naphtha also has more enquiry, and is rather firmer. Benzoles are dull. Cre-osote is neglected, and is weak. Crystal carbolic is strong, makers being well sold. Crude has settled down a little, but closes Sulphate of ammonia, after a short firm. spurt, has given away again. Muriate of ammonia is easier; carbonate of ammonia and salammoniac are in fair demand at old rates. Sulphate of copper is strong in old rates. Sulphate of copper is strong in sympathy with the advance in the metal, and higher prices are asked for forward delivery. Green copperas is in rather short supply. Acctates of line have not much enquiry, but are steady, present values being very low. Acctate of soda has latterly been moving rather better.

Acetates of lead, nitrate of lead, and litharge are only quiet, considering the firmness in the lead market. Carbonate and caustic potash are selling well for forward delivery. Prussiates of potash and soda are depressed. Arsenic is dearer, and is scarce on spot. Tartaric acid has improved. Borax is still depressed.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Owing to the backward and curious weather we have experienced this/spring, the demand for/summer shoes has not reached the dimensions of last year, and, besides this, manufacturers are not making so many of the lower priced shoes as they were. The advance in the cost of low grade leathers has been so great that they prefer not to make the shoes, as they could only be turned out at a loss even at a rise in price which would cover the increase in cost for the better grades as the advance in leather has been much less on the better than on the lower grades. This has curtailed business for the moment and most large houses are operating conservatively.

CEMENT.—The arrivals of the week have been about 5200 barrels of English cement. The stock of Belgian on spot is light but there is a large quantity close at hand. About 1000 barrels sold in round lots at \$1.80 to \$1.90 for Belgian and \$1.90 to \$2 for English, and a brisk trade has been doing in smaller lots, although the total volume falls under last year's figures. Firebricks are well enquired for and move out readily at \$15 to \$21 per M, as to quality.

DRY GOODS .- The rise in grey cottons has not materialized yet, as manufacturers are waiting until they run off their present stocks of raw cotton and have to start on the higher prices ruling to-day, before raising their figures. But it is bound to come. The trade feel that any change in prices must be upward and as a consequence the demand for all lines of goods in this city has been unexpectedly active. Letters from Bradford say that spinners of mohair yarns are over-run with orders and that some of the leading mills will not promise delivery under new orders for not promise delivery under new orders for six months. This renders mohair dress goods, braids, and all boucle effects, aston-ishingly firm, and repeat orders at old prices are not listened to. The retail trade have not, of course, felt the effect of this yet; but they are bound to do so before long. The hot muggy weather livened up the movement of light fabrics of all kinds and both the city and suburban trade are and both the city and suburban trade are well satisfied with their over-turn. As a result the wholesale houses are also actively employed. Travellers all over the country report more disposition to place orders. Merchants are awakening to the fact that the prospects of concessions are few, and the more alert are already preparing for contingencies; for when all rush in together for goods the man who is stocked ahead will be the one who laughs. As to money, reports are most diverse. One or two houses report a considerable quanor two houses report a considerable quan-tity of money sent in to secure discounts in anticipation of notes, while others claim that it comes in slowly. It appears to de-pend entirely upon the class of customers the different firms carry. The old, well-established houses reported remittances good; while the younger firms vary ac-cording to the grade of trade they do. But there is evidently no scarcity of money in the country; and if the present bright prospect of the crops be borne out it will probably soon come out into circulation. probably soon come out into circulation.

FRUIT.—The 7000 boxes of lemons and 5000 packages of oranges ex SS. 'Dracona' were landed heated and in bad condition. The oranges sold from 35c per box for rotten up to \$3.40 for good and \$4 for prime. The lemons sold from \$1 to \$4 as to condition. Two carloads of badlyheated pincapples were also put upon the market and sacrificed at 1½c to 4½c



J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1895.

to pay $9\frac{1}{2}c$, $8\frac{1}{2}c$, and $7\frac{1}{2}c$, for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, sorted, cured and inspected, while butchers get a cent less. Dry hides are equally high. Sales of Cordovas have been made 19c to 20c which cost 11c two years ago and B. A. dry, which cost 12 $\frac{1}{2}c$ when received, have sold up to 21c. Across the line buff-hides have advanced from $3\frac{1}{2}c$ to $9\frac{1}{2}c$, light packer cows from 4c to 10 $\frac{1}{2}c$ and native steers 5c to 12 $\frac{1}{2}c$. The kill at Chicago since the beginning of this year shows a decrease of 112,000 from the slaughter of last year, and it should be remembered that in 1894 the kill of cattle was smaller than for the four preceeding years, Sheepskins are 75c to \$1. Clips have risen sharply to 15c and hambskins are up to 25c each. Calfskins runs at 8c per pound and what few horseskins are coming in sell for about \$1.50. Tallow is an absolute drug in the market. No one seems to want it. We quote $4\frac{1}{2}c$ to 5c for rendered and $\frac{1}{2}c$ to 8c for rough.

Hors.—Nothing is doing in Canadian hops and the prices quoted in our list are purely nominal. In England brewers recognize that hops are as cheap as they are likely to be and are taking suitable lots into stock. Low English parcels quote from 28s to 35s; and medium 38s to 50s; while really choice qualities make from 70s to 90s; those grades being increasingly scarce. Continental hops are steadily held, and where purchases are made full prices are obtained, but there is next to nothing doing. There is a shade more passing in Californians, and prices are unchanged at 50s for the best on offer, and 85s to 45s for low and medium.

