

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 18.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1870.

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. 32-1y

FALL, 1870.

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS

AND IMPORTERS

OF

HATS,

CAPS, and

FURS;

GLOVES,

MITTS,

AND GAUNTLETS,

BUFFALO ROBES.

34 YONGE STREET.
33-1y

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. 32-1y

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.

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 Stapled American Cotton,
PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL
STIFFENING, SIZING & CHEMICAL PREPARATION
that improve appearance, but destroy the fibre.

They are also noted for
THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES
GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
Toronto, March 24, 1870. 32-1y

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

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.,
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 and 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 old-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-Staffs,	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 RYR,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

John Morison,

IMPORTER OF

Teas, Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

38 & 40 WELLINGTON STREET,

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 13, '70.

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.

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

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 Sacrament 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.

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. 34-3y

James Turner & Co.,

SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS,

YELLOWS IN TIERCES, Nos. 2½ and 3,

and **CRUSHED A IN TIERCES.**

For sale by

JAMES TURNER & CO.

ly

HAMILTON, ONT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

S. H. May & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, &c

CHANGES SMITHWICK, 20 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.

ly

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 Eucastic 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 Torrance & 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, Montreal. Also { Dominion Saw Works 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 ULTRAX NARDIN WATCH. 52-1y

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. 1J471

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 Recollet Street,

MONTREAL.

W. R. Ross & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

464 & 465 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.

31 Dec 70

Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,

Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Feb 71

10 Hospital Street.

Angus Logan & Co.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

AND

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

378 St. Paul Street.

Mercantile Summary

IN THE "instructions" of an old and leading company to its agents, this paragraph occurs: "Branch stores should only be written upon when well managed, the applicants favorably known, and stock saleable, with a sufficient margin at the risk of the owner to induce care—(say only half value insured)." The inuendo in this extract is justified by the facts. An old resident of Canada, whose opportunities of observation have been good, declares that he never knew a retail merchant to succeed permanently who attempted to conduct several stores in different localities. There are exceptions, but this is no doubt the general rule; and the fatality for which these branch stores are noted is the reason why the insurance companies are shy of them. It is the old

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.Canada Confectionary and Biscuit
Works.William Hessin,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERAND
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.

Robert McPhail,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,

STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER

and Blank Book Manufacturer.

8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

story of the hound in chase of two hares. Let
ambitious retailers take the hint.THE following is a leaf from an old insurance
Adjuster's diary:"A merchant at —, Ont., holding a policy for
\$2,000 on his goods, was notified of its expiration,
but deferred renewing; as, in a few weeks, he was
expecting to move into a new brick store build-
ing. In less than ten days his store took fire,
and his stock of merchandise totally consumed,
leaving him a sadder if not a wiser man."Along with this extract from the diary of an old
Adjuster might be placed as many as forty or
fifty pointing the same moral. It is a practice of
business men, quite as common, unfortunately, as
it is pernicious, to neglect, postpone, and practice
all the different phases of carelessness, in regard
to their insurances. Conflagrations usually break
out when they are least looked for, and the very
property that is supposed to be the most exempt
from hazard, the fire-fiend often makes the first
victim. The only safe rule is to be insured, and
to keep insured. Insurance renewals should, like
promissory notes, be provided for the day before
they are due.THE RESPONSE of an official assignee to an en-
quiry, made by one of the Toronto creditors of aTHE 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, Souehong, and Congou.COFFEES—Old Government Java, Mamecaibo, Laguayra
and Rio.SUGARS—Tierses and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels
Bright Porto Rico.

Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars,

CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,

11-17 19 Wellington St. East.

BOTTLES! BOTTLES! BOTTLES!

TO HAND ex "MANILLA"

FROM Newcastle-on-Tyne, the following assortment
from the Ballast Hill Bottle Works, Sunderland:

75	CRATES	WINE QUARTS.
50	"	PORTER DO.
29	"	PALE QUARTS, STOPPERED.
15	"	PALE QUARTS.
12	"	PALE FLASKS, STOPPERED.

Will be sold low to Bottlers and the Trade.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.

late trader in Stratford named Stone, as to the
prospect of dividends from his estate, has been
shown us. This man Stone, it appears, had been
regarded as quite a flourishing man of business in
a small way: he got into debt, and failed. The
liabilities were about \$1,000; assets were, "am't
realized for stock," \$170; book accounts, \$39.10
—total, \$209.10. Rather a small grain of com-
fort, to be sure, but destined to become beauti-
fully less. The creditors beneficently pay (through
the assignee) insolvent's house rent and store rent,
\$42; also, his lawyers, for "getting his discharge,"
\$60; printing, advertising, &c., \$49.15; the
assignee's commission absorbing the balance. This
is about as pointed an illustration as we have seen
of the way in which our insolvent law operates in
favor of the debtor as against the creditor class.
Mr. Stone's creditors are made not only to forgive
all his debts, but to pay all expenses of setting
him free and untrammelled to repeat this nice
operation. This is wrong. Such a man should
not get his discharge off-hand, as he will, no
doubt. A provision in the Insolvent Act, to
withhold the discharge of such a man for a reason-
able time, is needed; the way of this class of
bankrupts is too easy, and their path too smooth.A MEETING of the Montreal Corn-Exchange As-
sociation was held in Montreal on Friday last, to
consider the expediency of petitioning the Govern-
ment for the removal of the duties on grain.
A resolution affirming the propriety of such a
step was proposed and discussed. Mr. Esdaile,
in support of the resolution, said that the effect
of these duties was very doubtful, and the revenuederived from them exceedingly small. The tax
was intended to exclude American wheat in favor
of our own; but the crops had been bad, and the
effect was a directly opposite one. It was in-
tended to protect our own products, but it was
proving to be a burden to our millers, and a tax
on the poor. The principle was wrong from the
beginning, and was altogether behind the age.
The object was to exclude American wheat and
flour, but it had been inoperative every way, and
was a decided failure. The amount of flour im-
ported from the United States in 1869 was 149,-
000 barrels, and this year it was 350,000 barrels,
so that the duties had the very opposite effect to
that for which they were intended. Hon. John
Young contended that the duties on wheat and
flour were a great mistake, but it was the place
of the Ontario people to move in the matter. The
Finance Minister had received petitions from them
at the time of the passing of the bill in favor
of it, but he had received none from Quebec. The
working of the tax was wrong altogether. It was
a tax from the United States as against the people
of New Brunswick and the poor people of this
country. The millers of Upper Canada were the
cause of it, and they were now being punished
for it. He hoped a unanimous effort would be
made to have it repealed. It was entirely op-
posed to the principles of the age. Other remarks
were made on the subject, after which the resolu-
tion was unanimously adopted.EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.—An American paper
in referring to the notions among "young men of
the period" in regard to the reciprocal duties and
obligations between employers and employes, has
the following sensible remarks:—The servant,
man or woman, who begins a negotiation for
service by inquiring what privileges are attached
to the offered situation, and whose energy is spent
chiefly in stipulations, and reservations, and con-
ditions designed to 'lessen the burden' of the
place, will not be found worth the hiring. The
clerk whose last place was 'too hard for him' has
a poor introduction to a new sphere of duty.
There is only one spirit that ever achieves a great
success. The man who seeks only how to make
himself most useful, whose aim it is to render
himself indispensable to his employer, whose
whole being is animated with the purpose to fill
the largest possible place in the walk assigned to
him, has in the exhibition of that spirit the
guarantee of success. He commands the situation,
and shall walk in the light of prosperity all his
days. On the other hand, the man who accepts
the unwholesome advice of the demagogue, and
seeks only how little he may do and how easy he
may render his place, and not lose his employment
altogether, is unfit for service, and as soon as a
supernumerary is on the list, he becomes disengaged
as the least valuable to his employers. The man
who is afraid of doing too much is near a kin to
him who seeks to do nothing, and was begot in
the same family; they are neither of them in the
remotest degree a blood relation to the man
whose willingness to do everything possible to his
touch places him at the head of the active list.—The annual general meeting of the Montreal
Steam Elevating and Warehousing Company was
held in the Company's office, on the 12th inst.
Statements of the business of the Company for
the present year having been presented, a dividend
of five per cent. for the half year was declared,
payable on the 28th inst. Directors for the en-
suing year having been balloted for; the following
gentlemen were declared duly elected: Messrs. T.
Cramp, A. Allan, J. H. Joseph, A. T. Paterson,
and Theodore Hart. —*Montreal Herald.*

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, DEC. 16, 1870.

SETTLEMENT OF MANITOBA.

When the spring opens, emigration from the older settlements of the Dominion to the new colony of Manitoba will commence. Many are already preparing for the spring voyage. Ontario and Quebec will both supply their quota, and it would look as if there would be some emulation between them which shall supply the larger number of settlers.

The progress of settlement will be influenced by several causes. When it is seen that a permanent state of peace has been established, the first great obstacle to emigration will have been removed. There does not, fortunately, seem to be any reason to fear a renewal of civil strife. On the part of some of the French half-breeds, there has been an unreasonable demand for a general amnesty. But there are but few really proscribed whom an amnesty would restore to the country. O'Donohoe, Lepine, and Riel are out of the country, and there is no reason to suppose that they would venture back if an amnesty were proclaimed to-morrow. The old law of personal retaliation, which is inbred in the nature of the Indian, fills them with terror at the possibility of its being invoked against them. At least two of them have spent their lives among people with whom it is a supreme law.

The elections, soon to take place, will be in no way affected by the malign influence

of the men who held control before the arrival of the troops. Fears have been expressed in some quarters, that the French civil law would be established in the new Province; but we can see no real foundation for them. We shall have French settlements, of course—a mixture of races; but a province in the Northwest, under exclusive French law, is impossible. The great mass of emigrants will be English-speaking people, and they will form a decided majority. In the first legislature to be elected, there is every reason to believe they will have the preponderance.

The inculcating of a spirit of peace will do more to attract emigrants than anything else. Except the one foul act of spilling blood—the murder of Scott—there is very little connected with the recent miserable occurrences in the Northwest which everybody will not soon desire to forget. Emigrants would shun a country in which the embers of civil strife were liable to be blown into a flame; but we firmly believe there will be nothing on this score to fear, and such a contingency need not deter any one who contemplates emigrating to the Northwest.

A BAD TRADE CUSTOM.

The dry goods trade of these Provinces has fallen into what appears—to one uninitiated, at least—to be a somewhat singular method of doing business. We refer to the practice of selling goods at a certain advance on the sterling cost. How this system originated, or for what reason it was adopted, we have never heard satisfactorily explained; nor does there seem to be any satisfactory reason why such an unusual and apparently absurd custom should be continued. It belongs peculiarly to this branch of trade.

A hardware or grocery salesman would be surprised if his customer enquired the first cost of the articles he was purchasing. That is something with which he has nothing to do. His business is simply with the price that is required from him; but it seems otherwise with the dry goods trade. The system appears to hold its ground, although a large number of our best traders are opposed to its continuance, and condemn it in the strongest language. The arguments against it are numerous, and, as advanced by the opponents of the practice, seem fair and reasonable. Our business is not done with sterling money, and customers have only to do with the cost of the goods to them. Then, a great number of our traders can only judge of the value in Canadian currency, and to quote sterling prices simply confuses them. It is almost painful to see some of them mentally evolving the cost with the advance added. Buying, to such as these, is a task; and yet scores of them can be seen in our

warehouses every season. A clerk is frequently heard urging the tardier ones to hasten their selections, explaining that they "cost us so much, and will cost you so-and-so." Instances are not solitary where buyers, having got home their goods, have failed to add the advance, merely marking a profit on the sterling cost.

Another reason for the relinquishment of this system is, that it is neither honest nor fair. That the sterling cost is not always *bona fide* is so palpable to all those in the trade, that argument or proof is needless. Many years ago, when the import duties were less than now, and all the necessary expenditures connected with a wholesale business, were in about the same ratio, the advance charged on the sterling was the same. The increased duties and cost of business must be taken account of somewhere, and they are undoubtedly put in under some disguise. Altogether, there is an air of mystery about the system that affords the best possible opportunity for deception and dishonesty.

