

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 26.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

{ SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,

ARE RECEIVING,
BY EACH STEAMER,
LARGE
RE-ORDERS
FOR
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1870.

32-ly

FALL, 1870.
J. GILLESPIE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND IMPORTERS
OF
HATS,
CAPS, and
FURS;
GLOVES,
MITTS,
AND GAUNTLETS,
BUFFALO ROBES.

34 YONGE STREET

3-ly

TORONTO.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

**A. R. McMASTER
and BROTHER.**

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

OPENED OUT

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

ON TUESDAY, 14th INSTANT,

After which date they will be glad to see their
Customers and Friends.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON YARN.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON BAGS
TO ORDER.

OFFICES:

102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, and } England.
Alexander Building, James Street, Liverpool, }

Toronto, September, 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, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS.

Have now received their usual supply of

FALL 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 those Goods over Imported
or Foreign, render them worthy of the
notice of the Trade.

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND

Long Staped 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

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING OUT

THEIR FALL SHIPMENTS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

The Stock has been selected with great care in the

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

And will be found worthy of the attention of Trade.

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, August, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,
IMPORTERS

OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

GOODS RECEIVED WEEKLY DURING THE SEASON.

Special Terms to Cash and Short Credit Buyers.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,
44 Yonge Street,
and 3 Wellington Street, Toronto.
Toronto, 1st Dec., 1870. 1-ly

Winans, Butler & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,
GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Cash advances made on consignments. Agents for Stocks celebrated Lubricating Machine Oils.

77 Front Street, Toronto and
Division Street, Cobou

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. 3-ly

Cleverdon & Coombe,
Have received several large shipments of
CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND EARTHENWARE,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.
ENGLISH GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE
No. 8 Adelaide Street East,
TORONTO. 43-ly

Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,
(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)
Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,
Importers of and Dealers in
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,
CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,
FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,
And every description of
British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

The British American Commercial College,
COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

THIS established and thoroughly reliable Institution affords unequalled facilities for obtaining a
THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,
or instruction in any of the following branches:
Book-Keeping, by Double and Single Entry; Banking, Commission, Steamboating, Insurance, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Practice, Business Correspondence, Spelling, Penmanship, Telegraphy; &c., &c., &c.
41-ly ODELL & TROUT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,
IMPORTERS.

AND
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

DEALERS IN
AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:
6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

ELLIOT & COMPANY,
No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,
(Formerly of Lyman Elliot & Co., successors to
Dunspaugh & Watson.)

THE attention of Druggists, Manufacturers, and General Merchants is invited to their Stock in the following Departments:

Drugs,	Chemicals,
Dye-Stuffs,	Brushes, all kinds,
Corks,	Druggists' Sundries,
Spices,	Pure Wines and Spirits,
Surgical Appliances,	Patent Medicines,
Perfumery,	Fancy Soaps,
Colours, Dry,	Colours in Oil,
Naval Stores,	Oils,
Varnishes,	Earthenware,
Flint Bottles,	Green Bottles,
Druggists' Furniture.	Manufacturers' Supplies.

AGENTS FOR CONVERSE'S EXTRA CALCINED PLASTER.

Manufacturers of White Lead in Oil, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations. Every requirement for new shops and re-fitting. Orders solicited. Lists mailed on application.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,
DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE SPIRITS,
ALCOHOL,
OLD RYE,
TODDY AND
MALT WHISKIES.
MALT FOR BREWERS,
AND
"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

Robert McPhail,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER
and Blank Book Manufacturer.
8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

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.

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SALESROOM—19 VICTORIA SQUARE,
MONTREAL.

LOCAL AGENTS.
A. K. BOOMER.....Toronto.
A. MCKEAND.....Hamilton.
A. G. SMYTH.....London.
GEO. HAY.....Ottawa.
CHINIE & BEAUDET.....Quebec.
D. STARR & SONS.....Halifax, N.S.

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.
R. S. Foster's
NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
For price list and samples please address our Agent at
Montreal.
JOHN A. ADAMS,
30 St. Francois-Xavier Street.

J. F. Lawton,
Manufacturer of every description of
PATENT GROUND
WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
For price list and terms send address.

RICE BROTHERS,
PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL.
MESSRS. RICE BROS. have constantly on hand all styles of Gent's Paper Collars, Cuffs, Fronts, &c. Also, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, which are manufactured in the neatest possible manner, from the best material, imported from London and Germany, New styles just being completed. 36-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.

Have now received and opened the greater portion of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
 OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 FROM THE
EUROPEAN MARKETS.

And with further shipments immediately arriving, we shall have full assortments opened out by
THURSDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

Our stock will be found fresh and new in every line, and to indicate great care and judgment in the selection. In
STAPLE COTTON GOODS,
 having purchased after the fall in price caused by the European War, we are able to offer the best value in the market.

Full lines open of
CANADIAN TWEEDS, KNITTED GOODS, AND BLANKETS.

Also, at reduced Mill Prices,
DUNDAS COTTONS,
 Do. Do. **YARNS,**
 Do. Do. **BAGS,**

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.
 Hamilton, 23rd August, 1870. 34-ly

James Turner & Co.,

SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS,
YELLOWS IN TIERCES, Nos. 2½ and 3,
 and **CRUSHED A IN TIERCES.**
 For sale by
JAMES TURNER & CO.,
 HAMILTON, ONT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

S. H. May & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, &c
 CHAMBER SMITHWICK, 26 AND 21 OZ.
STAR, DIAMOND STAR, AND DOUBLE THICK GLASS
 17 July 70 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

J. A. Mathewson,

202 MCGILL STREET AND LONGUEUIL LANE,
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.
ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. 1y

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.,

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
 Importers of
IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,
 GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,
BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE
 Gas Tube Fittings, Boiler Rivets, Gauge Glasses, Paints
 and Putty, Cements, Window Glass, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay
 Drain Pipes, Patent Encaustic Tiles, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURER OF
"CROWN" SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.
 A large stock always on hand. 34-

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

David Terrance & Co.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,
EXCHANGE COURT,
 MONTREAL.
 Montreal, May 9, 1870. 10Ja71

James Robertson,
METAL MERCHANT,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
LEAD PIPE, SHOT, PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.,
 ALSO,
 Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.
 PROPRIETOR,
 Canada Lead & Saw Works, } Also { Dominion Saw Works
 Montreal } Toronto.

Crathern & Caverhill,

61 St. PETER STREET,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,
 Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.
 AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk,
 1 July, 70 Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

Established 1818.

SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.

FINE Watches, and Rich Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, French Clocks and Bronzes.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 N. B. Sole Agents in Canada for the celebrated **ULYSSE NARDIN WATCH.** 52-ly

Joseph Gould,

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)
 IMPORTER OF THE
CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY,
 AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,
 AND THE WELL-KNOWN
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
 115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. 24Aug70

N. S. Whitney,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC
WEBS, PRUNELLAS LININGS, &c.,
 14 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1Ja71

A. Ramsay & Son,

Importers of
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,
 Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, English and
 German Sheet Glass, Glaziers' Diamonds,
GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.
 37, 39 & 41 Reçollet Street,
 MONTREAL.

W. R. Ross & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 464 & 466 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

GREENE & SONS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
 COLLECTION OF 1870.
FRESH SKINS.

THE FIRST DIRECT IMPORTATION
 FROM
HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

Our Collection is THE BEST we have had for many years.

GREENE & SONS.

517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

FERRIER & Co.,

IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR:

Windsor Powder Mills.
 La Tortu Rope-Walk.
 Burrill's Axe Factory.
 Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse. 31Dec70

Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,

Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Feb 71 10 Hospital Street.

Mulholland & Baker,

IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.
 419 and 421 St. Paul Street,
 Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street

Robert Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,
 24 Sacramento Street, Montreal.
 Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of
 Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my
 address here.
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
 receive prompt attention.

Mercantile Summary.

Messrs. GORDON & MacKAY have removed to their elegant new premises on the corner of Bay and Front streets. Their building is an ornament to the city, and is admirably adapted for the purposes of their trade.

Messrs. KNOX & Co., dealers in stoves and tinware, Toronto; Messrs. Picheau & Shay, general stockkeepers, of Windsor; and John Parker, dealer in hardware, Stratford, have all succumbed under the "pressure of the times," by making an

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

Notice.

THE undersigned beg to notify the Trade, that they have been appointed Agents for the City of Toronto, and points East, for the sale of Messrs. DOW & CO.'S Celebrated Ales and Porter. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co.

For sale, in store and to arrive :—

- TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, and NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS.
 TEAS—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.
 COFFEES—Old Government Java, Maracibo, Laguayra and Rio.
 SUGARS—Tierces and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels Bright Porto Rico.
 Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars,
 CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,
 11-ly 10 Wellington St. East.

Yarmouth Bloaters.

- 500 CASES just received, direct from the Seaboard. Also, on hand—
 1,000 boxes Digby Herrings.
 500 half-barrels Lake Superior Trout—Fall Catch.
 100 barrels Split Canso Herrings.
 100 quintals Prime Table Codfish.
 100 bags Messina Filberts.
 50 cases Pearl Sago.
 50 bags Pimento.
 25 bales Cloves.
 5 cases Choice Nutmegs.
 25 barrels Day & Martin's Japan Blacking, in Pints and Quarts.
 12 cases Taylor's Maravilla Cocoa.
 10 " Soluble " "
 15 " " Homoeopathic Cocoa.
 10 " " Soluble Chocolate.
 12 " Epps' Homoeopathic Cocoa.
 For sale by

THOMAS GRIFFITH & Co.,

37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.

assignment of their estates and effects for the benefit of their creditors.

A NEAT, simple, and valuable improvement in the manufacture of brooms has been patented by Mr. Abner Brown, broom manufacturer, of this city. It consists in a contrivance by which the wires are held firmly in their place by strips of tin, so as to prevent the broom becoming loose on the handle. Besides serving this useful purpose, the tin fixture is an ornament which renders the broom much more saleable than those without this attachment.

SOMEBODY HAS got off a joke at the expense of our respected neighbors of Hamilton, and especially of Messrs. Kerr, Brown & Mackenzie, one of the best wholesale firms in the Ambitious City. It is the paragraph subjoined, from the Seaforth *Expositor*, which certainly contains news, but whether it is of that class called "bogus," may be safely left to the imagination of the reader. "Business is rather dull in Hamilton at present. So much so is this the case, that the enterprising firm of Kerr, Brown & Mackenzie, of that city, has opened out branch stores in Ainleyville and Cranbrook, for the disposal of unseasonable goods and bankrupt stock. I am told they are doing a fair retail trade, and if business does not improve in the city shortly, they will probably move the Hamilton Branch up here when navigation opens."

THE SALT business of the Western part of Ontario, seems to be in a thriving condition at present. The Wells at Goderich, Clinton and Seaforth, are now turning out an immense quantity,

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

Canada Confectionary and Biscuit Works.

William Hessin,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER

AND

BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

OFFICES AND FACTORY :

No. 7 FRONT STREET.

TORONTO.

R. H. GRAY & CO.,

THE LEADING HOUSE IN TORONTO FOR

PAPER GOODS, all kinds.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

KNITTED WOOL GOODS.

CORSETS AND UNDER-SKIRTS.

HABERDASHERY, and

GENERAL SMALL WARES,

Also the leading Manufactory in Ontario for all kinds of

HOOP-SKIRTS.

Warehouse—43 YONGE STREET.

which seems to find an immediate sale. It is proposed to send it to Chicago in bulk, during the coming season, and if this can possibly be done it will give a still further impetus to the trade which is already a great benefit to the business of that section. The Merchants' Co., of Seaforth, have their Well down about 800 feet, and are erecting in a very substantial manner a pan of larger size than any yet constructed here. The well belonging to Messrs. Coleman & Gouinlock has been a great success, the salt rock being found upwards of one hundred feet in thickness. It is therefore, practically inexhaustible. This firm has about 12,000 cords of wood piled around their works, and the constant stream of teams taking advantage of the sleighing gives the place a lively and animated look. The farmers are getting a good price for their wood, and their winter's work will make up for the deficient harvest.

THE MOISIC IRON COMPANY.—Letters Patent incorporating this company have been issued by the Provincial Government. The company comprises Wm. Markland Molson, manufacturer, John McDougall, machinist, and Wm. Sache, of Montreal, and James P. Haskin and William T. Hamilton, both of Syracuse, in the State of New York, and is formed for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel by the name of the "Moisic Iron Company," with a total capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.—*Gazette*.

—Application will be made to Parliament for an Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank with a capital of one million of dollars with power to increase it to three millions, having its chief place of business at Montreal.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE STATES.—The following return, issued on the authority of Mr. Dart, United States Consul-General at Montreal, is a comparative statement of exports from the Dominion to the United States, for the year 1870, showing the increase or decrease, as compared with the year 1869 :

	Total exp'ts for 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Montreal.....	5,916,071 00	1,982,784 24	
Clifton.....	2,543,404 62	1,578,418 58	
Fort Erie.....	2,301,084 21	1,167,515 48	
Goderich.....	518,625 50		154,244
Hamilton.....	2,180,995 00	1,370,844 41	
Kingston.....	5,082,704 30	3,150,720 00	
Prescott.....	2,404,321 74	416,158 41	
Sarnia.....	303,030 12	106,807 74	
Toronto.....	5,488,259 00	1,893,672 83	
Windsor.....	887,580 00	124,342 00	
Coaticook.....	860,648 96	207,701 64	
Quebec.....	227,862 30		11,256
St. Johns, P. Q.....			1,114,102
Halifax, N. S.....	704,187 90	21,779 73	
Pictou, N. S.....	272,180 00		7,565
St. John, N. B.....	1,050,572 00	606,172 84	
St. John, N. F.....	204,417 00		255,678
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	511,291 98	301,186 28	
	31,763,243 63	12,597,976 15	1,572,814

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

RAILWAYS	Passengers.	Mails and Sundries.	Freight.	Total, 1870.	Total, 1869.
Great Western Railway.....	\$1,467,681	\$111,045	\$2,457,831	\$4,037,357	\$3,909,886
Grand Trunk Railway.....	2,462,855	310,000	4,793,237	7,668,082	7,356,054
London and Port Stanley Railway (a).....	17,035	1,684	22,814	41,583	39,133
Welland Railway.....	14,814	8,293	51,365	74,702	84,256
Northern Railway.....	172,603	25,701	635,337	733,541	670,631
Midland Railway of Canada.....	2,869		3,948	6,817	6,732
Colborne, Peterboro' & Marmora (b).....	904		43,750	44,354	32,285
Brookville and Ottawa Railway (a).....	50,426	10,531	136,977	197,934	161,020
Canada Central (c).....	5,863	100	1,581	7,544	
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.....	72,603	10,870	57,888	141,241	130,783
Carleton and Grenville Railway.....					
Stamstead, Shefford & Chambly Ry.....					
St. Lawrence and Industry Railway.....	2,869		3,948	6,817	6,732
New Brunswick and Canada Ry. (a).....	19,071	240	81,246	101,157	78,003
European and North American Ry.....	89,058	9,326	122,918	221,902	191,942
Eastern Extension Railway.....					
Western Extension Railway.....					
Nova Scotia Railway (a).....	109,027	9,327	151,364	270,318	250,144
Windsor and Annapolis Railway.....					
Total.....	\$4,488,878	\$408,017	\$8,464,404	\$13,451,299	\$12,921,861

* No returns. † Not complete. (a) 11 months. (b) 7 months of 1870 and 5 months of 1869. (c) 3 months (d) 8 months.

