

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. III—NO. 33.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2 A YEAR.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,
HAVE RECEIVED LARGE SHIPMENTS
OF THEIR
SPRING IMPORTS,
MAKING THEIR
STOCK LARGE,
ATTRACTIVE, and
WELL ASSORTED,
—IN—
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
TO AN
EARLY EXAMINATION OF THEIR STOCK,
TO WHICH
WEEKLY ADDITIONS
WILL BE
MADE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,
Toronto,
March 22, 1870. 32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

A. R. McMASTER
and **BROTHER,**
TORONTO,
HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,
A most complete assortment of
BRITISH & FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS,
WITH DESIRABLE LINES OF
Canadian and American Manufactures,
SUITABLE FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

TO WHICH
They call the attention of their Customers and Friends,
AT
32 YONGE STREET.

OFFICES:
102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, and } England.
Alexander Building, James Street, Liverpool, }
Toronto, March, 1870. 32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
Are now receiving their usual supply of
SPRING GOODS,
SELECTED IN THE
VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD,
AND WHICH THEY
OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Also, constantly receiving the Products of the now
CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS.
The great superiority of these Goods over Imported
or Foreign, render them worthy of the
notice of the Trade.

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND
Long Stapled American Cotton,
PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL
STIFFENING, SIZING & CHEMICAL PREPARATION
that improve appearance, but destroy the fibre.

They are also noted for
THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES
GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
Toronto, March 24, 1870. 32-ly

BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF
THE TRADE,
TO OUR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
THE BULK OF WHICH IS TO HAND,
AND
OPENED OUT.
EVERY DEPARTMENT,
FULLY ASSORTED.

ALSO, IN STOCK,
SEVERAL DESIRABLE LINES OF
Canadian & American Manufactures.

We do not think it necessary to call attention to the
NUMBER OF PACKAGES
WE HAVE IMPORTED,
But only request Buyers to take a look at our Stock, and
judge for themselves as to
VALUE, QUANTITY, ETC.
34 Yonge Street, Toronto,

OFFICE—65 WEST REGENT STREET,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.
BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.
Toronto, 25th March, 1870. 32-ly

REFORD & DILLON,
TEA MERCHANTS,
GENERAL GROCERS.

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.
STOCK AND ASSORTMENT
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

WE SOLICIT A
SPECIAL AND EARLY EXAMINATION
OF OUR
TEAS. JUST ARRIVED.

Ex Ship "J. S. STONE,"
AT
NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI.
REFORD & DILLON.

Toronto, 23rd March, 1870. 32-ly

SPRING IMPORTATIONS
For 1870.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,
HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENED
FOUR HUNDRED PACKAGES OF NEW STAPLE
AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,

TO WHICH THEY
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.
THE STOCK IS LARGE, VARIED, AND COMPLETE,
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FULL LINES OF
AMERICAN & CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers!
DUNDAS COTTON, } FULL LINES,
DUNDAS YARN, } AT
DUNDAS BAGS, } MILL PRICES.
Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto.
MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE.

Toronto, March, 1870. 32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
HAMILTON.

1870. EARLY SPRING SHIPMENTS. 1870.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THEIR
EARLY SHIPMENTS,

AND HAVE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR
CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,

THAT ON AND AFTER

The 10th of March,

THEY WILL BE

PREPARED TO SHOW A FULLY ASSORTED STOCK
OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS:

TOGETHER WITH
MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCKS

OF
CANADIAN TWEEDS,

AND
American Manufactures.

Shipments will be received by
WEEKLY STEAMERS, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

THEY INVITE EARLY INSPECTION,

SPECIALLY BY

Those who can buy for Cash, or at shortened terms of
credit.

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.

HAMILTON, Ont., 1st March, 1870.

33-ly

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTURERS.

HAMILTON, ONT.,

THIS FIRM MANUFACTURES THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN PATENT

FAMILY

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH HAS ALL

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

AND IS SOLD AT

VERY LOW RATES.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,

IMPORTERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

11 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

Mercantile Summary.

Messrs. Smith Bros., wholesale grocers, Toronto, have failed. The firm has been in financial straits for a good while past.

Messrs. George Laidlaw, John Gordon and John Shedden, have gone to England on behalf of the narrow gauge railway companies. It is understood that the object of their trip is to arrange for the purchase of iron for the permanent way.

It has been announced in Parliament that the whole question relating to the Canadian canals will be immediately referred to a Commission, pending whose report the matter will remain as at present. Certain limitations are to be prescribed within which the inquiries of the Commission will be limited. This is perhaps the best

method of determining what works should be first undertaken, and of ascertaining the comparative merits of the different projects now before the country. Our true policy, we are convinced, whatever may be the report of the Commission, is to fully develop the St. Lawrence route, and all other schemes should be regarded as of secondary importance to this leading idea.

A most beneficial influence has been exerted upon our trade with the United States by the decline in gold to present quotations. Prices there have not fallen in a corresponding ratio. The effect on the lumber market here is most important; and hides, skins, wool, barley, &c., have all been favorably affected. The trade in live stock has received a new impetus within the last two months, and is now both active and profitable, which gratifying change may be ascribed to the tumble in gold. Prices in the American market are about where they were two years ago (this fact goes to show "who pays the duty" in this case); here a little more is paid. However, the margin is said to be sufficient to render a fair profit comparatively certain. At Prescott and Kingston there is a steady movement across the lines; at the latter place \$18,000 worth was shipped last week. Drovers are paying from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. for good cattle, live weight, in the country districts, and are competing actively for the best animals at these prices for exportation, mostly to Boston. For the Easter markets, specially fine cattle are bought up at as high as \$7, live weight. The above prices would be equal to from \$50 to \$80, and even higher, per head. A good deal of interest is felt among the drovers in the coming fairs early next month. That at Guelph will be held on Wednesday, the 6th April, at Elora on Tuesday, the 5th, and at Fergus on Monday, the 4th. Beef and pork have been the farmer's chief reliance this season; both brought high prices and sold readily. With wheat a drug, this deliverance is most opportune.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Tuesday last, in the Music Hall, Toronto, to discuss the question of Free Trade v. Protection, and was well attended. After introductory proceedings, Mr. James G. Worts moved the first resolution:—"Resolved, That it is not expedient to enter upon a system of legislation antagonistic to the Imperial policy, or retaliatory on the United States, and that the true interests of this country will be best conserved by Free Trade so far as is consistent with the revenue of the Dominion." Mr. Worts spoke at length in support of the resolution, amidst a good deal of interruption. He showed that the Americans were compelled to levy the high duties they had done in consequence of their immense war debt, and argued that we had no cause to complain of these duties, because that, so far as our trade with them is concerned, the American consumers pay the duty, not the Canadian producers. He showed that Boston had lost a large in-trade in oats with Prince Edward Island by imposing a duty of ten cents per bushel, the trade being diverted to England. Referring to the lumber trade with the States, he maintained that the American duty had turned the large

South American trade into Canadian channels. He dwelt on the the decline of American shipping, pointed out the evil effects of duties on coal and flour, and salt, and concluded in a very able speech by ridiculing the late protectionist meeting in this city. Mr. R. Wilkes seconded the motion in a pointed speech.

Mr. John Gordon moved, in amendment:—"That it would be the exercise of a wise and practical statmanship on the part of our Government to so shape its legislation in the adjustment of a tariff as will, without increasing the burthens of the people, afford a moderate amount of Protection to the producing, manufacturing, mechanical, and other industrial intrests of the country, as against the known advantages of competitors for the trade of our own markets." Mr. Gordon criticised the free trade doctrine, gave instances intended to illustrate the benefits of the protective system. He also read a list of mills and factories in Canada, which had closed their doors in consequence of the free trade policy that had been adopted. Ald. Dickey seconded the amendment, and hit off the free trade speakers very effectually. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The amendment being put was carried, on a division of the house. So went one of the liveliest trade meetings ever held in Toronto.

Financial.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Robert Moat, Broker.

MONTREAL, March 29, 1870.

The Stock Market was unusually active during the past week. The amounts offering were large and with a steady demand for investment; the transactions were much larger than for some weeks previous. Prices of all descriptions of securities were well maintained, and in many cases a considerable advance on last week's quotations was obtained. There was a fair demand for money, but still not sufficient to absorb the large amounts offering; the rates, however, are firm.

Banks—Montreal sold at 164½, 165, 165½, and 165¾, closing firm with no sellers under 166. Merchants was largely offered, but met with buyers to a considerable amount at 109½ to 109¾, closing rather weaker with sellers at 109½ and buyers at 109. City advanced two per cent., with sales at 89, and is now held for 90. Ontario also advanced one per cent., with sales at 102½ and 103, closing with buyers at 103 and sellers at 103½. Peoples was dealt in at 104. Quebec is offered at 105, with buyers at 104. Jacques Cartier is in good demand at 109, holders asking 109½. There are buyers of Toronto at 133. Commerce at 113. Royal Canadian at 64½. Eastern Townships at 103½. Molsons is offered at 95½, with buyers at 93, and of Union there are sellers at 107½ and buyers at 106¾.

Bonds—Government fives were placed at 95, but the demand is not so active. Dominion sixes sold at 108½, and are still asked for at that price. There were large sales of Montreal sixes at 99½ to 100, and of the seven per cent. stock at 115.

Sundries—There was a considerable advance in both the original and the preferred stock of the Montreal and Champlain Railway Co., there being now buyers of the former at 111 and of the latter at 100. Montreal Telegraph sold at 150, and is now held for 152½. People's Telegraph is offered at 101, with buyers at 99. Richelieu sold at 130. There are buyers of Gas at 147½, and of City Passenger Railway at 110 ex. d.

Sterling Exchange is firm but inactive at 8½ to 8¾ for bankers sixty days, and 9 to 9½ for sight. Private would readily command 7½ to 8½, but there is very little making here at present.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.

The Stock Market has been inactive during the past week, and a limited business has been done chiefly from lack of securities offering.

Banks—Montreal has declined slightly since our last sales 164 and 164½. British in demand at 105, none on market. The market has been cleared of Ontario and the price is advanced, sales at 102½ and 103, no sellers now under 103½. Toronto is asked for at 133, but none offering. Royal Canadian sold in the beginning of the week at 65½, and since at 65; no buyers now over the latter rate. Commerce is asked for at 113, but none on market. Merchants' sold at 109½; there are now no sellers under 110. Quebec is nominal at 104 to 105. Molson's transfer books closed, 2 per cent dividend payable 1st proximo. City sold during the week at 86½, 87 and 88; offering to-day at latter rate. There are buyers of Du Peuple at 103½, and sellers at 104½. Nationale is nominal at 107 to 108. Buyers offer 199½ for Jacques Cartier, sellers ask 110. Mechanics' none on this market. Buyers of Union at 106½.

Debentures—No Canada "Sixes" on market, Dominion stock is procurable at 108½, large sales of Sterling "Fives," at 95, sellers now asking 95½. Several transactions during the week in Toronto Debentures at 91½, at which rate they are still procurable. No County on market, a few township bonds offering at 95.

Sundries—City Gas is asked for at 114, not a share on market. British America Assurance is heavy at 75. No Western Assurance on market, nominal at 80. No sales of Canada Life Assurance to report. Canada Permanent Building Society sold at 131½, which rate would still be paid. No Western Canada Building Society on market, last sales at 122½. Considerable sales of Freehold Building Society during the week at 122½, which price would still be paid. Huron and Etie Savings Loan Society is in demand at 114½ and 115, but none on market. Union Permanent Building Society sold at 111, at which rate the stock is still procurable. Small sales of Montreal Telegraph at 150. Canada Landed Credit sold at 90 to 91, in good demand, no stock offering. Mortgages are readily negotiable at 8 p. c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, March 25.—Heavy failures continue, among which we note in this city, those of Jenkins, Vail and Peabody and Haviland, Lindsay & Co., Dry Goods Merchants. Consequent on the failure of the former house, has been that of J. H. Prentice & Co., of Brooklyn, who hold \$230,000 of their acceptances, and whose own liabilities are reported to exceed \$800,000. Money on call continues in over abundant supply, and on Governments four per cent. can barely be obtained. Railroad and Miscellaneous collaterals are readily passed at five per cent. Although the recent failures have induced a feeling of caution respecting dry goods paper, discounts are readily obtained on prime bills at 6½ to 7 per cent. Gold is very heavy, the market closing to-day at 111½.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The total amount on deposit on the 31st January was, \$1,226,060; the deposits for February were \$111,731.97; deducting withdrawals, the increase of deposits during the month was \$54,844.71 making the total at the end of February, \$1,280,904.81.

—We have received a copy of the banking bill which has now passed the first and second readings, in the House of Commons, but as it is yet liable to be amended in committee, and by the Senate, we defer publishing the the text entire till the final passage of the measure.