We contend, therefore, that it should be abolished altogether. The prices of goods should be quoted in the currency that people are accustomed to. Buying would then be done much easier, and the business would be placed on a fair and equitable basis for all. Under the present arrangement, the keen merchant, by taking off at one end and adding on at the other, beguiles the unwary customer into the idea that he is getting a "plum," while afterwards it is not unfrequently found that there is a pretty large stone in it. If this system was once abolished, as it must be some day, business would be conducted far more satisfactorily both for the wholesale and retail dealers. The dry goods trade generally are beginning to regard it with disfavor, and are opposed to its continuance. Other traders are without it, and we know of no reasonable argument for retaining a custom which has been fairly weighed in the balances and found, as commonly practised, to be wanting, even in the essential elements of honesty and fair dealing.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

President Grant falls into a remarkable error when he assumes that the measures for the protection of the British American coast fisheries were taken solely by the Dominion, which he chooses to describe as semi-independent and irresponsible. The Act of last session received the assent of the Crown; and no important step has been taken without the concurrence of the Imperial Government. Even the captures, about which so much has been said, were nearly all made by

English vessels, under instructions from the Admiralty.

Under the Fishery Act of last session, as finally passed, the Americans enjoy rights which they could not claim under a strict interpretation of the Convention of 1818; among which may be mentioned the privilege of fishing in the Bay of Fundy. That privilege England conceded several years ago, though by a strict interpretation of treaty stipulations, even American authorities have over and over again admitted, it might have been withheld. Far from trenching on any right conferred by the convention in force, its stipulations, and any concessions, over and above which England had made to the Americans, are in express terms confirmed by the Fishery Act of last session.

In every step that has been taken on this question, the Government of the Dominion had the support and concurrence of England; and it is not alone this country but the whole Empire that is interested in the settlement of any questions which President Grant may raise. They may lead to some diplomatic tilting; but it is not in human reason to conceive that they can be made instrumental in disturbing the peace of the world.

BEE T ROOT SUGAR.

CAN IT BE PROFITABLY MADE IN CANADA?

Before saying yea or nay to the question, we shall endeavor to show what has been done in similar latitudes across the lines, and what conditions are required for successful production.

We are not aware that any beet sugar factory as yet exists in the Dominion. The question was agitated a few years ago in Montreal; but the difficulty of getting a sufficient radius of country around that city, to engage in the cultivation of the root, was never surmounted. Some shrewd and enterprising gentlemen in the county of Wellington, Ont., are at the present moment, we are told, collecting information with a view to the promotion of such an enterprise. We wish them complete success, and shall be glad if, in this limited sketch, we may be able to give them any hints that will assist them.

Some 4 or 5 years ago a New York gentleman, who had devoted some time and money to promoting the culture of the Sugar Beet in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, gave the following estimate of the yield of say a thousand tons of beets:

<i>Expenses.</i>	
1,000 tons Beets at \$4 per ton.....	\$4,000
Estimates of manufacturing do at \$5 per ton.....	5,000
	<hr/> 9,000

<i>Result.</i>	
200 tons pulp. at \$2 per ton.....	\$ 400
30 tons syrup at \$20 "	600
60 tons sugar at \$250 "	15,000
	<hr/> \$16,000
From which deduct expenses.....	9,000
	<hr/> Leaves a profit of..... 7,000

The values of the manufactured article were given at New York prices, and the cost of the roots laid down at the mill apparently the same as they could be raised for in Germany, which is putting the case pretty favorably, we should think, considering the greater cheapness of labor in the latter country, and the common employment there of women and children at farm labor.

Beet Sugar manufacture may be said to have begun in the Western States in 1862. The civil war interrupted it; but in 1866 a new German company was established at Chatsworth, in the State of Illinois, with new seeds to plant, and new apparatus for refining, and in the autumn of the year they had 600 acres of beets growing. This experimental beet farm was carried on for several years with very indifferent success, but we find a statement in a very recent article from a New York journal, that in Chatsworth, Illinois, "there has been a saving of nearly thirty per cent. over the results of the best German or French cultivation in the field work or cultivation of the beets, for they were put into the pit at \$2 70 the ton," the saving being effected by the use of machine instead of hand labor. The sugar produced here was pronounced by Chicago experts to be A 1. New York sugar, and brought the price of that brand. Assuming the other items of cost to be identical with what we have given above, and the different products saleable at the same rate, we have here a profit of over 100 per cent.

This result was reached, however, only after many disappointments and failures, caused by the unfavorable location first chosen by foreign management and insufficient cultivation. These have all been rectified, and time and experience have brought success. But what is possible in Southern Illinois may be forbidden to our higher latitudes; so let us look at one of the States nearer home. Our nearest neighbor and the one most nearly identical with Ontario in position, products and climatic condition, is probably Michigan, and this is what we hear of her experience in this matter. "The farmers of Ingham County, Michigan, have for the past two seasons been planting the sugar beet as a test; a specimen of the beets from Michigan, analyzed, gives better promise than those of any other locality, except the Alvarado Valley, of California." Now, the district mentioned is about the

centre of Michigan—from west to east—and in the same latitude as the counties of Middlesex and Oxford and the Welland district, in Ontario, and half a degree north of Essex; and the question is naturally suggested—if so favorable a prospect can be shown in Michigan, what is to prevent an equally favorable result in the more southern part of our western peninsula? We have sorghum grown, and excellent syrup made from it, by the farmers of Essex; grapes, too, and grape wine from the same county; from Grimsby, in Lincoln, and the Cooksville vineyard, in Peel. The Catawba wine of Kelly's Island is well known and abundantly used by the western lake cities, and vineyards are being planted in the adjacent Canadian island of Point Pelee, in Lake Erie. All the facts seem to strengthen the supposition that Ontario is favorably placed for experiments in so valuable an industry.

In the absence of American statistics, we quote from an English work the following respecting European culture of the root:—"In France, Germany, or Russia, 20 tons of root per acre is called a good yield, and one ton of sugar from 12 tons of root; but sometimes there is the far lower estimate of 1,000 pounds sugar per acre, seeing that clumsy processes, as well as bad seasons, limit the yield. In 1864 there were 336 beet-sugar factories in Russia, 270 in the Germanic Zollverein in 1865, and 438 in France in 1866." The greater dearth of land and labor in Britain have prevented the extension of the manufacture there. The estimated quantity of beet-root sugar made in the three first-named European countries from 1865 to 1867 was over a million tons, and apportioned as follows:

Zollverein.....	385,000 tons.
France.....	425,000 "
Russia.....	225,000 "
	<hr/> Total.....1,035,000

It is proper to remark that these countries lie in latitudes considerably above ours. Bavaria, Saxony, and the other German Provinces that go to make up the Zollverein quota, lie in latitude, say, 48 to 52, France some degrees lower, while Western Ontario is bounded by 42 to 44. But the question is not one of latitude solely; in fact there are so many conditions to be borne in mind, that we cannot pretend to indicate them in this article, but leave the matter for a time, in the hope that practical light may be thrown upon it by some of our agriculturists.

WINTER PROSPECTS.

"See winter comes to file the varied year,
Sulphur sad, with all his rising train,
Vapours, and clouds, and storms."

—THOMPSON.

The winter has now fairly begun, and there must soon be good sleighing in all sections of the country. The character of the season is

the very opposite of last year. By the end of October, 1869, sleighing had begun in some sections of Ontario; the farmers had not finished housing their late crops, or completed their fall work. This year we have had a singularly beautiful fall, farmers have had plenty of time to sow fall wheat, and we seldom ever knew the winter find the growing grain in a better condition.

Business has been quiet during the past few weeks, chiefly on account of the bad roads; and until they become thoroughly covered with snow, we cannot look for much improvement. There must be a large amount of produce yet in Ontario, not only in the newer townships—the crops raised in which are never marketed till winter—but in the old and well-settled districts. Between the present time and the first of March the great bulk of this will find its way to market, and render our towns and villages a bustling scene of life and activity.

The present winter promises to be brisker than the last. The business must be compressed into a smaller space of time; and, in addition to this, all classes at present feel that the country is thriving, and a more enterprising spirit is everywhere manifesting itself. The prices of farm produce are not very high, but still wheat, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, &c., command fair equivalents in money. The pork trade has opened well, considering the moderate prices offered by purchasers. Lumbering operations, another principal feature of our winter business, promise to be unusually brisk. Money is in good supply. The banks are treating customers liberally, and are not only ready to advance money enough to bring to market every article our farmers have to sell, but to carry on every legitimate branch of business.

While there is good sleighing the retail trade is invariably active. To use a common phrase, "Considerable money is going" then. The general expectation in the country districts is that a good winter business will be done, though in the city there is some difference of opinion on that point. After the "Festive Season" will come the payment of January accounts, and this year the retail trade have reason to expect, and should insist upon prompt settlements. With the exception of a few localities in which the crops were poor, customers should, this winter, be able to square off their indebtedness; and those who do not, can hardly be regarded as "good marks" for future transactions.

The approach of the New Year is a good time for the retail traders of Ontario to commence what we have so frequently urged, a reform in the injurious system of long credits. Many of them have, of late, be-

come more careful in giving credits, at the same time offering extra inducements to cash buyers, and the general result in these cases is, less owing to importers and more ability to pay what is due. There is still much room for improvement however, in this respect. Hundreds still cling to the old, risky credit system, with all the disadvantages which it entails. The coming first of January will be a good time to turn over a "new leaf," and not only insist on payment of past indebtedness, but restrict the extent and length of credits in future.

TERM POLICIES.—A rage for writing term policies on merchandise, appears to be the latest abuse that has crept into the practice of fire insurance in the United States. The views entertained by the managers and officers of the companies represented in the now defunct National Board, is apparent from the following resolution adopted by that body. *Resolved*, That the practice of writing policies on merchandise for a term of years is a most pernicious practice, and should be discountenanced by every sound underwriter. The *Spectator* indicates the extent to which the evil has gone, in these words:—"In Boston wool dealers are obtaining insurance for three years at one per cent; dry goods stocks are taken for five years at one-and-a-quarter per cent; stores worth one per cent per annum are written for five years at less than three per cent. We have even heard of a retail stock, above which a constant changing of numerous tenants occurs, are insured for three years at one per cent! Other merchandise stocks are written for three years at eighty cents. Again, we find a distinction, far from sensible, made between the buildings and stocks, where one per cent is the premium, on a store for five years, and sixty cents the four years' rate on the goods it holds. In this latter case, what underwriter is so inexperienced as not to know that where the building might be damaged by a fire a few hundreds of dollars, the stock must suffer to the extent of thousands." The explanation of this suicidal practice is reckless competition, and an utter disregard of all the known rules of fire insurance business in the pell-mell chase for premiums. Underwriters in Canada have not, we believe, yet become so insane as to adopt this practice to any noticeable extent.

RAILWAYS IN QUEBEC.—The Quebec government have set an example to the other provinces of the Dominion, in the encouragement of railway enterprise. A grant of 10,000 acres of land, per mile, has been made, in aid of the proposed railway, from St. John, N. B., to Rivere Du Loup. The length of the road will be 80 miles, requiring 800,000 acres. This land is to be given in alternate blocks. The Railway Company agree to settle one half of the land granted in a given time, either by free grants or otherwise, but in no case the price to exceed one dollar per acre. For every laborer who works on the line for one year, in addition to his wages, he will receive a

free grant from the Company of 50 acres of land, upon condition he settles on the same, and for two years labor, in addition to wages, a free grant of 100 acres, conditioned on settlement duties being performed. A grant of two millions of acres will be made to the North Shore Railway, between Quebec and Montreal, including a branch from Three Rivers, to the Piles, some 30 miles in length, and steamers being put on the lake north of the Piles. The grant will be conditioned on the road being completed, and in running order within a given time. This is instead of an old grant made by the late Province of Canada some 15 years ago, for the same object, and which has hitherto not been taken advantage of. Another grant of nearly 10,000 acres per mile, will be made, from Montreal west, to or near Aylmer, some six miles above the city of Ottawa, the length of this part will be about 120 miles.