ST. LAWRENCE GLASS WORKS.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence Glass Company, held in Montreal on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz :—Messrs. P. Redpath, W. Workman, A. M. Delisle, A. M. Foster, and N. Mercer. The meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, when two Directors will be chosen. It is intended that operations shall be resumed early next spring. At a meeting of the new Board subsequently held, Mr. Redpath was chosen President.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

30 BALES (1,500 PIECES) GREY COTTONS,
of all grades.

10 CASES (500 PIECES) WHITE COTTONS,
of all grades.

6 BALES 68 and 72 in. GREY SHEETINGS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED.

The above are just to hand, being purchased when the market was at the low point.

VALUE VERY SUPERIOR.

COTTON AND LINEN GRAIN BAGS.

Office—34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AND

WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Toronto, December 8, 1870.

32-1y

THE
Monetary and Commercial Times.

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1871.

GOVERNMENT AID TO RAILROADS.

On Tuesday night Attorney-General Macdonald brought down the promised government resolutions in the Legislature of Ontario, in aid of railways. They propose to appropriate a million and a half of dollars, or something less than half the savings of the Government, now at the credit of the consolidated fund, to be set apart as a Railway Fund. Out of this Fund it is proposed to authorize the government to grant aid to railways which go to or in the direction of the Free Grant Territory, or to the inland waters of the province, including the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa river. No railway company will be entitled to any aid if they had entered into construction contracts before the intention was announced in the Governor's speech, at the opening of the Session, that a portion of the surplus would be disposed of in aid of railway undertakings. The maximum amount of aid to be given to any railway company is to be fixed at \$4,000 a mile, and the minimum at \$2,000. The larger bonus will be granted only in case of a railway running through a sparsely settled country; and the smaller where the country is farther advanced and more thickly settled. This discrimination is based on very substantial reasons. Little municipal aid can be got in new and thinly-settled sections of country; and as the free grant district is approached, the settlements become necessarily thinner and poorer, from their newness and

remoteness. No aid is to be granted to any company which does not give reasonable indications of its ability to complete the work it has undertaken, so as to be ready to receive the rolling stock by the time mentioned in the charter.

This is the substance of the resolutions, with the added explanations of the Attorney-General. The object which they propose to accomplish—the opening up of the Government lands, on which free homes are offered to settlers—is one which all experience shows to be worthy the care and patronage of the Government. Other Governments have sometimes aided railways by grants of land; but there were two reasons against pursuing this course in the present instance. Lands to be of value to a railway company must be so situated as to be benefited by the construction of the railway. But this side of the Free Grant district—the point proposed to be reached—there are no continuous blocks of government lands. Besides, the Attorney-General has a very strong prejudice against granting lands to companies, which, by holding them at a high price, would greatly retard their settlement. In the Western States the lands granted to railway companies are held at various prices, up to \$50 an acre. By combining railway facilities with free grants—something that has never yet been done in America—the greatest possible impulse to settlement will be given. Grants of lands in aid of railways are not now as much in fashion as they were. Twenty years ago, the statesmen of Canada fancied the Intercolonial Railway ought to be built by means of a grant of some three millions of acres of land and a money contribution, for the share of the two Canadian Provinces, of £20,000 a year. Now a money payment is substituted, and the lands lying along the road will doubtless be disposed of by free grants.

We are glad that the Government have resolved to put the aid to be granted in the form of a bonus. It is twenty-two years since under the old Union, a general scheme of government aid to railroads was devised. It was based on the idea of a loan with security for repayment. The government took a first mortgage on every road to which it advanced money. This was, in fact, a delusion. In the case of the Grand Trunk, the lien was practically given up, though not in terms, within five years of the time when everybody had been led to believe that the advance of £3,000 a mile involved only a nominal responsibility. In case of the Northern, the same thing was done; and the Great Western more recently compounded its debts to the Province, as an insolvent pays a percentage of his debts and gets the balance

wiped out. If the proposed government aid had been put in the shape of a loan, it would have been of very little value to any railway company, as it would have curtailed its means of borrowing in other directions.

Under previous acts enabling municipalities to assist railway undertakings, many municipalities became indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund for large amounts. At first the government only undertook to administer this fund; but finally it became responsible for the whole amount borrowed on the credit of it. There is now owing to the government on account of this fund several millions of dollars. The municipalities that borrowed on the credit of this fund, and created debts which they have not discharged, obtained thereby an advantage over the rest of the country. This involves a question of future adjustment; and though it is quite distinct from that of future government aid to railways, we are glad to find that the Attorney-General promised that, on a future occasion, this question shall be dealt with in a large and liberal spirit. It is one of great intricacy, and seems obviously to involve a question of compensation to municipalities that are not defaulting debtors. We need not, therefore, presume that the whole of these debts are to be wiped out; but the time will come when, with justice to other sections of the country, their adjustment cannot be avoided.

It is scarcely possible to treat with seriousness the proposal of Mr. Blake to divide the whole surplus revenue, over three millions of dollars, at once, among the municipalities according to population. It could hardly have been seriously intended, and the House marked their sense of it by rejecting it on a vote of fifty-one against twenty-five. It is a cheap bid for that support which is derivable from the allurements of corrupting baits held out to the constituencies in the most open and undisguised form and manner.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE BILL.

A very proper and useful effort is being made by the mutual insurance companies to render uniform the acts relating to mutual insurance in Ontario, by securing the passage of a bill embodying the principles recognized in the previous legislation on this subject, under which all the companies could work. The Bill introduced at last session is still before the House of Assembly. It has already provoked a good deal of discussion in committee, and its provisions are likely to be closely canvassed when it comes before the committee of the whole House. It is quite probable that an attempt may be made to get back to first principles respecting the whole system of mutual insurance; and we cannot say that

the present is an inopportune time for that purpose.

Mutual fire insurance companies have been multiplied under the liberal provisions of existing legislation, and they hold a very large amount of property insured, both in country districts and in towns and villages. This class of companies has, therefore, grown into great relative importance. Hence it is most expedient and useful, at this stage, to enquire carefully into the system on which they are based. It cannot be said of the system, as a whole, that it has worked badly in this Province. Losses have been very generally paid. In the case of one or two companies—of which the Niagara District is perhaps the most prominent example—a tendency to litigation has always been a manifest failing, which is ascribed more to poverty than to intentional dishonesty. The company named seems to be usually in trouble with its members or claimants. With a few exceptions, we have not heard any special objections raised against Mutuals in reference to the payment of losses. And it is no doubt a fact that much more money has been lost in Canada by stock (foreign) companies than by mutuals.

Farm insurance has its risks as well as every other branch of the underwriting profession. The late Ottawa fire is an illustration in point. In England the experience of Farm Companies has not been favorable; the same may be said of the American mutuals. But a few days ago the Monitor Mutual of Boston, a company of the class under consideration, succumbed with liabilities of over \$15,000, and assets of about \$2,000. It will not do to conclude because our companies have survived their difficulties thus far, that therefore the system is perfect, and not in need of revision. It is well known in insurance circles that it is only "by hook and by crook" that some of them have kept their heads above water. As the companies' business expands, and as competition increases, rates fall, inferior risks are accepted and so the danger of embarrassment and failure is enhanced. The past experience may not, therefore, prove to be a reliable criterion, by which to judge of the future.

In our opinion Clause 44 of the proposed act ought to be expunged, or the power granted by it limited to companies possessing a paid up guarantee capital. Whatever may be said in favor of premium notes as a security, it will hardly be contended that they are a sound and proper basis for further insurance, other than that to which the notes specifically relate. The authorization of companies to take cash premiums without a capital stock of some kind—and the notes of mutual members cannot properly be diverted into a substitute for capital—is at variance

with the principles which underlie our whole system of insurance—is unsound both in theory and practice. What kind of equity can there be in requiring from one company a subscribed and paid up capital, in order to obtain a charter, and then authorize another company, without either, and without even the obligation to provide, or keep, any amount of assets, to come into direct competition and bid for business side by side with the first named class? To deprive the companies at once, of the power already conferred, to issue cash policies, would materially interfere with their working, and would be a harsh step; but the policy of whatever legislation is had, should be to restrict this power to those having a paid up capital, giving those companies who choose to organize as a stock company, and abandon premium notes and assessments altogether, ample time to do so. Such as preferred to work on the premium note system alone could also so elect. This would simplify matters much, and avoid a danger to which the public are now exposed. We have very little hesitation in offering the opinion, that an agricultural company skillfully worked on a stock basis, at low rates, would be a decided success. It would give to farmers, cheap insurance, safety and freedom from liability—three features which would tend greatly to popularize such an undertaking. We know of one New York State Company which has made the change proposed, with the most gratifying results.

The Legislature of Ontario will, no doubt, arrive at the conclusion that it has a special duty to discharge with reference to those companies incorporated by that body, and those restricted to this Province as a field of operations, inasmuch as such companies do not come under the surveillance of the Dominion Government. Should the existing mutuals have the powers now exercised continued to them to conduct business on the present incongruous system, they will most likely be asked to hand over to the Treasurer of the Province some substantial token of solvency, and to make full and uniform returns.

Our insurance interests will not be placed on a thoroughly satisfactory basis until an officer is appointed to estimate the liability of all the companies, stock and mutual, fire and life, under their policies, in order to assure the existence of a re-insurance fund, and to prevent insolvent companies, if there be any such, from continuing in business.

A feature in the proposed Act which makes the holders of cash policies liable to an assessment of one per cent on the amount of their policies, is intended to give additional safety to the public, and is a really conservative provision, but does not fully meet the case. Should the necessity ever arise for enforcing

an assessment of this kind it would give rise to much dissatisfaction, and we apprehend that great difficulty would be experienced in realizing money under it.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

We have before us the annual report of this Company's operations for the year 1870. The gross earnings again show a large increase. That it may be apparent how gradual and steady the growth of the company's traffic has been, we give the earnings for a series of years:—

Gross earnings 1859.....	\$240,044.86
1860.....	332,967 01
1861.....	410,939 91
1862.....	406,238 02
1863.....	406,606 55
1864.....	467,266 15
1865.....	506,748 58
1866.....	512,874 66
1867.....	561,370 25
1868.....	550,070 24
1869.....	671,076 50
1870.....	753,567 52

The increase in traffic receipts was nearly eleven per cent. over 1869. There is an increase in the working expenses, but they are still low, being 58 per cent.

The completion of the Muskoka line, which is now under rapid construction, will give a very large acquisition of traffic and swell, no doubt, both the receipts and profits of the Northern. A charter has also just passed the Local Legislature, authorizing the construction of a railway to Meaford, in the rising district of Grey; this road will be built, equipped and run by the Northern Company who are to be aided by a bonus of \$120,000 from the municipalities interested. With these new sources of traffic and the large trade that is being developed with the North West Territory, the prospects look exceedingly bright. The proprietors will yet find that they control a most valuable and highly productive property, so long at least as it is as well managed as at present.

ATTACKS ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mr. Brydges has availed himself of some criticisms offered at the late meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, to set forth in a lengthy letter to the daily papers, a series of facts respecting the condition of the Grand Trunk, and the nature of its freight arrangements. We know that an impression has long prevailed among shippers in Ontario, that the rates charged to Montreal, and from stations west of Toronto to this city, were highly discriminative and unfair to the merchants of Toronto, and the western towns. A statement which has been made often before, was repeated by Hon. John Young before

the Board, that "the same rates were charged " by the Grand Trunk for flour from Chicago " to Boston and New York, as to Montreal." This statement is successfully rebutted by Mr. Brydges, who shows that there is a difference of 20c. per barrel. Two years ago when gold was at a very high premium, the statement may have been substantially correct, but it is not now.

Vehement complaints of an exactly similar character are constantly being made of the railway lines in the United States; and it is because every pound of freight carried from Chicago to Boston on the Grand Trunk has to be taken in the face of keen competition with shorter routes of railway, that these low through rates have always prevailed. Any attempt to force upon the Company, the adoption of a *pro rata* tariff, or anything approximating to it, implies a complete abandonment of the American through traffic. It rests then upon the fault-finders to show that it is possible to operate the Company's lines with better results, by relying solely on local traffic. One thing is manifest, that with such a policy, long sections of the road would do next to no business at all, while the track, stations and general outfit would have to be maintained in a state of efficiency. If it were possible to close these non-paying portions of the line—in winter at least—and limit the traffic to the profitable sections, no doubt the local traffic would prove ample and profitable, and the percentage of working expenses would soon show an important reduction. But there are the best of public reasons why such a step cannot be taken. It is therefore, idle to compare through with local rates; and worse than idle to excite the popular prejudice against the Grand Trunk by alleging that rates are charged which show a "preference for foreigners."

Many facts might be added to those adduced by Mr. Brydges, showing that such a thing as a close approximation to the *pro rata* principle is not adopted anywhere on the continent. The discrepancy in rates is a result of the legitimate operation of the principle which largely regulates all our commercial operations—that of competition—and of the powers granted to railway companies to regulate their rates (within certain limits) their own interests dictate. There is no doubt but the possession of this power may work a degree of hardship in particular cases, but it is questionable if any serious attempt to curtail it would not go far to deter capitalists from investing in railway property at all.

Mr. Brydges next deals with the general charges made to the effect that the freight train service is slow, irregular, and inefficient. He shows that at the present season, at least, there is nothing in reason to complain of.

The severe weather of January seems to have greatly embarrassed the working of the rolling stock, and caused occasional long delays. We do not think that will ever be otherwise. With the thermometer at 15 below zero, and snow banks burying up the track to the depth of many feet in a few hours, it will always be impossible to maintain the train service either for freight or passengers, with regularity in midwinter.

Some interesting facts are cited in the concluding part of Mr. Brydges letter. Eighty-five miles of steel rails are to be laid this year; 900 freight cars were added to the stock of cars last year; 20 Pullman palace cars will be run in 1871; 12 new passenger cars, and a large number of engines have been placed on the road. The traffic is largely increasing, as appears from the following statement:

	1867	1870
Passengers carried; No.	1,417,440	1,642,807
Freight carried,....tons.	1,016,874	1,302,848

Being an increase in three years of 225,000 passengers, and 286,000 tons of freight.

To show the course of the weekly traffic receipts, in the weeks ending January 1st and January 7th, for a series of years, we append the following:—

Week ending.	£	Miles.	£
Dec. 31, 1870	26,500	1,377	Jan. 7, 1871 28,400
Jan. 1, 1870	26,800	1,377	" 1870 24,900
" 1869	24,519	1,377	" 1869 27,533
" 1868	22,701	1,377	" 1868 24,412
" 1867	21,312	1,377	" 1867 23,729
" 1866	20,560	1,377	" 1866 23,287

The Grand Trunk is not by any means what we would like to see it; but captious fault-finding can do it no possible good. And when criticism is debased into calling nicknames, and to the low level of personal abuse—as in the case of a certain daily newspaper—the instrument of it becomes decidedly an object of disgust—a "seeming fair" pretence of regard for the public interest, is but a thin veil through which are plainly discernible other, and unworthy motives.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The operations of this Society continue to extend in the remarkable manner indicated by the annual report, to be found elsewhere. It would be impossible to offer a more pointed comment on its position and importance than by reciting the fact that the cash receipts last year, were \$1,200,000. A point raised in the President's speech, respecting the Society's reserve is one of some interest, which it may be necessary to refer to hereafter. The report is worthy of a careful perusal.

—Notice is given of application to Parliament for an Act incorporating the Bank of Liverpool Nova Scotia.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Editor Monetary Times.