—From a statement prepared in the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, we learn that the aggregate amount of gold produced in the United States from 1848 to 1869, was \$1,071,451,461.

DOMINION NOTES.

The following is a Return, showing the amount of Dominion Notes in circulation, according to the periodical returns, from 1st Oct., 1869, to 1st Feb., 1870; and the Gold and Debentures held to meet the same:—

1869, Oct. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,050,000
Held against same—	
Debentures	4,000,000
Specie	1,012,500
Deposits in Bank of Montreal	37,500
	\$5,050,000
1869, Nov. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,821,000
Held against same—	
Debentures	4,000,000
Specie	1,205,450
Deposits in Bank of Montreal	615,550
	\$5,821,000
1869, Dec. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,949,000
Held against same—	
Debentures	4,000,000
Specie	1,237,250
Deposits in Bank of Montreal	711,750
	\$5,949,000
1870, Jan. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,834,000
Held against same—	
Debentures	4,000,000
Specie	1,208,500
Deposits in Bank of Montreal	625,500
	\$5,834,000
1870, Feb. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,405,000
Held against same—	
Debentures	4,000,000
Specie	1,101,250
Deposits in Bank of Montreal	303,750
	\$5,405,000

A second Return is intended to show the Specie and Debentures that would have been held, under the system proposed by the Government, against the circulation, during the same periods included in Return I.

1869, Oct. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,050,000
Against same—	
Debentures	4,000,000
Specie	1,050,000
	\$5,050,000
1869, Nov. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,821,060
Against same—	
Debentures	4,003,000
Specie	1,821,000
	\$5,821,000
1869, Dec. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,949,000
Against same—	
Debentures	5,000,000
Specie	1,949,000
	\$5,949,000
1870, Jan. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,834,000
Against same—	
Debentures	4,000,000
Specie	1,834,000
	\$5,834,000
1870, Feb. 1st—Circulation.....	\$5,405,000
Against same—	
Debentures	4,000,000
Specie	1,405,000
	\$5,405,000

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY (OF CANADA.)

Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Especially empowered by Act of Parliament, and fully authorized by Government under the Insurance Bill.

HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Life Department.

THIS sound and reliable Canadian Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—issues policies on all the Modern Plans, including—Limited Payments, Endowments, Part-Credit Premiums (without notes), Income Producing System; and several new and valuable plans.

A comparison of the very Low Rates, and of the liberal and unrestricted nature of this Company's Policies, with those of any other Company, British or American, is specially invited.

All Life Policies are absolutely Non-forfeitable. Persons intending to assure their lives are particularly requested to first examine the Prospectus, List of Shareholders, and Policies of this Company, which, together with all information concerning the constitution of the Company, the working of the various plans, &c. may be obtained at the

Head Office, Montreal—No. 71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager

Agent for Toronto: W. T. MASON. Agent for Hamilton: R. BENNER.

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

HAVE NOW ON HAND,

OVER ONE THOUSAND CASES

SPRING GOODS,

AND ARE

PREPARED TO SHOW THE LARGEST VARIETY

OF

FELT AND STRAW HATS

IN THE DOMINION.

Inspection respectfully invited.

64 YONGE STREET,

33-ly

TORONTO.

THE

Monetary and Commercial Times.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK—No. 2.

A LESSON TAUGHT.

There is a constant lesson to be found in the experience of every man, which, if carefully followed, cannot fail to be useful. The experience of the individual, can frequently be applied for the guidance and protection of one who seeks wisdom from the events of the time in which he lives. So it is with communities and nations. The strange and eventful history of the trade of the United States in the past seven years may be made to yield intimations and lessons that the largest and smallest traders in Canada would be wise to heed. The most important of these is that found in the condition of the credit business of the country throughout the years of the war, and even now. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, the failures were enormous, following upon a condition of general prosperity. But in 1865, at the close of the war, with highly exaggerated values—a de-

based paper currency—a crushing load of debt, and a general demoralization of trade, the failures were few and the losses small. This too, in the face of a tumble in gold of nearly 100 per cent in three months! Again, only a week or two ago we had a fall in gold of nearly 20 per cent, and yet the failures were very insignificant in number or amount. There must be some cause to account for this strength or ability to stand such sudden fluctuations; and in searching for this cause we may well consider whether there are no some principles which would be a great improvement if they could be applied in Canada. In 1865 credit had narrowed down to the limit of small bills at 30 days, and to that circumstance alone may we attribute the marvellous spectacle of a nation of traders going through such a crisis without serious disaster. Of course, since then there has been a rapid expansion of credit business, and 60 days—even four months' time—is now not unfrequently given to parties of whom there is no doubt. But there is an unusual amount of discrimination in this respect. It is only those houses that are beyond doubt who are trusted to the extent of four months. There is not, as in Canada, that universal system of a standard of credit for all-comers, much less a disposition to trust any one six months, as prevails in Canadian markets. It is to this constant vigilance that may be traced the snug shape which the merchants in the United States appear to be in when a storm breaks over their heads. The bulk of the sales are made on 30 and 60 days, and say one-third on four months—and renewals are seldom heard of. But how is it in Canada? Nine-tenths of the dry goods sold are at six months, and of these not over one-half are paid for at maturity, but renewals given at three months for a part, and so the weary work goes on. Years and years ago when it was difficult, or next to impossible to "sort up" stock more frequently than twice a year; when communication was infrequent and transportation tardy and uncertain through certain seasons of the year—in those years six months' credit may have been necessary. The state of the country, too, may have made long credit essential; the struggles of the early settler; the uncertainty of his returns, and the small number of sources on which his income depended, were all considerations which accounted for and justified long credits. But these days are past. Not only has the retailer every possible facility for the selection and purchase of his goods, presented almost daily by the visit of the commercial traveller; not only are his means of communication and immediate modes of transportation rapid and constant; but as a rule, his customers are in

a position far superior to what they were when a six months' credit was essential. Just fancy the growth in the grain-producing area of land in the last twenty years; the variety of products which are grown and readily sold for cash; the steady and certain material progress of the country; the rapidity with which business is done, and the facility which new ideas and schemes have given to it—and yet in its most essential part, we see no change, no improvement. What is so essential as safety? What is more important to the business of the country than its profit? Yet every importer and jobber will tell you that to do business with safety and profit now-a-days is more the result of good luck than good management. Assuredly one of the first causes for this is to be found in the long credits that are granted; the universality with which six months are allowed for dry goods and hardware, and four months for groceries and other goods. Why, the question seems to be taken for granted that these are the terms, if a credit is granted at all. The question of worthiness of the party applying to get credit is closely canvassed, but how very seldom is the question taken up of "how long?" It is needless to enumerate the advantages of the shorter terms of credit, nor is it necessary to go into a discussion of its feasibility in Canada. It is enough to say, that if six months' credit was in vogue in Canada twenty-five years ago, and that the trade of the country could then be transacted on these terms, surely, as there has been a change in everything else, so there ought to be in this. If, too, the merchants and jobbers in the United States could completely abolish the credit business for three years, and for the few succeeding years limit it in time, reduced by fifty and seventy-five per cent., surely the commercial public of Canada are capable of an achievement equally great.

The frequency of failures is largely attributable to the long terms of credit, and the large "lock up" of capital, and the disappearance of assets, once thought available and of value, is caused by long credit; it is evil, and only evil to the retailer, as well as the wholesale trader, and the sooner the public mind is educated to believe it can be dispensed with, and better and shorter terms substituted, the sooner will the trade of the country become safe and satisfactory.

INSURANCE RETURNS.

A Blue Book has been distributed, giving the returns made to government, of the business of twenty-six insurance offices doing business in Canada. As about forty offices have made the deposit, it is natural to enquire, what has become of the remaining

fourteen. The returns for the previous year were imperfect enough, in all conscience; fire and life, and fire and marine were thrown together, so as to render the attempt to deduce general results from the figures futile, or at most little better than guesswork. It was to be expected that the obstacles which beset the attempt to put in successful operation a scheme such as that embraced in the present act, would to a certain extent nullify its provisions, and, therefore, every allowance was made for defects in the first returns. We are sure that some disappointment will be felt, because the experience reaped has not been profited by; that the returns laid before Parliament, at this session, are more incomplete, and of much less value than those produced last session. The attempt to get these returns ought either to be abandoned or compliance with the law should be insisted upon in all cases. There are some companies licensed by the Dominion, and doing business here who have never made any return under the Act—who quietly ignore it in this respect. If this is permissible in a few cases why not in all? The value of the provision of the act requiring returns is lost when it is not strictly enforced, for it will come to this that any company who has no desire for publicity—who has something to lose, and nothing to gain by it—will avoid the scrutiny to which a publication of its statement might lead, and screen itself behind the veil of secrecy.

Singularly enough, the statement of the Canada Life Assurance Company is not published, though a due return seems to have been made. Mr. Ramsay very properly seeks to avoid the suspicion of having withheld the Company's statement, and lays the blame at the door of the Ottawa officials. The circumstance has been made the subject of enquiry in Parliament.

From the material before us, it is impossible to collect any estimate of aggregate results; even had all the companies reported, it would still have been impracticable to do so satisfactorily, owing to the irregular character of the returns. One company, for instance, lumps its fire and marine business together, another does the same with fire and life, and another with life and accident. One manager thinks no marine premium earned till the policy expires, others estimate their liability on current risks, and return the excess of premiums as earned. Numerous other discrepancies might be noticed, all of which go to show an entire want of system. No improvement on the present state of things need be looked for until there is some one to say what kind of returns shall be made out in every particular, and what principles or rules shall be applied.

We must have a Commissioner, part of whose duty this would be. Until we have such an officer, fully empowered, the statements of the companies will be little else than a farce, and the act a dead letter, only in this that it has given a considerable revenue to the government—a result which some persons insist was the real, though not the professed object aimed at in placing it on the statute book.

COUNTRY BUYERS AND WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

The season is coming on when buyers from the country are beginning to drop in and make their purchases; and though we well know it is much easier to give advice than to take it, and that a world of good advice is often thrown away, we will give our readers the benefit of our observation and experience, and leave them to make the most of it. A man cannot walk at every step by rule, yet there are broad rules and general principles which cannot be neglected without injury and loss; and which, if incorporated into business habits, may lay the foundation of permanent prosperity. There are so many temptations in the way of indiscreet buyers and sellers, that it is only by remembering such principles that they can keep out of mischief.

A buyer visiting a wholesale market needs to be particularly careful, first, to keep his judgment constantly in exercise, and beware of being run away with by fancy or excitement. He will, of course, have examined his stock beforehand, and ascertained its position, and, if prudent, he will have jotted down in his memorandum book what he wants, in detail; how much of each article, and how much altogether. The last is an essential point, and should be thoroughly settled before leaving home. Let a man fix a sum beyond which, on no consideration, he will go, and as one article after another is purchased, let the memorandum book be called into play, and the purchase noted. It would be a good plan—and is, no doubt, practised—for the book to be entered up on one side only at home—say the left side of each open folio, leaving the right side for memoranda of purchases, as made.

A man can judge best at home what he ought to buy; and if the book is carefully considered before leaving, and properly used when buying, each purchase being rigidly entered at once, it will be a powerful restraint upon those impulses to launch out which are so apt to test a man in great centres of business. Men are very apt to lose their balance, and forget their true position and real worth in scenes of bustle and excitement.

When tempting displays of goods are before them, there are some men who find themselves impelled almost irresistibly to buy, and at the end, when the total comes before them, they stand aghast to think how far they have gone and how deeply they have involved themselves. Many of those wretched forced sales in the dry goods stores of country towns and villages are but the rational consequence of purchases made in the heat of excitement in Montreal or Toronto. As a corrective of all such mistakes, there is nothing like keeping the memorandum-book in hand. When a man has deliberately entered upon one side, before leaving home, a certain list of wants, and enters up as he buys, one after another, the purchases which will satisfy those wants, he must have a weak judgment indeed who will go far astray. Such a man ought not to trust himself to buy in wholesale centres at all. It is a good maxim in buying, that *a thing you do not want is dear at any price*. A store-keeper, in buying for his customers, will of course study their wants, tastes, and fancies, and buy what will suit, and nothing else. **Don't buy what you can't pay for**, is another maxim, which should be written in big gilt letters in every wholesale and retail store in the Dominion, so as to meet the eye of every customer in going in. Of course, in speaking of paying for goods, what is intended is that they should be paid for within the time contracted for. If this were rigidly adhered to the wretched habit of renewals on part payments, would not be so common as it is, and wholesale merchants would be relieved of one half the anxiety as to their own payments which so often oppresses them. *Buy little and often* is also a good maxim and should be practised as far as possible. To accomplish this it will be necessary to buy near home; otherwise, precious time would be consumed in constant travelling. A light and well assorted stock is the secret of success in many a business, and of all things, the most to be avoided is encumbering shelves with unsaleable goods. When goods turn out unsaleable, in the ordinary course, they should be cleared out at once, for whatever they will fetch; and if they are sold at a ruinous sacrifice, the effect will be to make a buyer more cautious next time. There is nothing like looking a loss in the face and meeting it. The moral effect is good, for some salutary lesson is sure to be learned by it. But if a man heaps useless rubbish on his shelves, deluding himself all the while with the idea that it is good stock, or allows bad debts to remain on his books, trusting to Providence to make them some day good, he will go on buying foolishly and selling foolishly as before, and probably not stop till he is ruined.