A BY-LAW of the County Council of Grey County, granting a bonus of \$400,000 to secure the extension of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway through to Owen Sound, was, on Monday last, submitted to a vote of the people. Influential delegation from Toronto and Hamilton were in the County, endeavoring, on the one side, to secure the passage of the by-law, and on the other to defeat it. The result of the voting was a majority of about 450 votes against the grant. It is probable that if the amount had been smaller the result would have been different.

Communications.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

Sir,—I have read with much interest and approval your frequent remarks on the injuries inflicted on the trade of Canada by what is termed the "long credit system." It appears to me that these evils could be, to a great extent, removed by a reform of our mercantile law in regard to protested bills, and by its assimilation to the law of Scotland on the subject. The Scotch law, it is well known, regards a *protested bill* in the same light as the Canadian law does a *confession of judgment*. The merchant in Scotland is thus enabled to obtain *execution* upon a protested bill in the same way that we in Canada obtain it upon a confession of judgment. If the debtor in Scotland does not consider it equitable that he should pay his protested note, he is entitled to apply to the court to stay the execution, but in doing so he must lodge in the hands of the court the amount of the note in question. There is thus in Scotland no such thing as the suing of protested bills in a court of law, and thereby a large amount of legal expenses is saved to the country. The moral effect, too, of the Scotch law is found to be most beneficial. It impresses upon every giver of a note the conviction that he must be, or ought to be, prepared to meet his obligation when it becomes due. A sense of honesty and prudence is thus fostered in the community. Here, however, in Canada, the greatest recklessness and indifference exist in the giving of notes, and this arises in a great measure from the fact that our Canadian law requires that a protested bill shall be sued in a court of law before execution can be

obtained. This gives to the debtor the power of lengthening his term of credit to an almost indefinite extent, and in the meantime enables him, if evil disposed, to remove his property out of the reach of his just and lawful creditor. I am certain that the improvement of our Canadian law in this respect of protested bills would be hailed with satisfaction by the whole mercantile community, while it would certainly tend most powerfully to elevate the moral tone of the country. The saving, too, of expense would be immense. More than a hundred thousand dollars is every year spent in Canada in this process of suing protested bills.

I would also further recommend the adoption of the Scotch law in regard to endorsers of notes. Here in Canada, if the endorser of a note is not duly advised of its non-payment on the day on which it becomes due, he is legally authorized to slip out of his obligation as an endorser. The effect of this law is most destructive of public morality, and most wisely has never been allowed to exist in Scotland. The Scotch law of suretyship rigorously holds, that when an individual endorses a note, he puts himself in the same position as, and becomes equally responsible with, the grantor of the note; and that, as it is his duty to see that the note thus endorsed by him is duly paid, he cannot relieve himself of his obligation by pleading that he had not been regularly advised of its non-payment on the day in which it became due. The law of Scotland would not for a moment listen to such a plea. Here, however, in Canada, I am sorry to say, honest creditors are constantly being cheated out of what is justly due to them by the facility which the law of Canada gives to endorsers to escape from their obligations.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.

DAVID BERN,
Actuary.

Cobourg, Dec. 11, 1870.

LONG CREDITS.

Editor Monetary Times.

SIR:—Your excellent articles on credit have been perused by me, with much interest, and, in my opinion, you have placed the wholesale trade under obligations to you for putting the matter so clearly and forcibly before the public. The overlapping of credit is a practice fraught, with the most serious consequences, not only to those more immediately concerned, but to the whole trade of the Dominion. By this means the country is inflated; the money which represents the stocks of imported dry goods, bought on six months credit and the immense quantities of other goods besides, at shorter terms, is used in speculation or extravagance of some kind, creating an apparent ease and activity in money, at once false and delusive. If the terms of credit were shortened these extravagant expenditures could not be indulged in; the storekeepers debts would be paid; less goods would be sold, but fewer bad debts would be made; the business of the country would proceed on a healthier basis and every one concerned would make more money. Long credits directly feed and encourage extravagance, and afford the utmost temptation to dishonesty.

In one point, however, I must differ from you Mr. Editor: that is in reference to selling goods at different dates of credit. By selling at three, four and six months, instead of uniformly at six months, some traders find that they can get their customers paper divided up, so as to mature at intervals, rendering it easier for them to pay, and keeping their accounts better in hand. While there may be disadvantages attending this practice I think that, upon the whole, it is good, and may be continued without detriment to either the wholesale or retail merchant.

I hope, sir, that you will still continue to

agitate this subject; and that every wholesale merchant will see the necessity of bringing about a reform, for if they do not, the day of bitter repentance is sure to come. There is no escaping the consequences of a false system of doing business. With long credits indiscriminately given, the unbusiness-like practice of selling goods at an advance on the sterling, renewals of paper, and what not, the trade is in a demoralized condition from which we cannot escape too soon.

I am, sir,

Yours truly,

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1870

DEY GOODS.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Toronto Dec. 12.—A fire broke out on Saturday in the tallow chandlery and soap factory of John Dodgson, corner of Queen and George Streets. The structure was a frame one, originally erected over twenty years ago, and about three years ago a brick addition was made to the rear of the building. In this brick addition the fire originated in some unexplained way and rapidly extended all over the building, which was well stocked with the inflammable material—both manufactured and in the raw—necessary to the carrying on of such a business. The building, which was totally destroyed, was owned by the executor of the late Jeremiah Carty (Mr. Walter S. Lee and Mr. Lauder, M.P.P.) and was insured in the Imperial Insurance Company for \$2,000. The stock and machinery were insured in the Northern for \$3,000, and in the Queen for \$7,000. The books and papers in the office were rescued.

Trenton, Dec. 10.—A fire originated in the dwelling of C. P. Hill, and consumed his store and dwelling, and the dwelling adjoining, owned by Asa J. Hill, on the east side of Water street; two dwellings and stable of C. P. Hill; the frame store owned by G. H. Gordon, and occupied by Jas. Quinlan as a cabinet-shop and sale-room; the frame dwelling, barn, and shed on North Ford street, occupied by Dr. Day, and owned by G. H. Gordon; and the frame dwelling and out-buildings occupied by I. C. Morison, and owned by —LeMessurier. Loss about \$3,000. C. P. Hill had an insurance of \$1,000 in the Gore Mutual, of Galt. There was no insurance on any of the other buildings destroyed. A son of John Schermerhorn was killed by the falling of a brick chimney, and remained some time under the ruins before he was observed. This is the largest fire that has ever occurred in Trenton.

Brantford, Dec. 9.—The barns, sheds, and out-houses of H. G. Townsend, of the township of Brantford, were entirely consumed, together with their contents, consisting of carriages, farming implements, grain and live stock, including four horses, six cows, two calves, and one hog. Wm. Turnbull, Esq., Reeve of the township of Brantford, and James Bullock, of Otterville, who were on a visit to Mr. Townsend, were also heavy sufferers by the fire, the former losing a horse, buggy, and buffalo robes, valued at \$150, and the latter a span of horses and buggy, valued at \$270. Mr. Townsend's loss will amount to over \$3,000, on which there is an insurance of \$1,400 in the Brant Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, at 2 a.m., by which the extensive tannery of L. Breithaupt and contents were totally destroyed; loss over \$40,000; insurance, \$7,000; cause unknown. It is supposed to have been set on fire. Forty men are thrown out of employment. This tannery was burned before in 1857.

Mono Township, Dec. 8.—The dwelling house of Allen Morrow, Prince of Wales road, Mono, was entirely consumed by fire. The furniture was nearly all saved. The cause is supposed to have been a defective flue. No insurance.

TORONTO FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—It has already been announced that the contract had

been let for the construction of a Fire Alarm Telegraph in Toronto. There will be 40 automatic signal boxes, located as follows:—On Front street, at the corners of Bathurst, Brock, John, York and Yonge streets; on Palace street, at the corner of Trinity street; on King, at the corner of Bathurst, Brock, John, York, Young, Nelson, Berkeley and Sumach streets; on Queen, at the corners of Dundas, Bishop, Cruickshank, Spadina Avenue, Beverly, Simcoe, Church, Sherbourne and Parliament streets, and at the Grand Trunk crossing east of the Don Bridge; corner of Shuter and Yonge street; corner of Agnes and Elizabeth streets; corner of St. Patrick and Spadina Avenue; corner of Gould and Yonge streets; corner of Caer Howell and Simcoe streets; corner of Oak and Parliament streets; corner of Elm and Parliament streets; corner of Carleton and Jarvis streets; corner of Gerrard and Church streets; corner of Wood and Yonge streets; corner of Hayter and Elizabeth streets; corner of College street and Spadina Avenue; corner of Isabella and Yonge streets; corner of Cruickshank and Jarvis streets, and corner of Charles and Jarvis streets. In accordance with the terms of the contracts both the engine houses and fire alarm telegraph must be completed by the 1st of next April. It is intended also to construct two new engine houses, one at the corner of Queen and Portland streets, and the other on the west side of Yonge street, a short distance above Greenwich street. Further additions are likely to be made to the strength of the Toronto Fire Brigade. One or two new engines are likely to be purchased, new hose reels, wagons, &c., to correspond, and several additional men will be employed.

—An attempt was made to fire Crozier's tavern, Erin village, recently. A reward of \$200 was offered by the people of the village for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary.

—The schooner Fleetwing was destroyed by fire off the Isle of Haute, 21 miles west of Mount Desert. The Fleetwing was bound for Providence with a cargo of shingles from Fredericton, and everything on board has been lost, the crew only saving their lives. The vessel was owned by John Matven, James Chubb, and Glasgow & Black, and is insured for \$2,000. She was built in Carleton in 1867 was 90 tons burthen, and was commanded by Capt. Munroe.

—The ship W. H. Hazelden, which left Montreal on the 5th September for Glasgow, is believed to be lost, and the underwriters are paying the insurance.

DUTIES OF AN ADJUSTER.

Some "hints" to adjusters are thus condensed from the *Insurance Monitor*: The adjustment of losses is the most difficult and intricate of all the duties of a fire underwriter. There are no written or printed rules that can make an adjuster of a man who is without actual experience. Adjusting is a profession, and must be learned by practice, as engineering and navigation are learned. Hints are good nevertheless, and we submit the following:

Adjusters usually arrive at the amount of loss on merchandise from inventories of stock on hand (taken, or purporting to be taken, some time prior to the fire), and from the account of purchases and sales in claimant's books, seldom making any effort to get information other than is hereby afforded. It is easier to examine books and papers, permitting assured to explain uncertainties, account for errors and omissions, and reconcile contradictory or obscure entries, than to exercise the greater mental and physical powers required in obtaining from other sources facts and information as to the amount, description, quality and value of the stock, the origin of the fire, or inducement to positive crime or culpable carelessness.

When the correctness of the inventory is fully established, and the books and papers give a

clear and accurate account of all purchases, sales, returned goods, abatements, leakages and deficiencies (which is rarely the case), and the adjuster has further ascertained that no goods were purloined or cash stolen by the employees or partners, nor presents made to customers or others, not credited to the merchandise account, he may rely upon the books and inventories—and not otherwise.

It must be borne in mind that insurers deal strictly on a cash basis; and, admitting the accuracy of the books and papers, the stock destroyed, no matter how recently it was partially purchased or well cared for, is rarely worth full original cost. A stock of partially cut dry goods, broken packages of hardware, glassware, fancy groceries, etc., is less valuable than the same in uncut pieces or original packages. Difference in value from this cause ranges from five to twenty per cent., but of course is largely affected by locality and the nature of the trade.

Inventories are sometimes taken at prices extravagantly above the real cash value, and are apparently verified by invoices. Books are kept loosely, and sometimes dishonestly. Sales are omitted, duplicate invoices are charged, and fictitious ones obtained. Partners, clerks, and friends take goods and cash, that never appear on the books. Merchandise is disposed of for outside contracts, or in barter, and is rarely accounted for. Goods are unsaleable and shelf-worn, and are mere valueless shop-keepers; the best of the stock is first sold, and goods in some instances are removed, or spirited away, to a convenient place, and a corresponding deficiency appears in the merchandise account which the bearer is expected to make good. Make the point to get all the salvage before appraisers. A good watchman is often needed.

Sometimes a part of the stock saved from the fire is secreted by the claimant, or is gathered up by kind friends who keep silent, conveniently forgetting all about it until after the adjustment and settlement, and frequently this forgetfulness extends to personal appropriation of the salvage.