IRON, AND HARDWARE.—A general advance in prices in manufactured iron is chronicled during the week. All foreign quotations have been withdrawn, and as prices are advancing both in New York and England, an informal/meeting of the principal rolling mills was held at which an advance in prices was decided on. Bar iron is now \$1.60 to \$1.65, sheet iron, 16 gauge, \$2.15, 26g \$2 and 28g \$2.10. Canadian band iron \$1.85. Black and galvanized sheets have advanced in England and although no alteration in prices is chronicled here as yet, a rise of \mathcal{L} cp r lb. in galvanized iron will probably be in force before our next writing. The wire makers are also discussing the advisability of marking up the schedule. Zinc spelter is now selling in this city at the net price it

small proportions. But now it is cropping out again as a sure indication that the general public have more money to spend. For staples the demand is steady and while no one is buying heavily trade is in good shape. Sugars are quiet and unchanged. Refiners are not selling much as yet, owing to the amount of outside sugar which just undercuts factory prices. But this sugar is rapidly clearing up and then the refiners turn will come. In the meantime no one is rushing for goods and no ono is anxious to anticipate his wants. About 350 half chests of new Japan teas have arrived ex "Empress of India" and are selling at an average of 3 cents per lb., over the figures ruling for the same grades this time last year. Quotations in Yokohama show a general advance of 10 to 12½ per cent over the rates of 1894 and offers for teas which last year sold at 19c there are mot with demands of 21c. 'One feature this year is the fact that none of the cheap mixtures of three quarters old and one quarter new tea which flooded the market last year at 16 to 17c are coming out now. In fact the cheapest price for new Japans of this consignment is 24c. In other lines Moyunes at 17 to 20c, and Ping-Sueys at 11 to 13c for medium to good have been dealt in. In spite of their poor quality Barbadoes molasses are strong and advancing, and nothing under 36 or 137c is quoted. Porto Rico is of exceptionally good quality this year, and we hear sales, of 400 puncheons at 33 to 34c. Canned goods are unsettled. The association is practically disbanded, and every individual canner is selling what is left of his old pack for anything he can get in order to make room for the new. Later reports concerning the mackerel fishing on the Irish coast are to the offect that the weather has been bad and the catch light. Some of the fishermen have given up in disgust over the very unsatisfactory results of their labors. Rice is unchanged. There is nothing to note in coffee. Dried fruits and nuts are quiet as usnal at this season of the year.

HAY.—For No, 2 export hay \$7.50 is now paid alongside the ship. For No. 1 Timothy \$8 to \$8.50 is readily paid, with \$9 for really prime lots. There is more demand for Canadian hay in England and cables quote 50s, c. i. f., Liverpool, 60s London, and 70s, Glasgow.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The scarcity of hides continues unabated and prices are marked up again this week. Tanners have apiece. For fair fruit 7c to 10 is the rule. Bananas are a drug in the market and it is difficult to give them away. From 30c to 75c per bunch is now the ruling figure. Strawberries sell at 15c per box, but they are poor in quality and mostly damaged.

33 Victoria Square.

959

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—No further advance can be chronicled in flour and the general impression is that the apex of the upward movement has been reached. The demand is an active one. Manitoba strong bakers moves out freely at \$5, winter wheat patents bring \$5.50, spring wheat patents \$5.15, and straight roller \$5 to \$5.25. Feed is weak and easier all round. We reduce quotations of bran to \$15.50, shorts to \$17.50 and mouillie \$22 to \$23. The local grain market is quiet and the only transactions reported are some sales of car-lots of No. 2 cats at 47c. At points north and west of Toronto as high as 40c to 41c has been paid. Cable advices in the Board of Trade are as follows:-Cargoes off coast, wheat, dull; maize quiet. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, nothing doing; maize, quiet, one cargo of maize sold; English and French country markets firm: Liverpool spot wheat and maize dull, demand poor; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 21s; Liverpool futures, wheat and maize dull, prices nominal; wheat in Paris, 19.70 June, 19.95 July; flour 45.05 June, 45.15 July. Russian shipments; wheat, 430,000 qrs.; maize 20,000 qrs. Australian shipments; wheat, 19,000 qrs.

FISH.—There is a slow jobbing demand for salt fish. Cape Breton herring sell at \$4.50 and Labrador at 25 cents less. No. 1 green cod is offered at \$4.50, large at \$5.50 and draft at \$7. Salmon run at \$10 to \$11 for British Columbia and \$8 to \$9 for Labrador. Fresh fish continue quiet owing to the hot muggy weather. Salmon are coming in now from the Lower Ports but prices have not dropped below 15 to 16c per pound. We quote cod 5c, haddock 4 to 5c. Blue fish 9 to 10 cents. Lobsters are in full supply and easier at 8 to 10c. Halibut 8 to 10c. Shad by the barrel 15c per lb. Roe shads 25 to 30c each, buck shads 20c.

GROCERIES.—One of the encouraging features of the week, and one which emphasizes the growing confidence of the trade, is the better demand for fancy groceries, During the period of hard times the demand for fancies dwindled into very



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11. 10. 10. 10.