And now a word to the seller. Beware of the ready and indiscriminate buyer, the man who is easily carried away, and the man who is careless about price. The man with the memorandum book is the man for you. When your customer hesitates and makes his calculations, and thinks well before striking a bargain, depend upon it he means to pay. You will not have much trouble with his bills, and no matter whether his nominal capital is little or much, it will be pretty safe to trust him. If there is one character more than another that a banker likes, when estimating names on paper offered him for discount, it is that of the man who will not buy what he cannot pay for, and will not give a note he cannot meet. He would rather hear that of a man than that he was worth twenty thousand dollars.

Another hint to the buyer before closing. Never give your paper for more than you owe, and if a merchant or his representative asks you to do it, have done with him at once. Never enter his store again on any pretence, or you may be tempted to your destruction.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE BILL.

In other columns we publish the text of the Insurance Bill now before the British House of Commons. Mr. Cave, in introducing the bill, explained its object. He quoted the language of an agent, who described the evils requiring a remedy, and which the bill proposed to reach, thus:—"There is no security that those who insure will reap the benefit of their foresight and self-denial; that they have no means of knowing the real state of the office to which they are making large annual payments, and that at length, when the blow falls, they have no redress." This strong language Mr. Cave adopts as describing the existing state of affairs, and admits that the words of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts are scarcely exaggerated when he speaks of the "bankruptcy of scores of English life insurance companies, and the cruel disappointment of thousands of confiding policyholders." In illustration, the case of the Albert was cited, "which," said Mr. Cave, "had fallen and dragged down with it twenty-four other offices which it had absorbed. This represents 25 sets of promoters, 25 bills for preliminary expenses, 25 sets of officials, 24 purchases of business, with all the payments to negotiators, solicitors, and counsel, compensation to officials, and hush-money to objecting shareholders and policyholders, amounting to £274,000. It is not too much to say that ten millions have been handled, and that almost no assets remain, but that policyholders to the amount of £8,000,000

are ruined, and annuitants to the amount of £18,000 a year suddenly deprived of subsistence." Out of 285 life offices founded between 1844 and 1868, only 111 remain. Such is the melancholy case that is made out for government interference—a case that can only be met by legislation of the most stringent kind. The main scope of the bill is derived from the laws of New York and Massachusetts; but it does not go far enough. It is objected that the laws of these States are too inquisitorial; indeed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that they would not be submitted to in England. By the introduction of this measure, a step has been taken in the right direction, but it is a somewhat feeble step. Something more thorough, exhaustive, and difficult to evade is necessary. The magnitude of the evil is admitted, but after all it is carefully handled with gloved hands. If public confidence is to be thoroughly re-established, the foundation will have to be laid broader and deeper; the sore will have to be probed to the bottom, and a radical cure brought about.

Unless something more thorough than this bill is offered, the British public should give serious consideration to the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government should be empowered to undertake the business of life insurance on terms sufficiently high to protect really well conducted offices from competition. There is much to recommend such a proposition as worthy of being adopted, while, at the same time, it is open to objections. The essential element of safety would be imparted to life assurance in an uncommon degree; results could be calculated upon with great accuracy. But there would not be that effective management; the interests of policyholders would not be so well served as in a good company depending for its success on private enterprise. So that while the change suggested would be immensely preferable to the existing state of things, what is really wanted is a stringent law, effectively administered, which would exact soundness and solvency as a condition of doing business, and which would provide the necessary machinery to enable an officer of the government to demand and publish periodically the fullest information respecting a company's affairs. Such a law might be offensive to some, but could not work any real hardship. Publicity can do no harm to sound companies or honest management, and we fail to see the necessity for such a feeling of delicacy as is exhibited in demanding from these companies compliance with conditions which there should be no hesitancy in accepting, not less in their own interests than those of the public.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Since the arrangements have been completed for the erection of a new Post Office at the head of Toronto street, considerable anxiety has been evinced to secure property in that vicinity. A plot on the corner of Adelaide has been purchased by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, as the site of a proposed new office, which it is rumoured is to be a handsome structure. On the opposite corner, being the south east corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets, the Trust and Loan Company, of Upper Canada, have bought the old Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, with lot 83 by 97 feet, for the sum of \$15,000 cash. It is the intention, we believe, to remove the head office of the Company to Toronto. This is undoubtedly a wise step on the part of the company. The chapel will be removed and a building erected, so we are informed, that will, to say the least, be no disgrace to the Queen City. These are gratifying indications of progress, which it affords us pleasure to chronicle.

MYLES VS. MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—At the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas in Hilary term, this case came before the Chief Justice on the application of the defendant for a new trial. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment in favor of a new trial without costs, spoke to this effect: That had leave been reserved to move for a non-suit, he would certainly have granted a non-suit to the defendant. As it was, he recommended the plaintiff to accept a non-suit, and appeal to the Court of Error and Appeal. He further said that if the case came before him at the trial, he would certainly non-suit the plaintiff. The burden of proving the sea-worthiness of the vessel lay with the plaintiff, and that was necessary to the success of his case. The question of barratry by the captain was not raised at all. It is expected that the new trial will be had at the next Fall Assizes.

Real Estate.

RECENT SALES.

- A lot on Adelaide street, southwest corner of Toronto street, 83 feet on Toronto by 105 on Adelaide street, was bought for the site of a new office for the *Daily Telegraph* for \$12,000 on time.
- A lot, being 223 feet on the Grange road, Toronto, at \$15 per foot.
- A lot, 100 feet on John street, at \$15 per foot.
- A lot fronting on Beverley street, 150 feet frontage, at \$10 per foot.
- From fifty to sixty lots on the College avenue, about 20 feet frontage by 75 feet deep, at an average price of \$15 per foot, exclusive of buildings.
- A lot on the west side of Yonge street, Toronto, near the College avenue, in eight parcels, 291 feet, at \$45 per foot, representing a total of \$13,000.
- A lot on Sherbourne street, Toronto, west side, 71 ft. 6 in., at \$12 per foot.
- A property on Pembroke street, Toronto, north of Carlton, in six parcels, 300 feet, at \$10 per foot.

—On Wellesley crescent, Toronto, part of the Homewood estate, a block sold for \$1,800.
 —On Buchanan street, Toronto, 5 lots of 50 feet each, sold at \$20 per foot.
 —On Wilton crescent, Toronto, 124 feet sold for \$1,100.
 —On Jarvis street, Toronto, north of Gloucester street, 300 by 300 ft., sold for \$3,600.
 —On Jarvis street, south of Gerard, a lot 50 by 100 feet, sold for \$2,000.
 —Several lots in the town of Niagara; also, the old Niagara dock; the latter property, with buildings appertaining, sold for \$10,000.
 —Twelve lots in the town of Clifton, one fifth acre each, sold at an average price of \$80.
 —Three or four lots in the town of Lindsay, one-fourth of an acre each, brought from \$100 to \$125 apiece.
 —The east half of lot 15, in the 4th concession of the township of Moore, Lambton county, sold for \$600.
 —The farm of George Lee, four miles north of Oshawa, on the Nonquon road, sold to Edward Morgan at \$80 per acre, yielding \$8000.

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Society was held at the Society's office, 82 King street east, on Monday, the 28th March, at 4 o'clock, p.m. Present—Mr. Richardson, President of the Society, in the chair; Mr. Lepper, Vice-President; Messrs. Henning, Fitch, Henderson, Goulding and Gilmor, Directors; Dr. Geikie, James Fleming, Esq., Dr. Carlyle, John Eastwood, Esq., Messrs. Campbell, Carnegie, Cornell, Trotter, Pellatt, Tucker; Mr. Mortimer Clark, Solicitor.

Mr. Maclean, Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the President submitted the following report, which was read to the meeting:—

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Directors of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:—

Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting the following report of the operations of the Society for the year ending 28th February, 1870.

As will be seen on reference to the following statement of accounts, the profits of the business for the year just ended have enabled your Directors to pay two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, being Nos. 9 and 10, the former to the 31st August, 1869, and the latter to the 28th February, 1870. This is after deducting interests paid to depositors for the same periods at the rate of six per cent. per annum, likewise the usual working expenses, leaving a reserve of \$6,000—a result which is highly gratifying to the Board.

The amount now at the credit of deposit account, after deducting re-payments during the year, is close on \$50,000, and this amount is steadily increasing. The paid-up stock, as capitalized, amounts to \$125,000 in round numbers, making together about \$175,000. Since last year the sum of \$25,000 has been all taken at a premium of 6 per cent, which is included in the foregoing amount; and the present Assets of the Company, as per statement, amount to \$185,758.02—which includes Cash in Bank \$14,590, in hand \$131.68, and Advances on Stock \$10,955.64.

The business of the Society is steadily increasing, and the greatest care and attention are bestowed on making advances. During the past year the demand for money has been fully equal to the supply, and your Directors have pleasure in reporting that a desirable class of securities continue to be submitted to them for investment. While at the same time every encouragement to parties wishing to erect their own dwellings in this city is afforded; loans on good farm property

will not be overlooked when the security is found to be adequate.

In accordance with the Society's rules, the Directors hold their seats from year to year, and are eligible for re-election, with the exception of Mr. Isaac C. Gilmor, who retires from the Board owing to other engagements.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,
President.

W. MACLEAN,
Secretary.

ASSETS.	
Cash in Bank.....	\$14,900 00
“ in hand.....	131 68
Mortgages, &c., present value.....	160,080 70
Advances on Stock, &c.....	10,955 64
	<hr/>
	\$185,758 02
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due to Depositors.....	\$49,732 33
do do Stockholders.....	124,258 20
Unpaid Dividends, Aug. 31, 1869.....	167 20
Amount of Dividends Feb. 28, 1870.....	5,600 29
Rest.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$185,758 02

We the undersigned have audited the books of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society for the year ending 28th February, 1870, and find them correct in conformity with the above statement. We have also checked the Vouchers with the Cash Book, and the Mortgages with the Register, and proved the Valuation of the Mortgages.

(Signed) WM. WILLIAMSON,
WM. ANDERSON,
Auditors.

Toronto, 12th March, 1870.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and the same Directors (with the exception of Mr. Isaac C. Gilmor, who retires) were re-elected, Mr. James Fleming taking the place of Mr. Gilmor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors terminated the proceedings.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Quebec, March.—Two fires occurred in the shop of T. W. Emerie & Co., tin-smiths, St. Joseph street, doing considerable damage; insurance for \$600 in the British American office. Another fire occurred in the dwelling of R. J. Devins, St. Hubert street, through some wood getting ignited and burning down to the cellar kitchen.

Wyoming, March 24.—A fire broke out in the store of Mr. S. Dick, of Wyoming, and so sudden was the outbreak that nothing was saved. The store containing a miscellaneous stock and the dwelling house with all the furniture, were consumed.

Granby, March 24.—Porter's tannery was totally destroyed by fire. The property was insured for \$5,000.

Port Albert, March 21.—About ten miles from Goderich, a frame hotel was destroyed by fire; insured in British America for \$1,000.

Pictou, March 21.—A fire occurred in the township of Marysburgh, by which the dwelling of P. Flynn was destroyed; loss \$150, insured in British America for that amount.

St. John, March 26.—The fire at River Mills, on Thursday night, has thrown one hundred men out of employment. The estimated loss is \$50,000, and the insurance \$16,000.

St. Vincent Township, March 21.—House of S. McKim, lot 26, concession 10, was destroyed, with contents.

OVER INSURANCE.—In Bavaria the government has thought it necessary to enact some very stringent regulations against over-insurance, as voluntary fires have become a source of great loss to the many companies of the kingdom.

THE ENGLISH LIFE ASSURANCE BILL.

The following is the full text of the Bill now before the British House of Commons:—

A Bill to amend the law relating to Life Assurance Companies.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This act may be cited as "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870."