DEAR SIR,—I perused with interest, some time since, an article in your valuable paper on the subject of Building Societies, and noted your reference to the fact that of late numbers of these institutions have been springing up all over this Province. Since then my attention to the general Act in force relative to their incorporation has been called, and I am much surprised at the easy manner in which charters can be obtained. This Act enables any twenty persons signing and filing a declaration in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in the county in which they reside, paying him the small sum of *fifty cents*, to become a corporate body. The tempting dividends declared by old societies form such inducements that subscriptions for stock can with ease be obtained to a large amount. Money is plenty, and investments paying regularly more than a very small rate of interest are scarce. The Legislature has omitted from the Act the wise protection to the public in the shape of periodical published returns to Government required from banks, and investors are thus unable to judge with correctness of the real worth and standing of each Building Society, a fact much to be regretted.

One great source from which these institutions obtain means for investment is derived from deposits at call or on short notice, and the high rates of interest allowed induce deposits which otherwise would be made with banks.

The only security for these deposits in the case of Building Societies consists of the unpaid stock subscriptions and the mortgages taken to secure loans—loans, made in many instances upon unproductive or unsaleable property, and when made in times of "high prices," often, on sale, do not realize more than the money advanced; and when we recollect that large dividends and high rates of interest declared and paid on the strength of punctuality in repayments of loans or realization of securities in itself is all that the strongest can pay and give, we see how soon the loss on a few loans will bring the weaker to the ground. My object in calling your attention to this subject is not to throw doubt on the stability of any of the Building Societies now doing business in our city, but merely as a word of warning to those who, either for investment or for deposit, may be tempted by the high premium at which the stock now stands. It should be recollected that the annual publication of a favourable report by directors or the declaration of large dividends do not always show either strength or stability. For the very securities upon which this dividend is declared, in case of a reverse, may prove next to valueless, and a slight reverse sweep away more than the actual capital.

I cannot but think that some further legislation in the matter of Building Societies and their formation should take place when they are allowed to carry on that part of banking which is so profitable, viz., receiving deposits. The public should have surer means of knowing their true position; surer safeguards should be created whereby the public, and particularly the small depositors, should be protected. Either the societies should be required to hold, deposited with the Government, some productive securities, bearing a certain proportion to the deposits received, and, as security therefor, make periodical sworn returns; or perhaps an officer should be appointed whose duty it would be to investigate their affairs and make known in some way the result.

May I hope you will take this subject up and give some valuable suggestions, upon which future action may be based?

I am, your obedient servant,

D. M. McD.

Toronto, Feb. 6, 1871.

Meetings.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of this institution was held on the 8th Feb., and the following report and statement were presented by the Directors.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and

The President then introduced the business of the day by saying: A few words will express all that I think it necessary to say supplementary to the 'comprehensive' report which is already in your hands.

Although at each of our fifteen preceding annual meetings, it has been my agreeable office to give you an account of our Society's affairs, so satisfactory as to place it high up in the estimation and confidence, not only of the shareholders, but of the whole Canadian people, yet the statement which it is my pleasant duty to render to you to-day, is, so far as refers to the capitalized shares, still better than either of all those which you have received before, inasmuch as besides the handsome dividend of ten and a half per cent, the reserve fund has been raised from 15 p.c. on the capital stock, as it stood on the 31st December 1869, to 20 p.c. a line which assures, so far as anything of the kind can be assured, the maintenance of the dividend and the most accommodating terms for borrowers which are likely to be offered from either individual or institutional sources for a long time to come. I feel that I might be chargeable with failure of duty if I omitted the opportunity for pointing out that our Reserve Fund has arisen entirely from profits made by the Society for the shareholders, and not as in some other instances, from the shareholders themselves, by premiums upon new stock exceeding the amount of the proportional interest in the Reserve Fund, to which it contributed; a very important difference which it is highly desirable for this Society should be better understood than it generally is.

The principal, or at all events the most interesting, feature of the year's proceedings has been the issue of the new stock, on the first of July, the seasonableness of which has been proven by the fact that although the large amount of over two hundred thousand dollars has been paid in on account of it, additional to the large ordinary income of the Society, there has not been at any time any considerable sum unemployed.

Having noticed that the managers of some institutions take much pains to repeatedly proclaim the advantages which they consider they possess in the way of security to depositors, I think it advisable to re-publish to-day that, with trifling exceptions, our assets are all real estate securities, valued by persons well qualified to estimate them correctly, and that a depreciation of from 80 to 90 per cent. on the aggregate amount must occur before a single shilling of depositors' money could be lost, a depreciation which could not happen in any reasonably supposable state of things, and showing such a measure of protection for that class of customers as to make any desire for its enlargement a mere purposeless sentiment, and that; unless we except the Government, there is no more proper or safe place for the money either of parties in ordinary circumstances, or of fatherless families, widows, orphans, or of private or corporate trustees; while the continually increasing amount of stock held by those best acquainted with its value, and the advancing figure in the marketable price of it, testifies to the broad and complete confidence which there is in the continuance of that success which has hitherto resulted to the Society from faithful, zealous and able services, in every department of its organization, in the excellent judgment exercised by its Directors, in an active application of distinguishingly suitable abilities on the part of the Secretary, in

unsurpassable care and correctness on the part of its solicitor, in a chief clerk, in the person of Mr. Alfred Mason, whose efficiency, and general respectability and reliability of character, I am glad of an opportunity to express my admiring appreciation of, in a staff of subordinate clerks who, for the most part, have been thoroughly familiar with their work, and kept it well up, and an auxiliary force composed of a large number at this moment exceeding a hundred of the best men of the Province, active in as many different districts as its advocates and appraisers; a combination of advantages from which, together with such assistance or beneficial influence as I may be allowed to take credit for, has come that great success and prosperity which the shareholders are so satisfactorily enjoying. The following is the

REPORT.

The Board of Directors have great satisfaction in laying before the Shareholders the duly audited Financial Statement of the sixteenth year of the Society's operations, exhibiting as it does evidences of the continued prosperity and advancement of the institution.

The year closed has been characterized by great commercial and industrial activity throughout Ontario, by an unusual demand for house accommodation in cities and towns, which has been partially met by the erection of far more than the average number of buildings, by an increase in the number of sales, and a general advance in the selling value of farms as well as town property, and, notwithstanding the deficiency in the wheat crop, by the steady improvement and generally prosperous condition of the agricultural interests of the Province.

As a consequence of this state of things there has been a steady and active demand for loans upon satisfactory security, while as a general rule, to which the exceptions are comparatively unimportant, the repayments from borrowers have been kept up with average punctuality. 1,118 applications for loans were received, amounting to \$758,500, and of these 979 were partially or in full accepted. The number of loans actually effected were 926, amounting to \$636,616.

In accordance with the policy which has been kept in view from the beginning, of gradually, and as the circumstances of the country and of the Society warranted, diminishing the cost and increasing the facilities for repaying Mortgage Loans, in May last, for the third time, a reduction in the rate of interest on loans was determined upon, and at the same time the choice of term for repayment of the principal was extended to twenty years. This reduction places the terms of this Society at a lower point than was ever before reached in this country by any similar society, and together with the extension in time, brings down the annual instalment required to redeem a loan to very little more than has been frequently paid to other lenders for interest alone. In fact, instances have occurred during the year where mortgages paid off by loans from the Society were drawing interest at a higher rate per cent. than the Society's instalment of interest and principal combined.

The Cash Receipts for the year amount to \$1,200,000. Of this sum \$357,801 were received at interest from depositors, and \$617,169 were repayments of principal and interest upon Mortgage Loans.

Early in the year the Directors took into consideration the question referred to in last report, of increasing the Society's Capital, which it was eventually decided to do, and new accumulating shares in the proportion of one to every two old shares were offered to the stockholders at par, payable by instalments in four years. The required amount was all taken, and the sum of \$209,192 has been paid thereon. This issue increases the Share Capital of the Society to \$1,500,000.

Two dividends of five and five and one-half per cent. respectively were declared upon the Capital Stock for the year, without trenching upon the

profits derived from the Reserve Fund, which have been added thereto. Before issuing the new Shares an investigation of the securities was made with a view to an adjustment of the amounts at credit of the Reserve and Contingent Funds respectively, and the Reserve Fund was increased to \$200,000, as on 1st July last, and now stands at rather more than twenty per cent. upon the Capital Stock. The Contingent Fund is maintained at an amount believed to be sufficient to guard against any known or probable contingency.

Finding that the increasing business of the Society required larger accommodation than their offices afforded, arrangements were made for leasing the adjoining premises for a term of years; and at a comparatively small expense, the necessary alterations have been made, which give the Society their present spacious and handsome premises.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT,

President.

Abstract of Assets and Liabilities.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits and Interest thereon	\$744,753 50
Sundry Accounts.....	2,409 65
Capital Stock.....	\$1,029,250 00
Accumulating Stock.....	75,280 00
Matured Shares.....	250 00
	<hr/>
	1,104,780 00
Advanced Payments on Stock and Interest	142,641 12
Permanent Stock Reserve	211,054 94
Contingent Fund.....	18,855 71
Dividends unclaimed.....	899 96
21st Dividend declared.....	56,596 10
Profits at credit of Accumulating Shares	2,823 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,284,813 98

ASSETS.

Mortgages upon Real Estate	\$2,229,614 63
Do. Society's Stock.....	19,640 76
Debentures	2,331 89
Past due instalments on Investing Shares	3,011 91
Cash on hand.....	\$605 67
Do. in Bank of Toronto.....	10,691 41
Do. Bank of Montreal.....	9,203 50
Do. Merchants' Bank.....	9,714 21
	<hr/>
	30,214 79
	<hr/>
	\$2,284,813 98

J. HERBERT MASON,

Sec. and Treas.

We, the undersigned, have made the usual examination of the Books of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society for the year ending 31st December, 1870, and hereby certify the above statements to be correct.

W. B. PHIPPS, } Auditors.
E. GOLDSMITH, }

Toronto 6th Feb., 1871.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Northern Railway Company of Canada was held in the company's office in Toronto, on the 8th February. The following gentlemen were present:—Hon. J. B. Robinson, President of the Canadian Board, who occupied the chair; Hon. G. W. Allan; Messrs. Angus Morrison, M.P.; W. D. Ardagh, Warden of Simcoe; George D'Arcy Boulton, Solicitor for the Company; E. M. Caruthers, Vance, Ridout, Reekie, and others.

The Chairman announced that the meeting had been called to receive the report of the Directors, and the financial statements for the past year, and to elect Directors for the current year.

Mr. Cumberland then read the report, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DIRECTORS.

To the Proprietors of the Northern Railway of Canada:

TORONTO, Feb. 8th, 1871.

1. The Canadian Directors have the honour to present their report for the year ending 31st December, 1870, with the usual appendices in detailed explanation thereof.

2. The gross traffic receipts for the year have been \$733,567.52 (£150,733 1s. 0d. stg.), as against \$671,076.51 (£137,892 8s. 8d. stg.), in 1869, showing an increase of 10.73 per cent.

3. The ordinary working expenses of the year have been \$426,118.61 (£87,558 12s. 4d. stg.), as against \$338,035.91 (£69,459 8s. 11d. stg.), in 1869, being for year 1870, a rate on gross traffic receipts of 58.08 per cent. To these sums have to be added \$136,248.03 (£27,996 3s. 5d. stg.) for extensions and additions to works, buildings, and equipment.—(See Appendix K.)

4. The balance for the year carried to the net revenue account (No. 2) has amounted to \$171,200.88 (£35,178 5s. 3d. stg.), which, after appropriations to meet all accruing interest dividends, leaves a balance of \$9,135.31 (£1,877 2s. 4d. stg.) to be carried forward to the credit of 1871.

5. The expenditure on capital account during the year had amounted to \$198,560 (£40,800 stg.), appropriated to the construction of elevators at Toronto and Collingwood, and to the extension of the rolling stock equipment. The whole amount of Third Preference A Debentures issued to this date is \$198,560 (£40,800 stg.), leaving a balance of \$44,773.33 (£9,200 stg.), to complete the issue authorized by the Act of 1868.

6. The lease of the Muskoka Railway (now in rapid course of construction, as approved in London between the two Companies, now only awaits for execution the necessary ratification of the proprietors, for which purpose the annual general meeting will be made special.

7. The directors have again to congratulate the proprietors on the continuance of prosperity and success. The tributary district is strengthening and advancing in every element of social, agricultural and commercial progress. The population is growing apace; the area of settlement is always widening out, contributing to this railway an ever augmenting traffic in return for the impetus which the railway gives to every industrial and commercial effort of the communities it serves.

(Signed) FRED. CUMBERLAND,
Managing Director.

(Signed) JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
President.

The Chairman said the report was so satisfactory that he would move its adoption, without offering any remarks.

Mr. Cumberland said the Company was at peace with all its connecting lines, and were making every effort to keep closely up with the progress of the country, although they had never yet been able entirely to overtake it. He believed that the customers of the line found that their work was done thoroughly and safely; still he felt it might be better done had they a more perfect equipment. The Directors in Canada and England felt it to be their duty, as it certainly was one of their chief anxieties, to keep pace with the development of the district through which the road passed. If they were able to do that they would fulfil their earnest desire, and show that the Company was not an essentially selfish one, looking simply to its own returns, but it really felt it had a mission, a duty ever enlarging, to provide for the interests of the whole territory that was tributary to it. It was an old saying that "nothing succeeded like success," and the prosperity of the company had left the Board little to say other than to invite from the proprietors and the public a continuance of their confidence, which would strengthen them for the performance of new duties as they arose. If there was any point on which the proprietors desired further information he would be happy to furnish

it. The Board had addressed themselves vigorously to the work of providing necessary accommodation for the customers of the line, and a considerable portion of the new capital authorized in 1868 was applied to that purpose. The Toronto elevator had been completed, and also one of the best wharves and the largest and most complete warehouse in Ontario. At the other end of the line they had erected, in frame, an elevator; the wharf was completed, and they hoped to have the elevator finished for the present year's crop. He believed a traffic for these elevators would arise from the necessary diversion of lumber from our northern territory to western markets. Our territory produced a very fair proportion of lumber of a kind fitted for Albany and New York markets and also a considerable portion which found, and always would find, a better market in the west—at Cleveland and Chicago. At first sight this diversion of the lumber trade to the west might seem to be depriving the Northern of a considerable part of the carrying trade, but he was happy to know that this trade would create a return trade in grain, at paying rates. They were engaged in the extension of their main wharf at Collingwood, and that, with the addition of new tracks, would enable them to keep pace with the increasing trade. The service on Lake Superior, he was glad to say, was likely to be placed upon a better footing than heretofore. They would have during the coming season three first-class side-wheel steamers running from Collingwood to Fort William, calling, he hoped, at Duluth. These were the *Chicora* and two new first-class vessels. It would thus be seen that they were keeping up with the extension of the country westward, and nothing would be wanting on their part to second the efforts of the Government in opening up these districts. With regard to the Muskoka Railway, there were some miles of the road already graded, and the company was, in his judgment, carrying out its work with great determination, perseverance and judgment. He hoped that before the first of next October, Toronto would be in direct railway communication with the rising and prosperous village of Orillia. The arrangement that had been come to between that company and the town of Barrie would be, he hoped, mutually advantageous. The extension of the Muskoka line to the Free Grant district was of course the main object of its promoters, and he saw nothing to weaken the belief that that extension would be made at a very early day. The result would be seen in the opening up and settlement of that territory with a rapidity never paralleled in the history of Canada. He was satisfied that the American system of building railways by the assistance of the Government, and of making them look for their reward in the increased traffic which the settlement of the country would produce, was sound, and the one best adapted to new countries. And he was glad to see that this system was being adopted in Ontario, believing it would promote immigration and the prosperity and political strength of this country. (Cheers).