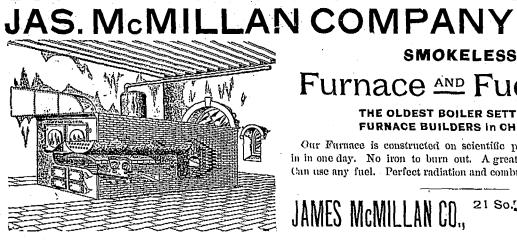
Tubular Well Cups, Oll Well Valve Cups, Deep Well Cylinder Cups, Elevator Cups. Special Cup Leathers to order. Pumps Valves and Plungers, Leather and Fibre Washers. Special Leather Washers to order. PLUMBERS' SPECIALTIES.

full in the demand this week, compared with the situation at last report, the sellers with the situation at last report, the sellers still have the best end of the market, "The producers in nearly all lines of the market seem to be simply holding back and letting things take their course. The market is evidently shaping itself for better conditions, as every change made in prices during the past several weeks has been in the nature of an advance. In a number of lines manufacturers are pre-paring to secure higher optices/by concerted paring to secure higher prices by concerted effort. In several branches proposed ad-vances are pending, and may be announced at any time. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 40s 6d, and No. 3 Middlesboro at 25. 24

LEATHER.-We have no changes in price to chronicle this week, and despite the advance in hides it looks as if leather had reached the top-notch for a little while. A good jobbing trade is doing; but manufacturers are holding off, and while some report a fair volume of orders, others some report a lar volume of orders, others have not even sent out their samples yet, and will not do so, until they see how prices are going to run. Certainly the condition of the market, both for raw and dry hides, warrants a further advance in leather; but itremains to be seen whether it will materialize.

LIVE STOCK .- Cattle shippers complain that they are losing money on their consignments as they paid \$5.25 to \$5.40 for choice beasts in Toronto and prices in Liverpool are now only 101/2c for finest Canadian. In fact on some recent ship-ments the loss has been from \$5 to \$7 per Canadian. In fact on some recent ship-ments the loss has been from \$5 to \$7 per head. Latest cables from London say the tone of the market is weaker, and prices show a further decline of ½c per lb. since last Monday, finest States steers being quoted at 12c; Canadians at 11½c, and Argentines at 10½c. At Liverpool the market was very weak for cattle, and prices are quoted 1c per lb. lower at 10½c for finest Canadians, while on the other hand the market for sheep was strong, and values show an advance of ½c per lb, best sheep being quoted at 14½c. A private cable from Liverpool quoted light cattle at 11½c, heavy at 11c, and best Am-erican free sheep at 15c. Another private cable from London quotes choice cattle at 11c, and in Liverpool at 11½c. Locally there is a weaker feeling and prices are fully ½c per lb weaker all round. Best teers bring 4%c for shipment, and butchers stock 3½ to 4½c. There is a strong demand for sheep at 4½c, live weight, but the animals are scarce. Live hogs are weaker. About \$4.70 per 100 hs is a fair quotable figure in this market. Latest cables from Glasgow quote finest steers at 11c to 11c. The ocean freight market here is weaker, and rates for cattle have a downward tendency, space being offered to Liverpool at 40s. It is also rehave a downward tendency, space being offered to Liverpool at 40s. It is also re-ported that the Dominion line have withdrawn two of their vessels from the Liver-pool service until taade improves.

PARIS GREEN .- We quote Paris green at 17 cents in bulk and 19 to 20 cents in packages and the strong demand for Can-



Furnace AND Fuel Saver THE OLDEST BOILER SETTERS AND FURNACE BUILDERS in CHICAGO.

Our Furnace is constructed on scientific principles. It can be put in in one day. No iron to burn out. A great protection to the boiler. Can use any fuel. Perfect radiation and combustion guaranteed.

JAMES MCMILLAN CO., 21 So. Canal St. Chicago.

Season of 1895.

V. H. UTCHINSON GUARD AND TIRE **Jac** ord P. O. BOX 796. Rochester, N. ` SEND FOR SAMPLES.

adian green from the States renders a further advance probable. Both of the further advance probable. Both of the manufacturers of Paris green in this coun-try are under bonds not to ship any of their product to the United States, but this does not prevent jobbers from buying a few tons to fill orders from across the line. As a consequence a good deal of Canadian green is going across the border and so long as there is the present difference of 8 to 9 cents between the prices in the two countries, importers can well afford to pay countries, importers can well afford to pay freight and duty and still have a margin of profit. In the meantime-our own de-mand is only just begun, but when it is in

full swing farmers will have to pay higher prices for this useful poison.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for provisions PROVISIONS.—The demand for provisions rules steady under a quiet jobbing demand. Canadian short cut sells at \$17 for clear and \$18 for mess. Bacon 10c to 10½c. Common refined lard 7½c to Sc. In Chicago pork closed 5c lower at \$12.37½ June. Lard declined 5c, closing at \$6.50 June, Short ribs closed at \$6.15 June. June, Short ribs closed at \$6.15 June. The Chicago hog murket was fairly active but weaker, and prices declined 5c to 10c. The closing quotations were:--Light grades \$4.25 to \$4.60; mixed packing, \$4.35 to \$4.70; heavy shipping, \$4.30 to \$4.80;

rough grades, \$4.30 to \$4.45. There was no change in the Liverpool provision market. Pork closed at 61s 3d; lard at 33s 9d, and bacon at 31s 6d to 33s.

961

Established 1855.

PETROLEUM.-A fair demand at firm. but unchanged, prices represents the coal. oil market. Canadian sells at 14%, American at 181/2c, and water white at 20c in carkoad lots. For single barrels the prices are 16c, 191/c and 21c respectively. Benzine sells at 133/c to 16c, as to size of lot, for Canadian, and 24c to 27c for American.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS .-- Linseed oil is very scarce on spot at present, but two steamers are expected in at the close of this week with about 500 barrels on of this week with about 500 barrols on board which will fill up supplies again. In this market we quote 56c to 57c for raw and 59c to 60c for boiled. Turpentine is unchanged. Cotton seed oil is quiet. Sales have been made at 26% for off grade yellow, 27% for prime summer yellow and 27% for strictly prime, all f. o. b. New York. Crude is quiet and unchanged at 23c to 24c and white oil at 30c to 31c. Glass is firm owing to the belief that the At 25° to 24° and white off at 50° to 51°. Glass is firm owing to the belief that the supplies arriving per "Hispania" are badly broken through the shifting of her cargo of railroad iron. Cod-liver oil is firm in sympathy with New York and the recent advance in castor oil is strictly maintained. Points are included the substrictly maintained. Paints are jobbing steadily under a fair demand and the outlook seems improving as the season wears along.