2. In this act—

The term "company" means any person or persons, corporate or incorporate, not being registered under the acts relating to friendly societies, who grant or are liable under policies of assurance or annuities upon human life within the united kingdom:

The term "chairman" means the person for the time being presiding over the court or board of directors of the company:

The term "policyholder" means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the life assurance, endowment, annuity, or other contract with the company:

The term "financial year" means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of the company is struck, or if no such balance is struck, then each period of twelve months ending with the thirty-first day of Dec.:

The term "court" means in the case of a company registered in England, the high court of chancery; in the case of a company registered in Ireland, the court of chancery in Ireland; in all cases of companies registered in Scotland, the court of session, in either division thereof.

3. Every company established after the passing of this act shall be required to deposit the sum of twenty thousand pounds with the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, to be invested by him in one of the securities usually accepted by the court of the investment of funds placed from time to time under this administration, the company electing the particular security and receiving the income therefrom; and the Registrar General shall not issue a certificate of complete registration unless such deposit shall have been made, and the accountant-general shall return such deposit to the company so soon as its life assurance fund accumulated out of the premiums shall have amounted to forty thousand pounds.

4. In the case of a company established after the passing of this act transacting their business besides that of life assurance, the life assurance fund formed out of the payments made in respect of the life and annuity contracts of the company shall be a separate fund and shall not be liable for the other contracts of the company, but shall be as absolutely the security of the life policyholders as though it belonged to a company carrying on no other business than that of life assurance; and in respect to all such existing companies, the exemption of the life assurance fund from liability for other obligations than to its life policyholders shall have reference only to the contracts entered into after the passing of this act, unless by the constitution of the company such exemption already exists.

5. Every company shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare a statement of its income and expenditure during such year, and of its balance sheet at the close of such year, in the forms respectively contained in the first and second schedules of this act.

6. Every company which, concurrently with the granting of policies of assurance or annuities on human life, transacts any other kind of assurance or other business shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare statements of its income and expenditure during such year, and of its balance sheet at the close of such year, in the

forms respectively contained in the third and fourth schedules of this act.

7. Every company shall, once in every five years, or at such shorter intervals as may be prescribed by the instruments constituting the company, or by its regulations or bye-laws, cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition by an actuary, and shall cause an abstract of the report of such actuary to be made in the form prescribed in the fifth schedule of this act.

8. Every company shall, within two years after the passing of this Act, and thereafter within six months after the date of each such investigation as aforesaid into its financial condition, but if such investigation be made annually, then at least once in every three years, prepare a statement of its life and annuity business in the form contained in the sixth schedule to this Act, each of such statements to be made up as at the date of the last investigation, whether such investigation be made previously or subsequently to the passing of this Act.

9. The Board of Trade, with the consent of a company, may alter the forms contained in the schedules to this Act, for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of such company, or of better carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

10. Every statement or abstract hereinbefore required to be made shall be signed by the chairman of the company and by the principal officer managing the life business, and, if the company has a managing director, by such managing director, and shall be printed; and the original, so signed as aforesaid, together with three printed copies thereof, shall be deposited at the Board of Trade within six months of the dates respectively hereinbefore prescribed as the dates at which the same are to be prepared. And every annual statement shall be accompanied by a printed copy of the actuarial report last previously made, together with the abstract thereof required to be made by clause 7.

11. A printed copy of the last deposited statement, abstract, or other document of this Act required to be printed shall be delivered by the company, on application, to every shareholder and policyholder of the company.

12. No amalgamation between companies, and no transfer of the business of one company to another, shall take place until a statement of the nature of the amalgamation or transfer, together with an abstract containing the material facts embodied in the agreement or deed under which such amalgamation or transfer is proposed to be effected, and copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which such agreement or deed is founded, shall have been forwarded to each policyholder of both companies in case of amalgamation, or to each policyholder of the transferred company in case of transfer, by the same being transmitted in manner provided by the section one hundred and thirty-five of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the transmission to shareholders of notices not requiring to be served personally, or until the written consent of at least one-half of the policyholders, determined by the amounts assured under their policies, and the values of their annuities, shall have been obtained, and the agreement or deed under which such amalgamation or transfer is effected shall be open for the inspection of the policyholders and shareholders at the office or offices of the company or companies for a period of fifteen days after the issuing of the abstract herein provided.

13. In the case of a company which has obtained the consent of more than one-fourth and less than one-half of the policyholders to an amalgamation or transfer, but has not received dissents to an amount equal to one-tenth of the total sum assured, the directors of the company may apply to the court, by petition, to sanction the proposed arrangement, notice of such application being published in the *Gazette*, and that court, after hearing the directors and other persons whom it considers entitled to be heard up on

the petition, may confirm the same if it is satisfied that no sufficient objection to the arrangement has been established.

14. When an amalgamation takes place between any companies, or when the business of one company is transferred to another company, the combined company or the purchasing company, as the case shall be, shall, within ten days from the date of the completion of the amalgamation or transfer, deposit with the Board of Trade certified copies of statements of the assets and liabilities of the companies concerned in such amalgamation or transfer, together with a statement of the nature and terms of the amalgamation or transfer, and a certified copy of the agreement or deed under which such amalgamation or transfer is effected, and certified copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which such agreement or deed is founded; and the statement and agreement or deed of amalgamation or transfer shall be accompanied by a declaration under the hand of the chairman of each company and the principal managing officer of each company, that to the best of their belief every payment made or to be made to any person whatsoever on account of the said amalgamation is therein fully set forth, and that no other payments beyond those set forth have been made or are to be made either in money, policies, bonds, valuable securities, or other property by or with the knowledge of any parties to the said amalgamation or transfer.

15. The Board of Trade may direct any printed or other document required by this Act, or certified copies thereof, to be kept by the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies or other officer of the Board of Trade; and any person, on payment of such fees as the Board of Trade may direct, may inspect the same at his office, and procure copies thereof.

16. Every statement, abstract, or other document deposited with the Board of Trade or with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act shall be receivable in evidence; and every document purporting to be certified by one of the secretaries or assistant-secretaries of the Board of Trade, or by the said registrar, to be such deposited document, and every document purporting to be similarly certified to be a copy of such deposited document, shall, if produced out of the custody of the Board of Trade or of the said registrar, be deemed to be such deposited document as aforesaid, or a copy thereof, and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original document, unless some variation between it and the original document shall be proved.

17. Every company which makes default in complying with the requirements of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues; and if default continues for a period of three months after notice of default by the Board of Trade, the court may order the winding up of the company, in accordance with the Companies Act, 1862, upon the application of one or more policy holders or shareholders.

18. If any statement, abstract, or other document required by this act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs the same, such person shall be liable on conviction thereof on indictment to fine and imprisonment, or on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

19. Every penalty imposed by this act shall be recovered and applied in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Companies Act, 1862, are recoverable and applicable.

20. The court may order the winding-up of any company, in accordance with the Companies Act, 1862, on the application of one or more policyholders or shareholders, upon its being proved to the satisfaction of the court that the company is insolvent, and in determining whether or not the company is insolvent the court shall take into account its contingent or prospective liability under policies and annuity and other existing contracts; but the court shall not give a hearing

to the petition until security for costs for such amount as the judge shall think reasonable shall be given, and until a *prima facie* case shall also be established to the satisfaction of the judge; and in the case of a proprietary company having an uncalled capital of an amount sufficient to make up the actual invested assets equal to the amount of the estimated liabilities, the court shall suspend further proceedings on the petition for a reasonable time (in the discretion of the court) to enable the uncalled capital, or a sufficient part thereof, to be called up; and if at the end of the original or any extended time for which the proceedings shall have been suspended such an amount shall not have been realized by means of calls as, with the already invested assets, to be equal to the liabilities, an order shall be made on the petition as if the company had been proved insolvent.

21. The court, in the case of a company which has been proved to be insolvent, may, if it thinks fit, reduce the amount of the contracts of the company upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the court thinks just, in place of making a winding-up order.

22. The Board of Trade shall lay annually before Parliament the statements, reports and abstracts of reports deposited with them under this act during the preceding year, or abstracts thereof.

23. This act shall not effect the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, nor the Postmaster-General, acting under the authorities vested in them respectively by the Acts tenth George the Fourth, chapter forty-one, third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter fourteen, sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, chapter forty-three, and twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth Victoria, chapter forty-three.

Commercial.

Oil Matters at Petrolia.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, March 28, 1870.

Owing to the Wells on the King territory not having produced their usual quantity, the production cannot be estimated at more than 4,000 bbls. for the week. The shipments still continue large and the export firms are fully employed. The price of crude is rather better, and \$1.80 per barrel has been obtained for small lots; some 2,000 barrels of fresh pumped oil have changed hands at these figures. The Lawson & Vivian well No. 2, has been fairly tested, and is estimated at about 60 barrels per day. The Botwell territory is again reviving and some 5 or 6 wells are resuscitated.

Crude fresh pumped.....\$1 80 per bbl.

“ tanked 2 25 “

Refined.....21 to 24c. per gal.

Toronto Market.

Business has been much interrupted by an uncommonly heavy fall of snow, which has made the country roads impassable in many places.

Dry Goods.—A number of buyers have been in market, and some of the leading houses report a fair business. We notice a generally hopeful feeling among the trade; importations have been, in the aggregate, a little in excess of what they were last spring, but it is thought that by the close of the season it will be seen they will not vary much in quantity from the figures of last year. Stocks are not likely to prove excessive in any department. **Woolens.**—Some lines drag rather slowly; stocks are full and well assorted. **Cottons.**—have not been imported heavily in consequence of their firmness in the British markets, and stocks are believed to be rather light. **Silk.**—The latest advances from China report a firm market, with a large advance in prices.

GROCERIES.—**Teas.**—Several desirable lots of new teas are in market of recent arrival. A London circular of the 7th March says, “No. 1 Young Hysons have this year been entirely shipped in

boxes, and many of the No. 2 also; they have been throughout the season and still continue scarce; orders are here for upwards of 2,000 boxes No. 1, at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. but without much prospect of being executed. Lower grade Young Hysons sell comparatively easy, and some desirable parcels have been shipped to Canada. The same authority says that many of the lower priced lines of uncoloured Japans have been shipped to Canada. There is a general scarcity of fine teas. The stock of greens and Japans in London, on January 31st, was 6,860,988 lbs. or 101,421 lbs. more than last year. Yokohama advices to the 22nd Feb., report a fair business in fine and choice teas for America. *Sugars.*—There have been free arrivals of cases from Cuba, this kind of package having been chiefly substituted for the unwieldy hoghead. The market is dull; New York is quoted this week on all qualities and the stock is fully maintained, carefully revised quotations are given in our Price List.

PRODUCE.—Wheat—The market has remained quiet and steady throughout the week; several carloads of fall sold at 92c; midge proof brought 86 to 87c, and spring 86c in carloads. The Liverpool market is quoted 1d to 2d higher on wheat, and 3d on flour. *Oats* have been firm and in demand; sales of carloads are reported at 33 to 34c. *Barley*—a good business has been done, but prices are weak; fifteen or twenty carloads sold at 53 to 55c, and on the street market 58c has been paid. *Peas*—are worth 60c in carloads; 2 cars sold at that figure. *Rye*—Several cars sold at 56c, and there is a fair demand. *Seeds*—Clover is firm at \$7 to \$7 25 buying, and \$7 50 to \$7 75 selling; there is a good demand. Alsike clover is worth \$8 to \$8 25 for good samples. Timothy is scarce and wanted at \$4 to \$4 50; dealers hold at \$5. Hungarian grass—50 to 60c is offered; 75c to \$1 50 is asked by dealers. Tares will bring \$1 50 to \$1 60, and are held at \$1 75 to \$2.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market has been active with sales of 5 cars mess at \$24; 1 car at \$23 15; and 100 brls at \$24 50; holders ask \$25, with buyers at \$24. *Butter*—Inferior qualities are neglected and there is nothing doing; choice, as usual, is firm and in good demand. *Cattle*—Prices are firm and unaltered; first-class sell at \$7 to \$7 50; dressed weight and common to good qualities bring \$4 50 to \$6. *Sheep*—Sell at \$3 50 to \$6 50 per head.

FREIGHTS—Rates for grain per Great Western to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, 60c per 100 lbs; flour \$1 20 per brl. The Grand Trunk Railway Company's rates from Toronto to England are as follows:—To Liverpool or Glasgow—butter per gross ton 95s; cheese per du 95s; lard per du, 95s; bacon and ham per do, 82s 6d; beef, per tierce, 16s; pork, per barrel, 12s; flour per brl, 6s 6d; grain 15s per quarter. The following are the Grand Trunk winter rates on flour and grain to the points named:—Flour to Halifax, \$1.10, grain, 55c. Flour to St. John, \$1.02; grain 51c. Flour to Kingston, 35; grain, 18c. Flour to Prescott, 43c; grain, 22c. Flour to Montreal, 50; grain, 25. Flour to Quebec, 60c; grain, 30c. Flour to Point Levi, 80c; grain, 40c. Flour to Portland, 85c; grain, 45c. Flour to New York and Boston, gold, 90c; grain 45c. Weather permitting, the Chase and Charlotta leave Portland for Halifax every Wednesday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Sugar—Stocks—Imports and Consumption.