A popular error prevails that the demand against an Insurance company by a good man character and standing is *per se* correct, and if closely questioned by the adjuster, some suspicion is implied as to his integrity, or indicates a disposition on the part of the insurer to deal unfairly.

When a sale is made between individuals, it is not considered any imputation on the honesty of the creditor to require his itemized statement, that errors, to which all are liable, may be discovered and corrected. No more than this is required by the insurer, and surely not without good reason, when the claim, it may be for several thousand dollars, is presented. Is the insurer to endorse the infallibility of human nature by paying claims without strict question and examination, when the subject matter of insurance is in ashes?

Objections to a properly conducted and rigid investigation frequently indicate that the claim will not stand scrutiny. No honest claimant should object to the closest examination of his books, invoices, inventories and all circumstances surrounding the loss, and ought rather to court than evade the adjuster's investigations.

In all cases it is the plain duty of adjusters to examine the claims carefully and thoroughly,—especially when merchandise is covered—and having obtained all the facts and circumstances attending the loss, to pay it on the basis of the actual cash value of the property destroyed and no more, thus literally fulfilling the insurer's contract. Strict investigations will not hurt honest claims; and are absolutely necessary to detect fraud and speculative imposition. The only safe rule is to give every case careful, dispassionate and thorough attention.

Memorized statements of loss, unsupported by any evidence whatever, are sometimes produced.

These are wholly unreliable, and are frequently founded on imagination rather than fact.

When a claim arises for goods in part damaged and in part destroyed, settle it if honest, from the evidence before you, and do not meddle much with the books when their inaccuracies are likely to mislead you. The damaged portion can be examined, and the loss thereon assessed in the mode provided for by the policy; and, in almost every instance, the burned goods can be identified and claim made up from the outline and remnants in the store.

Strictly avoid all minor and personal issues; and, whilst firmly holding all to equal justice, treat every man considerately, courteously, and with great professional charity; study your men and cases with care, and thoroughly master all points of peculiarity, doubt, or difficulty, before conclusions are adopted or insisted upon. Endeavor to have few or no issues to the decision of the law, except those of exorbitant demands, gross fraud, or palpable criminality.

In submitting the merits of a case for the company's decision, report all the facts fully and accurately. Exhaust the points, work up the facts concisely, without color or prejudice, giving your deductions and opinions in a separate sheet, that no time may be lost or further expenses incurred in additional investigations.

A condition of the policy provides for an examination of the claimant under oath. This course will often prove very successful in detecting exaggerated and fraudulent claims. When it is deemed best to enforce this condition, prepare yourself thoroughly, know the range and compass of your case, notify assured in writing of the time and place of examination, calling his attention to the clause authorizing it, and probe the matter to the bottom. If skilled in cross-examination, you can open and ventilate facts with real power and truth.

Make out no proof of loss until you are fully satisfied on all points, and are ready to pay the claim; and in no other case give the company's blank forms to the claimant.

Financial.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blake & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Dec. 14, 1870.

The stock market continues to be moderately active; prices for the most part remaining unchanged since our last week's report. Money fairly easy. Sterling Exchange could be sold today at 109½ to 109¾.

Banks.—Sales of Commerce have been made to a considerable extent at 120½, sellers' now asking 121. Small amounts of Toronto have been sold at 151. A good demand is maintained for Royal at 70 with no-sellers under 70½. Ontario is rather inactive at 105 to 107. For British 108 continues to be offered without result. Montreal fell off during the week from 227 to 221½ now bid with sellers at 222½. Merchants continues firm, with sales at 120½ and 120¼. City is rather dull with few buyers, and sellers at 87.

Bonds.—Governments are purely nominal, there being none of any issue on the market. Dominion Stock changed hands at 110½. City Bonds remain firm at 93½ to 94. County Debentures are unchanged at 102½ to 103. Sellers of first class Townships at 96 for half-yearly coupons and 94½ for yearly.

Sundries.—Freehold Building Society would probably command 125½, no sellers under 126. Canada remains unchanged at 156½ to 137. There are buyers of Western-Canada at 126½, sellers at 127½ and transactions at 127. Union is worth 113 to 114, but shows no activity. A good demand is made for Canada Landed Credit at 100½ with few sellers. In the expectation of a half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent., which is to-day

declared, Western Assurance advanced from 92 to par, with sales at rates between these figures. Buyers of British America Assurance are offering 70. Canada Life would command 110. City Gas Company is very scarce with buyers at 117. Montreal Telegraph is asked for at 217½ but no sellers under 225.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pollatt & Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1870.

A moderate business has been done in Stocks and Securities during the week, and prices continue firm without material change.

Banks.—There are buyers of Montreal at 221½, with no sellers under 222; market closes firm at these rates. Buyers of British continue to offer 108, without inducing sellers. Ontario remains without change since our last; buyers at 105, and sellers at 107. Small sales of Toronto early in the week at 150 and 151; buyers would now pay 152, sellers ask 154. Considerable sales of Royal Canadian at 69½ and 70, closing with fair demand at latter price. Sales of Commerce during the week at 120½ and 121, closing with sellers at latter rate. Buyers would pay 120 for Merchants; sellers ask 120½. Quebec are in demand at 112½; no shares on the market. Molson's are in demand at 109½; very little stock offering. City is asked for at 86, with no sellers. No Du Peuple on market; would sell at 105. Buyers offer 105 for Nationale; but none on market at this rate. Jacques Cartier is asked for at 115; no sellers. Mechanics' is nominal at 75 and 80. Buyers of Union at 109, and sellers at 110.

Debentures.—No Canada of any description on market; Dominion Stock offering at 110½. Sales of Toronto Bonds due 1889 at 93½ to 94, still procurable at latter rate. County sold at 103, at which rate there is a fair demand.

Sundries.—Not a share of City Gas has been on the market for several weeks; buyers would pay 117. British America Assurance is in demand, and 72 would be paid for a round lot. Western Assurance has sold during the week from 99 up to 98, closing with none on market. Canada Life is asked for at 110, but not a share to be had. Small sales of Canada Permanent Society at 137, but none on market, an advance would probably be paid. Large sales of Western Assurance at 127 and 127½, closing in demand at latter rate, with none on the market. Freehold is offering at 126 ex-dividend, with buyers at 125. Union is in fair demand; 114 would be paid for limited amounts. Buyers offer 217 for Montreal Telegraph, and holders will not sell under 225. Canada Landed Credit would be taken at par to 1 per cent. premium, according to amount. Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway is procurable at 75, little doing. No sales of Toronto & Nipissing to report; 80 would be paid for a round lot. First-class Mortgages on productive property can be placed at 74.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

The following report and statement of accounts for the six months ending the 30th of September of the current year, has been submitted to the Proprietors.

The balance at credit of revenue, including £1,975. 16s. 6d. brought forward from March last, is £17,004. 19s. 5d. The directors recommend that out of this balance a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, be declared on the paid-up capital stock of the Company; £4,664. 16s. 2d. will be carried to the Reserve Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Charter of Incorporation; and the balance then remaining to the credit of the next half-year's accounts will be £2,340. 3s. 5d. During the period embraced by these accounts the

Reserve Fund has been charged with the sum of £1,916. 0s. 4d. for losses on realization of securities in default. The balance at credit of this fund after adding the £4,664. 16s. 2d. above referred to, will be £79,547. 15s and 11d. The demand for loans in Canada, during the past six months has not been active, but the accounts received from the commissioners are in all other respects satisfactory.

E. P. BOUVERIE, *President.*

7, Great Winchester Street Buildings,
November 16th, 1870.

AUDITORS' REPORTS.—We have examined the Company's books and accounts, and have had the vouchers for payments made, both in England and Canada, laid before us, and we beg to certify that according to the vouchers submitted to us, the statement of accounts subjoined to the reports is correctly set forth. The securities held by the Company in this country have been exhibited to us; and we have seen the schedules of the securities held in Canada, certified as usual by Messrs. Hamilton and Kirkpatrick.

MICHAEL SAWARD,
JAMES SCOTT,

Nov. 11th, 1870.

Kingston, Canada, Oct. 12th, 1870.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have carefully compared the securities held by the Company in Canada, with the various schedules forwarded herewith, and have found the same correct,

JOHN HAMILTON,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.

Abstract of Expenses during the half-year ending 30th September, 1870., referred to in "Revenue Account."

	CANADA.		London.
	Montreal	Kingston	
President and directors in London and commissioners in Canada.	2,250 00	2,353 33	600 0 0
Secretary, auditors and office salaries.	1,886 00	2,193 27	643 8 0
Advertising, printing, stationery.	21 30	239 03	179 7 6
Rent and taxes.	333 40	...	150 0 0
Office furniture.	178 50	...	23 6 9
Law expenses.	121 69	62 00	...
Traveling expenses.	109 00	855 06	...
Petty charges.	363 35	698 68	143 1 1
	5,263 24	6,351 31	1,747 3 4

Recapitulation.

	\$ c.	£ s. d.
Expended in London.	1,747 3 4	1,747 3 4
Ditto Canada, at Kingston.	6,351 31	6,351 31
Ditto ditto Montreal.	5,263 24	5,263 24
	11,614 55	2,386 11 0
		£4,133 14 4

Statement of the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th September, 1870.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£ s. d.
Expenses in London and Canada, per abstract.	4,133 14 4
Interest paid to bondholders.	16,122 2 2
Bond stamps and expenses of issue.	459 6 5
Total disbursements for half-year.	20,715 2 11
Balance carried down, being the net profits for the half-year.	15,029 2 11
	£35,744 5 10
Cr.	£ s. d.
Interest account in London.	2,074 11 1
Registration fees.	6 5 0
Interest received in Canada.	32,411 2 3
Interest due in Canada account.	1,242 7 6
	£35,744 5 10

Balance brought down.	£ s. d.	15,029 2 11
Ditto at credit, March 31, '70.	£19,356 1 0	
Less dividend bonus, and income tax paid in June.	£12,600 0 0	
Less amount carried to re-reserve fund.	4,780 4 6	
	17,280 4 6	
	1,975 16 6	
Balance 30th September.	£17,004 19 5	

BALANCE-SHEET.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
Paid-up capital.	250,000 0 0	At bank in London.	8,569 0 11
Loans on debentures.	676,044 0 0	Petty cash.	8 19 7
Income-tax account.	563 5 5	Loans on deposit at short notice.	76,500 0 9
Reserve fund account.	74,382 19 9	At bank and on deposit in Canada.	57,860 14 6
Exchange account.	227 9 11	Petty cash.	327 4 4
Revenue account.	17,004 19 5		
Interest due in Canada account.	838,256 24 =	Investments in London—	
Sundry creditors in Canada.	30,056 30 =	£10,000 Grand Trunk 4 per cent preference stock, valued at.	2,200 0 0
Suspense account in Canada.	833 95 =	£4,211 7s. 11d. ditto, received for interest, the market value of which has been credited to the interest account, viz.:	758 1 0
	£1,032,935 0 3	£3,000 Canada 5 per cent debentures, cost.	5,707 10 0
		£5,000 Dominion of Canada 4 per cent bonds, cost.	5,268 15 0
		£20,000 Jamaica Gov't 4 per cent debentures cost.	20,800 0 0
		Investments in Canada—	
		Mortgages \$3,836,930 04	
		Montreal fire loan.	76,969 00
		Municipal debentures.	87,000 00
			\$4,000,899 04 822,102 10 11
		Sundry debtors in London.	590 0 0
		Sundry debtors in Canada.	\$135,228 17 = 27,736 12 2
		Office furniture account.	28,286 12 2
		Kingston office premises.	300 8 1
		Toronto.	344 18 7
			3,100 5 2
			£1,032,935 0 3

J. H. BRAUND, *Accountant.* M. SAWARD, J. SCOTT, *Auditors.*

N.B.—Under a clause of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, one-half of the profits exceeding a dividend of six per cent. per annum must be and is carried to a sinking fund for the redemption of the capital of the Company, and for such other purposes as are therein specified.

Railways.