RUBBER.-The market continues firm for all kinds of crude rubber as consumers have been holding off in hopes of a fall in values until their stocks are so low that they are obliged to replenish. The English market is strong and active closing at 37½d for fine. Para cables quote fine strong at 6300 reis, and coarse at 3800 reis with exchange at 9.5-32d. African and American grades are all Cash prizes f.o.b. Boston are: Central also firmer. Para, new 74to 75c; ·old, Fine

THERE IS SOME STYLE about a Brace end like this . It has an air of Durability and Perfection.The Drawer Supporter is an entirely new innovation that will hold like a bull-dog, not a tin-toy, It's a trade bringer to every store who handles 11. OMINION SUSPENDER (OMPANY, United States. NIAGARA FALLS, Canada. Makers of the best value in \$299 & \$499 Braces on the Continent. SAMPLES on application)(arriage paid(for proof.

SU	R	E	ТΥ	'S	Н	I	Ρ	
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The only Company in Canada confining i to this business.

The GUARANTEE (OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital Authorized, - - -- \$1,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes) - -304 1,200, Resources. - - - - - -*Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - -57

THE BONUS SYSTEM

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

One-half per cent. per annum is reached, This Company is under the same experie management which introduced the system to continent over thirty years ago, and has sind tively and successfully conducted the busine the eatisfaction of its clients.

Over \$1.140,000 have been pai Claims to Employers.

President and Managing Director:

EDWARD RAWLINGS. Vice-President, - - - • WM. J. WITF SELKIRK CROSS. Q.C., Counsel. RIDDELL & COMMON, Auditors.

HEAD OFFICE: Dominion Square, Corner Metcalfe St., MONTRE

* N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the 1 made for Guarantee business by any Compan is not liable for the responsibilities of any risks.

ESTABLISHED 1688. THE CANADA JUTE MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS.

Importers of Twines, Hessians, I dings, Buckrams, etc.

17. 19 and 21 St. Martin St. MONTREAL.

-BOOKBINDING

. . AND . . JOB PRINTING OF ALL KI DONE AT THE

JOURNAL OF COMMER

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	Western Loan & Trust Co	. 50	1,000,00	D]	18,00	0 3%	June	Dec

78 to 82c; coarse now, island, 40 to 5Sc; up-river, 58 to 60c; Caucho, strip, 48c; sheet, 46; balls 54c; Nicaragua scrap, 50 to 52½c; strip, 47c sheet, 46c; Esmeralda, 52 to 54c; Guayaquil 36c to 38c; do. soft ball, 29c; Congo ball, 48c; No. 2, 40c; thimbles 37c; flake, 18 to 25c; tongues, large, 38c; small, 87c; Assam, 30 to 60c; Madagascar pinky, 50c to 62c; black, 45 to 46c; niggers, 39 to 42c; Borneo, 30 to 45c; Mozambique orangeball, 55c; Sierra Leone, 25 to 40c; Benguela nigger, 48c; Liberlan, 27c; old Calabar, 20c; Benin, 85c. Cameroons, 36 to 37c. Accra strip, 61 to 55c. 82c: new, coarse

VEGETABLES. -- Potatoes have dropped five cents and sell at 55c in car lots and 65c in a jobbing way. American cabbages \$2 to \$2.25 per crate. Asparagus 70c to 90c per basket. Tomatoes \$3.50 to \$4.00 per carrier. Cucumbers \$3 per crate.

WOOL .--- Not as much is doing in wool as in many of the other branches of commerce. Manufacturers have yet but a few orders to guide them as to what class of goods will be run upon and hence do not know what wools they will need. Canadian fleece has moved freely under the influence of the American demand and we advance our prices to 19c to 21c for ordinary fleece and 22c to 23c for pulled wools. Capes are unchanged at 18c to 15c for greasy, with 14 c a ruling figure.

Purdy Electric Centrifuge. THE WOOD ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.

THE

18 and 30 West Randolph Street,

CHICAGO.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Per Cent

240 184 xd

105

127

114究

559 249 July

> 118 xd 161

243½ 98 123

160 110

118 xd

123 77

114½ 119½ S

203 { old 201 new199 130

100½ xd 70 xd

169 xd 155 173½

Nov Sep 26214 116%

July Dec 135 157

Dec 2021/4

Dec Dec July 86 160 183%

July 58

Nov Dec July 131 124

Price June 6

value per S.