The importance of the sugar trade may be inferred from the fact that the value imported in 1868-9 into the Dominion exceeded that of any other single article. Including cane-juice, used by the refineries, the total import in that year was 86,258,520 lbs., valued at \$3,970,879; tea, which ranks next in importance, was imported to the value of \$3,531,149. A slight increase in

the consumption of sugar in Canada is apparent from the returns; in the United States the increase last year is stated at 31,366 tons; in England at 16,062 tons. The total stock of sugar in bond in Great Britain and the United States on the 1st of Jan. of this and last year were—

	1869.	1870.
	tons.	tons.
In Great Britain.....	137,977	111,711
In United States.....	41,942	81,604

Of the total supply of the United States in 1869—492,899 tons—there were 45,000 tons of home production, the balance being imported. The following is the official statement of the sugar movement in Great Britain in 1869—

	tons.
Stock in bond Dec. 31, 1868.....	137,977
Imports, 1869.....	605,525
Home consumption, 1869.....	610,704
Consumption in brewing, 1869.....	18,596
Balance of exportation.....	2,491
Total.....	631,791

Stock in Bond Dec. 31, 1869..... 111,711
The American Grocer estimates the consumption in the United States to have been:

	TONS.
Cane Sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic in 1869.....	492,800
In the States and Territories on the Pacific.....	24,500
Of Sugar made from Molasses.....	33,000
Of Maple Sugar.....	24,000
Total.....	574,300

Against a total consumption of all kinds in '68 of 543,033
Increase in 1869..... 31,306
The Beet continues to occupy what might be called experimental attention; works on a small scale have existed for two or three years past in Illinois, and recently an establishment has been erected in Wisconsin, and another in California, and sanguine expectations are indulged in respecting future results; so far, however, the production has been very inconsiderable, and the same may be said of the Sorgo, which, though cultivated quite extensively, especially in the Western States, is esteemed chiefly for its syrup-yielding qualities, comparatively but little attention being given to the manufacture of Sugar from this plant.

Trade Returns.

From the official Trade Returns of the Dominion, we collect the following statistics:

IMPORTS.

The value of goods entered for consumption, during the two years ended June 30, 1868 and 1869, was—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Dutiable Goods.....	\$43,655,690	\$41,069,342
Free Goods.....	23,434,463	22,085,599
Coin and Bullion.....	4,895,147	4,247,229
Total.....	\$71,985,306	\$67,402,170

A comparative statement of the value of goods entered for consumption, with country from whence imported, for the two years, is as follows:

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Great Britain.....	\$36,663,696	\$25,764,470
Prince E. I. and Newfoundland.....	1,634,414	1,242,283
British West Indies.....	928,907	861,525
United States.....	26,315,052	25,477,975
France.....	1,365,295	1,335,540
Germany.....	485,943	497,291
Other For'gn Countries.....	2,114,354	12,223,086
Free Goods in N. B., not classified.....	2,477,646
Total.....	\$71,985,306	\$67,402,170

The following is a classification of the imports for the two years, according to Provinces, Ontario and Quebec being given together for the year 1867-68:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Quebec.....	\$57,248,229	\$29,545,177
Ontario.....	8,213,682	7,749,333
Nova Scotia.....	6,523,395	6,282,896
New Brunswick.....
Total.....	\$71,985,306	\$67,402,170

The following are the quantities entered for consumption, of some of the leading articles subject to duty, for the two years:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Wines.....	\$561,095	\$399,236
Brandy.....	463,132	247,044
Gin.....	227,040	206,774
Rum.....	158,782	124,699
Whisky.....	129,344	88,833
Coffee, green.....	206,758	182,944
Cigars.....	135,440	119,361
Tobacco, manufactured.....	254,188	104,861
Molasses.....	732,209	681,782
Sugar, Cane Juice, &c.....	3,115,707	2,898,902
Tea.....	3,037,714	2,835,256
Carpets.....	298,137	331,401
China Ware, &c.....	428,730	390,043
Clothing.....	108,229	138,325
Cordage.....	246,513	35,413
Cottons.....	7,675,433	7,379,985
Dried Fruits and Nuts.....	553,937	593,357
Drugs.....	318,247	345,058
Fancy Goods and Millinery.....	963,840	1,075,787
Glass and Glass Ware.....	586,513	581,966
Hats, Caps, &c.....	479,261	552,868
Hosiery.....	190,341	207,200
Iron Ware and Hardware.....	2,374,678	2,132,021
Jewellery and Watches.....	382,026	370,515
Leather.....	479,948	281,471
Linen.....	791,737	704,125
Manufactures of Fur.....	109,776	161,568
Leather, &c.....	284,110	123,408
Boots & Shoes.....	113,362	137,428
Wool.....	158,382	139,088
Musical Instruments.....	218,235	220,790
Machinery.....	182,630	247,324
Paints and Colors.....	215,945	225,426
Paper and Paper-hangings.....	328,147	295,121
Silks, Satins & Velvets.....	1,089,365	1,057,135
Stationery.....	296,197	327,536
Small-wares.....	1,484,629	1,403,256
Woolens.....	7,667,335	6,722,556

EXPORTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of Exports from the Dominion for the two years ended June 30th, 1868 and 1869:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Produce of the Mine.....	\$1,446,857	\$2,093,502
Fisheries.....	3,257,510	3,242,710
Forest.....	18,262,170	19,838,963
Animals and their products.....	6,893,167	8,769,407
Agricultural products.....	12,871,055	12,182,702
Manufactures.....	1,572,546	1,765,461
Other articles.....	302,280	350,559
Ship built at Quebec.....	837,592	1,080,000

Total produce of Dominion 45,543,177 49,323,304

Goods not produce of Dominion 4,196,821 3,855,801

Short returned at Inland

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Ports.....	2,961,722	3,077,468
Coin and Bullion.....	4,866,168	4,218,208
Total.....	\$57,567,888	\$60,474,781

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the value of Exports, with the countries to which exported, for the two years:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Where to		
Great Britain.....	\$21,329,010	\$20,498,324
Prince E. I. & Newfoundland.....	1,634,166	1,246,915
British West Indies.....	1,718,463	1,546,590
United States.....	27,534,292	27,846,461
France.....	96,672	133,907
Germany.....	44,943	56,242
Other Foreign Countries.....	2,248,620	2,213,073
Re-exports.....	3,855,801
Short returned at Inland		
Ports.....	2,961,722	3,077,468
Total.....	\$57,567,888	\$60,474,781

Subjoined is a comparison of the Exports from the several Provinces for the two years:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Quebec.....	\$47,499,876	\$28,223,268
Ontario.....		20,953,483
Nova Scotia.....	5,441,285	5,743,511
New Brunswick.....	4,626,727	5,554,519
Total.....	\$57,567,888	\$60,454,781

The following figures show the values of some of the leading articles of Export for the two years:—

	1867-68.	1868-69
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....	\$15,814	\$174,806
Copper Ore.....	376,298	482,520
Coal.....	640,708	763,262
Pig and Scrap Iron.....	170,728	152,017
Stone.....	131,677	250,038
Mineral (or earth) Oil.....	9,341	127,319
Salmon.....	176,543	203,183
Fish—all other—fresh.....	59,999	101,366
Preserved and Spiced.....	58,569	38,677
Salted, dry.....	1,955,070	1,793,638
Salted, wet.....	974,655	926,605
Smoked.....	20,885	28,085
Fish Oil.....	160,236	135,416
Ashes, pot.....	563,408	565,094
Ashes, pearl.....	156,205	158,479
Timber.....	4,200,069	4,555,583
Staves.....	783,196	623,711
Scantling.....	102,581	180,965
Deals.....	3,989,761	5,293,583
Deal end.....	191,778	151,290
Plank and Boards.....	6,640,689	6,690,956
Lath and Lathwood.....	143,982	192,547
Firewood.....	495,648	527,883
Shingles.....	257,133	235,083
Saw Logs and Single Bolts.....	170,489	158,640
Sleepers and Railroad Ties.....	122,834	81,123
Horses.....	590,054	859,174
Horned Cattle.....	1,199,940	1,427,761
Swine.....	42,858	112,421
Sheep.....	233,615	454,568
Poultry.....	44,286	59,344
Bacon and Hams.....	783,482	869,746
Beef.....	203,255	154,235
Butter, Cheese and Lard.....	2,427,662	2,949,848
Eggs.....	205,971	188,249
Furs dressed and undressed.....	422,835	367,557
Hides and Skins.....	83,462	119,449
Pork.....	239,452	203,081
Sheep's Pelts.....	48,652	164,787
Wool.....	444,195	816,767
Barley and Rye.....	3,186,566	5,004,105
Beans.....	56,149	66,220
Bran.....	53,326	23,573
Flax.....	113,498	116,943
Flax Seed.....	76,884	42,425
Flour and Meal.....	2,629,540	2,087,019
Hay.....	70,621	43,431
Hops.....	72,677	46,098
Malt.....	38,382	33,102
Oats.....	754,526	361,749
Peas.....	1,850,665	971,499
Vegetables.....	117,960	76,896
Wheat.....	3,648,081	3,183,383
Extract Hemlock Bark.....	205,600	186,750
Iron and Hardware.....	150,411	122,847
Leather.....	112,094	214,074
Machinery.....	92,389	65,913
Oil Cake.....	37,051	60,615
Rags.....	28,384	29,713
Sewing Machines.....	52,901	60,993
Sugar Boxes.....	480,435	584,919
Wood.....	71,493	65,037
Woollens.....	28,875	24,453

HARBOUR OF REFUGE.—Reports of Mr. Page, Government Engineer, with reference to harbours of refuge on Lake Erie and Lake Huron were presented to Parliament on the 28th. On Lake Huron, the reports are favourable to Goderich, Sauguee (or Chantry Island), and Iverhuron. Goderich to cost \$300,000, one-third to be contributed by the local authorities; Chantry Island, \$300,000 at least, and if any additional break-water, &c.,

be added, then \$230,000 more; Iverhuron \$230,000. On Lake Erie, the Engineer recommends Rondeau as the most fitting place where a harbour of refuge could be constructed, the cost of which fully completed, with lighthouses, &c., would not exceed \$165,000.

Petroleum.

The following statement shows the exports of Petroleum from the United States from January 1st to March 22nd:

	1870.	1869.
From New York.....	9,998,756	9,627,263
Boston.....	358,456	618,862
Philadelphia.....	5,614,779	3,763,303
Baltimore.....	373,313	84,777
Portland.....		
New Bedford.....		
Cleveland.....		

Total Export from the U.S. 16,345,304 14,034,145
Same time 1867..... 14,831,034
Same time 1866..... 9,014,042

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending March 11, 1870.

Passengers.....	22,743	52
Freight and Live Stock.....	59,587	16
Mails and Sundries.....	2,021	98
Total Receipts for week.....	\$84,352	66
Corresponding week, 1868.....	59,888	22
Increase.....	\$24,464	44

To Insurance Managers.

A GENTLEMAN of energy and long experience in a similar capacity, desires a position as
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES,
in some Insurance Company desirous of exercising a thorough efficient surveillance over its Agents and their work. Has had considerable experience in settling claims.

Address, Box 1054, Toronto.
Toronto, 29th March. 33-1t

O'Connor & Waller.

EXCHANGE BROKERS, Commission Merchants, and Insurance Agents, Bell's Block, No. 2 Rideau Street, Ottawa.—Personal attention given to the Commission Business, and the utmost promptness by sales and returns strictly observed. All needless expenses carefully avoided. Consignments of Pork, Flour, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Liquors, and General Produce, solicited. Liberal advances made in the usual form. Good references if required.
H. E. O'CONNOR. (33-1y) W. H. WALLER.

The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
INVESTED IN CANADA, \$300,000.
CANADA HEAD OFFICE..... MONTREAL.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager.
Benefit of Life Assurance.

IN illustration of the benefits which have accrued to participating Policies of Life Assurance, the following examples may be quoted, taken from the books of the Canadian Branch of the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company:—
Policy \$312, for £1000. Additions amount to £82 10s. Total premiums paid, £112—the bonus thus amounting to seventy-five per cent. of premiums paid.
Policy £236, for \$500. Bonus additions, £61 17s. 6d., or nearly seventy per cent. of £91 2s. 6d., the amount of premiums paid.

REGULATION AS TO SURRENDER OF POLICIES.