TORONTO AND MUSKOKA RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the shareholders, held in the Toronto Exchange, the following report was presented:—
1. That the provisions of the charter in regard to the subscription of the stock and to the paid-up capital on deposit having been fully complied with a meeting of the shareholders may be legally held this day and a permanent board of directors be elected. The certificates of subscription and deposit will be laid before you.

2. The whole line from Barrie to Washago has been located, and with but very few exceptions, the right of way has been secured. The solicitors

and provincial surveyors are now engaged in completing the conveyances.

3. Everything being ready for the letting of the contract, tenders for the construction of the works have been invited, and will be presented to the new board on the 10th inst.; and the committee venture to express the hope that the board will then authorize the immediate commencement of the 1st division between Barrie and Orillia.

4. The committee are gratified to be able to state that every mark of preparation has been completed, that their operations have throughout been entirely harmonious, and that they have anticipated for the company a vigorous and prosperous future. Signed, Frank Smith, President. After some discussion the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:— Messrs. Frank Smith, Anson P. Dodge, John Turner, Robert Spratt, Robert Wilkes, W. H. Howland, S. B. Harman, N. Barnhart, W. D. Ardagh. The meeting then adjourned.

GREAT WESTERN.—The following, from the *Chicago Railway Review*, shows the work done during the year which has elapsed since Mr. Muir assumed the management:

Third rail taken up (with sidings), miles.	150
New iron laid, tons.	10,202
Steel rails laid (included in above), tons.	2,500
Money expended.	\$782,309
Narrow gauge engines added.	40
Narrow gauge coaches.	36
“ freight cars.	604
New road opened, miles.	23
“ under contract, miles.	93
“ still to be let.	90
No. of men employed on track.	1,422
“ b'ld'gs, bridges, &c.	185
“ loc'm'v'e & car dep's.	984
“ in rolling mill.	250
“ in traffic departm't.	877
Total number of men employed.	2,418

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN.—The traffic receipts of the European and North American Railway for the month of November, 1870, as compared with the corresponding period of the two former years were:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Passengers.	\$6,579.30	\$7,167.08	\$7,424.29
Freight.	9,886.73	10,558.92	13,126.14
Mails & Sundries.	788.45	1,265.06	801.96

Totals, \$17,254.18 \$18,991.06 \$21,352.39

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Nov. 18th, 1870.

Passengers.	\$29,005 42
Freight and Live Stock.	51,332 68
Mails and Sundries.	2,229 02

Total receipts for week. \$82,567 12
Corresponding week, 1869. 81,586 63

Increase. \$980 49

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Nov. 25, 1870.

Passengers.	\$26,450 31
Freight and Live Stock.	51,156 96
Mails and Sundries.	2,270 53

Total Receipts for week. \$79,877 80
Corresponding week, 1869. 81,965 93

Decrease. \$2,088 13

MUSKOKA.—The tenders for this railway are as follows:—Ginty & Co., \$217,589.82; Jones & Campbell, \$218,415.00; Grant & York, \$227,230; F. Shanley, \$237,274; Wilson & McGann, \$280,800.00; Kennedy, \$371,500.00; Koyl & Wood, \$510,933.60. The contract was awarded to Messrs. John Ginty & Co.

—A New York paper announces that the Great Western Railway of Canada has recently received sixteen new locomotives from the Rhode Island works and sixteen more are to be finished during

the present month. The fire boxes are built of steel, and everything about them composed of the very best material. They are furnished with the arrangement for keeping the bell constantly ringing while the engine is in motion, the invention of a Detroit mechanic engine superintendent.

—A telegram to the daily press from Fort Erie, states that the Peninsular Railway, from Lansing to Chicago, and the Michigan Midland, from St. Clair to Lansing, have resolved to consolidate, with the purpose of forming a connection with the Canada Southern Railway.

—The right of way through the town of Brantford, has been secured for the Brantford and Harrisburg Railway.

—The Great Western Railway Company have purchased and paid for the right of way for the Canada Air Line Company from Glencoe to Simcoe.

—The township of Anderson, County of Essex, has voted a \$15,000 bonus to the Canada Southern Railway.

—Thos. Brassey, the great railway contractor, died in London, on the 12th, aged 65 years.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13, 1870.

After a week of the mildest weather ever remember at this season of the year; we had a heavy fall of snow last night, followed this morning by rain rendering walking anything but a pleasant operation.

Business in almost all branches is dull, owing premature close of navigation, and a similar dullness may be looked for till we have frost and snow, and the formation of the winter roads.

All navigation has now ceased, but so far as the weather is concerned, the harbour might still present a busy appearance.

Stocks and Securities of all kinds are in fair demand, but few government securities offering. Sterling Exchange is firm at 9 to 9½.

ASHES.—*Pots*—The market has been inactive all week, and holders have been obliged to give way in their prices, the principal business done was at \$5.70 to \$5.75, and even lower rates were taken for exceptional tares, market closes quiet, but steady at \$5.70; seconds are in fair demand at \$5.00, but there are none offering; thirds would command a market at \$4.40 to \$4.50. *Pearls*—Still remain very dull and early in the week, \$6.20 was taken latterly, however, nothing above \$6.10 could be got. Stocks now in store are *Pots* 757 bbls.; *Pearls* 588 bbls. being a decrease of 164 bbls. *Pots*, and an increase of 231 bbls. of *Pearls* on the stock in store on the same date of 1869.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Market has been quiet, prices remain unchanged, and manufacturers are still busy taking stock and preparing for the revival of trade, when the winter roads are formed.

COALS.—Very little wholesale trade is now doing, but the retail demand has been brisk. Receipts for the season are now over, prices are well maintained, the following are the yard prices in this city. *Scotch steam*, \$5.50 to \$5.75; *Welsh Anthracite*, \$7.50 to \$7.75; *Smiths' Coal*, \$6.50 to \$7.00; *American Anthracite*, \$8.00 to \$8.25; *Pictou steam*, \$5.00 to \$5.25; *English crate*, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

CATTLE.—The market opens bare of live stock of any kind, and owing to the mild weather, there is very little wanted, but any really good cattle would bring outside quotations. In Hogs the market is dull, owing to the arrival of several lots in bad condition, holders of which are offering them considerably under our quotations; *Sheep and Lambs* are scarce. The prices for to-day's market are *cattle 1st quality* \$7.00 to \$8.00; *ditto 2nd and 3rd* \$5.00 to \$6.00; *milk cows* \$30 to \$50; *sheep* \$4.00 to \$5.00; *hogs* \$7.00 to \$7.50.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The want of winter roads has had the usual effect on this market; transactions have been rather small, but holders are firm in their prices. *Saltpetre* is scarce, and the nominal price is \$12.00; *Bi Carb* is firm and cannot be obtained under \$3.15 to \$3.25; *Caustic Soda* is without any animation, and prices are stiff at \$3½ to \$4½, the stock is small and holders do not seem much inclined to sell; *Sal Soda* has changed hands in small lots at from \$1.25 to \$1.40; *Bleaching Powder* 2½c. to 2¼c.; *Epsom salts* \$2.00 to \$2.25. In other articles there is no change, and almost no business doing.

FISH.—The trade in this article has been brisker this last week than in former years, and an advance is noted in most articles. *Salmon* in tierces is firm at \$23.50, none in barrels being now to be had; *Labrador Herrings* are scarce and now quoted \$6.50 to \$7.00. There are no *Round Herrings* in market. For *Canso Herrings* in barrels \$6.00 to \$6.25 is now asked, half barrels \$3.25 to \$3.37½. In other kinds no change in prices can be noted.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the week 19,785 bbls.; total from 1st January to date 1,003,506 bbls. against 937,304 bbls. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 66,142 bbls. There were no shipments reported for this week; total shipments from 1st January to date 781,596 bbls. against 804,193 bbls. in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 22,687 bbls. There is no shipping demand at present, and the local demand has been small. Holders are very stiff in their views, and buyers do not seem inclined to meet them. The following are the prices to-day, but owing to the trifling amount of transactions taking place, they must be looked upon as nominal:—*Superior Extra*, \$6.40 to \$5.50; *Extra*, \$6.20 to \$6.30; *Fancy*, \$5.80 to \$5.90; *Fresh Supers*, (Canada wheat), \$5.50 to \$5.55; *Western States Supers*, free, \$5.50; *Medium Strong Supers*, (Canada wheat), \$5.65 to \$5.75; *Strong Bakers'*, \$5.90 to \$6.00, *Supers from Western Wheat* (Welland Canal) free, \$5.40; *Supers, City Brands*, (Western wheat) free, nominal, \$5.50; *Canada Supers, No. 2*, \$4.90 to \$5.00; *Western States, No. 2*, free, \$4.90; *Fine*, \$4.60 to \$4.70; *Middlings*, \$4.00 to \$4.20; *Pol-lards*, \$3.25 to \$3.50; *U. C. bag flour*, per 100 lbs, \$2.50 to \$2.60. *Oatmeal*—is very scarce, and sales of very medium quality are reported at \$5.70 to \$5.87½.

FREIGHTS.—The rates by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company from Montreal to Liverpool are:—*Heavy Grain*, 8s.; *Flour*, 3s 6d.; *Potash* per gross ton, 50s.; *Pearl ash*, 60s.; *Butter and Cheese*, 62s. 6d.; *Pork or Beef* per barrel, 6s. per tierce, 7s. 6d. There have been engagements made at these rates.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—Receipts during the week 5,794 bushels; total receipts from 1st January to date, 6,453,392 bus. against 7,302,070 bus. in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 848,678 bushels. There were no shipments reported this week; total shipments from 1st January to date, 5,700,362 bushels against 5,616,105 bus. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 84,257 bushels. This market may be said to be dead in the meantime, and any quotations which we could give would not indicate the state of the market; this, however, is usual here at this particular season of the year. *Oats*—are very scarce at present, owing to the want of roads to bring the article to market, 45c. to 48c. is the price now given. *Barley*—is very quiet, and the nominal price is 62½c. ex-cars. *Peas*—are now quoted at 82½c. to 85c. which price would be given for car loads; the market is now very bare. There has been nothing doing in seeds.

GROCERIES.—As may be looked for just now, there is really nothing doing beyond what is wanted for local consumption. *Teas*—Some uncolored Japans have changed at late rates; in other grades there is no business doing. *Sugar*—The refiners are well supplied, and there are no outside

buyers at the present; holders do not seem inclined to press their stocks on the market. Refinery prices are unchanged, with a fair amount of business doing. *Molasses*—are dull and neglected. *Fruit*—A fair business for local wants has been done; *Layer Raisins* are if anything firmer, \$1.70 to \$1.75 being the present prices. Mr. R.'s are in small supply, and are now quoted \$1.60 to \$1.62½; *Valencias* have been sold in round lots at 7½c.; *Currants* are steady at 6½ to 6¾c.; *Almonds* 13 to 15c., and for really choice lots, about 3c. more is paid; *Walnuts* and *Filberts* 9c. to 10c. *Coffee*—We cannot change late quotations, but there has been only a very limited business done.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The supply of these articles has been rather under the demand. *Hides* are now quoted 9c.; *Pelts* were all eagerly taken up at 80c. to 90c.

HARDWARE.—There has been very little change in quotations this week; the business for the last week has been limited for heavy stock. Shelf goods are in demand, and orders are coming in freely. The following are the present quotations for some of the principal articles:—*Pig Iron*, \$20 to \$23; *Bar*, from Staffordshire, \$50 to \$52; *Boiler Plate*, \$3.25 to \$3.50; *Cut Nails*, \$3.10 to \$3.25; *Window Glass*, \$1.80 to \$1.90.

LIQUORS.—*Brandy* is firm, without much speculative demand, and no change in price is noted. *Gin*—There has been very little business done; the feeling in the market is quiet, and it is doubted if late quotations could now be obtained. *Rum* is entirely nominal. *High Wines*—The firmness noted lately is maintained, and full prices can still be had.

NAVAL STORES.—Prices are unchanged. *Turpentine* is firm, at late quotations, in this market; in New York the receipts are very moderate, and holders are firm in their demands. *Pitch and Tar* are firm, but unchanged in price.

OILS.—*Cod* has been in better demand, and some considerable sales have taken place at from 55c. to 56c., with a firm market. *Seal and Whale Oil* are nominal at late rates; others are unchanged and very dull.

PETROLEUM.—is dull and lower; low grades have sold at 23c. to 24c., good choice samples bringing 26½c. to 29½c.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—Receipts, 1,819 kegs; shipments, 2,427 kegs. The principal business done this week has been at 14c. to 19c., market to day closing quiet for ordinary, 16c. to 17c.; *Fine*, 18c. to 20c.; *Choice* is scarce and enquired for at a considerable advance on these figures. *Cheese*—Receipts, 1,347 boxes; Shipments, 1,800 boxes—market has been quiet all week at 12c. to 13c. *Pork*—dull and heavy. There is no demand, and receipts and shipments have been almost nil, prices are without change, but as soon as the winter roads are formed a steady demand is looked for. *Tallow*—is steady at 9c. to 9½c. for rendered.

RICE.—The amount of business done has been small, and very little has been offering the present prices are, \$3.65 to \$3.95.

SALT.—*Fine* has been rather firmer, and is now held at 75c.; *Coarse* is steady, at 50c. to 53c. ex store; *Factory filled*, \$1.35 to \$1.45.

NOTE.—In other markets there is nothing transpiring, and navigation being closed and winter roads not yet being formed, it is not expected that much animation in any branch of trade will be visible for sometime to come.

CURRENTS.—The current crop of the Greek Islands for 1870 is officially represented as follows:—*Patras*, 17,000,000 ven. lbs.; *Vostizza*, 12,000,000; *Corinth*, 6,000,000, *Calamata* and *Messenia*, 6,000,000; *Trifylia*, 11,000,000; *Pylos*, 3,000,000; *Elis* and *Olympus*, 18,000,000; *Nauplia*, 700,000; *Missolonghi*, 1,500,000; *Zante*, 7,500,000; *Cephalonia*, 16,000,000. Total 93,700,000.

—The American copper mines on Lake Superior produced 23,000,000 lbs. of copper in 1870.

TORONTO MARKET.

In the business of the past week there has been a slight improvement as compared with several weeks preceeding it, but trade is still dull and merchants are anxiously looking for snow in order to form good winter roads. The weather at the time of writing is unsettled, but appearances would lead to the belief that winter will soon set in earnest, and despatches give the information that it is even now snowing in sections to the north east of Toronto, so it is not unlikely that business may shortly take a fresh start.

The imports at this port for the month of November are again heavy, very greatly in excess of those for the corresponding month of last year, the goods taken out of bond being nearly equal to the total imports. The following statement shows the imports for November, and for 11 months of this and last year:—

	1869.	1870.
Imports, November.....	\$554,521	\$764,619
Previous ten months.....	5,977,282	7,600,817
Total to Nov. 30.....	\$6,531,803	\$8,365,436

Increase 1870.....\$1,833,633

A certain proportion of the increase in the imports of last month must be laid to the account of wheat and grain, but exactly how much cannot at present be known as there is no detailed statement of grain for last year, as it did not then pay any duty. The total imports, however, of grain for November only, amounted to \$61,897, so that there is still a large margin for increase in the ordinary imports, say \$150,000.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is nothing special to note in this branch of trade, which continues moderately active for the season of the year, with no change in prices, which are firmly maintained.

DRUGS.—Business continues quiet, and prices are generally unchanged.

DRY GOODS.—There has been some little trade during the past week, with a fair number of buyers from towns on the lines of railways; but the business done has been chiefly confined to sorting up stocks, and few heavy orders have been taken. Remittances come in with scarcely as much promptness as desirable, and the anticipations expressed at the opening of the fall trade have not been realized. It is to be hoped there will soon be some improvement in this respect. The following figures show the imports for last month and from January 1st:—

	—For November.—	
	1869.	1870.
Woolens.....	\$45,224	\$57,534
Cottons.....	35,122	54,164
Silks and Velvets..	13,436	19,172
Fancy Goods.....	20,720	14,681

	—Since January 1st.—	
	1869.	1870.
Woolens.....	\$1,052,202	\$1,433,723
Cottons.....	1,095,879	1,494,765
Silks and Velvets..	297,022	368,133
Fancy Goods.....	379,913	463,859

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.—There has been rather more doing in this branch of business, the demand being chiefly for goods suitable for the holiday season, fruit, &c. Prices are generally unaltered, but Laver and M. R. Raisins are somewhat easier, and may be quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 for the former, and \$1.70 to \$1.80 for the latter, with the market fully supplied, and round lots purchasable below these figures. Valen-

cia are held at 8c. to 8½. Currants are in fair supply and demand, and prices are moderately firm at 6c. for the crop of 1869, and 7c. to 7½c. for new fruit. There has been a fair business done in Teas, there being a good demand for low grades, which are now held more firmly. There is also some enquiry for the finer grades of Young Hysons, which are in small stock. Japans are flat. Blacks are neglected. There is very little doing in Sugars, and no change to note in prices. The following are the imports for November and from January 1st, for the articles named:—

	—For November.—	
	1869.	1870.
Tea, Green and Japan..	\$16,893	\$35,651
Tea, Black.....	167	8,435
Sugar.....	30,687	59,559
Brandy, Gin and Rum...	3,036	10,043
Dried Fruits and Nuts..	30,687	59,559

	—Since Jan. 1st.—	
	1869.	1870.
Tea, Green and Japan ..	\$302,569	\$426,995
Tea, Black.....	58,341	89,901
Sugar.....	125,181	253,541
Brandy, Gin and Rum...	36,074	53,512

HARDWARE.—There has been a little more doing during the past few days, but the delivery of goods is greatly checked by the bad state of the roads, and in some instances they are being ready packed waiting for orders to be shipped when country transportation becomes possible. *Pig Iron*—has recently been becoming scarce for the leading brands sold in the Canadian market, and prices have advanced in consequence, both here and in Montreal. *Glengarnock* is especially wanted, and would sell readily at \$25 to \$26, according to quantity. *Gartsherrie* is worth about the same money. *Eglinton* is obtainable at 50c. below these prices. *Callor* is in little better supply, but has also advanced, and is now held at \$25 for No. 1, and \$24 for No. 3. *Bar Iron*—is in only moderate supply, and Montreal holders have advanced their quotations \$4 per ton; here, however, no advance has as yet taken place, although prices are very firmly maintained. There is no change to note in any other articles. The imports for November last were of hardware, \$27,111, and of dutiable iron \$19,023, against in 1869; hardware \$20,729, and dutiable iron \$12,167.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Receipts of *Hides* have been light, and are equal to the demand, but there are no buyers at prices over late quotations. *Sheepskins* also come in slowly, and are readily taken at \$1.

LEATHER.—There continues to be a good demand for all desirable stock, with the exception of *Harness*, which is still in over stock and almost unsaleable. *Spanish Sole* has become scarce, though without any pressing demand or any change in price. *Native Calf* is in request and prices are firm with an upward tendency.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Not very much doing, and no particular change in prices. *Common Olive* is, however, a little lower, selling at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

PROVISIONS.—The market has again been quiet, and receipts generally have been very limited, owing to the condition of the roads. *Butter*—is in small supply for choice, with some demand at up to 18c. for really prime; ordinary and inferior lots are hardly wanted at any price. *Cheese*—is unchanged, meeting a fair local demand. *Eggs*—Nothing new to report, there being a very small business passing. *Pork*—There has been some little enquiry for *New Mess* recently, with a view to future purchases from the Ottawa and other lumbering districts, but no transactions are reported. The markets all over the Continent have gradually been drooping since the new product has been coming in, and prices here have given way in sympathy. *Mess* may now be quoted at \$19 to \$19.50, and *Thin Mess* at \$18 to \$19. No *Prime* nor *extra Prime* in market. *Lard*—sells freely for city consumption at 12½c. *Dressed Hogs*.—Receipts both by rail and wagon have been very light, and all coming in are taken at \$6.50

to \$6.75 for *Mess*, and \$6 to \$6.50 for medium weights.

MONEY.—Sterling Exchange, 60 days' sight, or 75 days date, 109½ to 109¾; Gold Drafts on New York ½ prem.; Currency Drafts on New York, or Greenbacks, 90 to 90½; American Silver, large, 5 to 6; small, 7 to 10 discount. Gold in New York has varied little during the week, closing with small business at 110½.

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Dec. 12, 1870.

Messrs. Minihinnich & Moncrief, of London, have struck a good well, yielding 25 barrels per day. Messrs. Oliver & Conzelle, of this place, have also struck one about the same size. Mr. Dunlop's well proves to be about 75 barrels per day.

The Craise, Reynolds and Lancy wells have considerably fallen off—at least, more than half. The other wells in the neighborhood, being out of order, the production for the past week is not above half the quantity named in my last report.

The shipments are about the same. Refiners are still working briskly, and there is a good demand for all the crude produced. Prices are about the same, with a slight downward tendency. There is nothing new in the export line.

Crude, per brl.....	\$1 55 to \$1 65
Refined, per gal.....	0 20 0 22

MONTREAL LEATHER REPORT.

(Reported by M. H. Seymour, Commission Merchant.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 13, 1870.

Since the first of the month the principal boot and shoe manufacturers have been engaged in stock taking as is usual at this season, consequently, the demand for consumption has not been so active, still a fair amount of business has been done in first class stock, which has not accumulated.

Spanish Sole, is in very limited supply, which tends to keep prices firm, and while hides rule as high as they now do, there is no prospect of any concessions.

Slaughter Sole.—A fair enquiry exists, and for strictly prime, of good average, recent sales shew an advance, ruling figures bring 27 to 28c. according to quality.

Rough.—Light weights, suitable for currying purposes, meet with ready sale, at same prices as *Slaughter*.

Harness.—Is not so much enquired for, and prices may be considered as having receded slightly.

Waxed Upper.—There is no demand whatever at the moment, holders are not as firm in prices. Sales in quantity could not be effected except at a reduced rate.

Buff and Pebble.—Sales of approved makes continue to be freely made, at outside quotations, while all inferior stock is difficult to move, even at minimum rates.

Patent and Enamel.—A better enquiry prevails and sales are increasing.

Splits.—Medium and light are in moderate request, while heavy are more quiet.

Calfskins.—There is no special inquiry, but good prime stock, particularly of heavy average, can be placed with less difficulty.

Sheepskins.—Light russets are not abundant, and command ready sale. Colours have been less plentiful, and stocks have become reduced.

—During the first eleven months of this year the sales of salt, at Goderich, amounted to 121,000 brls., it is expected, says a local journal, that 250,000 barrels will be put on the market in 1871.

CASH vs. CREDIT.