The report was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Angus Morrison, Hon. Mr. Allan and Mr. Reekie were appointed auditors.

The meeting was then made special for the purpose of considering and authorizing the execution of a lease of the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway.

Mr. Cumberland read the lease, the provisions of which have already been published.

On motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ardagh, the lease was ratified and approved.

Mr. Vance, as representative of the City Council at the Board, was glad to see that the interests of the city were fully protected by the lease, especially in the matter of bringing cordwood to the city at the same rates as lumber.

The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected Directors for the current year:—F. W. Cumberland, J. B. Robinson, W. Elliot, Henry Wheeler, Jno. A. Chowne, Angus Morrison. The meeting then adjourned.

Insurance.

INSURANCE MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6th 1871.

The commencement of the new insurance year finds the several life and fire companies busy with the preparation of their annual statements. The nine marine companies have all published the results of the year's operations, and they have generally done well. Our marine offices are exceptionally well managed, by underwriters who understand their business, and give it diligent and conscientious attention. The Atlantic declares 35 per cent. scrip on the profits of the year, and 6 per cent. cash on the standing certificates; earned premiums for the year ending Jan. 1, 1871, \$5,392,738. The Commercial, 33½ per cent. scrip dividend, 6 per cent. cash on outstanding scrip, earned premiums \$257,802; Great Western, premiums, \$1,468,849, and 6 per cent. gold to stockholders; Mercantile Mutual, premiums, \$1,091,511, and 3½ per cent. to stockholders; New York Mutual, premiums, \$319,422, 20 per cent. to policyholders, and 6 per cent. on scrip; Orient Mutual, \$1,018,888 premiums, 10 per cent. scrip, and 6 per cent. cash; Pacific Mutual, \$506,753 earned premiums, 20 per cent. return dividend, 50 per cent. on the certificates of 1866, and 6 per cent. on outstanding profit certificates; Sun Mutual, \$349,662 premiums, 7 per cent. on capital, and 6 per cent. on outstanding scrip; Union Mutual earned premiums, \$147,856, 6 per cent. on net premiums of year, and 50 per cent. of the issue of 1861, redeemed in cash. It will be seen from the foregoing abstract that the marine offices have generally done well.

Contrary to general expectation, the fire insurance companies, notwithstanding the carnival of fires which held high revel during the last half of 1870, are likely to come out comparatively safe. Some few dividends will be passed, and of course several companies will show reduced surpluses, but not to any extent that might be regarded as a general disaster. From unofficial returns procured at a number of our offices, it does not appear that the percentage of loss to premiums has been, on the average, excessive. The large agency companies are of course the heavier sufferers; local city companies, who always do a strictly "family" business, as usual, come off best. Indeed, several of the offices have succeeded in increasing their surplus columns to a quite appreciable extent. In a list of seventy offices whose returns I have examined, thirty-one show a decrease of surplus, but only four of them appear without any surplus. Yet the high percentage of fire losses paid by several companies, ranging from 60 to 86 per cent., tells significantly the story of the year's large fire disasters. Several of the favorite agency companies have had very variable luck. The old *Aetna* comes out easily, with only 55 per cent. of losses to premium receipts, while many staunch and well-managed companies are carried quite beyond the traditional 60 per cent. Thus, so good an office as the American, of Philadelphia, loses 67 per cent.; Merchants' of Hartford, 75; Narragansett, 96; Putnam, 60; Independent, of Boston, 88, and so on. It is greatly to be desired that the experience of last year will encourage the offices to adhere more generally to conservative practices, paying rates, and the avoidance of extra and special hazards, except at full rates, which, even then, are never paying rates on this class of business. The bad must, however, be taken with the good, and if those risks which are risks, and "no goke," are well paid for, an average premium rate can be secured on the year's business. If there must be "cutting," let it be done on A 1 business. No company can long afford to disregard rates on extra and special hazards.

Although several weeks have elapsed since the

failure of the Great Western Life, and the more recent failure of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life, the effect of these disasters continues to be sensibly felt, both by the body of the life offices and the general public. The daily press have aggravated the feeling of distrust, or chagrin, by many passionate, inconsiderate, and often stupidly ignorant articles. It is rarely that the "able editor" of the daily press has any special information on life insurance questions. The story of the Great Western is a short one. A "highly respectable" and wholly inefficient management spent 85 per cent. of the income in trying to get business, and, of course, not only spent their \$115,000 capital, but impaired the reserve. The same highly respectable family swamped a city fire office before they started the Great Western, and have had considerable experience in the great art of how not to do it. This being our first failure under our general Insurance Act of 1853, several novel legal questions will arise as to the distribution of the assets (net \$512,649, re insurance fund required \$505,500), which will probably have to await the slow and expensive movements of the courts. The policy holders are preferred creditors, and will ultimately get about 25 or 30 per cent. of the reserve value of their policies, to be divided among those whose policies were in force on the day that the court ordered the company to be dissolved, and that such persons are entitled to share in the assets according to the proportion which the net reserve value of each policy bears to the net reserve value of all the policies, and that the right to such share will not be prejudiced by failure to pay premiums falling due subsequent to the dissolution of the company.

The failure of the Farmers' & Mechanics' has not even the negative virtue of stupid honesty to relieve it, but was, as a swindle, worthy of its president, who originated, some three years ago, the first "co-operative" humbug that appeared in this city. But, thanks to the saving virtues of the deposit law, the \$100,000 with the Department has been found sufficient to re-insure the risks, which have been placed by the receiver, with the approbation of Superintendent Miller, in the Empire Mutual Life for \$97,000. Some of the risks by which this company endeavored to keep up a show of business not done, but sworn to, were so transparently fraudulent as to be almost amusing. For instance, to affect the business of 1870, 275 "dummy" policies for \$1,000 each were issued; 53 paid up policies to printers, publishers, engravers, editors, reporters, &c. We wish the publishers and puffer editors aforesaid, who aided, against the warnings of the regular insurance press, to bolster up this sham, luck of their worthless policies. As late as Sept. 22 last, the company issued a statement representing receipts at \$36,000, and assets, \$131,096; but the receiver reports there is not a dollar of collectable assets, beyond the deposit with the insurance department. The Peabody Life was supposed to have been amalgamated with the F. & M.'s with its \$49,000 of net paid stock, but the receiver has not as yet been able to find any traces of the transaction on the books of the Farmers' & Mechanics', nor can any documents, vouchers or securities of the Peabody Life be found!! "How is that for high?"

But although the evaporation of the weak companies from our insurance system, as your correspondent, during the past year, so often predicted in the MONETARY TIMES, it has become a necessity in order to stop further inflation; and although many sound offices will share a certain measure of bad repute meantime, which they do not deserve, the skies will be all the brighter and the atmosphere all the more healthful and bracing after the storm. You need not be surprised to hear presently that the Superintendent has sent his *lettre de cachet* to other foundlings who have recently been foisted upon the legitimate born and reared companies.

The returns of the life companies for the pres-

ent year will reveal some curious results. A considerable diminution and diffusion of the business for the year 1870 was generally anticipated, and the same phenomenon which characterized the business of 1869, a marked decrease of premiums and amount insured among several of the oldest and best companies, still continues. This is the result partly of the unscrupulous activity of the younger offices, and in part the consequence of a determination on the part of conservative offices to do no more business than can be procured at a safe ratio of expenses. All the official returns will not be filed with the department, before the 1st of April, but the results of the year's business in several companies have been learned from enquiries at the offices. In 22 instances there is a falling off of 17,705 policies, compared with 1869, and in 23 companies, a decrease of \$37,000,000 in amount of insurance. Of the old companies 6 show 10,611 fewer policies, and \$34,000,000 less insurance, as compared with 1869. In their report issued two years ago, that most solid and respectable offices, the Mutual Benefit, declared that in view of the growing disorganization of the business, they should for the present, rather than become a party to extravagant commissions and other dangerous innovations, content themselves with so much business as will keep their policies up to the average of fair vitality. And the writer knows from conversation with officers of other old companies, that this feeling and purpose is not confined to the Mutual Benefit. It is not surprising, therefore, that such important offices as the Charter Oak, Connecticut Mutual, Germania, Globe, Guardian, Manhattan, Mutual Life, New England Mutual, Northwestern Mutual, Penn. Mutual, Phoenix, Security, Washington, &c., should show a diminution of business for the year 1870.

The year just closed was signalized by a great number of frightful accidents, as well as fires, and many boiler explosions on western waters, and in stationary manufactories, brought sudden and horrible death to many hundreds of useful citizens. How much of all this loss and terrible calamity might be avoided, by timely care, is strikingly illustrated by a recent report of the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Co. During the month of December, 686 boilers were examined by the company's inspectors, and not less than 486 defects found, 88 of which were regarded as dangerous! Who shall say what an amount of property would have been involved in the neglect of 486 boilers for two or three months more! In December, there were seven serious explosions, throughout the country, by which twelve persons were killed, 14 severely wounded, and many thousand dollars worth of property destroyed. Why cannot our legislators see the necessity of more rigid regulations for the prevention of this class of heartrending accidents.

The National Capital Life Insurance Company, organized by an act of Congress, for the District of Columbia, with power to do business in the several States, "home office," in Philadelphia, has gone into the "department" business, on the plan of the Life Association of America. Each State is made a department of the company with a board of 25 Trustees, elected by the policy-holders from among themselves, every eligible Trustee to have \$10,000 on his life. The President for the time being, of the various Department Boards compose the Central Board of Directors at Washington. The merits of these policies are not apparent to the writer. If one central board of management cannot efficiently direct the affairs of a single corporation, it is not easy to see how twenty or thirty can do it. Be the time will tell.

Two recent legal decisions are of sufficient importance to call for a passing notice. The case of Henry Stagg vs. the Connecticut Mutual Life, recently affirmed at St. Louis, on appeal to the Supreme Court, from the Circuit, determines the question affirmatively that an agent's lien for commissions on renewal premiums ceases absolutely, when he ceases to be an agent of the com-

pany. This has not been the general impression among life agents. In the case of Benjamin F. Folsom, agent of the Mercantile Mutual Marine Insurance Co., of this city, tried and decided in an elaborate opinion by Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, it is settled that the agency of the master of a vessel closes with her loss; that his neglect to give information of such loss to her owner, does not vitiate a policy of insurance, and when the defence of the concealment of facts is set up, the concealment must be shown affirmatively. The decision is long and interesting and has attracted not a little attention.

If, after the failure of a score or more of so-called co-operative life insurance companies, the impracticability, not to say fraudulent deceitfulness of the plan, was not already sufficient apparent, and generally confessed, two recent very carefully written opinions submitted to Hon. Wyllys King, Superintendent of the Missouri Insurance Department, by Hon. William Barnes and Aug. F. Harvey, Actuary, ought to do the business for them. Mr. King has properly and wisely resolved to exclude these swindling schemes from his department. Mr. Barnes, so widely known as the former insurance superintendent of this State, says at the conclusion of his opinion—"the proposed so-called 'co-operative policies,' inevitably lead to utter and irreparable insolvency in consequence of assuming absolutely, the obligations of a life insurance company, without any adequate or certain future premiums receivable." As such, this class of business falls more properly within the sphere of friendly and benevolent, or benefit or burial societies, where voluntary contributions can be taken up, or assessments made for the benefit of deceased members or their families. No monetary, provident or life insurance corporation, should be allowed to issue life policies in any form, or under any pretence whatever, without being able to maintain its proper fund, or reserve (according to the legal standards of interest and mortality) invested in sound legal securities, as provided by the insurance laws of Missouri."

The resignation of Mr. Sheppard Homans, the well known Actuary of the Mutual Life, has occasioned some surprise. Men do not often resign easy positions with \$10,000 a year of their own motion. But Mr. Homans and the other members of the company have not always been able to agree, and the intervention of the Board of Directors has occasionally been necessary. It has been known that Mr. H. has been anxious for some time to retire. He has taken offices in the floor occupied by the Mutual Benefit Life (the Mutual's ancient rival), and will give his services to the companies generally as consulting actuary. His reputation is not only national but European. Prof. Bartlett, of West Point, succeeds him. Mr. Horatio Dorr, Secretary of the Atlantic Fire, one of the most popular and estimable of New York underwriters, has resigned, after twenty years' connection with the office. He is to aid the agency firm of Dorr & Suydam, the former being son, H. Dorr, jr. M. A. C.

INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTREAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 7th, 1871.

In last report brief mention was made of a case which had been disposed of by the Superior Court, "Lloyd vs. The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company," into the details of which lack of time and space prevented your correspondent from entering upon, but the condensed particulars of which are now given.

This case was appointed for trial some time ago, but was then deferred on account of non-attendance of jurors; it again came on before Mr. Justice Mackay and a special jury on the 25th January. There was no lack of jurors this time, as several of the defaulters on the former occasion had been smartly fined for their contumacy.

The action was brought by H. C. Lloyd, for the

recovery of \$1,885.75, on account of a promissory note made by Evans & Evans, hardware merchants, of this city, in favour of the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company, of Kingston, Ont., for 90 cases of locks sold and delivered, and by them endorsed to the plaintiff as discounter, who also held the policy under which they were insured and the warehouse receipt as collateral security. The case is chiefly remarkable for the conflicting testimony as to the damage to the goods by reason of fire.

It appeared that the locks were in the first instance placed on storage in a warehouse on Common street, and were there insured with the defendants. Subsequently they were removed, and the policy transferred to the stores of the Montreal Warehousing Company, on Wellington street. While lying in storage there, in May last, the policy matured, and was renewed for one month, to the 15th June ensuing. In the course of this month a destructive fire occurred at these stores, by which the goods in question sustained damage, chiefly by water. The company did not dispute their liability to make compensation for this damage, but demurred as to the extent thereof.

Mr. W. C. Evans, President of the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company, of Kingston, who was the first witness for the plaintiff, deposed that the locks were manufactured by his company, and were of the value of \$2,500, and that if they were damaged by water they would not be worth more than the value of the castings (2c. per lb.) This witness, on cross-examination, admitted that he had not seen the locks since they were damaged, yet upon some such vague testimony the action seems to have been based.

Mr. James Brown had been appointed arbitrator for the Insurance Company, and Mr. J. J. Evans for the Plaintiff. The latter suggested at the outset that they should award 20 per cent. damage to close the matter at once. This, however, Mr. Brown did not see fit to accede to; and as his estimate was only 13 per cent., while Mr. Evans raised his to 30 per cent., Mr. J. P. Seybold was called in as umpire, who, setting aside both estimates, assessed the damage himself at 15 per cent., amounting to \$377.15. This award was deemed satisfactory by the Company, who tendered the amount in satisfaction of the claim, which the Plaintiff did not accept. Other witnesses estimated the damage at 37½ and 50 per cent. The evidence being closed, Mr. Perkins addressed the jury for the Plaintiff, and Mr. S. Bethune, Q. C., for the Defendants, and the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock the next morning.

On the Court reassembling, Jan. 26, Mr. Justice Mackay proceeded to sum up the evidence. He ruled that it was the duty of the umpire to have concurred with one or the other of the arbitrators. He did not do so; and therefore the Court did not think that his award could be sustained. The evidence was most conflicting,—the estimates of damage ranging from 13 to 15, 20, 30, 37½ and 50 per cent. to within a mere shade of total loss. The Plaintiff manifestly claimed too much, but the Court was of opinion that 15 per cent. was too little. The jury retired, and after considerable deliberation found a verdict for the Plaintiff, awarding damage at 30 per cent., amounting to \$754.30, being double the amount tendered, and \$1131.45 less than that claimed.