For surrender of Policies for the term of life, effected at uniform premiums, and which have been three years in force, a return of 40 per cent. on the amount of ordinary premiums received, will, at any time, be allowed, besides the value of vested Bonuses, where such have been declared. An objection, often urged against Life Assurance, that there is no certainty of value being obtained, in the event of surrender, is completely obviated.

AGENTS:
Toronto—I. C. GILMOR. Hamilton—J. D. PRINGLE.
Kingston—J. V. NOEL. London—C. M. GUNN.

Mercantile.

Lyman & McNab,

Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in,
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
FRONT STREET,
TORONTO ONTARIO;

J. B. Bodstead,

PROVISION and Commission Merchant. Hops bought and sold on Commission. Colborne St., Toronto.

Sessions, Turner & Cooper.

MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc., & Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Parson Bros.,

PETROLEUM Refiners, and Wholesale dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Waterworks 51 Front St. Refinery cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

Childs & Hamilton.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 28

L. Coffee & Co.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchants, No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto, Ont. Advances made on consignments of Produce.

John Fiskin & Co.

ROCK OIL and Commission Merchants, Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Henry Langley.

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Building Surveyor and Valuator. Office corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto.

Lyman & McNab.

WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, Toronto, Ontario.

Hotels.

Royal Hotel.

WHITBY, Ontario. THOMAS WALKER, Proprietor.
First Class Sample Rooms attached.

Commercial Hotel.

OSHAWA, Ontario. JAMES PRINGLE, Proprietor.

Caisse's Hotel.

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OPPOSITE G. W. Railway Depot, Sarnia, Ontario. A good Sample Room, for Commercial Travellers. A first class Livery Stable connected with the House. Charges moderate.
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VICTORIA SQUARE, COR. GREAT ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
D. C. BURNETT, Proprietor.
L'Hotel Burnett House, Kingston, Ont.; and Woodruff House, Watertown, N. Y.

THIS Hotel being opposite Victoria Square, near the Grand Trunk Station, and Landing of Mail Line of Steamers, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale Houses, Guests will find it the most pleasant and desirable stopping place in the city.

Dominion Hall, Cornwall, Ont.

J. B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.—This new, large, and first-class Hotel is second to none in the Province. Excellent Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. 25



Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the west-side of the main Post Road, near the forty-eighth mile post, Easterly from Jaquet River, a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section No. 4, near River Phillip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 24 miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give public notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17, will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18, will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 376, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9½ miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North-west and South-west branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three quarters South of the South-west branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked

"Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday the 23th day of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

- A. WALSH,
 - ED. CHANDLER,
 - C. J. BRYDGES,
 - A. W. McLELAN,
- Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

35-4t



Canada.

J. YOUNG.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all whom these present shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, Canada.

WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intituled "An Act respecting currency," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall when of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE, and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore and part recited Act of Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, and prior to the twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and which are hereinafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this, our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at forty cents—quarter dollars at the weight of ninety-six grains, at twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain, at eight cents—and half dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain, at four cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved The Right Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor General of Canada. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the Fourth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy.

By Command, J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State.

Morton & Smith,
ACCOUNTANTS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
AND VALUATORS.

48 AND 50 CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.

B. MORTON. 47-1y J. LAMOND SMITH. 1y

Financial.

Phillip Browne & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.

DEALERS IN
STERLING EXCHANGE—U. S. Currency, Silver and Bonds—Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c. Drafts on New York issued in Gold and Currency. Prompt attention given to collections. Advances made on Securities.

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
JAMES BROWNE. PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public.

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Insurance, Passage, and General Agents,
NORTH-WEST COR. KING AND CHURCH STREETS,
TORONTO.

AGENTS FOR
THE ANCHOR LINE OF PACKETS—To and from Glasgow, Londonderry, &c.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—To and from Southampton, Havre, Bremen, &c.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—To and from Queenstown, Liverpool, &c.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE—To California, China, Japan, India, &c.

Robert Bealy & Co.,
EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BANKERS, BROKERS, &c.,

53 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO ST., TORONTO

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses, &c. bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.
Interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

Campbell & Cassels,

J. CAMPBELL, 92 King Street, East, [W. G. CASSELL,
TORONTO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

STERLING EXCHANGE, AMERICAN CURRENCY,
BONDS AND STOCKS, GOLD, SILVER, AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

TORONTO SAVINGS BANK.

72 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS received, from Twenty Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:
Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.
W. J. MACDONELL,
MANAGER.

"The Whitby Gazette,"
A WEEKLY POLITICAL NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
IN WHITBY, COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Having a large circulation, it is one of the best advertising mediums in the country.
Wholesale Houses will find this a valuable medium for having their announcements reach retail dealers.
GEO. H. HAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

The St. Lawrence Glass Company

ARE now manufacturing and have for sale,
COAL BURNERS, various styles and sizes, LAMP CHIMNEYS, of extra quality for ordinary burners; also for the "Comet" and "Sun" Burners.

Sets of Table Glassware, Hyacinth Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, &c., or any other article, made to order, in White or Colored Glass.

Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets, will be kept on hand.
Druggists' Flint Glassware and Philosophical Instruments, made to order.

Office—388 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
A. McK. COCHRANE,
Secretary.



Rules prescribed by the Treasury Board.

UNDER sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in reference to the mode of Acquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada.

1. No Officer in the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys.

2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received or acted upon by the Receiver General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver General, under which only payment can be made and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the power of Attorney.

3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money due, or which may become due after this date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted, the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed, and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver General, and in the event of the power being to the agent of a Chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.

It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank prior to the execution, to erase the words, "or may hereafter become due."

4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be general Power of Attorney, as above mentioned; to a Chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department.

5. All powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness.

6. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.

Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal.

By order of the Board,

JOHN LANGTON, Secretary,

Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870.

Brown Brothers, ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc., 66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

ACCOUNT Books for Banks, Insurance Companies Merchants, etc.; made to order of the best materials and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed. A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery constantly on hand.

John Morison,

IMPORTER OF

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Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, No. 96 St. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.

H. J. JOHNSTON, Secretary and General Agent, I. C. GILMOR, Agent at Toronto.

Books for Sale.

AGENTS' MONETARY LIFE AND VALUATION TABLES, by D. P. FACKLER, Actuary. An invaluable book for Life Agents. Price \$1.20.

GRISWOLD'S HANDBOOK OF ADJUSTMENT OF FIRE LOSSES. Price \$2.

The above Works are for sale at the Office of THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES, No. 60, Church Street, Toronto

Agents' Directory.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent and Commission Merchant, Telegraph Building, (basement) No. 26 St. Peter street, Quebec.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, Official Assignee; Ag't Queen's Ins., Fire and Life; Prov. Ins. of Canada, Fire and Marine; Travelers' of Hartford; Loans and Investments effected, Galt, Ont.

JOHN GARVIN, General Agent for the Etna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for Western Canada. Office, Toronto Street, Toronto.

GEORGE A. YOUNG, Agent, Hamilton Branch, Royal Insurance Company, Fire and Life, corner James and Merrick Streets.

ARCHIBALD McKEAND, Agent, Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Home Ins. Co., of New Haven, Travelers' Ins. Co., No. 11, James Street, Hamilton.

J. D. PRINGLE, Agent for North British and Mercantile Fire and Life; Provincial, Fire and Marine; Scottish Provincial, Life; Etna, of Hartford, Inland Marine; Phenix, Ocean Marine, Hamilton, Ont.

W. F. FINDEAY, Accountant, Official Assignee, Agent for Etna Ins. Co. of Hartford; London Assurance Corporation, and Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, Hamilton.

J. W. WILSON, Produce Commission Merchant, Agent for the "Etna" and "Home" Marine Insurance Co's of Canada, Hamilton, Ontario.

THOMAS DREWRY, Money Broker, Agent London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, Church Street, near King Street, Toronto.

GEORGE GIRDLESTONE, Fire, Life, Marine, Accident, and Stock Insurance Agent, Windsor, Ontario. Very best Companies represented.

R. S. GOOCH, Agent Life Association of Scotland, North British and Mercantile (Fire) and Montreal Ins' Co's (Marine), No. 32, Wellington Street East, Toronto.

JAMES FRASER, Agent Liverpool and London and Globe and Briton Medical and General Life Association, & Sec'y Metrop'ln Per'n'l Bldg. Soc'y, No. 5 King-st, West, Toronto.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Mining Agents, and Exchange Brokers, Ottawa.

PETER McCALLUM, Agent for the Lancashire Ins' Co.; Travelers Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins' Co.; Western Ins' Co., of Toronto; St. Catharines, Ont.

F. B. BEDDOE, Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Ins. Agent and Adjuster, Albion Buildings, London, Ont. None but the most reliable Companies represented.

W. H. MILLAR, Agent Northern Fire Assurance Co. of London, and the Reliance Life Assurance Co. Office, cor. Church and Colborne Streets, Toronto, Ont.

F. S. CLARKE, Exchange Broker, Agent for Northern Ass. Co. Provincial (Fire and Marine,) Canada Life; Steamship and Western R. R. Ticket Office, London, Ont.

WADDELL & GUNN, Imperial Fire Ins. Co., London Assurance Corporation, Etna Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, British Am. Ass. Co., and Scottish Prov'l Ass. Co. (Life), Talbot Street, London, Ont.

D. E. BURRITT, Ins. and Real Estate Agent; Clerk Division Court. Debts Collected; Money to Loan, and Invested, &c., &c.: Stratford, Ont.

M. E. ROBLIN, Agent Western, Provincial, Beaver, Citizens', and Star Ins. Companies; also Valuator for the Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada. Belleville, Ont.

JOHN AGNEW, Agent for Royal, Imperial, North British, Home, and Provincial Fire Ins. Cos.; Scottish Provincial Ins. Co.; also for the Colonial Securities Co. Whitby, Ont.

JOHN BUTLER, Agent for Queen Ins. Co., Hartford Ins. Co., Western Ins. Co., and Travelers' Life and Accident Ins. Co. Victoria Hall, Cobourg, Ont.

R. & H. O'HARA, Agents for Western Ass. Co., Hartford Ins. Co., Travelers' Life and Accident Ins. Co., and Canada Life Ins. Co. Bowmanville, Ont.

THOMAS CHRISTIE, Agent Liverpool and London and Globe, N.B. and Mercantile, British America, Provincial, and Gore Mutual Ins. Cos.; Official Assignee; House and Land Agent; debts collected. Bowmanville, O.

G. C. BECK, Agent for Home Fire Insurance, Canada Life, and Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, Caledonia, Ont.

THOS. CARLISLE, Agent for Standard Life, Western Marine, and Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Dunnville, Ont.

Insurance.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Com'y, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

JAMES GOODWIN, PRESIDENT, WOODBRIDGE S. OLMSTEAD, SECRETARY, EDWIN W. BRYANT, ACTUARY,

ORGANIZED IN 1846. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company. Numbering Over 65,000 Members.

BEING a purely Mutual Company, its assets belong exclusively to its members.

ASSETS, \$29,000,000.—Acquired by prudent and economical management of twenty-four years, without the aid of a single dollar of original capital.

SURPLUS ASSETS, \$7,361,007—All profits divided among the members. Each policy holder is a member. There are no stockholders.

DIVIDENDS last year, from 45 to 240 per cent.

ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED—It has arrived at the extraordinary condition where the income from annual interest alone is more than sufficient to pay all the losses. Total amount of losses paid by the Company, \$10,000,000.

ITS RESPONSIBILITY—For every \$100 of liabilities it has \$141 of assets.

LAST YEAR'S PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.

Income received fiscal year, 1869.....\$10,000,000 00

During its last fiscal year this Company paid to its living members, and to the families of deceased members, nearly \$3,500,000, and at the same time added more than six millions to its accumulated capital.

The whole record of this Company has been one of prudent management and prosperous advancement. Gross expenses last year, 9 per cent. on the gross income.

\$140,000 deposited in Canada for the benefit of Policyholders.

MEDICAL REFERRES:

J. WIDMER ROLPH, M.D.; H. H. WRIGHT, M.D.

OFFICE—No. 53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. Opposite Toronto Street.

HALDAN & O'LOANE,

Assistant Managers for Ontario.

Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

FOUNDED 1823.

AMOUNT OF ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS,

OVER ONE MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH.

PRESIDENT—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Haddington.

MANAGER—D. MacLagan, Esq.

SECRETARY—John Craig, Esq.

CANADIAN OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1857.

WELLINGTON ST., TORONTO.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M.P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, C. J. Campbell, Esq. David Higgins, Secretary.