One of the leading retail houses in this city, whose sales amount to more than a million of dollars annually, commenced business on the credit system. After a thorough trial during a period of five years, the proprietor announced to his customers that on and after a certain date his sales would be only for cash. Many of his customers were offended and transferred their trade to other houses doing a credit business. Still he persevered undaunted by his rapidly diminishing sales. At the end of the first year his books showed a loss of 40 per cent. on his sales compared those of the year before, yet his profits, on account of having no bad debts and the less capital required to conduct the business, were actually 5 per cent. greater than the year preceding when he sold on credit. The result surprised the proprietor nearly as much as it did those who had predicted his speedy downfall. His success has justified his theory that a retail business should be conducted only on a cash basis. Every dealer will have something to say on this subject according to his circumstances and sphere of business. Many seem to think that a long list of names on their ledgers, and the working off of a large quantity of goods are evidences of a prosperous business. These are fatal mistakes, and to such must be attributed a majority of the failures yearly occurring among the retail dealers. The giving up of the safe method of a cash business with a limited number of paying debtors, for the sake of making a show by means of a long list of names on your books, or allowing credit to all because a certain few are favored, we consider the most pernicious of doctrines. A cash business is everywhere a safe business. But, does a cash business imply that in no case and under no circumstances credit should be given? Are there not cases where exceptions can be made without detriment to the seller? Is there no line of conduct a dealer can pursue which will at the same time enable him to gratify his customers and yet protect himself from imposition? These questions have puzzled many business men, and we fear, in many cases, have been decided in the negative through fear of driving a customer to some competing house, and the hope that even if he slow pay the profits on what he does pay for will secure the dealer from actual loss. That such a line can be drawn, and a proper discrimination used in giving or refusing credits is, we think, a fact to which our readers will agree. Such cases should only be decided by each one's judgment and his knowledge of the resources of the purchaser, and the circumstances attending the case, and not through fear that unless the terms the purchaser may desire are granted the sale will be lost. The great difficulty undoubtedly is where to draw this line between cash and credit customers. The latter plan will continually bring numerous applications for goods which would not otherwise be bought, and which are not actually needed if the purchaser were obliged to pay cash. It also tends to crowd one's store with applicants examining goods and explaining their present peculiar circumstances, with their undoubted ability to pay at some future time. Many dealers will even almost force a purchase upon a wavering customer who, not being in need of the goods, would not purchase but for the "time" which the eager dealer whispers in his ear. This over eagerness to sell on the credit is the direct cause of many failures, and the merchant who sets the trap should not complain if caught in it himself. On the other hand, when credit is refused, many buyers are undoubtedly driven to other competing houses who will grant the desired "time." Yet low prices and cash sales are a good offset to numerous customers and long credit. It requires less capital, and the profits are secured. Therefore, as a general rule, we consider the less credit a merchant gives the better his business and the better prices he can obtain from the wholesale

dealer who supplies him with goods. But if caution and judgment are exercised, a certain amount of credit can be given, without detriment, to parties of un doubted honor and ability when called on.—*American Grocer.*

PENALTY—LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—A simple and unlearned layman would have imagined that, if he entered into an agreement with another simple and unlearned layman to do a certain act or forfeit a named sum of money, he was at liberty to omit to do the act on payment of the penalty; but those learned in the law have discovered that such is not the case. The defendant in the action of *Ream vs. Wyles*, who was a wholesale grocer, agreed in writing to admit the plaintiff as a partner, or forfeit to him the sum of £500. During the negotiation for settling the details of the deed of partnership, some differences and disputes arose between the parties, and, in the end, the defendant refused to carry out the agreement or to proceed with the partnership deed. On this, the plaintiff brought his action for breach of agreement, claiming damages. The defendant then paid into court the sum of £500, the penalty named in the agreement, and thus thought himself free of all further liability; nevertheless, the plaintiff proceeded with his action, and delivered declaration, taking the 500*l.* out of Court. Defendant demurred to the declaration, but on argument the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff, on the ground that a penalty was distinguished from liquidated damages, and that the plaintiff was entitled to as much more than the 500*l.* as a jury would award him, even if it were only a farthing. On this the parties agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, the result of which was that an award was made in favor of the plaintiff for a sum, it is believed, amounting with the costs, to more than double the penalty named, and in addition to it, which the defendant had received. Thus the defendant has had to pay nearly 2000*l.* for not knowing the difference between a penalty and liquidated damages, or employing some one who did.—*London Grocer.*

UNPROFITABLE RAILROADS.—The English Board of Trade returns, published in July, 1868, show that out of 477 railways in the United Kingdom, 327 of them are paying no dividends on their ordinary share capital. These are principally short branch lines, and the total amount of unproductive capital employed in railways in Great Britain is estimated at £100,000,000.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.—Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn, the new Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, recently returned from a month's visit to the Nova Scotia gold fields. Mr. Selwyn is said to be of opinion that the geological character of that gold region offers every guarantee for the permanent establishment of its quartz mining industry, and that intelligent and persistent search will yet lead to the discovery of paying alluvions. The yield of gold reported for the months of May, June, July and August, is 5,588 ounces, value nearly \$111,760. Many of the mines, however, report nothing for July and August, as, owing to the dry weather, no crushings have been made; and consequently, the total yield is smaller than it would otherwise have been.

The vexed question as to whether insurance brokers are the agents of the companies or of the insured who employs them, seems to have been settled, at last, by a decision of the New York Court of Common Pleas. In the case of the Corn Exchange insurance company against Henry Emmons, the evidence showed that the broker had collected the premiums but failed to pay it to

the company; and the court held that the broker, at the time of receiving the money, was the agent of the defendants, under the clause or condition of the policy disclaiming him as an agent of the company. This condition was construed as binding upon the insured and the defendants were directed to pay the premium (and costs of suit) to the company.

—The supply of fur from the hunting regions of the Ottawa is very fair this season. The following prices are obtained:—Mink, \$3.50 to \$4.00 each; Martin, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each; Beaver, \$1.25 per lb.; Otter, \$5.00 to \$6.00 each; Raccoon 15c. to 40c. each; Wolverine, \$25 each; Red Fox, \$1.00; Fisher, \$5.00.

Western Assurance Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Has been this day declared upon the paid-up capital Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending 31st inst., and that the same will be payable at the Company's Office on and after

Wednesday, the 4th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 29th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

BERNARD HALDAN,

Western Assurance Co's. Office,) Secretary.
Toronto, Dec. 13th, 1870.)

Canada Landed Credit Company.

THE Board of Directors of the Canada Landed Credit Company hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the eleventh day of January, 1871, at the Company's Office, at twelve o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Directors, to declare a Dividend, and to elect six Directors in the place of the following, who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; viz:—

Hon. G. W. ALLAN, M.P.
C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq.
His Honour Judge GOWAN.
Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, M.P.
SAMUEL SPRUELL, Esq.
LARRATT W. SMITH, Esq., D.C.L.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th, and reopened on the 13th January.

By order,

J. SYMONS, Secretary,

22 King Street, Toronto.

December 13th, 1870.

Western Canada

Permanent Building and Savings Society.

FIFTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the half-year ending 31st day of December instant, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Society,

No. 70 Church Street

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st December inclusive.

By order of the Board,

WALTER S. LEE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, 13th December, 1870.

Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.

TWENTY-FIRST HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Five and one-half per cent. on the Capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Society, on and after

MONDAY, THE 9th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st instant inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. HERBERT MASON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Great Western Railway.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

THE Directors of the Great Western Railway invite tenders for

SIX MONTHS' SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING STORES:—

- SHEET PLATE AND BAR IRON.
- HARDWARE.
- INDIA RUBBER WARE.
- ROPE, BELL CORD, &c.
- DRY GOODS.
- BROOMS AND BRUSHES.
- COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
- PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.
- LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR AXLES.
- COTTON WASTE.
- GLASS.
- SOAP AND CANDLES.

ALSO, FOR A TWELVE MONTHS SUPPLY OF TIMBER AND LUMBER.

Bills of quantities, specifications and conditions, with printed forms of tender, may be had on application at the Office of the General Purchasing Agent, Hamilton.

Tenders, sealed and marked "Tender for Stores," must be delivered to the undersigned, on or before.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29th, AT 10 A.M.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

CHIEF OFFICES,
Hamilton, Dec. 7th, 1870.

Montreal Assurance Company.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT,

ON THE PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK,

has been declared for the past year, and will be payable

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

in Montreal, on and after

THURSDAY, 15th DECEMBER.

By order

A. MURRAY,
Manager.

1st Dec., 1870.

The Agricultural

[Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

Capital, 1st January, 1870..... \$228,773 05

Cash and Cash Items..... \$70,874 06

With 32,822 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.

Dominion Bank.

THE amount of Capital Stock required by the Charter of this bank having now been subscribed, the Shareholders are hereby notified that the Provisional Directors have decided on making

A CALL OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

ON THE AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED,

which said call is payable at the

HEAD OFFICE OF THE BANK OF TORONTO

or at the office of MESSRS. PELLATT & OSLER, Toronto, or their Agents,

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned:—

JAMES AUSTIN,
PELEG HOWLAND,
JAMES HOLDEN,
JOSEPH H. MEAD,
SAMUEL NORDHEIMER,
FRANK SMITH,
JOHN WORTHINGTON,

Provisional Directors.

Or to

R. H. BELTHUNE,
Cashier.

PELLATT & OSLER,
Brokers.

Toronto, 21st Nov. 1870.

16-St

Great Western Railway of Canada.

The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada invite

TENDERS

For the construction of a Branch Line of Railway from

HARRISBURG TO BRANTFORD,

SEVEN MILES.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Will be on exhibition at the Office of the Chief Engineer Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Hamilton, on and after 1st December.

All Tenders must be in the hands of the undersigned by ten o'clock on the

MORNING OF THE 15th DECEMBER,

Sealed, and marked "Tenders for Construction of ford Branch Line."

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.

Chief Offices, Hamilton, Ont.,)
24th November, 1870)

Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1865, and Insolvent Act of 1869.

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

In the matter of JAMES ALEXANDER McLELLAN, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of JANUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act or Acts.
JAMES ALEXANDER McLELLAN.
Toronto 2nd December, 1870.

New York Life Report.

A SUPPLY RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

Price, in paper, by mail, post-paid.....\$0 60
In cloth (green and gold) post-paid..... 2 25

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	.....	9.57	11.07	6.57	11.07
		WEST.			
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	.....	7.30	11.19	3.45	7.09
Arrive	.....	5.00	10.05	12.50	5.20

Northern Railway.

		a.m.	p.m.
Depart	.....	7.00	4.00
Arrive	.....	10.35	9.10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.



Government House, Ottawa,

10th day of November, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency, that the Public convenience would be promoted if the Out-Ports of St. Armand, Rousses Point, which are situate in closer proximity to the Port of St. John's, than that of Montreal, with which they are now connected, were detached from the last mentioned Port and placed under the survey of the Port of St. John's: His Excellency on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the First day of December next the Out-Ports of St. Armand and Rousses Point shall be, and they are hereby respectively detached from the Port of Montreal and placed under the Survey of the Port of St. John's, in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council,
Canada.



Government House, Ottawa.

18th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority given by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intituled "An Act respecting the "Customs," the provisions of which have by Order in Council of this day been declared to be applicable to the Province of Manitoba. His Excellency has been pleased to Order: And it is hereby Ordered that the Town of Winnipeg in the said Province shall be, and the same is hereby constituted and appointed a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port, and that North Pembina shall be and the same is hereby constituted and appointed an out-port of Customs and placed under the survey of the Port of Winnipeg.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council,
Canada.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA:) IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE
Province of Ontario,)
County of Ontario,) COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN KESTEVEN, AN INSOLVENT.

ON the Twenty-first day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
Dated at Toronto this 17th day of November, A. D. 1870
OSLER, MOSS & FOSTER,
Attorneys ad litem for the said John Kesteven

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of ANDREW RUTHERFORD, an Insolvent

A final dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1870, after which dividend will be paid.

JOHN KERR, Official Assignee.

Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1870.

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. 3-6m

Toronto Auction Mart.

Established 1834
F. W. COATE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

Robert Lawson & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
GROCERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS,
"THE ALBERT HOUSE,"
No. 218 YONGE STREET, COR. OF ALBERT,

Dealers wishing to buy in small quantities will do well by calling at this establishment.
Every article sold very low for cash.
Goods always fresh and stock large and well assorted.
R. L. & Co. are prepared to purchase any quantity of choice Dairy Butter.

ROBERT LAWSON & Co.
9-3m No. 218 Yonge Street, corner of Albert.

Richard Hall & Co.,

HARDWARE Merchants, 58 Yonge Street, opposite Express Offices, Toronto.

L. Coffee & Co.

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

Parson Bros.,

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

Childs & Hamilton.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 2S

John Fiske & Co.

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

Sessions, Turner & Cooper.

MANUFACTURERS, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc. Warehouse, Front St., and next door to that of James Campbell.

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES—INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO

Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Railways, Mining, Public Companies, Investments, and Joint Stock Enterprise.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS.....\$2 a year.
BRITISH " ".....10s. stg. a year.
AMERICAN " ".....\$3 U. S. cy.

Canadian postage prepaid on foreign subscriptions.
Office—No. 60 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

J. M. TROUT,
Business Manager.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS.

WE beg respectfully to intimate that the next quinquennial investigation will take place in DECEMBER, and that ALL LIFE POLICIES, opened in Canada, before the 30th NOVEMBER next, will be entitled to participate in the Bonus then to be declared.

For information, Tables of Rates, &c., apply to
Messrs. HIME & BAINES,
Agents for Toronto.
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
General Agents,
2m-11 MONTREAL.

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 noticed, 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.