By the calamitous fire Sunday, 29th, reported in last advice, the Royal loses over \$500 on the building; the Commercial Union \$600, out of \$800 insured on Thos. Milton's stock of fancy goods and toys; the Northern \$360 out of \$2,000 on D. A. Harper's stock of jewellery and fancy goods. Miss Paradis, in whose shop the fire had its origin, has not yet determined what amount to claim of the unexhausted \$1,900 of her policy with the British America.

Feb. 2.—At 7.25 this evening a destructive fire was discovered in a large, first class, two storied, brick building, extending from 17 to 29 Mill street, between the Lachine canal and the river

St. Lawrence, occupied on the ground floor and basement by Messrs. W. P. Bartley, of the St. Lawrence Engine Works, as a machine shop, and adjuncts; and on the upper floor by Messrs. W. M. Mooney & Co., as a manufactory for patent horse nails. The building was filled with lathes, planing, slotting, boring and other machines, of the most improved and costly character, adapted for the production of the powerful engines for the manufacture of which the reputation of this firm stands so high: besides an almost incalculable and quite irretrievable quantity of patterns and drawings belonging to them, in addition to the work in hand, and the valuable horse-nail machinery in the floor above. The flames burst out through the numerous windows with irresistible fury, and the roof speedily fell in, when they shot up illuminated the atmosphere for miles round: fortunately, a strong breeze which prevailed at the time, blew from the north west, and drove the flames in the direction of the river where they could do no damage, had the wind lay in almost any other quarter, the probability is that the losses would have been enormous. Messrs. Bartley's boiler shop and other buildings must inevitably have fallen, and the whole neighborhood, which is composed entirely of mills and manufactories, have been fearfully damaged. The fire brigade were speedily on the spot, in force, but their efforts were all but futile, as there is but a five inch main in the street, so that after wasting their energies, in vain, for a considerable time, with the unaided hose, the chief sent for one of the hand engines, which are still kept in reserve, and this being well-manned, and the supply of water inexhaustible, soon began to tell upon the burning mass, and the fire was finally suppressed between 10 and 11 o'clock. The wall next the street fell outward, happily injuring no one, and the scene which, but a few hours before, was alive with the whirl and clang of costly and beautiful machines, which one might almost imagine to be endowed with intelligence, guided and controlled by men of high intelligence, was transformed to an inextricable chaos of blackened and distorted wheels and shafts, worth little but what they might fetch for old metal. The fire is supposed to have taken from a stove in the drawing office, but nothing is known on this head.

The insurances are as follow:

Bartley & Co., on Building—	
Royal.....	\$5800
N. British & Mercantile.....	2,500
	————— \$8,300
Bartley & Co., on Machinery, &c.	
Queen.....	9,375
Royal.....	4,687
do.....	1,200
N. British & Mercantile.....	4,600
	————— 19,662
	————— \$28,162
Mooney & Co. on Machinery &c. Western.	6,000
	————— \$34,162

One half of the Western's risk is re-insured with the Scottish Imperial, the loss has been adjusted at fifty per cent. Messrs. Bartley and Co's. loss has not yet been ascertained but there is little doubt that it will exhaust all the policies and leave them heavy sufferers.

Feb. 5.—At about 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning an alarm was given that the "Terrapin" tavern in Notre Dame street was on fire. On the brigade arriving on the spot, the smoke was found to proceed from the building which was destroyed last summer, the restoration of which is not yet completed. It turned out to be nothing but the steam from the newly plastered walls of the upper stories, which were in process of drying by means of the not very pleasant looking contrivance which plasterers favour for the purpose, and the steam from the heated walls had found an escape by a broken pane in one of the windows.

Several alarms have been given during the past few days but proved to be on account of over-

heated stove-pipes and chimneys occasioned no doubt by the more than usual free use of fuel during the intensely cold weather we have had here. On Sunday morning the thermometer stood at 7 a. m. at 27 below zero.

FIRE RECORD.—Strathroy, Feb. 1.—The boot and shoe store of Cameron & Son was burned down; stock mostly all saved, of which the value was about \$8,000. Insured in the Provincial for \$1,400; British America, \$1,400; Western, \$1,000. Loss partial.

Newmarket, Feb. 4.—This morning, a fire was discovered to have made considerable headway in the saddlery shop of Mr. Botsford. It was out of the power of the fire brigade to extinguish it or even to prevent it from devouring Mr. Wallis' saddlery shop and D. & N. Reid's marble works, George Wallace's barber shop, and the dwelling occupied by Mr. Denne, butcher. As there was a strong wind from the north, it was feared the store of R. R. Smith would next take its fate, but the exertions made by the fire brigade stayed the progress, otherwise it would have swept all the west side of Main street. Wallis has no insurance. D. & N. Reid's loss is about \$1,000; insured in the Provincial for \$500. Mr. Denne's furniture was insured in the Provincial for \$500 and his house for \$400. The millinery goods of R. H. Smith were removed without much damage. The billiard rooms in rear of Mr. Botsford's shop were also burned and nothing saved. Mr. Botsford had an insurance of \$250 in the British America.

Saugeen, Jan. 27.—The barn of Henry Thede was destroyed by fire with all its contents. He was insured for \$500 in the Beaver Mutual Insurance Co., but that will cover but a small portion of the loss sustained. The origin of the fire is uncertain.

Eramosa Township, Jan. 25.—A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Michael Cummings. He had been from home that day, and had arrived to see his house in flames. There was no insurance, and only a portion of the contents were saved.

Cobourg, Feb. 4.—The most terrible fire which has ever occurred at Cobourg took place on Saturday morning, 4th inst., commencing between two and three o'clock. This fire resulted in the destruction of the two finest blocks on the south side of King street, belonging, respectively, to Messrs. McCallum and Jeffrey. About the time stated, flames were seen issuing from the rear of Mr. Sutherland's store, in McCallum's block; and in an incredibly short time the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save any of Mr. Sutherland's stock, and but very little of that of P. McCallum & Son, in the store adjoining. Though the firemen and hundreds of citizens were early on the spot, the extreme coldness of the weather, together with the prevailing high wind, rendered their efforts of but little avail. In a very short time it was evident that McCallum's block was doomed to destruction; and the efforts of both companies were directed to saving Jeffrey's block from a like fate. Their exertions, however, proved of no avail, and soon that fine building was a mass of ruins. McCallum's block contained the dry goods business of P. McCallum & Son, the grocery of J. Sutherland & Co., the office of the Canadian Express Company, and the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company. Jeffrey's block contained Jeffrey & Co.'s hardware store, and the branch of the Bank of Toronto. These are all in ruins, as well as a number of offices and tenements in the upper stories. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. The Bank of Toronto saved all their books, papers and money. Jeffrey & Co.'s warehouse in the rear of the building, which contained part of their stock, was saved. The Montreal Telegraph and Canadian Express Companies saved their instruments, books and valuables. Messrs. Sutherland, McCallum and Jeffrey's safes were burned; but on opening McCallum's and Sutherland's this morning, the contents were found to be perfect. Messrs. Jeffrey

& Co.'s has not yet been extracted from the ruins. P. McCallum & Son owned most of the block, which is insured for \$12,000. His stock was valued at \$50,000, and is insured for \$20,000. Sutherland & Co. were insured for \$4,000. Jeffrey & Co. were insured for \$16,000. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown. This disaster will be a severe blow to the business of Cobourg; but it is hoped that steps may shortly be taken by which the several firms may be re-established, and the premises rebuilt. The companies named had risks as follows: Hartford, \$19,600 (a part of this is probably covered by another American Company); Provincial, \$10,000; Royal, \$8,200; Western, \$7,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, \$4,000; N. B. & Mercantile, \$4,000; Phoenix, \$4,000; total, \$56,600. Loss total.

Yarmouth, N. S.—A new house, owned by Capt. Benjamin Stanwood, and valued at between \$20,000 and \$25,000, was totally destroyed by fire.

Paris, Jan. 21.—Lougheed's hotel was destroyed. We learn that Mr. Lougheed's loss will be about \$2,500 or \$3,000, and of this \$1,350 is covered by insurance in the Hartford Fire Ins. Co., and \$400 on the furniture, in the Waterloo Mutual.

Toronto, Feb.—The wool pulling factory of Mr. E. Leadly on Esther street caught fire, but was extinguished without much damage; covered by insurance.

Elora, Feb. 6.—The British Arms hotel, kept by Joseph Black, was totally burned, together with stables etc., last night. The fire started about five o'clock. Furniture principally saved. Loss about \$4,000, partially insured in the Wellington and Waterloo Insurance Companies.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 30.—A fire broke out in the workshop of J. M. Miller, Piano and Organ manufacturer, Dundas St. Both fire companies were promptly on the spot, but notwithstanding all their efforts, the building and its contents were totally consumed; loss, about \$4,000.

Financial.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Feb. 8, 1871.

The stock market continues active at rates that fully sustain our last week's quotations. The tendency is still upwards, and a ready sale is found for all securities offering. Sterling Exchange is to-day selling at 109½ to 109¾.

Banks.—Commerce continues active and in demand, with sales at 118 and 118½, closing firm at the latter rate. Toronto sold at 175 and 175½; there are buyers but few sellers. Royal changed hands readily at 90½ which would yet be taken. A good demand is made for Ontario at 110½ to 111, sellers asking 111½. For British, 109 would be given, but the stock is very scarce. Buyers of Montreal declined during the week to 230, with sellers asking 231. Sales of Merchants' were made at 116½, which is now asked, with buyers at 116½. City is firm, and would be taken at 91.

Bonds.—Government Fives and Sixes are wanted but there are none to be had. Dominion Stock would be taken at 110½. Sales of City Bonds are readily made at 94, with a good demand. Counties are enquired for at 102½ to 103, with sellers at 103½. Townships are wanted but there are few on the market.

Sundries.—Freehold Building Society would be taken at 127½, but there is little on the market. Canada Permanent is enquired for to some extent at 145½, and procurable at 146½. Sales of Western Canada were made at 128½, holders now asking 129. In Provincial, transactions were made at 103½ and 104, with some demand at the latter rate. Union is wanted at 115, without sellers. Canada Landed Credit changed hands at 99½ and 100, with buyers now at the latter rate. Enquiry

is made for Western Assurance at 100½ to 101, with rates reported at 103. British America would be taken at 70. Holders of City Gas refuse to accept 119, which is buyers' figure. Building and Loan Association is in good demand at 107 to 107½. Buyers of Montreal Telegraph offer 176.

MONTREAL STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Reported by Macdougall & Davidson, Brokers.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7, 1871.

The transactions in the principal stocks on our list have been large. The strong upward tendency of prices, apparent during the last two or three weeks, has, however, received a check.

Banks.—Montreal has been dealt in at 231, and since at 230 and 230½, closing somewhat firmer, but with sellers at the latter rate. No British in market; 110 would be paid. There have been considerable sales of City at 90½, 91, and to-day at 91½. Holders of People's ask 109; there are buyers at 108. Ontario has been largely sold at 110½ and 111; shares are still in market at latter rate. Molsons' is in fair demand and scarce at 110½. There have been large sales of Merchants' during the week at 116½ and 116½, and to-day at 115½ and 115½, closing heavy at 115½ to 115½. No business doing in Toronto; holders ask 178 and buyers offer 174½. Not a share of Jacques Cartier in market; 118½ would be paid. Quebec has advanced, there being buyers to-day at 114½, and holders asking 116. Nationale is nominal at 107½. Eastern Townships is in demand and scarce at 112. No Union in market; 107½ is offered. Holders ask 90 for Mechanics', buyers offering 84. Commerce has been sold at 118; holders now ask 118½. Royal Canadian is inactive at 89 to 90.

Debentures.—No Government in market. There is a large demand at 110½ for Dominion Stocks and Bonds, but the market is entirely bare of both. Montreal Corporation Bonds have been sold at 101½ and 101, but the market closes without sellers under 101½. Nothing doing in 7 per cent. Stock; 117 would be paid for permanent Stock. No Montreal Harbor Bonds of any issue in market; 104½ continues to be offered for 6½ per cents. due 1885.

Railway Stocks and Bonds.—Nothing doing, except in Montreal and Champlain 8 per cents. at 102.

Sundries.—Montreal Telegraph is worth 175 to 178, which are the buying and selling rates to-day. Richelieu, transfer books closed on the 1st inst., when the stock was strong at 197; nothing yet doing ex-dividend. Canadian Navigation, transfer books are now open; shares are offered at 100½; buyers will give 97½. Buyers have advanced their offers for City Passenger Railway to 172½; holders ask 175. City Gas is nominal at 170 to 180. Nothing doing in Mining Stocks; holders of Montreal Mining Consols ask \$5.25 per share; \$4.75 would be readily paid.

Exchange.—Is stronger. There have been sales of round lots of Bank and Bank endorsed Bills at 9½ and 9½, the range for such Bills being to-day 9½ to 9½. Very little doing in Private Bills, which we quote at 8½ to 9.

—Mr. John Carnegie, of Brantford, is to be the manager of the Branch of the Bank of British North America, that is shortly to be established in Paris.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Jan. 20th, 1871.

Passengers.....	\$21,128 75
Freight and Live Stock.....	59,436 41
Mails and Sundries.....	2,124 82

Total Receipts for week.....	\$82,689 98
Corresponding week, 1869..	74,826 93

Increase.....	\$7,868 65
---------------	------------

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKET.

The wholesale trade of the city, during the past week, has been in its leading branches quiet, but in groceries there has been, for this season of the year, a fair degree of activity. In produce there has not been much doing, with some local but very little speculative demand, prices at the close being less firm than through the week. Provisions generally have been firm and enquired for, but receipts have been of a very limited character, which has caused transactions to be within small compass. Remittances continue to come in with a fair degree of promptitude, and are proving more satisfactory than was anticipated before the beginning of the year. The weather in the fore part of the week was again intensely cold, but it has moderated, and at time of writing a thaw has set in, and the snow, of which little remains in this vicinity, is melting fast, and sleighing prospects becoming very poor.

DRUGS.—Business is quiet and prices are without change.

DRY GOODS.—There is no improvement to note in trade. Importers are beginning to receive their new goods, but will not show them for some time yet, till business opens next month. Stocks are then expected to be large and well assorted.

FREIGHTS.—The following are the winter rates on the Grand Trunk, now in operation: Flour to Kingston, 35c., grain 18c.; flour to Prescott, 43c., grain 22c.; flour to Montreal, 50c., grain 25c.; flour to St. Johns, Q., 60c., grain 25c.; flour to Point Levis, 80c., grain 40c.; flour to St. John, N. B. \$1.02, grain 51c.; flour to Halifax, \$1.10, grain 55c.; flour to New York and Boston, 90c., grain 45c., gold. The steamers Chase and Carlotta leave Portland for Halifax on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GROCERIES.—Business has been moderately active, with a good fair trade for this period of the year. **Coffee.**—Little doing and no alteration in prices. **Fish.**—There has been a moderate enquiry for herrings at previous prices. Not much doing in Trout and White Fish. For table Cod there is a steady demand, with stocks reduced within small compass. **Fruits.**—Raisins are without any special enquiry, and prices are entirely without change. Currants are taken to a moderate extent and steady at quotations. **Rice.**—is in ordinary demand with few prime samples in market, and prices are firm as last quoted. **Spices.**—are quiet and unchanged. **Sugars.**—The market is firm and advancing, with sales both of raw and refined at improved prices. The Montreal refineries have again advanced their quotations, the new list being from ½ to ¾c on yellow, and ¼c on white grades higher than the one previous. Holders of raws are very firm and are not pressing to sell, having withdrawn samples from the market, and no large transactions are reported. Small lots however, to a fair extent, have been placed during the week within the range of quotations. **Teas.**—have been in moderate demand, but there is nothing special to note, and no change in prices. **Tobacco.**—is quiet and without change.