THE LONG STANDING of this Office, the CARE exercised in the selection of LIVES, the EXTENT of the COMPANY'S RESOURCES, and the ECONOMY with which the WHOLE AFFAIRS are managed, RENDER THE SECURITY UNQUESTIONABLE.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and also the ANNUAL REPORT, containing the BALANCE SHEET, and giving illustrations of the Company's Bonus System and all information on the subject of Life Assurance may be had on application at any of the Company's Agencies throughout Canada.

DAVID HIGGINS Secretary.

384-3mTS

Real Estate.

Arthur Jones,
Land Surveyor and Timber Agent.

IMPROVED and unimproved lands for sale, in the Counties of Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, and Elgin.
Chatham County, Kent, Ontario.

Hime & Balnes,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, &c.,

DEALERS IN
STOCKS,
BONDS,
MORTGAGES,
PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

HAVE
IMPROVED FARMS
AND
WILD LANDS
FOR SALE

In almost every Township in the Province of Ontario.
BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE

In every part of Toronto and Neighborhood.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTIES on Lake Superior.

Lists of the above sent free on application.
Parties having property for sale will please send full particulars.
No charge is made unless sales are effected.
Valuations and investments on Mortgage or otherwise carefully made.
Crown Patents taken out.

No. 6 WELLINGTON STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company

OFFERS for Sale, on conditions of Settlement, GOOD FARM LANDS, in the COUNTY OF PETERBORO', Ontario, in the well-settled TOWNSHIP OF DYSART, where there are Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, &c., &c., AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AN ACRE. In the adjoining Townships of Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road, AT ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE.

For particulars, apply to
CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,
Manager, C. L. & E. Company, Peterboro
Or to **ALEX. NIVEN, P.L.S.,**
Agent C. L. & E. Company, Haliburton, Ontario.

Wadsworth & Unwin,
(Successors to Dennis & Gossage)

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Valuers, Civil Engineers, and Land Agents. Office—42 Adelaide St. East, opposite the Court House, Toronto.

N.B.—Surveys of every description performed in all parts of Ontario. Mining Lands and Timber Limits, in unsurveyed territory, surveyed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Crown Lands Department.

V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN
7-204 P. L. Surveyor. P. L. Surveyor.

Edg. Pearse,

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.; Office, Court House—County Clerk, Land and General Agent. Owners of Wild Lands, Farmers, and others having lands to dispose of, will do well to send full particulars. No charge unless a sale is effected. Parties desirous of purchasing will do well to consult Mr. P., as he has for disposal a number of Improved Farms, and a large amount of Wild Lands. Lists furnished on application.

The Mercantile Agency,

FOR THE
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.
Established in 1841.

DUN, WIMAN & Co.
Montreal, Toronto and Halifax.

REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published semi-annually.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 1, 1870.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Contin'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Contin'd	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Thick Boots	1 85 2 50	Gunpow'd re. to med.	0 55 0 70	Kip Skins, Patna	0 30 0 35
" Kip	2 50 3 00	" med. to fine.	0 70 0 85	French	0 70 0 80
" Calf	3 25 3 75	" fine to fine'st.	0 85 0 95	English	0 65 0 80
" Congress Gaiters	1 65 3 00	Hyson	0 45 0 80	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs.) per doz.	0 50 0 61
" Kip Cobourgs	1 10 1 45	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Do. light	0 45 0 50
Boys' Thick Boots	1 60 1 80	Tobacco, Manufact'd.		French Calf	1 03 1 10
Youths'	1 40 1 70	Can Leaf, # B 5s & 10s.	0 27 0 31	Grain & Satn Ch # doz.	0 00 0 55
Women's Batts	0 95 1 35	Western Leaf, com.	0 26 0 27	Splits, large # lb.	0 30 0 38
" Balmoral	1 20 2 00	" Good	0 28 0 33	" small	0 20 0 25
" Congress Gaiters	1 25 1 75	" Fine	0 33 0 35	Enamelled Cow # foot.	0 20 0 24
Misses' Batts	0 70 1 10	" Bright fine.	0 45 0 69	Patent	0 20 0 21
" Balmoral	1 00 1 50	" choice.	0 62 0 77 1/2	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
" Congress Gaiters	1 00 1 30			Buff	0 14 0 16
Girls' Batts	0 60 0 90	Hardware.		Oils.	
" Balmoral	0 90 1 05	Tin (net cash prices)		Cod	0 65 0 70
" Congress Gaiters	0 75 1 10	Block, # lb.	0 33 0 35	Lard, extra	1 25 0 00
Children's C. T. Cacks.	0 50 0 75	Grain	0 35 0 00	" No. 1	1 12 0 00
" Gaiters	0 60 0 85	Copper	0 23 0 24	" No. 2	1 00 0 00
Drugs.		Sheet	0 30 0 33	Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
Aloes Cape	0 15 0 20	Cut Nails:		" Mott's economic	0 30 0 00
Alum	0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2	Assorted # Shingles,		Linseed, raw	0 75 0 80
Borax	0 00 0 00	# 100 lb.	0 60 3 00	" boiled	0 80 0 85
Camphor, refined	0 55 0 65	Shingle alone do	3 15 3 25	Machinery	0 00 0 00
Castor Oil	0 16 0 28	Lathe and 5 dy.	3 30 3 40	Olive, common, # gal.	1 25 0 00
Caustic Soda	0 04 0 05	Galvanized Iron:		" salad	1 80 2 30
Cochineal, # g.	0 90 1 15	Assorted sizes	0 08 0 00	" salad, in bots.	
Cream Tartar	0 36 0 45	Best No. 24	0 07 0 00	qt. # case	3 60 3 75
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	" 26	0 08 0 08	Sesame salad, # gal.	1 30 1 32
Extract Logwood	0 13 1/2 0 14	" 28	0 09 0 00	Seal, pale	0 80 0 85
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 34 0 37	Horse Nails:		Spirits Turpentine	0 52 0 55
Indigo, Madras	1 15 1 20	Guest's or Griffin's		Whale, ref'd	0 85 1 00
Licorice, com.	0 14 0 25	assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Paints, &c.	
Madder	0 14 0 18	For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	White Lead, genuine	0 00 2 35
Galls	0 32 0 37	Patent Hammer'd do.	0 17 0 18	in Oil, # 25 lbs.	3 00 2 10
Opium	11 00 13 20	Iron (at 4 months):		Do. No. 1	0 00 1 90
Oxalic Acid	0 26 0 32	Pig—Gartsherrle No. 1	23 50 24 00	" 2	0 00 1 65
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	Calder No. 1	22 50 24 00	" 3	0 60 1 65
" Bichromate	0 15 0 20	No 3	22 00 24 00	Common	1 30 0 00
Potass Iodide	3 80 4 50	Other brands. No 1	22 00 24 00	White Zinc, snow	2 75 3 25
Senna	0 12 1/2 0 60	No 2	0 00 0 00	White Lead, dry	0 05 1 09
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	Bar—Scotch, # 100 lb.	2 40 2 60	Red Lead	0 00 0 08
Soda Bicarb	4 00 5 00	Refined	3 00 3 25	Venetian Red, Eig'h.	0 02 0 03 1/2
Tartaric Acid	0 36 0 45	Swedes	5 00 5 50	Yellow Ochre, French	0 02 0 03 1/2
Verdigris	0 35 0 40	Hoops—Coppers	3 00 3 25	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Vitriol, Blue	0 08 0 10	Band	3 00 3 25	Petroleum.	
Groceries.		Boiler Plates	3 25 3 50	(Refined # gal.)	
Coffees:		Canada Plates	3 75 4 00	Water white, 5 brls.	0 26 0 00
Java, # lb.	0 22 1/2 0 25	Union Jack	0 00 0 00	" single brl.	0 28 0 27
Laguayra	0 17 1/2 0 18 1/2	Pontypool	3 25 4 00	Straw, 5 brls.	0 00 0 23
Rio	0 14 0 16	Swansea	3 90 4 00	" single brl.	0 00 0 24
Fish:		Lead (at 4 months):		Amber, by car load	0 00 0 00
Herrings, Lab. split	5 50 6 00	Bar, # 100 lbs.	0 06 1/2 0 07	Exportation Oil	6 00 0 00
" Canso	4 00 4 75	Sheet	0 08 0 09	Benzine	0 00 0 00
" round	3 00 3 75	Shot	0 07 1/2 0 07 1/2	Produce.	
" scaled	0 50 0 55	Iron Wire (net cash):		Grain:	
Mackerel, small kitta	0 75 0 90	No. 6, # bundle	2 70 2 80	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	0 85 0 86
Loch, Her. wh' firks	2 50 2 75	" 9	3 10 3 20	" Fall 60 "	0 90 0 92
" half	1 25 1 50	" 12	3 40 3 50	Barley	0 53 0 56
White Fish & Trout	0 60 4 00	" 16	4 30 4 40	Peas	0 60 0 60
Salmon, salt water	15 00 16 00	Powder:		Oats	0 33 0 34
Dry Cod, # 112 lbs.	5 25 5 50	Blasting, Canada	3 50 0 00	Rye	0 00 0 56
Fruit:		FF	4 25 4 50	Seeds:	
Raisins, Layers	2 60 2 75	FFF	4 75 5 00	Clover, choice 60 "	6 15 7 75
" M. R.	0 00 0 00	Blasting, English	4 00 5 00	" com'n 68 "	7 00 7 25
" Valentias, new.	0 09 1/2 0 9 1/2	FF	5 00 6 00	Timothy, cho'e 4 "	4 25 4 50
Currants, new	0 6 1/2 0 07	FFF	6 00 6 50	" inf. to good 48 "	3 75 4 25
" old	0 04 1/2 0 05	Pressed Spices (4 mos):		Flax	0 00 0 00
Figs	0 13 0 15	Regular sizes 100	4 00 4 25	Flour (per brl.):	
Molasses:		Extra	4 50 5 00	Superior extra	0 00 0 00
Clayed, # gal.	0 38 0 42	Tin Plates (net cash):		Extra superfine	4 15 4 20
Syrups, Standard	0 48 0 50	IC Coke	7 50 8 50	Fancy superfine	3 90 4 00
" Golden	0 52 0 55	IC Charcoal	8 50 0 00	Superfine No. 1	3 70 3 75
Rice—Arracan	3 30 3 75	IX	10 50 0 00	" No. 2	
Spices:		IXX	13 50 0 00	Oatmeal, (per brl.)	3 70 3 75
Cassia, whole, # lb.	0 38 0 40	DC	8 00 0 00	Provisions	
Cloves	0 10 0 12	DX	10 00 0 00	Butter, dairy tub # lb.	0 16 0 18
Nutmegs	0 50 0 75	Hides & Skins, # lb.		" store packed	0 14 0 17
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	Green, No. 1	0 07 0 00	Cheese, new	0 12 1/2 0 13
" Jamaica, root	0 17 0 20	Green, No. 2	0 06 0 00	Pork, mess, new	23 50 24 50
Pepper, black	0 11 1/2 0 12	Cured	0 00 0 07 1/2	" prime mess	
Pimento	0 09 0 09 1/2	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 10	" prime	
Sugars—(60 days):		Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12	Bacon, rough	0 10 0 10
Port Rico, # lb.	0 9 1/2 0 9 1/2	" dry	0 18 0 20	" Cumber'd cut	0 11 0 11 1/2
Cuba	0 8 1/2 0 9	Sheepskins, butchers	1 00 1 50	" smoked	0 12 1/2 0 13 1/2
Barbadoes (bright)	0 9 1/2 0 9 1/2	" country	0 20 0 70	Hams, covered	0 14 0 15
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		Hops.		" smoked	0 14 0 14 1/2
yellow No. 2, 60s.	0 9 0 9 1/2	Inferior, # lb.	0 00 0 00	Shoulders, in salt	0 00 0 09
yellow, No. 2 1/2	0 9 0 9 1/2	Medium	0 10 0 00	Lard, in Kegs	0 13 0 14
No. 3	0 9 1/2 0 9 1/2	Leather, @ (4 mos.)		Eggs, packed	0 15 0 16
Crushed X	0 11 0 11	In lots of less than		Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
A	0 11 1/2 0 11 1/2	50 sides, 16 # cut		Tallow	0 07 0 7 1/2
Ground	0 12 0 12 1/2	higher		Hogs dressed, heavy	8 00 8 25
Dry Crushed	0 12 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		" medium	7 75 8 00
Extra Ground	0 00 0 12 1/2	heavy, weights # lb.	0 21 0 22	" light	7 50 7 75
Teas:		Do. 1st qual middle do	0 22 0 23	Salt, &c.	
Japan com'n to good	0 45 0 50	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 19 0 00	American brls.	1 35 0 00
" Fine to choicest	0 55 0 60	Slaughter heavy	0 22 0 24	Liverpool coarse	0 85 0 90
Colored, com. to fine	0 60 0 70	Do. light	0 25 0 26	Godrich	1 55 1 60
Congou & Souch'ng	0 42 0 75	Harness, best	0 25 0 26	Plaster	1 65 1 80
Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	" No. 2	0 00 0 00	Water Lime	1 50 0 00
Y. Hyson, com to gd.	0 52 1/2 0 55	Upper heavy	0 30 0 32		
Medium to choice	0 65 0 80	light	0 33 0 35		
tra choice	0 85 0 95				

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Soap & Candles, Wines, Liquors, &c., Brandy, Whiskey, Wool, and Furs.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

Table listing insurance companies with columns for No. Shares, Last Dividend, Name of Company, Shares parval, Amount paid, and Last Sale.