62 50 157 50

118 00

50 50

160 00 110 00

24 25 58 00

53 112 .00 50

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85 104





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	TREAT WHOLESAT	W PRICES	CURRENT THURS	NAV TH	NE 6 1805	
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Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourga Split Balmorals Calf or Congress Calf or S2.00 to \$3.50Boots Calf Congress Split Boots Split Boots Kip " \$2.00 to \$3.00, Felt Sox Felt Boots half fox\$1 60 2 1 Pegged. Split Batts or Balf Bals Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals Follsh Calf " French Kid " McKiff" Mens' Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. Good " Tan Russia Calf, Bals. Cong or " The State Calf, Bals. Cong or " " " " " " " " McKiff" French Kid " " McKiff" " Tran Russia Calf, Bals. Cong or " " " " " " " " " McKiff" " French Pat. Calf or Enamel Le Ladles' Glaze Dong. Butt. and Bals	$\begin{array}{c} 3 25 3 50 \\ 0 25 3 50 \\ 1 40 2 00 \\ 1 40 2 00 \\ 1 25 3 00 \\ 2 20 3 00 \\ 1 25 3 00 \\ 2 25 3 00 \\ 0 40 \\ 111 \\ 2 175, \\ 52 5 \\ 0 80 \\ 1 00 \\ 1 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 0 \ 5 \ 5 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 5 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \$	Rose 4 varn, hand heavy Pansy 4 " " medium Thistle 4 " " " " Map Leaf A 4 stage. " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle " B 3 " stained " Tulip No. 1 3 stgs " " Curling 4 " Drugs & Chemicals	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil.con Cutch. Ex.Logwood Chips Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras. Gambler Madder Sumac Fish. Cape Brtt.Herring Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p.D. " halt bris Herrings " Nova Scotia Mackerel No. 1. kitts	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. 5 C. \$ c. Lobsters. 60 6 50 Sardines. ½ 7 50 9 50 Canadian Strdines 4 75 5 00 Mackerel 4 75 5 00 Mackerel 100 2 00 Sardines. ½ 60 4 10 Salmon 100 2 00 Oysters " Peaches, 2-lb, yellow 200 2 25 "2-lb, white. 1 75 2 00 Strawberries, Pree 42s. 1 90 2 00 Raspberries 2s. 1 50 1 50 Gorageberries Pres 2s. 1 50 1 50 Gorages, 3-lb, thins, p. dz 2 10 2 25 Gorages, 3-lb tins. 0 85 0 99 Rosst Turtle 1-lb tins. 2 20 0 21 25 Rosst Turtle 1-lb tins. 2 00 2 15 Rosst Turtle 1-lb tins. 0 85 0 99 Rosst Turtle 1-lb tins. 0 90 1 00	Corn Beef 1-lb " 2-lbs " 4-lbs " 4-lbs Lunch Tngs 1-lb per dox. " 2-lbs " Soups, 2-lbs " Soups, 2-lbs " Soups, 2-lbs " Deviled Tong's. ½ lb. " Ham, ½-lb. " Chicken, ½-lb. " Turkey, ½-lb. " Ox Tongue, 1½-lb. " " " 2/2-lb. " " " 2/lb. " by John Sources 100 million for the sources of the sources o	1100 000	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol. Brimetone Caustic Soda 60		"" nation bits "" Nova Scotia Mackerel No. 1. Kitts " Green '' My barrel. " Green '' My barrel. " Green '' My barrel. " Draft '' My barrel. " Large dry'' per quintal Salmon No. 1 bits Lab. Salmon No. 1 bits Lab. Salmon No. 1 bits Lab. Boneless Fish " " Cod Nid " Flour. Winter Wheat Winter Wheat Straight roller Superfine Strandard oatmeal, bri Brandom oatmeal, bri Brandard oatmeal, bri Bran Short4	10 00 11 00 0 031 0 04 0 041 0 64
STORAGE BA The "ANER: Send for new "Light AND POWER" Co For Further Information Write to	ILKILD, ICAN" BATTH	No other ERY ^{Con}	DURA Storage Battery Made in th lains no "Active Materli Artificially Applied. No "	ABILIT ABILIT is Country F al" We Paste " Use	Y and EFFIC eccived any Mention Whata have over 1,500 Cells Successful Train Ligh ed.	in in ting Alone
	tage Batte	ry Co	Under Lice se Thi Co plied. Fi	of0 DNSOlidø (Tf	uted Electric Sto ne Brush Patent.) PHŒNIX, N. Y. Id Bullding, SYRAC	rage Co.
each. Hogs are unchanged the lots selling at \$4.60 to \$4.65 \$4.60, thick fats at \$4.50, and PROVISIONS. — Trade quiet, unchanged. Mess Pork sells short cut at \$16, and shoulde to \$13.75; bacon 7% to 8c, ha 11c, and lard 8% to 9%c. Be \$1.50 bushel. Hops 5 to 8c easy at 40 to 48c for cars on small lots at 50 to 65c. Dried to 6c, and evaporated 6% to 7c. Nine-Tenths of al	stores at sows at \$4. and prices at and unw and prices at s at \$15.75 rs at \$13.50 ms 10½ to ans \$1.40 to . Potatoes track, and apples 5½ I the Staves N	eady. New ashed 12c. 21c, and ext SPECIAI ENDRICK ENDRICK Condrick Va c, N.Y., who Manufa		cups for pumps a pumps, as cleva Plumber Valves, Washers and Plu order, S Pipe Str iron and Elevator Pump Washers	another portion of this all size cylinders, for a und also for all kind gas pumps, air pumps, itor cups. Their spec- "s Prepared Soil, B Patent Bungs and Tr s, Rubber Bibb Pack unger Leathers, Specia pecial Leather Washers aps, Tubular Well Cup Brass Cyl., Oil Well Cups, Gas Fitter's Co Suckers, Hose Wash s, Pasteboard, Fiber Bib	all kinds of ds of beer etc., as well cialities are: oat Pump ibes, Union ings, Valve l Valees to s, Malleable os, Cups for Valve Cups, ement, Bout ers. Boiler
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M. Gregg & Son	Manufacturers of-		encor and other Knives	1	atalogu	•

M. Gregg & Son., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

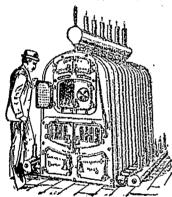
Stave Jointer, Planer, Veneer and other Knives. Circulars "How to cut Timber for Stave and Leading Bolts," furnished on application.

Journal of Commerce."

965

승규는 것이 있는 것이 없다.