HARDWARE.—Trade has been very quiet, and there are no alterations to make in quotations.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Receipts of slaughter Hides are small, but the market is dull, with a very limited demand, and a further decline in prices is not improbable. **Sheepskins.**—are arriving pretty freely, and are in active demand,—all coming in finding ready sale, with enquiries for round lots, of which there are few sellers.

LEATHER.—The market has been more active, with large sales of all desirable stock at fair prices, chiefly for Montreal account. Demand from local manufacturers is light as yet.

LUMBER.—Prices at Albany have slightly advanced, and several sales have been made, but the majority of holders are looking for a still further advance. Logging on this side goes on ex-

tensively, but much time is being lost, owing to the variable nature of the winter, and it is feared that Canadian mill stocks, in quantity, will not come up to previous expectations. Advices from the northern woods state that although the snow is plentiful and continuous enough, the enormous crust caused by the repeated thaws and severe frost renders logging tardy and hazardous. Prices—Clear, \$22 to \$24; Common, \$9 to \$9.50; Calls, \$7 to 7.50; Shingles, No. 1, \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25.

PETROLEUM.—Trade is very dull, but prices are unchanged. Stocks are not very large, and holders are tolerably firm.

PRODUCE.—The market has been somewhat irregular during the past week, sympathizing to a certain extent with foreign markets, and partly influenced in perhaps a contrary direction by purely local causes. Receipts have been limited of nearly all articles, and the range of prices has been thereby kept slightly higher than it otherwise would be.

Flour.—There have been somewhat more liberal receipts, indeed, doubtless, by the late gain in prices, and the stock, which on the 1st inst. was 13,422 brls., has since further increased. The market ruled firm throughout the week at about \$5.85 to \$5.90 for No. 1 superfine; \$6.15 to \$6.25 for fancy, and \$6.50 for extra; but at the close there was less enquiry, and to effect sales some reduction would have to be submitted to. The principal sales reported were 500 brls. fancy at \$6.15; 500 brls. extra at \$6.50, and 1000 brls. superfine, for March delivery, at \$5.85.

Wheat.—The stock in store on the 1st inst. consisted of 40,132 bushels fall, and 29,892 bushels spring, with receipts since then, whether by rail or sleigh, of a very limited character. Prices have ruled firm; but toward the close, owing to a decline in the Chicago market, they gave way from 2c. to 3c. on fall; the demand from local millers for spring being sufficient to prevent any falling off in its value. Fall wheat may now be quoted at \$1.38 to \$1.40 for white down to \$1.30 for red and midge proof. Spring has had occasional buyers as high as \$1.35 for single car loads, but there is now no demand over \$1.33, holders asking \$1.34 to \$1.35.

Barley.—The receipts have not been large, but there has been little demand, and notwithstanding more favorable advices from American markets, the market has been dull and drooping, showing a decline of 2c. for the week, 62c. being the outside figure obtainable for No. 1 Northern in car loads. Stock in store on the 1st inst., 94,195 bush. **Oats.**—The market has been firm and advancing, with sales at 52 to 53c. in car loads on the track, with holders at the close asking 54 to 55c. Stock on the 1st inst., 6,585 bus.

Peas.—There has been a steady demand at last week's quotations sufficient to absorb all arrivals which have been small, and prices are firmly maintained. **Hay** is in fair supply at \$8 to \$13. **Straw.**—The supply is insufficient, commanding about \$10.

PROVISIONS.—The market has been but poorly supplied during the past week, and the demand was more than sufficient to absorb all arrivals. There has been also a good local consumptive demand for nearly all articles, and prices rule very firm. **Butter.**—Is perhaps a shade easier, but would sell readily at from 17c. to 19c. for good to choice dairy. A sale of store-packed at 14½c. was considered to have been above the market value, and previous quotations, 13c. to 14c., are continued. **Cheese.**—Is in good demand for the city trade, and prices are firm and unchanged. **Eggs.**—None in markets, and receipts insufficient to meet local wants. **Lard.**—Meets a steady enquiry for local consumption at 12c. to 12½c. **Pork.**—Has been more enquiry, but leading as yet to few transactions. A sale of one car load is reported at \$20.50 for mess. **Bacon, Hams, &c.**—Are in steady demand for city use at quotations. **Dressed Hogs.**—Receipts have continued small both by rail and sleigh, and prices have again advanced; \$8 to \$8.12½ per 100 lbs. would now be paid for heavy mess hogs, and \$7.75 to \$8 for medium weights.

It is stated that there are now not very many remaining in the country to come forward, and light receipts will probably be the rule during the rest of the packing season.

WOOL.—There has been fair enquiry for both *Fleece* and *Pulled*, with moderate receipts, quotations remaining as last quoted.

MONEY.—Sterling Exchange, 60 days sight to 75 day's date, 109½ to 109¾; gold drafts on New York ½ prem., currency drafts on New York or greenbacks, 89½ to 90; American silver, large 4 to 5; small 6 to 8 discount. Gold in New York has been more active, with prices tending upwards, and a gain was obtained during the early part of the week of about 1 per cent., closing a little lower and steady at 111½ to 111¾.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8, 1871.

The weather for the past week has been milder and not unfavorable to business of which in most branches, there is a fair amount being done.

ASHES.—Receipts from 1st January to 2nd February, 690 brls. pots and 226 brls. parcels; deliveries during same period pots 774 brls., parcels 326 brls.; stocks on the 3rd, pots 711 brls., parcels 604 brls. Pots are lower owing to an advance in freights. Trade has been moderate and prices close steady at \$5.90 for firsts pots; \$5.00 to \$5.10 for seconds; \$4.50 for thirds. Pearls are quiet at \$6.10 for firsts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A fair amount of orders for future delivery are being received, but there is not much business doing at present. We quote men's coarse boots at \$2 to \$2.50; kip \$2.60 to \$3.00; calf \$3 to \$3.75; boys' stogas boots \$1.80 to \$2.00; do. kip \$1.90 to \$2; youths' coarse boots \$1.50; split brogans 80c.; lace boots 90c. to \$1.05; women's split boots 90c.; do. calf 95c. to \$1.00; do. buff balmorals \$1.10 to \$1.50; misses' split boots 80c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Remain steady and mostly nominal. Bicarb soda is worth \$3.12 to \$3.27½; Brimstone is wanted at 3½c.

FISH.—Dry Cod is firm owing to light supplies, but the demand is also small with sales at \$5.25 to \$5.50, according to quantity. Green Cod is held at \$5.75 to \$6.00, and drafts at \$8, but are scarce; Labrador herrings bring \$6.00 to \$6.25, Canso \$5.50 to \$6.00; Salmon brings \$16 in brls, and \$22.50 to \$23.50 in pierces; \$5 would be paid for white fish, but there is a scarcity; Salmon trout is worth \$4.25 to \$4.50, with sales at these figures.

FURS.—Nothing new to notice since last week.

FLOUR.—Receipts by rail 4,000 bus., total for January, 24,863 bus. against 30,866 bus. in January 1870. Stock in store on the 1st inst. 120,363 bus. against 68,821 bus. on same date of 1870. The market continues very quiet. The rather unsettled tone of American markets restricts trade, and sales are only of small amounts. The following quotations are still current: Superior Extra, \$7.20 to \$7.40; Extra, \$7 to \$7.15; Fancy, \$6.75 to \$6.90; Fresh supers, (Canada wheat) \$6.45 to \$6.55; Western States supers, in bond, \$6.25 to \$6.30; Medium strong supers, (Canada wheat) \$6.65 to \$6.70; Strong Baker's \$6.75 to \$6.85; Supers from Western wheat (Welland Canal) in bond, \$6.50; Supers, City brands, (Western wheat) in bond, nominal \$6.50; Canada supers No. 2, \$6.10 to \$6.20; Fine, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Middlings, \$5 to \$5.25; Potiards, \$4 to \$4.25; U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.20 to \$3.30; City bags (delivered) \$3.35 to \$3.40; Oatmeal per 290 lbs. \$5.80 to \$5.90.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Is nominal at \$4 to \$4.25 and clover at \$8 to \$9.

GROCERIES.—**Tea.**—Sales of Japans were made during the week at 37½c. to 45c., for uncolored, 57c. to 80c. was obtained for a considerable quantity of Young Hysons. In other kinds no change to note.

GRAIN.—**Wheat.**—Receipts from 1st Jan. to 1st

Feb. 700 bus. against 11,200 bus. and in hands of millers in Jan. 1870. Stock in store on the 1st inst. 299,428 bus. against 496,372 bus. 1st Feb. 1870. The market for this cereal has been dull and prices were nominal. **Corn.**—Continues steady at 80c. to 90c. per bus. of 56 lbs. duty paid. **Oats.**—The demand for oats was fully sufficient to consume all arrivals, and values were firmly sustained at 49c. to 47c. per bus. of 32 lbs. **Barley.**—A very moderate business was transacted, and prices rule steady at 63½c. to 65c. per bus. of 48 lbs. **Peas.**—Were dull but firm at 87c. to 89c. per bus. 66 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts of butter 1,104 kegs. Shipments 2,604 kegs. The market for hog product retains its customary firmness and sales are made at a trifling advance on our previous quotations. Mess pork is in very good demand at \$22 to \$22.50. Thin mess has sustained a moderate inquiry and is now obtainable at \$20 to \$21. Extra prime has changed hands at \$16 to \$17. Prime mess, and prime pork are almost entirely out of the market. Lard continues firm at 12½c. to 13c. **Dressed Hogs.**—There was an active demand for hogs, and the scarcity causes a firmer feeling. Sales are now made at \$8 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. according to weight and quality. **Butter.**—There was a fair inquiry for butter to-day and sales transpired at 15c. to 17c. for common to medium; 18c. to 20c. for common to good; 21c. to 22c. for good to choice; and 22½c. to 23c. for choice to extra. **Cheese.**—Business was very fair to-day, and prices hold firm at 10½ to 11½c. for inferior to fair; and 12c. 13c. for good and choice.

Sugar.—Is firmer and ½c. higher. Sales of Porto Rico at \$9.25 to \$9.37½ are reported. Ordinary to good grocery grades are held at 8½c. to 9½c. Some low grades of Scotch refined sold at 8½c. to 9c. **Molasses.**—are quiet at 21c. to 22c. for Centrifugal Muscorado 27½c. to 32½c.; Trinidad 35c. to 38c.; Barbadoes 35c. to 38c. Sales of inferior below these quotations are reported, but the terms are private. **Fruit.**—Lager raisins are pretty firm, and meet with a fair demand at \$1.62½ to \$1.65; Valentias are held in few hands at 7c. with very little doing. Little demand for other raisins. Currants are firm at 6½c. to 7c. with a moderate business doing. **Tobacco.**—Qint, Ontario leaf sells at 10c.

HARDWARE.—Many of the houses report a good business in filling orders from travellers, who are now out, but the stocks of many firms are not well assorted. Pig and bar iron and tin plates are higher, under a productive short supply before the opening of navigation. Ordinary brands of Pig range from \$24 to \$26. Scotch bar \$52 to \$54. Cut Nails \$3 10 to \$3 25.

LIQUORS.—No change in Brandy from last week. Considerable sales of Ontario Highwines at 50c; Montreal Spirits at 50 to 55c. Gin is easier with little doing.

LEATHER.—In the Leather market, there is no change to note.

OILS.—Generally dull and neglected; small sales of Cod at 55c; Petroleum sells at 24c. to 24½c.

RICE.—Close firm, large sales having been made at \$3.87½ to \$4.12½.

SALT.—Is dull; fine is worth 75c, and coarse 52½c. to 55c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Edwardsburg Starch Company was held on the 18th inst., in the company's office, Montreal. The directors elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—W. Shanly, M. P., President; Peter Redpath, John Fairbairn, W. T. Benson, Warden King, and Henry J. Tiffin. —The vacancy of fire manager to the London branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Thomas Septimus Marks. Mr. Charles Willis who has been for many years in the service of the Royal, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Marks as assistant Secretary to that company in London. —*Post Magazine.*

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent)

PETROLIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

Crude has taken a rise since my last, and holders don't even care about selling it at the present rates. The production has considerably fallen off this last week, and cannot be estimated at more than 4,500 barrels, for the last eight days. The once famous Craise well has gone back on her owners, and now only yields 5 barrels a day. Many other of the large wells in the new territory have decreased in their supply. Mr. Draden, Mr. Walker, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hesse and a Mr. Bolton have all got good wells on the Shoemaker territory, they average from 30 to 50 barrels each, per day; the Reynolds is still holding out well. The King territory is entirely shut down for repairs, besides some other good wells in other localities. The operators here are beginning to spread, and some are talking of trying the Durham Creek territory again, at any rate. The yield of crude, just now, is not much more than the requirements for home consumption. The shipments of oil are not quite so large, but still average over 20 car loads per day. Refiners are running about half time, but the export firms are still shipping largely, and, at present prices in New York, must be doing well. Refined oil still keeps low but this must be owing to the large stocks on hand.

Crude, per brl. \$1 50 to \$1 60
Refined, per gal. 0 19 0 00

[Since writing the above, I learn that Messrs. Townsend & Sisk have struck a good well on the Parsons lot, estimated at 150 to 200 barrels per day. Mr. Doty has also a good well on the Perkins lot, nearly, if not quite, as large.]

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Provincial Permanent Building Society was held at the Society's office in Montreal on the 1st inst. The President, Hugh Allan, Esq., read a favorable report, by which it appeared that the money of the Society had been well invested during the past year; and the Society, besides paying two half-yearly dividends of four per cent. had added \$2,744.75 to its reserve fund. In consequence of the amount of the reserve, eight per cent premium is now charged to new subscribers. Hugh Allan, Esq., was elected President; Wm. Workman, Esq., Vice-President and George B. Muir, Esq., Secretary Treasurer.—*Witness.*

—The Fenelon Falls Railway Company for which a charter was obtained during the present session of Parliament, was organized last week by the election of Mr. George Laidlaw as President; Mr. H. P. Dwight, Vice-President; Mr. John Morison, Treasurer; Mr. John Leys, Solicitor; Hon. M. C. Cameron, Counsel; Bankers—Bank of Toronto; Mr. John Conlin, Secretary. The Hon. George W. Allan and the Hon. M. C. Cameron are the Trustees for the bonuses of this road.

BROOMS.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BROOMS.

BROWN'S LOCKED BINDING BROOM.

PATENTED 1871.

Manufactured by ABNER BROWN, No 241 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

IT is too well known that Brooms are liable to, and often do, come off the handle; but that is ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY BROWN'S LOCKED BINDING, which adds to the beauty of the Broom, and for durability it cannot be excelled.

Prices as low as for any Broom in the market. Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.

ABNER BROWN,
241 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL BONDS,

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST!

PAYABLE IN DETROIT AND NEW YORK.

For sale by

WILKINS & CO.,
DETROIT.

LOST

IN the town of Galt, or on the Railway trains between there and Brantford,

AN ORDER BOOK,

Valuable only to the owner. Anyone sending it to

"THE MONETARY TIMES,"

Will be suitably rewarded. 26-2t

Northern Railway of Canada.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held in their offices, Brock Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the Directors and the Financial Statements for the past year, and to elect Directors for the current year.

Notice is hereby further given that the above meeting will afterwards be made SPECIAL for the purpose of considering and authorizing the execution of a lease of the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway Company

THOS. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

Toronto, 24th Jan., 1871. 24

Bank of Toronto.