CANADIAN.

Table listing Canadian insurance companies with columns for Shares, Parval, and Offered/Asked prices.

AMERICAN.

Table listing American insurance companies with columns for When org'niz'd, No. Shares, Last Dividend, Name of Company, Parval of Sh'rs, Offered, and Asked.

RAILWAYS

Table listing railway companies with columns for Name of Company, Shares, Parval, and Offered/Asked prices.

EXCHANGE.

Table listing exchange rates for Bank on London, Private do., Bank on New York, Private do., Gold Drafts do., and American Silver.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

Main stock and bond report table with columns for Name, Shares, Paid up, Dividend, Dividend Day, and Closing Prices for Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

SECURITIES.

Table listing various securities with columns for Name, Shares, Parval, Offered/Asked, and Closing Prices for Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

Table comparing produce prices for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, Butter, and Hides across different years (1870-1867).

Insurance.

The Canada Insurance Union.

OCEAN MARINE,
Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incorporated by the Dominion of Canada:

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
THE MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

AND
A UNION OF UNDERWRITERS
WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE,

AND ISSUE
BINDING POLICIES
On HULLS, FREIGHT & CARGOES.

Losses payable in Montreal or in Great Britain, at option of the Assured.

JOHN RHYNAS, ATTORNEY,

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,

96 St. FRANÇOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

29-4f

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ASSETS OVER \$5,000,000.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,
either on the "HALF-NOTE" or "ALL CASH" plans,
AND DIVIDES ALL THE
PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
GEN. AGENT, MONTREAL.

GEO. B. HOLLAND,
AGENT, TORONTO, AND
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED
to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

28-1y

Phoenix Fire Assurance Company

LOMBARD ST. AND CHURCH CROSS,
LONDON, ENG.

Assurances effected in all parts of the World.

Claims paid

WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,
Agents for Toronto,
36 Yonge Street.

1-y

Insurance.

London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Stg.
Deposited at Ottawa for the security of Canadian
Policyholders \$67,000.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON—HEAD OFFICE.

L. W. Russell, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the National Discount Company.)
Mr. Alderman Hale (ex-Lord Mayor of London.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., 79 Old Broad Street.
Mr. Alderman Dakin (President G. W. Railway of Canada).
Lightly Simpson, Esq., Gower Street, Bedford Square.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant.

CANADA BOARD—MONTREAL.
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Alex. M. Delisle, Esq. (Collector of Customs).
Louis Dequandry (Managing Director of Montreal City Gas Company.)

MANAGER & ACTUARY:—Wm. Palin Clirchugh, Esq., F.I.A.

THIS Company transacts every description of Life Insurance on favorable terms.

Policies issued on the Limited Payment and Endowment Plans; and one-half the Premium loaned at 4 per cent. per annum.

A special reduced Table of Premiums, applicable to Clergymen, has been adopted, copies of which can be had on application.

THOMAS DREWRY, General Agent, Montreal.
THOMAS SIMPSON, Agent, Toronto. 12-1y.

The Ontario Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONT.

THIS Company is established for the Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

S. McBRIDE, President.
JAMES JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer. 16

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 Stg. INVESTED FUNDS £2,838,118 18s. 3d. Stg.
ANNUAL REVENUE (1868) £801,806 12s. 9d.

The £5 Stg. paid Shares of this Company are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £1 10s. Stg., being over TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. PREMIUM.
This old established and undoubted Company insure all desirable risks, whether in the LIFE or FIRE Department, on most favorable terms.

GENERAL AGENTS, CANADA MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Ninety per cent. of the whole Profits is divided among the assured on the participating scale. Profits divided every five years.
Policies are indisputable after having been five years in force.
Prospectuses and Tables of Rates can be obtained from the Agent.

H. L. HIME,
No. 6 Wellington Street East.

16-Gm

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All descriptions of property insured at the lowest current rates, with especially liberal terms for insurances upon Dwelling-houses and Household Furniture.
Produce, and short period Risks generally, dealt with specially.

Apply to
R. N. GOOCH,
32 Wellington Street East

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of £1,000,000 Sterling.

THIS Institution differs from other Life Offices, in that the BONUSES FROM PROFITS are applied on a special system for the Policy-holder's personal benefit and enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy-holder thus obtains a large reduction of present outlay, or a provision for old age of a most important amount in one cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary Assurancer Premium for the Sum Assured, which remains intact for Policyholders' heirs, or other purposes.

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACED'ARMES.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (D. Torrance & Co.)
GEORGE MOFFATT, (Gilchrist, Moffatt & Co.)
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., M.P., Barrister, Perth.
Sir G. E. CARTER, M.P., Minister of Militia.
PETER REDPATH, Esq., (J. Redpath & Son.)
J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., (J. H. R. Molson & Bros.)

Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.

Medical Officer—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D.

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds \$17,005,026.
Life Reserve Fund \$9,865,100.
Daily Cash Receipts \$20,000.

Directors in Canada:

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman (President Bank of Montreal).
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Manager Ontario Bank).
E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal).
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Merchant.

FIRE INSURANCE Risks taken at moderate rates, and every description of Life Assurance effected, according to the Company's published Tables, which afford various convenient modes (applicable alike to business men and heads of families) of securing this desirable protection.

JAMES FRASER, Esq., Agent Fire Department, 5 King Street West, Toronto.

THOMAS BRIGGS Esq. Agent, Kingston

F. A. BALL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Fire Branch.

T. W. MEDLEY, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Life Branch.

WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 13 King Street East

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion
Montreal

17a

Insurance.

Hastings Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

THIS Company grants Insurances into two branches, viz: A Farm Branch, and Non-hazardous Town and Village Branch—and members of one branch not liable for losses in the other branch, and the working expenses apportioned according to the amount of business done in each branch.

MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P., President.
DR. GEO. H. BOULTER, M.P.P., Vice-President.
JAMES H. PECK, Secretary-Treasurer.
MERCHANTS' BANK, Bankers.

First-class influential Agents wanted, East and West, to whom exclusive country will be assigned, and good Commissions allowed. Good testimonials and security will be required. Applications will be received, accompanied with good testimonials, by

JAMES H. PECK, Secretary,
Belleville, Ont

30-4f

Equa Life Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE EQUA is not surpassed in economical management in financial ability, in complete success, in absolute security, by any company in the world.

Its valuable features

LOW CASH RATES

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,
Command themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

JOHN GARVIN,
General Agent,
No. 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Insurance.

Briton Medical and General Life Association,
with which is united the
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Invested Funds.....£750,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 Stg. :
Yearly increasing at the rate of £25,000 Sterling.

THE important and peculiar feature originally introduced by this Company, in applying the periodical Bonuses, so as to make Policies payable during life, without any higher rate of premiums being charged, has caused the success of the BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL to be almost unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance. Life Policies on the Profit Scale become payable during the lifetime of the Assured, thus rendering a Policy of Assurance a means of subsistence in old age, as well as a protection for a family, and a more valuable security to creditors in the event of early death; and effectually meeting the often urged objection, that persons do not themselves reap the benefit of their own prudence and forethought.

No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps or services within the British Provinces.

28 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.
Oct 17-9-lyr JAMES FRASER, Agent.

FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.

The British America ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:
CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS,
TORONTO.

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George J. Boyd, Esq., Peter Paterson, Esq.,
Hon. W. Cayley, G. P. Ridout, Esq.,
Peleg Howland, Esq., E.H. Rutherford, Esq.,
Thomas C. Street, Esq.
Governor:
GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.
Deputy Governor:
PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector: E. ROBY O'BRIEN.
Marine Inspector: CAPT. R. COURNEEN.
Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation.
Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.
THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,
23-ly Manager.

Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

INSURE only Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been seventeen years in operation.
THOMAS STOCK,
President.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary and Treasurer. 26

HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office—North-West Cor. Yonge & Adelaide Streets,
TORONTO.—(UP STAIRS.)
INSURES Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Furniture, &c.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. McMURRICH.
VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.
JOHN RAINS, Secretary.
AGENTS:—DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., Hamilton; FRANCIS STEVENS, Esq., Baltic; MESSRS. GIBBS & BRO., Oshawa.
8-ly

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

THIS Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in LONDON and LIVERPOOL, at the Counting Rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.
EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

The undersigned continues to receive applications for open and Special Policies, and to effect insurances on Ships, Cargoes, and Freights, with above well-known Company, payable in Gold or Canadian Funds.

HENRY McKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.
Montreal, 1st Feb., 1870. 27-ly

Insurance.

Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society
OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.
Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
131 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., St. Hilaire; the Hon. John Hamilton, Hawkesbury.
RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.
Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1868.....\$1,183,515 00
Net Liabilities, do. do.....1,127,420 00
Surplus.....\$56,095 00
Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.
JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.
AGENTS:—Toronto, W. H. Miller, Esq., Merchant.
Hamilton, J. R. Munro, Esq., Accountant.

The Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company

GRANTS INSURANCES on all description of Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE. It is the only Mutual Fire Insurance Company which assesses its Policies yearly from their respective dates; and the average yearly cost of insurance in it, for the past three and a half years, has been nearly TWENTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR less than what it would have been in an ordinary Proprietary Company.

THOS. M. SIMONS,
Secretary & Treasurer
ROBT. McLEAN,
Inspector of Agencies.
Galt, 25th Nov., 1868. 15-ly

Canada Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE RECENT FAILURES
OF TWO OF THE LARGEST
ENGLISH ASSURANCE OFFICES,
naturally causing much anxiety in the minds of Assurers in all Companies, the Directors of the
CANADA LIFE

have published a Report, and net valuation, of all its policy and annuity obligations, by an Actuary totally unconnected with it, the Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Boston, late Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts.

It is believed that such a voluntary submission of the Company's position to an eminent and entirely independent Actuary of the Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT's well known high character, and professional skill, will add to that public satisfaction and confidence which the Canada Life Company enjoys.

Copies of Mr. WRIGHT's Report may be had at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion. Persons who may be assured in the Companies whose condition is unsatisfactory, desiring to join the Canada Life, will be dealt with upon such terms as are reasonable and fair.

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.
A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.
Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURNE, Esq.,
May 25. 1y Toronto Street.

Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
ACCEPTS ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS
on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS
Will be taken on terms that will compare favorably with other Companies.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Stg.
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.
Resident Secretary and General Agent,
A. MACKENZIE FORBES,
13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.
WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

THE AGRICULTURAL
Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.
A purely Farmers' Company. Licensed by the Government of Canada.

Capital, 1st January, 1869.....\$230,193 82
Cash and Cash Items, over.....\$36,000 00
No. of Policies in force.....30,892 00

THIS Company insures nothing more dangerous than Farm property. Its rates are as low as any well-established Company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. It is largely patronised, and continues to grow in public favor.

For Insurance, apply to any of the Agents or address the Secretary, London, Ontario.]

Insurance.

The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
THE business of the Company is divided into three separate and distinct branches, the
VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.
Each Branch paying its own losses and its just proportion of the managing expenses of the Company.
C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.
J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-yr.

Lancashire Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling

FIRE RISKS
Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,
By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.
S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,
General Agents for Ontario,
25-ly N. W. Cor. of King & Church Sts., Toronto.

Western Assurance Company,
INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, \$400,000.
FIRE AND MARINE.
HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.
CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.
DIRECTORS.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.
JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq.
A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, Jr., Esq.
JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.
B. HALDAN, Secretary.
J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.
CAPT J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.
JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

On Hull, Cargo and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.
On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.
On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

The Victoria Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.
BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.
GEORGE H. MILLS, President.
W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Aug 15-lyr

Montreal Assurance Company
(MARINE).
INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000
INVESTED FUNDS (approximately) 400,000
HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.
BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.
Consulting Inspector.....CAPT. A. TAYLOR.
Marine Inspector.....CAPT. F. JACKMAN.
Local Secretary and Agent.....R. N. GOOCH.
Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Ports of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates. 34-4ms

Imperial Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PALL MALL.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Canada General Agency,
RINTOUL BROS.,
24 St. Sacrament Street.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.
Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets