

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE!

Invested Funds, 1st January, 1873, : : : : \$19,838,765
deposited in Dominion Stocks, : : : : 150,063
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, : 268,927

FAIR RATES.

Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for Fire or Life
Insurances furnished on application.

Office--No. 15, Princess Street,

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. M. JARVIS,
General Agent.

FRANK O. ALLISON, Sub-Agent.

"QUEEN" Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICES:

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, - LIVERPOOL
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, - LONDON.

Capital Ten Million Dollars.

Annual Income about, \$2,000,000
Funds in Hand about, \$3,000,000
Deposited at Ottawa,.. \$151,700

Fire Department:

Insurances effected on all descriptions of Property at
moderate rates of Premium.

Life Department:

Attention is requested to the Table of Rates, and to the
favorable conditions of this Company's Policies.
Proposals accepted, and Policies issued at this Agency

C. E. L. JARVIS,
General Agent.

104 Prince William
Street.

Marine and Fire INSURANCE.

Aggregate Assets Eighteen Million Dollars

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Organ-
ized 1840. Assets for Security of Marine Policy-
holders are one and a half million dollars.

New Brunswick Lloyd's. This Association
offers as much security to shipowners as a Joint Stock
Company of unlimited liability, for in addition to the
undoubted guarantee of its members, its premium re-
ceipts are funded for the special protection of its
policyholders. Aggregate wealth of its Members—
Two and a half Million Dollars.
Moderate lines taken, and liberal differences made for
vessels classed on the first letter.
All Policies issued at once.

FIRE-RISKS taken for *The Imperial* of Lon-
don, Established 1803.

Atlas of Hartford, Established 1819.

Hartford of Hartford, Established 1810.

These FIRST-CLASS OFFICES solicit business at ade-
quate rates, and take no Life Risks, being exclusively
Fire Insurance Companies.

OFFICES—Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Losses promptly paid in full, as heretofore, without
deductions or discounts. Please apply to

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Broker and General Agent.

varied sources of production, and our import-
ers, as well as the country generally, have no
cause to regret that there was a decline in our
importations. During the previous four years
our purchases of foreign goods increased over
\$60,000,000! The expansion in 1870 was
nearly four, in 1871 nearly sixteen, in 1872
nearly twenty-one, and in 1873 nearly \$20,
000,000. The total value now is, as we have
already seen, \$127,368,972. How our importers
have been able to find money to pay for these
enormous importations, without a great tight-
ening of the money market is a matter of
surprise, and evidences very clearly the gen-
eral prosperity of all classes. But its quite
evident that if our foreign purchases had
continued without check to expand at the rate of
from fifteen to twenty millions per annum,
something like a crisis must ultimately have
ensued. Under these circumstances we rejoice
to know that our importations declined last
year, believing as we do that this circumstance
has tended to relieve the pressure for money
which has already begun to be felt.

That our readers may fully understand how
rapidly and steadily Canadian commerce has
increased since Confederation, we append a
statement of the total volume thereof during
each year since that time:—

1868.....	\$129,553,194
1869.....	127,876,951
1870.....	144,811,093
1871.....	161,121,100
1872.....	190,348,779
1873.....	217,304,516
1874.....	217,255,772

This record is creditable to Canada as a coun-
try and to Canadians as a people. Few countries

can boast of more rapid commercial develop-
ment and this has taken place, it should be re-
marked, at a time when our nearest and best
market the United States, has been closed to
our productions except on payment of heavy
duties. Notwithstanding this, our trade ex-
panded by \$16,934,142 in 1870, by the sum of
\$16,309,907 in 1871, by no less than \$29,227,
779 in 1872, and by \$26,955,727 in 1873.
But for the dark cloud hanging over the lum-
ber and timber trade, we have no doubt our
commerce during 1873 would have been great-
er than ever before attained. It may be said,
therefore, with some degree of propriety, in
regard to the commerce of last year, that the
Dominion took time to breathe, preparatory to
another bound forward in commercial devel-
opment and substantial progress.—*Toronto
Liberal.*

The N. Y. Merchant & Banker says:—

Without over-estimating the importance of
isolated facts, one may safely say that the
signs of business improvement, even at a pe-
riod of the year when but little improvement
is looked for, are multiplying. This is nota-
bly the case in the eastern and middle
States. The Boston Advertiser tells us that
"the shoe manufacturers in Lynn are now in
"full blast. Orders from the west and north-
"west have come in, and those from the south
"and southwest are just beginning to arrive."
The short-time movement and the reduction
of wages in the mills and manufactories of
Massachusetts have led to a more hopeful
feeling in these great interests as to the fu-
ture. With production materially reduced,
at the same time that expenses have been cor-
respondingly curtailed, it would be strange,
indeed, if it were otherwise. The Providence

Press says: "There are some branches of
"business in Rhode Island, not only active,
"but more than ordinarily active." Among
these are included the manufacture of carpets
and fire-arms. The Pittsburg iron men are
beginning to talk as if things even with them
were now on the mend. Besides which, it is
worth while noticing that the Pennsylvania
railroad shops at Altoona commenced working
on Monday nine hours a day for six days each
week. The past six months they have been
working eight hours a day and five days in the
week. At the West, the voice of the croaker
is no longer heard in the land. The Chicago
Railway Review says: "There is an active de-
"mand for steel rails, and that the prospect of
"a good spring business is excellent; in fact,
"never better." Not long since the convic-
tion was expressed that, notwithstanding
the dolorous reports of unprofitable business
generally during the past twelvemonth, mer-
chants, after all, would be surprised when they
came to balance their accounts at the end of
the year to see how much better off they were
than they had been led or had led themselves
to expect. We have now a corroboration of
that belief in the case of the leading commer-
cial and business centre of the great North-
west. The total business of Chicago for 1874,
in produce, wholesale, and manufactures, ex-
cluding all second sales, according to the Tri-
bune, was valued at \$630,000,000, against
\$596,000,000 in 1873—a gain, despite of all
things, including shrinkage of values, of \$34-
000,000! In 1872 the business aggregated
\$490,000,000, when values were inflated. The
aggregate receipts of grain in 1874 were 95-
208,000 bushels, against 93,935,413 bushels in
1873; there being an increase in flour and