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	MONT	REAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THUR	SDAY, JU	JNE 0, 1895.	
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		wholesale trade ; jobbers wo		ay %c additional.			
· · · ·			· ·		F <u>OR</u>	BODY AND	BRAIL



THE **Gurney-Massey** COMPANY, Ltd.

385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

FOUNDERS AND WHOLESALE MANUFAC-TURERS OF

Double Crown Hot Water Heaters, Capacity, 2,000 to 20,000 feet of 1 in. pipe. Oxford Hot Water Heaters, Capacity, 500 to 12,000 foot. Defiance Hot Water Heaters QUINTET and BUNDY RADIATORS STEAM FOR HOT WATER and

We invite inspection of the above goods, comprising the largest and best variety made by any one Foundry in the world. These heaters are guaranteed quicker circula-tion and more economical than any others made. No repairs necessary. Made any size to cover all requirements. John Bull Steel Cooking Ranges for hotels and private houses, Cast Iron Ranges, Registers, Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, Sinks, Plumbers' Supplies, Hot Air Furnaces for coal and wood, from 8,000 to 50,000 cubic feet capacity. Scales, every description, from post office to 100 ton track. We invite special attention to our LOCKS, KNOBS, etc., which are acknowledged to be the finest of this line of goods manufactured in Canada.

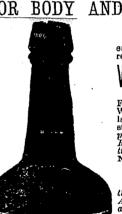
-AGENTS FOR-

THE CANADA SCREW CO. Iron Wire, Iron and Brass Wood Scrows, Machine Screws Tire Bolts, Stove Bolts and Rods, Copper and Iron Rivets.

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Steel Barb Foncing Wire and Staples, Lead Pipe, Babblit Metal, Steel Wire Nalls, Drawa Traps, Chilled Shot, White Load and Putty.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

	MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THUR	SDAY, JU	NE 6, 1895
Name of Article,	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale,
Hardware-Continued. NEW CUT NAIL SOREDULE. Base-50d and 60d, f.o.b., Cut Nailsper keg Steel nailst'' Cut nails, fence and cut applicesHot cut. 40d Sodt'' Cut nails, fence and cut applicesHot cut. 40d Sodt'' Cut nails, fence and cut applicesHot cut. 40d Sodt'' Cal and 72t'' Gd and 72t'' ad to 5dt'' dat to 5dt'' ad to 5dt'' ad to 5dt'' ad to 5dt'' ad to 5dt'' Balook. and tobacco box nails- 2d to 5dodt'' caland 9a Stating nails- Stating nails- Stating nails- 5dt'' common barrel nails- adt'' adt'' Stating nails- Stating nails- Stating nails- Stating nails-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Steel, cust per lb, "Spring, 100 lbs, "Tire, " "Sleel, aboo, 100 lbs, "Machinery, Tim Plates; IC Coke	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides "No.1 per 100 lbs "No.2 "No.3 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted, cured & inspect Sheepskins, small Clips Lambekins small Clifek.ns, uninspected Horse hides west, each "Cly Tallow, rendered "Tallow, rendered "Leather No.1 B.A. Sole No.3 ""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lard Oll, Extra 6 76 6 75 "No. 1 6 60 65 Linseed, nuw 6 56 57 "Dolled 0 59 60 Olive, pure. 0 50 0 50 "Dolled 0 59 0 50 "Linseed, nuw 6 56 57 "Dolled 0 59 0 60 Olive, pure. 0 55 90 "Dolled 2 40 2 59 "Is. do 2 40 2 59 "Is. do 2 70 3 60 Strikte, durg, durge, do 2 70 3 60
Discounts on Nails app 233. Terms for Cut Cas within 30 days. Discount on Nails and Horse Shoes, three 4 mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30	ly only for i ing, Book au a Bolts; Car per cent. of days.	mmediate delivery, and for ad Shook, Finishing and Tol Triege and Tire, 75 to 80 and f within 30 days. Horse Na REFINING CO., Li	quantities r mcco Box, I 10; Machin ils and Spike	named of each kind separe Barrel, Clinch and Presect e, 70 to 75 per cent. Terr s, four months or 5 per cent.	itely. I Natile, four mon nt. off in 80 c "BEL "BEL	months note or 3 per cent. off for cash the or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. lays. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, etc S and Rasps. AVER" BRAND, warranted. unufactured by EAVER FILE WORKS CO., LEVIS, QUE,
of the Highest Quality and P LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 "GROWN" GRANULA Special Brand, the fit EXTRA GRANUL Heati) lb. boxes. TED, nest which c LATED,ver	Surpassed Anywhere. "CHEAM" SUGA YELLOW SU an do made, SYRUPS y Superior Quality,	RS, (not dri GARS of all of all grade		C. F. SISH GEO. W. C. P. SCL	THE L * TELEPHONE ompany of Canada, President MOSS Vice-President ATER Sec-Treasurer
CLAF	We Wo and Such Lo	make a specialty od Furnaces or Hot Water). Our Furnaces have a as Patent Fu w Radiator, Si Send for ou and Estima	Combin e many sed Jo fter in r Catalo	ation (Hot Air special features, ints, Double Ash Pit, etc.	It also n Fire Alarr Cities and It will Electrical It manu of cotton a For partic	mpany manufactures and will soll its c instruments, including the inventions slake, Edieon, Gray, Phelps, Berliner, rateon, Goodman, Gilliand, and the Law oblidated Companies, many of which are seted by patents, at prices ranging from manufactures overy description of Electric n Apparatus, and will contract to supply Towns with the same. contract to build privats ness for all purposes, on reasonable torms: factures and has for sais every description and silk covered wire forfelectrical work. ulars apply to

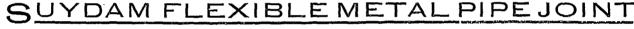
PRESTON, ONT.

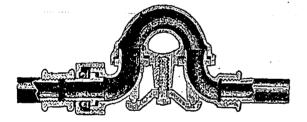
967

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.		Wholesale,
Coal Oil: Car Lots Store, (2. p.c. off 1 to 20 brls Water white do less quantities Benzine American do Canadian Class. United inches, 00 io 25.	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{g} \textbf{c}, \textbf{g} \textbf{g} \textbf{c}, \textbf{g} \textbf$	Canadian, Quarters Factory Filled per bag do Quarters Rice's Pure Dairy, per bag. do quarters Rice's Pure Dairy, per bag. Cheese Salt per bag 310 fb. Turk's Island per bush Tobacco daty paid. No, 1 Black Chewing, cade No, 2 do Old Chum bri't do sol. 8s. Navy, Bright Smoking 8s. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s. do do do 7s. do do do 7s. do do do 7s. do do do 7s. do do do 3s. Myrtle Navy Plug Smkg sol 4s do Gut Smoking sol. and R. & R. Ss. do Cut Smoking sol. Myrtle do do 9s. Can. Chewing Wool. Fleece comb. ord North Weet North Weet	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline S \ c. \ c.$	Empir. Rye Por/s- Wilson's Invalids Port T. G. Sandeman & Sons Tarragona. Sherries-Pedro Domecq Pemartin Mian Clavet & Co. Vintage winer Nat. Johneon & Sons Bordeaux Claret Co Champagnes- Pommery, Fils & Co Piper Heidseck Perrier. Jouet & Co. Gold Lack, Sec Brandies-Hennessy 1 Star Caees (one star) Barnett & Fils one star Bisquet Duboache Renault & Co Bisquet Duboache Renaut & Fils one star do V.S.O.P. do 1840 Joc y CI'b blue lab.***cae do white do V.O.C do silver habV.S.O.d do silver habV.S.O.d do st. WYSOP d do blue lab. *** gal Boutelleau Fils DeLagge Scotch Whiskies- Kilty Bernet & Sons Sheriffs Sheriffs Sheriffs Per ga	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Blankheynn & Nolet, Key gin, red cases	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
do do Pure Salt Liverpool per bag	. 2 00 2 25	do	200 0 00	do green do	11 00 11 00	Kirech de com., case Kirech, fine White Ball old Jamaica	10 75 11 35





WHAT IS THIS FLEXIBLE JOINT ?

It is an absolute steam joint under any steam pressure It is a practical flexible coupling for metal pipe.

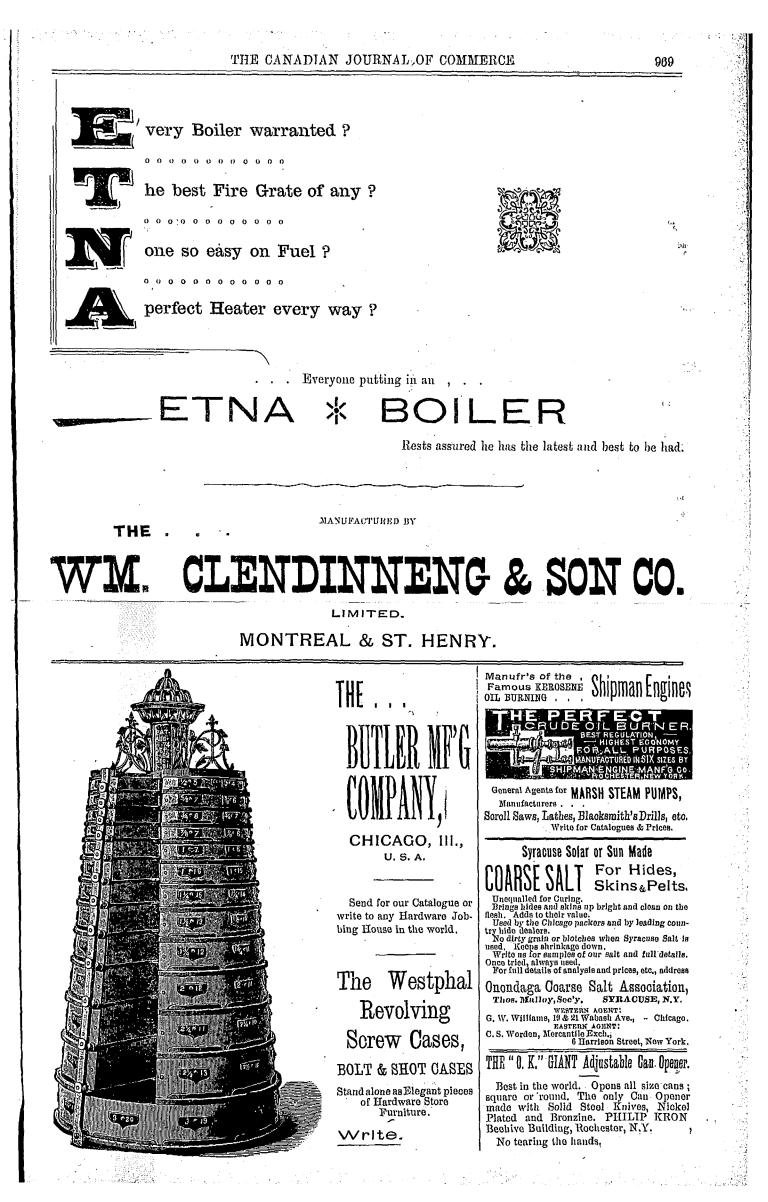
It will allow the joining of iron pipes so that the sections may be easily moved in any direction at will or rotate on a swivel.

It is more durable and less expensive than rubber hose

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BELLEVILLE, AI	iglo Americ	an D. Coyle
do - 11	uffman Hoi	ise. Huffman & Co.
	(late Kyle	
BRANTFORD, -	- Belmont,	- F. Westbrook
DUNDAS, -	The Elgin	• • • • • • • •
	eseronto II o	
Galt,	The Queen	's, C. Lowell
GANANOQUE,	Provincia	
HAMILTON,	The Royal	Hood Bros.
do	St. Nichola	is, McLean & Smyth
HABTINGS,	Clarendon	- A. B. Spellman
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	British Am	erican,
	otel Fronte:	
	lenson Hou	
London, - 7	he Tecume	eh, - C. W. Davis
do	Grigg Hous	e, - E. Horsman
Маккнам, - Т	remont lloi	ise, Jas. E. Pitts
NAPANEE, I	aisley Hou	se, E.A. Douglas
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PARIS. A	rlington Ilo	tel, John Ealand
	The Orienta	
	rand Centr	al - D. Lackie
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PORT HOPE,	Queens	
SARNIA, TI	ie Belcham Jueen's Hot	
STOUFFVILLE, C	lipe Oneonia	MoGow & Winnett
TORONTO, 9	libert Hous	, McGaw & Winnett e. T. H. Bleeckor
	lansion Hot	
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he St. Lawrence Hall, Henry Hogan The Windsor Hotel, H. S. Dunning The Balmoral, E. H. Dunham & Co. Uhateau Frontenec, MONTREAL, Th

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Atlas	24,000	20s.p. (50 (6	£25	£26
British and Foreign Marine		25	20	4	£24	£25
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Caledonian		25	50	R	£35	£35
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.			100	20	51-10-	
Edinburgh Life	5,000	10		40		
Fire Insurance Association	100,000	5	£10	£2	. %	101/2
Guardian Fire and Life	200,000	71/2	10	5	10	10%
Imperial Fire		20 p. s.	20	5	29	30
Lancashire Fire			20	2	514	お託
Life Association of Scotland	10,000	15	40	814	41126	00
		20	25	121/2	£54	56
London Assurance Corporation			ĩõ			41%
London & Lancashire Life	10,000	10		6		4017
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life	391,752	75	St.	2 £2½	47%	4834
National of Ireland.		£25	21 p.c.	£21/2	2-3	00
Northern Fire and Life		221/2	100	10	68	70
North Brit, & Merc, Fire and Life		20 p. s.	25	6 <u>14</u> 50	37	38
		£13½ p. s.		50	i £272	£2771
Phoenix Fire		80	10) - i	7 1-16	6 13-16
Queen Fire and Life	200,000		1 12	5	50	51
Royal Insurance Fire and Life	125,234	58%	20	0		91
Scottish Imperial Life	50,000	10%	10	1 1	1-10-9	
Scottish Imperial Life Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	20,000	· 15	, 50	3		
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STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC'BER, 31st, 1893

Reserve on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c.) \$168,231,916 \$168,231,916 \$00 Liabilities other than Reserve 1,623,951 \$00 \$168,822 \$22 Receipts from all sources 15,628,822 \$22 \$168,823,951 \$00 Whole Life Risks assumed and renewed, 219,305 \$016;es,	ļ	Assels, - \$184,935,690.80
rigeno nancea. riphy to	l	Resorve on Policies (American Table, 4 p.c.) \$168,221,916 00 Liabilities other than Reserve 1,623,951 00 Surplus 16,639,822 92 Receipts from all sources 41,953,145 62 Payments to Policy-holders 20,855,472 d0 Whole Life Risks assumed and renewed, 219,305 policies 627,726,276 00 Rieks in force, 273,213 policies, amounting to 502,857,478 d0 Norz.—The above statement shows a large increase over the busineses of 1502 in amount at risk, new businese assumed, payments to policy-holders, receipte, assend, and include as risks assumed only the number and

FAYETTE BROWN, Manager, MONTREAL.

Manufacturers Head Office: TORONTO

GEO. GOODERHAM, President.

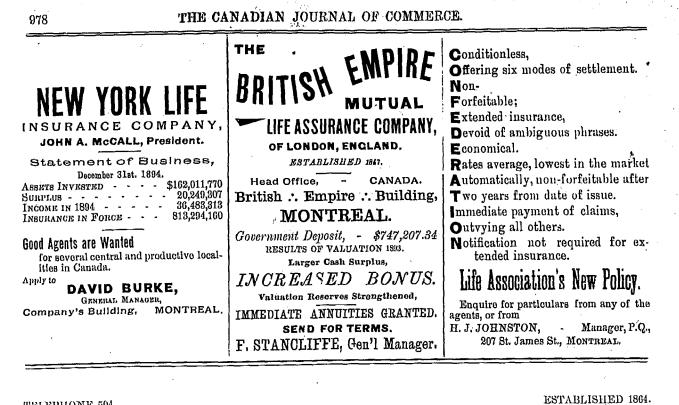
Compared with the corresponding period of last year the business of the "Manufacturers Life " to date shows the following substantial increases in every department

In Premium Income, an increase of 25 per cent. In Interest Income, an increase of ... 250 per cent. In New Business, an increase of over 25 percent.

GEO, A. STERLING, J. F. JUNKIN, Secretary. General Manager,

976



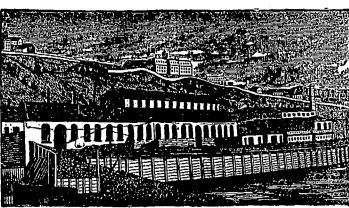


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