THE undersigned, Directors of the Bank of Toronto, in pursuance of the act incorporating the said bank, and of the acts altering and amending the same, hereby summon a

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the said bank, to be held at their Banking House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the first day of March next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider a proposition to be there submitted to them, for a further increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank.

WM. GOODERHAM,
JAS. G. WORTS,
WM. CAWTHRA,
WM. CANTLEY,
ALEX. T. FULTON,
ASA A. BURNHAM,
WM. FRASER.

Toronto, 6th January, 1871.

Montreal Telegraph Company.

THE TARIFF between all offices on the lines of the Montreal Telegraph Company, is now

REDUCED TO

25 CENTS FOR TEN WORDS,

AND

One Cent for each additional word.

Toronto, January, 1871.

New York Life Report.

A SUPPLY RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

Price, in paper, by mail post-paid 23 00
In cloth (green and gold) post-paid 25 00

THIS IS AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK TO LIFE AGENTS.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from Toronto

EAST.				
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	5.37	12.07	5.37	7.07
Arrive	9.37	11.07	6.37	11.07

WEST.				
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	7.30	11.45	3.45	5.30
Arrive	5.30	10.05	12.50	5.20

Great Western Railway.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	7.09	11.45	4.00	5.30	11.30
Arrive	9.20	11.00	5.30	9.20	

Northern Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart	7.45	3.45
Arrive	11.10	8.10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

Agricultural

Insurance Company of Watertown.

CASH ASSETS \$500,000
DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA \$51,500

THIS Company is prepared to do a FARM, LIVE STOCK, and NON-HAZARDOUS business throughout Ontario.

A. W. SMITH,

Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.

7- OFFICE—WELLINGTON STREET, TORONT

Dickson & Macgregor.

INSURANCE and General Agents and Accountants. Marine and Fire Losses carefully adjusted; accounts audited, and prompt attention given to collections. No. 8 Ontario Chambers, corner of Church and Wellington streets.

CHARLES R. DICKSON, ALEX. MURRAY MACGREGOR



Intercolonial Railway of Canada.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURES.

THE Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial are prepared to receive Tenders for TWENTY-ONE SPANS OF IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE of one hundred feet for each span; and also for sixteen spans of Two Hundred feet for each span.

Printed specifications showing the tests which each span will be required to bear, information as to the location of the different bridges; and forms of tender can be obtained upon application at the office of the Commissioners, or of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, Canada.

Parties tendering must submit their own plans of the mode in which they propose to construct the Bridges, and state the price of each span f. o. b. at the place of shipment; and also the price complete in place.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Bridges," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 20th day of MARCH, 1871.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MACLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioner's Office,
Ottawa, 17th January, 1871. } 25

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA,) IN THE COUNTY COURT OF
Province of Ontario,) THE COUNTY OF YORK.

In the matter of HENRY WILLIAM JACKMAN, an Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court or a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at the City of Toronto, in the County of

York, the Eleventh day of January, 1871.

HENRY WILLIAM JACKMAN.

By BEATTY, CRADWICK & LASH, his Attorneys at Item

Mercantile.

Joseph S. Belcher.
(Late Geo. H. Starr, & Co.)
COMMISSION & WEST INDIA MERCHANT,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Dry and Pickled Fish, Flour, and West India Produce, &c.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES.—Quebec Bank, Toronto; G. H. Starr, President People's Bank, Halifax; A. W. Fraser & Co., Halifax; Geo. Hughes & Co., Boston.

Lawson, Harrington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN
DRY AND PICKLED FISH, FISH OILS
AND KEROSENE.
COMMISSIONER'S WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Toronto Auction Mart.
Established 1834

F. W. COATE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

Richard Hall & Co.,
HARDWARE Merchants, 58 Yonge Street, opposite Express Offices, Toronto.

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

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Notice

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate a Company, for constructing, maintaining and working Railways, and other Public Works, in the Dominion of Canada, and British North America, and for other purposes.

W. H. BEATTY,
Solicitor for Applicants
Toronto, Dec. 26th, 1870. 19-9

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Albion Hotel,
MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS.

FARE.....\$1.50 PER DAY

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

St. James' Hotel, Montreal.
THE undersigned beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known first-class Hotel; and which is now carried on as a
Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,
under the management of Mr. Samuel Montgomery (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. Frederick Gerken, both well known to the traveling community both in the United States and Canada, and being connected with the St. Lawrence Hall.

The ST. JAMES' is favorably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses. The rooms being well appointed and ventilated, are cheerful for families, while the menage will be unexceptionable, and no pains will be spared in ministering to the comfort of guests. The proprietors, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fall Trade; and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage.
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OFFERS for Sale, on conditions of Settlement, GOOD FARM LANDS, in the County of "Perth" 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 Gailford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Brunton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road,

AT ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE.

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ARE prepared to advance money on the security of Real Estate, in either country, city, or town, sums from \$400 to any amount, for a period to suit the borrower.

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ANNUAL INSTALMENTS,

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D. S. R. DICKSON, Notary Public, Commissioner, &c., Money, Land, and General Insurance Agent. Offices, River Street, Paris, and Roy's Buildings, Brantford.

C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agent; General Agent Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool and London. St. John, N.E. 22

ROBERT MARSHALL, Notary Public, Agent for the Montreal, British America, & Quebec Marine Insurance Companies, and for the Imperial, Etna, and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies. St. John, N.E. 22

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Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

THE LEADING COMPANY FOR NEW BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

Sum Assured, (new business 1869), \$51,021,141
Cash Assets..... 13,000,000
Cash Income..... 7,000,000
Deposited with Dominion Government \$100,000 Gold for security of Policy holders.

It will be seen by the following approximate statement of business done by (50) fifty leading Companies transacting business in New York; that although there has been a general decline in the whole business of Life Assurance—the EQUITABLE still holds its proud place at the head and front of the ENTIRE BODY of Life Assurance Companies.

Sums Assured, new business 1870, Forty Million Dollars, being nine thousand policies averaging about \$1,400 each.

INSURANCE TIMES EXTRA—No. 299.

Approximate Statement of Business done by the following Life Insurance Companies, 1870.

N. Y. COMPANIES.		Policies.	Insurance.
1843 Mutual Life.....	11,500	\$29,000,000	
*1845 New York Life.....	10,300	30,000,000	
1850 United States Life.....	1,200	2,300,000	
1850 Manhattan Life.....	2,000	6,000,000	
1853 Knickerbocker Life.....	6,000	18,000,000	
*1859 EQUITABLE LIFE.....	9,000	40,000,000	
1859 Guardian Mutual Life.....	5,000	11,500,000	
1860 Washington Life.....	3,400	7,500,000	
1860 Home Life.....	2,100	4,250,000	
1860 Germania Life.....	3,400	5,750,000	
1862 Security Life.....	5,200	14,500,000	
1862 North American Life.....	3,600	10,000,000	
1864 Globe Mutual Life.....	5,000	12,500,000	
1864 Wid. and Orphan's Ben.....	1,400	3,500,000	
1864 National Life, N. Y.....	2,400	4,500,000	
1864 Brooklyn Life.....	2,000	4,000,000	
1865 Universal Life.....	2,300	6,250,000	
1866 Centennial Life, N. Y.....	11,500	24,000,000	
*1866 Atlantic Mutual Life.....	2,300	4,000,000	
1866 World Mutual Life.....	1,300	2,500,000	
1866 New York State Life.....	1,412	2,121,000	
1867 Excelsior Life.....	2,000	4,250,000	
1867 Standard Life.....	1,000	2,250,000	
1868 Metropolitan Life.....	9,000	11,250,000	
1868 American Tontine Life.....	1,200	3,000,000	
1868 Ashbury Life.....	1,800	4,000,000	
1868 Eclectic Life.....	2,100	4,000,000	
1868 Mutual Protection Life.....	2,000	5,000,000	
1868 Homoeopathic Life.....	3,400	6,500,000	
1868 Craftsman's Life.....	1,300	2,900,000	
1869 Commonwealth Life.....	2,100	4,000,000	
1869 Empire Mutual Life.....	5,200	10,900,000	
1869 Amicable Mutual Life.....	900	2,000,000	
1869 Empire State Life.....	2,100	4,000,000	
1869 Hope Mutual Life.....	6,000	13,000,000	
1870 Government Security Life.....	425	1,400,000	

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

1844 N. Eng. Mutual Life, Mass.....	3,500	8,000,000
*1849 Union Mutual Life, Me.....	4,400	10,500,000
1850 Charter Oak L., Conn.....	8,000	18,000,000
*1850 Aetna Life Conn.....	11,000	20,000,000
1850 National Life, Vt.....	880	1,925,000
*1851 Phoenix Mutual Life, Conn.....	9,900	20,000,300
1858 Northwestern Mutual.....	7,722	16,382,868
1858 St. Louis Mutual Life.....	6,550	16,365,000
1862 John Hancock Life.....	2,750	6,200,000
1865 Hahnemann Life.....	2,033	3,185,000
1866 Hartford L. and Annuity.....	1,500	3,000,000
1866 New Jersey Mutual Life.....	1,375	2,500,000
*1868 National Life U. S. of America.....	4,000	8,700,000
1868 Anchor Life.....	4,000	8,750,000
1869 International Life.....	900	3,000,000

* Doing business in the Dominion.

Among the most popular plans of assurances, the EQUITABLE Issues Policies on the "TONTINE DIVIDEND SYSTEM" which is

LIFE ASSURANCE AS AN INVESTMENT.

Owners of Mortgaged Properties, and persons in receipt of large incomes, are particularly invited to examine this plan of Assurance, it being recommended by some of the largest capitalists and business men in New York, as presenting important advantages not heretofore offered to the public.

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Manager for Dominion.

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Insurance.

THE NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000, PAID IN FULL.

1. THIS COMPANY ISSUED IN THE FIRST YEAR of its existence 7,070 Policies; insuring over \$19,253,400, the annual Premiums upon which amounted to \$751,582.47.

2. It will be notified, upon examination, that in character, standing, and efficiency, the Board of Direction is unsurpassed.

3. The Company's Charter expressly provides "That any Policy taken out in favor of a wife, child, relative, or other person having an interest in the life of the insured, shall not be liable to seizure by the creditors of the person so insured; Provided, that the Policy does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars." The "NATIONAL" is the only Company doing business in Canada whose Charter provides as above.

4. While the NATIONAL LIFE rates are the lowest, its Cash Capital is the largest of any purely Life Office doing business in Canada; and it has by far the largest assets, in proportion to its liabilities of any Life Insurance Corporation in the world. IT IS THE ONLY AMERICAN LIFE COMPANY THAT HAS MADE A DEPOSIT IN CANADA FOR THE BENEFIT OF "CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS."

5. The insured is not restricted from travelling in any part of the United States or British Provinces, or in Europe, in time of peace. "Permits" to cross the ocean, or to visit California, are not required.

Persons intending to Insure, and those already Insured, will do well to consider the advantages offered by the "NATIONAL" before Insuring or renewing their present Policies with other Companies.

Special reduction made to Clergymen insuring with the General Agents direct.

Applications for Insurance or for agencies can be made to

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General Agts. for the Dominion of Canada.

ED ROBINSON, Toronto,
Manager.

The undersigned take pleasure in saying that "The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America" is in EVERY RESPECT, worthy of the confidence and patronage of Canadians.

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President Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

W. K. MUIR,
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C. R. MURRAY,
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 And now regularly to the House of Lords, the quality of
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Seymour's Straw Bottle
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 shipped in eight gross canvas pack-
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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—FEB. 9, 1871.


me 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. \$
Mens' Th'k Boots, 1 x	2 65 0 00	Dry Crushed.....	0 13 0 13 1/2	Do. 1st qual middle do..	0 25 0 27
" " " No. 1.....	2 40 2 50	Extra Ground.....	0 13 0 13 1/2	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 23 0 24
" " " No. 2.....	2 20 2 40	Teas:		Slaughter heavy.....	0 22 0 25
" Split Boots.....	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good..	0 42 0 50	Do. light.....	0 26 0 26
" Kip Boots, cl., 1 ex	3 15 0 00	" " Fine to choicest..	0 60 0 65	Harness, best.....	0 25 0 32
" " " D. S., 1 ex.	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine..	0 50 0 70	" " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
" " " clump No 1	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng..	0 38 0 75	Upper heavy.....	0 38 0 40
" " " D. S. No. 1	2 40 0 00	Oolong, good to fine..	0 50 0 65	" " light.....	0 40 0 44
Boys' Thick Boots, 1 ex.	1 90 0 00	Y. Hyson, com to gd..	0 34 0 55	Kip Skins, Patna.....	0 35 0 40
" " " No. 1.....	1 70 1 80	Medium to choice.....	0 65 0 80	French.....	0 70 0 90
Youths' " " No. 1 ex.	1 55 1 60	Extra choice.....	0 85 0 95	English.....	0 65 0 80
" " " No. 1.....	1 45 0 00	Gunpowd'r. to mea..	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
Child's f'y top B'ts 6 to 9	1 20 0 00	" " med. to fine..	0 70 0 85	35 lbs.) per doz....	0 70 0 85
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 20	" " fine to fine'st..	0 85 0 95	Do. light.....	0 45 0 70
" " Cong. MS	1 80 2 50	Hyson.....	0 45 0 60	French Calf.....	1 20 1 40
" " Peb. & Buff Bal. MS	1 30 1 75	Imperial.....	0 42 0 80	Grain & Satn Cl't & doz.	0 00 0 55
" " Felt Bal & Gait. MS	1 75 2 00	Tobacco, Manufact'd:		Splits, large & B.....	0 30 0 36
" " Calf Bal. (peg) DS	1 60 0 00	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf. & B	0 30 0 32	" " small.....	0 00 0 25
" " Peb., buff " DS	1 20 1 45	" " West. do. com	0 31 0 33	Enamelled Cow & foot..	0 20 0 21
" " Calf Batts, DS.....	1 35 0 00	" " Western Leaf,		Patent.....	0 20 0 21
" " Buff Batts, DS.....	1 15 1 25	[good to fine.....	0 38 0 50	Pebble Grain.....	0 15 0 17
" " Split Batts, DS.....	0 95 1 10	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 40 0 60	Buff.....	0 15 0 17
Misses' Polish Peb. Bal.		choice.....	0 60 0 80		
DS MS. 11 to 2.	1 30 0 00	Hardware		Oils.	
" " Peb., Buff Bal DS pg	0 95 1 10	Tin (net cash prices)		Cod.....	0 62 0 65
" " Buff Batts DS No 1	0 95 0 00	Block, & B.....	0 33 0 35	Lard, extra.....	1 45 0 00
" " Split Batts DS.....	0 85 0 00	Grain.....	0 34 0 00	" " No. 1.....	1 00 0 00
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.		Copper.....	0 20 0 22	" " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
DS MS. 6 to 10.	1 05 0 00	Pig.....	0 20 0 22	Lubricating, patent.....	0 00 0 00
" " Peb. & Buff Bal. D.		Sheet.....	0 29 0 31	" " Mott's economic	0 30 0 00
" " S. peg 6 to 10.	0 75 0 85	Cut Nails:		Linseed, raw.....	0 75 0 77 1/2
" " Buff Batts DS, 1 ex	0 70 0 00	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		" " boiled.....	0 80 0 82 1/2
" " Split Batts DS.....	0 65 0 00	& 100 B.....	0 00 3 55	Machinery.....	0 00 0 00
Drugs.		Shingle alone do.....	3 40 3 45	Olive, common, & gal.	1 20 1 25
Aloes Cape.....	0 15 0 20	Lathe and 5 dy.....	3 40 3 45	" " salad, in bots,	
Alum.....	0 02 0 03 1/2	Galvanized Iron:		qt. & case.....	3 60 3 75
Borax.....	0 18 0 20	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 0 09	Seal, pale.....	0 75 0 80
Camphor, refined.....	0 45 0 55	Best No. 24.....	0 07 0 00	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 60 0 65
Castor Oil.....	0 13 0 16	" " 26.....	0 08 0 05 1/2	Whale, ref'd.....	0 85 1 00
Caustic Soda.....	0 03 0 05	" " 28.....	0 00 0 09 1/2	Paints, &c.	
Cream Tartar.....	0 25 0 30	Horse Nails:		White Lead, genuine	
Epsom Salts.....	0 03 0 04	Guest's or Griffin's		in Oil, & 25 lbs.....	0 00 2 30
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 0 13	assorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	Do. No. 1.....	0 00 2 10
Gum Arabic, sorts.....	0 30 0 37	For W. ass'd sizes.....	0 18 0 19	" " 2.....	0 00 1 90
Indigo, Madras.....	1 00 1 10	Patent Hammer'd do..	0 16 0 17	" " 3.....	0 00 1 70
Licorice, com.....	0 14 0 25	Iron (at 4 months):		Common.....	1 30 0 00
Madder.....	0 14 0 18	Pig—Gartsherie No. 1..	25 00 27 00	White Lead, dry.....	0 05 0 09
Opium.....	3 50 9 00	Calder No. 1.....	00 00 25 00	Red Lead.....	0 06 0 08
Oxalic Acid.....	0 24 0 32	No 3.....	00 00 24 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h..	0 02 0 03
Potash, Bi-tart.....	0 25 0 28	Other brands. No. 1..	24 00 25 50	Yellow Ochre, Fran'h..	0 02 0 03
" " Bichromate.....	0 14 0 18	" " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00	Whiting.....	0 80 1 25
Potass Iodide.....	4 00 4 50	Bar—Scotch, & 100 B..	2 40 2 60	Petroleum.	
Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 04	Refined.....	3 00 3 25	(Refined & gal.)	
Soda Bicarb.....	3 50 4 00	Swedes.....	5 00 5 50	Water white, 5 bris..	0 27 0 00
Tartaric Acid.....	0 39 0 45	Hoops—Coopers.....	2 10 3 35	" " single bri.....	0 29 0 00
Groceries.		Band.....	3 10 3 35	" " 5 bris.....	0 00 0 23
Coffees:		Boiler Plates.....	3 10 3 35	" " single bri.....	0 00 0 24
Java, & lb.....	0 20 0 22	Canada Plates.....	3 00 4 10	Amber, by car load..	0 00 0 00
Laguayra.....	0 17 0 18	Coatbridge.....	4 00 4 10	Benzine.....	0 35 0 38
Rio.....	0 15 0 17	Pontypool.....	3 00 4 10	Produce.	
Fish:		Swansea.....	3 00 4 10	Grain:	
Herrings, Lab. split..	6 62 7 00	Lead (at 4 months):		Wheat, Spring, 60 B..	1 80 1 33
" " Canso.....	5 25 5 50	Bar, & 100 lbs.....	0 06 0 07	" " Fall 60 ".....	1 30 1 40
" " round.....	4 00 4 50	Sheet.....	0 06 0 08	Barley, new 48 ".....	0 56 0 62
" " scaled.....	4 43 4 45	Shot.....	0 07 0 00	Peas.....	0 75 0 80
Mackerel, bris.....	8 87 9 00	Iron Wire (net cash):		Oats.....	0 53 0 55
Loch. Her. wh'efrks..	2 50 2 75	No. 6, & bundle.....	2 70 2 80	Rye.....	0 00 0 70
" " half.....	1 25 1 50	" " 9, ".....	3 10 3 20	Seeds:	
White Fish & Trout..	4 00 4 25	" " 12, ".....	3 40 3 50	Cloyer, choice 60 "...	4 50 5 00
Salmon, saltwater..	15 75 16 00	" " 16, ".....	4 30 4 40	Timothy, cho ".....	4 50 5 00
Dry Cod, & 112 B's..	5 50 5 75	Powder:		Flax.....	2 40 2 25
Fruit:		Blasting, Canada.....	3 75 0 00	Flour (per bri.):	
Raisins, Layers.....	1 90 2 00	FF.....	4 75 5 00	Superior extra.....	0 00 0 00
" " M. R.....	1 75 1 80	FFF.....	5 25 5 50	Extra superfine.....	6 50 0 00
" " Valentias.....	0 8 0 8 1/2	Blasting, English.....	4 00 5 00	Fancy superfine.....	6 00 6 25
Currants, new.....	0 67 0 07 1/2	FF..... loose.....	5 00 6 00	Superfine No 1.....	5 75 5 85
" " old.....	0 66 0 06 1/2	Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		" " 2.....	
Figs.....	0 11 0 15	Regular sizes 100.....	4 00 4 25	Oatmeal, per bri.)	5 25 5 50
Molasses:		Extra.....	4 50 5 00	Provisions	
Clayed, & gal.....	0 30 0 35	Tin Plate (net cash):		Butter, dairy tub & lb..	0 17 0 19
Syraps, Standard.....	0 50 0 51	IC Coke.....	7 25 0 00	" " store packed.....	0 13 0 14
" " Golden.....	0 53 0 54	IC Charcoal.....	8 50 8 75	Cheese.....	0 12 0 13
Rice: —Arracan.....	4 40 4 50	IX.....	10 50 10 75	Pork, mess, new.....	20 50 21 00
Rangoon.....	4 25 4 30	IXX.....	13 00 13 25	" " prime mess.....	00 00 09 00
Spices:		DC.....	7 50 7 75	" " prime.....	00 00 00 00
Cassia, whole, & B..	0 38 0 40	DX.....	9 50 9 75	Bacon, Canada.....	0 00 0 00
Cloves.....	0 10 0 12	Hides & Skins, & B		" " Cumber'd cut.....	0 10 0 11
Nutmegs.....	0 08 0 70	Green, No. 1.....	0 60 0 08	" " smoked.....	0 11 0 11 1/2
Ginger, ground.....	0 18 0 23	Green, No. 2.....	0 00 0 07	Hams.....	0 00 0 00
" " Jamaica, root.....	0 17 0 20	Cured.....	0 60 0 00	" " smoked.....	0 12 0 12 1/2
Pepper, black.....	0 15 0 16	Calfskins, green.....	0 00 0 10	Shoulders, in salt.....	0 10 0 10 1/2
Pimento.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	Calfskins, cured.....	0 00 0 12 1/2	Lard, in kegs.....	0 12 0 12 1/2
Sugars—(60 days):		Sheepskins.....	1 00 1 25	Eggs, packed.....	0 00 0 25
Port Rico, & lb.....	0 0 0 0 0	Hops.		Beef Hams.....	0 00 0 00
Cuba.....	0 0 0 0 10	Medium to good.....	0 05 0 13	Tallow.....	0 07 0 07
Barbadoes (bright)..	0 0 0 0 0	Leather, @ (4 mos.)		Hogs dressed, heavy..	8 00 8 12 1/2
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		In lots of less than		" " medium.....	7 75 8 00
Yellow, No. 2, 60 ds..	0 9 0 9 1/2	50 sides, 10 & cnt		" " light.....	0 00 0 00
" " No. 2 1/2.....	0 10 0 10 1/2	higher.....		Salt, &c.	
" " No. 3.....	0 10 0 10 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Liverpool coarse.....	0 80 0 85
Crushed X.....	0 11 0 12	heavy, weights & B..	0 24 0 26	Goderich.....	1 55 1 60
" " A.....	0 12 0 13			Plaster.....	1 05 1 10
Ground.....	0 13 0 13 1/2			Water Lime.....	1 60 0 00

Insurance.

PROVINCIAL Insurance Company of Canada.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONT.
PRESIDENT.—The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P.
Vice President.—Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty. Other Directors.—C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Campbell & Cassells, Toronto; Hon. M. Cameron, Ottawa; W. J. Macdonell, Esq., President Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto; A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice President Bank of Commerce, Toronto; George Duggan, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto; A. T. Fulton, Esq., of Geo. Michie & Co., and Fulton, Michie & Co. Toronto; Angus Morrison, Esq., Barrister, M.P., Toronto; James S. Crocker, Esq., Toronto. Manager.—Arthur Harvey, Esq. Fire Inspector.—Wm. Henderson, Esq. General Agent, Marine Department.—Capt. C. G. Fortier. Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of Insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company. No claim that has arisen under the present management has been unadjusted for as long as a week, and all adjusted claims are paid.
ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.
Provincial Insurance Co's. Buildings, }
Toronto, June 28, 1870. } 46

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. King and Church streets, Toronto.

Phoenix Fire Assurance Company
LOMBARD ST. AND CHURCH CROSS,
LONDON, ENG.
Insurances effected in all parts of the World.
Claims paid
WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.
MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,
Agents for Toronto,
36 Yonge Street.

Insurance.

General Insurance Agency.
SWEETSBURG.....PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE AND MARINE.
AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
FARM PROPERTY ONLY.
TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIFE AND ACCIDENTAL.
E. H. GOFF,
GENERAL AGENT,
SWEETSBURG, P.Q.
23-3m

COMMERCIAL UNION Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:
19 AND 20, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and
385 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.
CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 Stg.
MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
39-ly W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto

The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.
A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.
Capital, 1st January, 1870.....\$228,773 95
Cash and Cash Items.....\$76,874 66
With 32,823 Members.

THIS, the only "Fire Mutual" that has invested with the Dominion Government, in compliance with the Insurance Law of Canada, continues to do the largest Farmers' business in Ontario, having last year issued 11,141 Policies, and a large increase has taken place in the business for the first five months of 1870. Its rates are as low as any well established company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. For insurance, apply to any of the Agents, or address the Secretary, London, Ont.
N. B.—The "Agricultural" is now establishing Agencies portions of the Province of Quebec.

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 8-ly

Insurance.

BEAVER AND TORONTO Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

Number of Policies issued to July, 1870, - - - 36,000
Premium Note capital, over - - - - - \$230,000
C. E. CHAEWICK, INGERSOLL, President.
D. THURSTON, TORONTO, Vice-President.
S. THOMPSON, Managing Director.

CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

MERCANTILE BRANCH.
All property of a class not specially hazardous will be insured by this Company, including Stores and their contents, Dwelling Houses (not included in the Household Branch) and their contents, and City, Town, and Village Property generally. Also Country, Stores, Taverns, Flour Mills, &c., &c., &c. The rates of Insurance will be on the lowest scale of Mutual Insurance Companies.
Parties insured in either Branch are exempt by law from all liability for losses sustained in the other Branches.
Cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no profits are required.
This company has authority under the Statute 27 and 28-Victoria, cap 99, to issue Policies of Insurance on
LIVE STOCK.
Applications will be received through any Agent of the Company, for Insurance against death from any cause, of Horses, Bulls, Oxen, Steers, and Cows.

HOUSEHOLD BRANCH.
Non-hazardous Household Property will be insured for three years or less, on which a Premium Note averaging from 1 1/2 to 4 per cent. will be taken, of which a small sum must be paid in Cash at the time of insuring, and endorsed on the Note.

FARMERS' BRANCH.
Country Dwelling Houses, isolated, with the Household Furniture, &c., contained therein. Also, Barns and Out-houses, and Farm Produce; Hay and Grain in Stacks; Horses and other Cattle, Waggon, Sleighs and Harness; and Farm Implements and Machines generally; Churches and School Houses, not situated in cities, towns or villages, and isolated from all other buildings.
Agents of this Company are not allowed to charge any fee for Application or Survey.

W. T. O'REILLY, } Joint Secretaries.
H. HANCOCK, }

PHENIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

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.
GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.
28th APPLY AS ABOVE.

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 Assurance Premium for the Sum Assured, which remains intact for Policy-holders' heirs, or other purposes.

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq.; (D. Torrance & Co.)
GEORGE MOFFATT, (Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.)
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., M.P., Barrister, Perth.
Sir G. E. CARTIER, 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, Kingsto
F. A. BALL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Fire Branch.
T. W. MEDLEY, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Life Branch.
WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 18 King Street East.
G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion,
Montreal.

ly

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—9-1yr **JAMES FRASER, Agent.**

Fire and Marine Assurance.
THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY
 HEAD OFFICE:
 CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS,
 TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:
 Hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C., A. Joseph, Esq.,
 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 PERCEVAL 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,
 23-1y *Manager.*

Canada Farmers'
Mutual Insurance Company.
 HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

INSURE only Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been eventeen years in operation

THOMAS STOCK,
 President.

RICHARD P. STREET,
 Secretary and Treasurer. 26

Etna
Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE ETNA 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,
 Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

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

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. 1876 27-4y

Insurance.

CANADA
Life Assurance Company.
 ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE recent failures of Insurance Companies, and the discoveries of frauds in their accounts and securities, naturally causing anxiety, it will be satisfactory to assurers in the

CANADA LIFE

to know that in it every means are adopted to secure accuracy and faithfulness in its accounts and statements, as well as for the

SECURITY AND SAFE CUSTODY

of its funds and property. This may be seen by the following documents:

1st. The report by a **COMPETENT AND SKILFUL AUDITOR**, showing that the books, accounts and securities are accurately and safely kept.

2nd. The Report by a Committee of Directors, showing that they have SEEN and IDENTIFIED the VARIOUS SECURITIES held by the Company, and that these are valuable for the sums they represent.

3rd. The report and valuation of the position of the Company by the highest and most competent actuarial authority, the

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of BOSTON.

A Comparison of the Company's Profit Bonuses, and its rates for assurances, with those of other offices is invited. Agencies throughout the Dominion, where every information can be obtained, or at the

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.
A. G. RAMSAY, MANAGER.
 Agent in Toronto, **E. BRADBURNE, Esq.,**
 General Agent for Eastern Ontario, **GEORGE A. COX,**
 Peterborough.

Reliance
Mutual Life Assurance Society
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.
 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.....\$100,000

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
 229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Directors—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B.; St. Hilaire; the Hon. Jno. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.

Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1869.....\$1,279,670 00
 Net Liabilities, do. do.....1,201,715 00

Surplus.....\$77,955 00

Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.
 AGENTS:—Toronto, Messrs. Dickson & McGregor, 8 Ontario Buildings, Corner of Church and Wellington Streets.
 Hamilton, John B. Young, Esq.

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. 15-1y

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.

Insurance.

WESTERN
Assurance Company.
 INCORPORATED 1851.
CAPITAL, \$400,000.
 FIRE AND MARINE.
 HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. **NO. 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, Merchandize, 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 steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

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

London Assurance Corporation.
 FIRE AND LIFE.
 ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FUNDS IN HAND.....£2,463,533 17s 4d. Stg.

HEAD AGENT, MONTREAL—**ROMEO H. STEPHENS,**
 No. 56 St. Francois Xavier Street.

S. F. HOLCOMB, Agent,
 No. 2 Exchange, Toronto.

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 15-1yr

Montreal
Assurance Company.
 INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL,.....\$800,000
 INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000
 HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER
 BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.
 Marine Inspector.....**CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.**
 Local Secretary and Agent.....**R. N. GOUGH.**

Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Ports of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates. 34-6m.

Imperial
Fire Insurance Company of London.
 No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PALL MALL.
 ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,
BINTOUL BROS.,
 24 St. Sacrament Street.
JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.
 Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES, No. 60 CHURCH ST. PRINTED AT THE DAILY TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING HOUSE BAY STREET CORNER OF KING.