Annual Premium to Secure \$1,000, payable at Death. Age at nearest Birthday.

Prem.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Age.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Rates for endowment and other plans of Insurance equally favorable.

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
LIVINGSTON, MOORE & CO.,
General Agts. for the Dominion of Canada.

ED ROBINSON,
Manager, Hamilton.
AGENT FOR TORONTO,
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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.

Hotels.

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 Geriken, both well known to the travelling community both in the United States and Canada, as 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 message 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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The Canadian Land and Emigration Company

OFFERS for Sale, on conditions of Settlement, GOOD FARM LANDS,

the COUNTY OF PETERBORO', Ontario, in the well-settled TOWNSHIP OF DYSART,

where there are Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, &c., &c.,

AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AN ACRE.

In the adjoining Townships of Gullford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road,

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INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

No commission, and the legal charges on a very reduced
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Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made to the
Legislature of Ontario, at its next Session, for an Act
to incorporate "The Queen City Fire Insurance Company."
Toronto, 29th September, 1870. 7-61

Insurance.

THE CONNECTICUT

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets.....	\$27,566,479 26
Surplus (computing Re-insurance by N. Y. Legal Standard).....	9,671,875 26
Income for 1869.....	8,978,751 23
Total Death Claims paid to date.....	9,566,987 00
Total Surplus, Premiums returned to the Assured, to date.....	6,785,680 60

DIVIDEND PAYABLE IN 1870, \$2,350,000!

TOTAL AMOUNT INSURED, OVER \$177,000,000!!

This Company is PURELY MUTUAL, there being no
Stockholders to absorb any portion of its funds, its surplus
belonging wholly to its members, and being equitably ap-
portioned among them in annual dividends or returns of
surplus premiums.

In comparison with other American Life Companies, the
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has conducted its business at
a lower average rate of expenses; its claims by death have
averaged less, in proportion, than those of any other Com-
pany having a sufficient extent of business to test the law
of mortality; and

Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of
interest exceeding that realized by any similar institution.
The necessary result of this economy in management,
careful selection of lives, and highly productive invest-
ments, has been that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has
afforded insurance to its members at a LESS AVERAGE COST,
than any other Company.

Ratio of Expenses of Management to Total Receipts
1869, 8.89 per cent.

Its investments are securely and profitably made, and
contain no Commuted Commissions, Fancy Stocks, Personal
Securities, nor any imaginary or Unrealized Assets.

Beyond doubt, the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL is the
Strongest Life Insurance Company in the world; its ratio
of Assets to Liabilities, as measured by the New York
Legal Standard, is \$155.50 per \$100; and it grants all desir-
able forms of Insurance upon Strictly Equitable Terms,
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Scottish Imperial
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

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COMMERCIAL UNION
Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

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385 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 Stg.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada
FRED. COLE, Secretary.

39-1y W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto

Agricultural
Insurance Company of Watertown.

CASH ASSETS	\$500,000
DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA	\$54,500

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.

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 BELFAST,
 Of same quality as that supplied to the
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1882,
DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1885,
PARIS EXHIBITION 1887,
 And now regularly to the House of Lords, the quality of
 which is equal to the Finest French Brandy, may be had
 in casks and cases, from the principal Spirit Merchants in
 Canada. The trade only supplied.
 Quotations on application to
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 (Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)
 Buckingham Buildings, George Street, Parade,
 and 33 Newhall Hill,
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STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

Sole Manufacturer of Thos. Lowe's celebrated Steel Pens.
 Agent for Hart's Patent Paper Fasteners.
 Almost every article in demand under the head of
 Stationers' Sundries kept in stock, and any special make
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 Particular attention is requested to J. Heath's first-class
 Extra-Strong Pens, now so largely used.
 A liberal discount to wholesale stationers.
 Illustrated catalogues supplied to the trade only, on
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STEEL PENS.
 Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Seymour's Straw Bottle
Envelopes
 shipped in eight gross canvas pack-
 ages, at 6s 6d per gross, or forwarded
 for packing empty bottles or Wines
 and Ales, for shipment. They save
 freight, breakage, &c., and resell on
 arriving. Established 12 years. Sole
 manufacturer.
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PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE
 Established in 1841.
DUN, WIMAN & Co.
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REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of
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THE Subscribers have on hand an unlimited supply of
 Dry boards of all kinds, 1 1/2" and 1 1/4" Flooring, 1 1/2"
 and 2" Pickings, Clear Strips, Sheeting and Cut-offs, all
 thoroughly dry, and loaded on cars to suit purchasers, at
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 over Dow's Dry Goods store.
 All Orders promptly supplied. Bills cut to order on
 the shortest notice.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—DEC. 15, 1870.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Cont'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Cont'd	\$ c. \$
Mens' Th'k Boots, 1 ex	2 05 0 00	Dry Crushed	0 12 0 12 1/2	Do. 1st qual middle do..	0 24 0 26
" " " No. 1	2 40 2 50	Extra Ground	0 13 0 13 1/2	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 22 0 23
" " " No. 2	2 20 2 40	Teas:		Slaughter heavy	0 22 0 25
" Split Boots, 1 ex	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good..	0 42 0 50	Do. light	0 26 0 26
" " " " " 1 ex	3 15 0 00	" " " " " " " " "	0 60 0 65	Harness, best	0 28 0 32
" " " " " " " " "	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine..	0 50 0 70	" " No. 2	0 00 0 00
" " " " " " " " "	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng..	0 38 0 75	Upper heavy	0 38 0 40
" " " " " " " " "	2 40 0 00	Oolong, good to fine..	0 50 0 65	" " " " "	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
" " " " " " " " "	1 70 1 80	Medium to choice	0 68 0 80	French	0 70 0 90
Youths' " " " " " " "	1 55 1 60	Extra choice	0 85 0 95	English	0 65 0 80
" " " " " " " " "	1 45 0 00	Gunpow'd're, to med..	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
Child's Fly top B's 6 to 9	1 20 0 00	" " " " " " " " "	0 70 0 85	35 lbs.) per doz..	0 70 0 85
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 50	" " " " " " " " "	0 85 0 95	Do. light	0 45 0 70
" " " " " " " " "	1 80 2 20	Hyson	0 45 0 60	French Calf	1 20 1 57
" " " " " " " " "	1 30 1 75	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Grain & Sain Clr p'doz.	0 00 0 55
" " " " " " " " "	1 75 2 00	Tobacco, Manufact'd:		Splits, large p'doz.	0 50 0 56
" " " " " " " " "	1 60 0 00	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, p'doz	0 30 0 32	" " " " " " "	0 00 0 25
" " " " " " " " "	1 20 1 45	" " " " " " " " "	0 31 0 33	Enamelled Cow p'foot..	0 20 0 51
" " " " " " " " "	1 35 0 00	" " " " " " " " "		Patent	0 20 0 21
" " " " " " " " "	1 15 1 25	" " " " " " " " "		Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
" " " " " " " " "	0 95 1 10	" " " " " " " " "		Buff	0 15 0 17
Misses' Polish Peb. Bal.		" " " " " " " " "		Oils.	
DS MS, 11 to 2.	1 30 0 00	" " " " " " " " "		Cod	0 62 0 65
" " " " " " " " "	0 95 1 10	" " " " " " " " "		Lard, extra	1 45 0 00
" " " " " " " " "	0 95 0 00	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	1 12 0 00
" " " " " " " " "	0 85 0 60	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 00 0 00
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.		" " " " " " " " "		Lubricating, patent..	0 00 0 00
DS MS, 6 to 10.	1 05 0 00	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 30 0 00
" " " " " " " " "	0 75 0 85	" " " " " " " " "		Linseed, raw	0 75 0 77 1/2
" " " " " " " " "	0 70 0 00	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 80 0 82 1/2
" " " " " " " " "	0 60 0 00	" " " " " " " " "		boiled	
Drugs.		" " " " " " " " "		Machinery	0 00 0 00
Aloe Cape	0 15 0 20	" " " " " " " " "		Olive, common, p'gal..	1 20 1 25
Alum	0 02 0 03 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	1 30 2 30
Borax	0 18 0 20	" " " " " " " " "		Salad, in bots.	3 60 3 75
Camphor, refined	0 45 0 55	" " " " " " " " "		qt. & case	0 75 0 80
Castor Oil	0 13 0 16	" " " " " " " " "		Seal, pale	0 55 0 56
Caustic Soda	0 03 0 05	" " " " " " " " "		Spirits Turpentine	0 85 1 00
Cream Tartar	0 25 0 30	" " " " " " " " "		Paints, &c.	
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	" " " " " " " " "		White Lead, genuine	
Extract Logwood	0 10 0 13	" " " " " " " " "		in Oil, p' 25 lbs.	0 00 2
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 33 0 35	" " " " " " " " "		Do. No. 1	0 00 2 10
Indigo, Madras	1 00 1 10	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 00 1 90
Licorice, com.	0 14 0 25	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 00 1 70
Madder	0 14 0 18	" " " " " " " " "		Common	1 30 0 00
Opium	8 50 9 00	" " " " " " " " "		White Lead, dry	0 05 0 09
Oxalic Acid	0 24 0 32	" " " " " " " " "		Red Lead	0 06 0 08
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	" " " " " " " " "		Venetian Red, Eng'.	0 02 0 03
" " " " " " "	0 14 0 18	" " " " " " " " "		Yellow Ochre, Fren'.	0 02 0 03
Potass Iodide	4 00 4 50	" " " " " " " " "		Whiting	0 80 1 25
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	" " " " " " " " "		Petroleum.	
Soda Bicarb	3 37 4 00	" " " " " " " " "		(Refined & gal.)	
Tartaric Acid	0 39 0 45	" " " " " " " " "		Water white, 5 bris..	0 27 0 00
Groceries.		" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 29 0 00
Java, p' lb.	0 20 0 22	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 00 0 23
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 00 0 24
Rio	0 15 0 17	" " " " " " " " "		Amber, by car load..	0 00 0 60
Fish.		" " " " " " " " "		Benzine	0 35 0 38
Herrings, Lab split..	6 62 6 75	" " " " " " " " "		Produce.	
" " " " " " "	5 25 5 50	" " " " " " " " "		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb..	1 10 1 15
" " " " " " "	4 00 4 50	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	1 15 1 20
" " " " " " "	0 43 0 45	" " " " " " " " "		Barley, new 48 "	0 53 0 63
Mackerel, bris.	8 87 9 00	" " " " " " " " "		Pearl	0 08 0 09
Loch Her. wh' firs..	2 50 2 75	" " " " " " " " "		Oats	0 45 0 46
" " " " " " "	1 25 1 50	" " " " " " " " "		Rye	0 00 0 70
White Fish & Trout..	3 65 4 00	" " " " " " " " "		Seeds.	
Salmon, saltwater..	15 75 16 00	" " " " " " " " "		Clover, choice 60 "	0 00 7 25
Dry Cod, p' 11 1/2 lbs.	5 37 5 50	" " " " " " " " "		Timothy, cho	0 00 0 00
Fruit.		" " " " " " " " "		Flax	2 60 2 25
Raisins, Layers	1 90 2 00	" " " " " " " " "		Flour (per bri.)	
" " " " " " "	1 70 1 90	" " " " " " " " "		Superior extra	0 60 0 00
" " " " " " "	0 8 0 8 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Extra superfine	0 00 5 75
Currants, new	0 07 0 07 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Fancy superfine	5 40 5 50
" " " " " " "	0 06 0 06	" " " " " " " " "		Superfine No 1	5 15 5 25
Figs	0 11 0 15	" " " " " " " " "		Oatmeal, (per bri.)	0 00 5 60
Molasses:		" " " " " " " " "		Provisions	
Clayed, p' gal.	0 30 0 35	" " " " " " " " "		Butter, dairy tub 1 lb..	0 17 0 18
Syrups, Standard	0 51 0 53	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 13 0 14
" " " " " " "	0 55 0 56	" " " " " " " " "		Cheese	0 12 0 13
Rice—Arracan	4 00 4 25	" " " " " " " " "		Pork, mess, new	18 50 19 50
" " " " " " "	3 90 4 00	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	00 00 00
Spices:		" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	00 00 00
Cassia, whole p' lb.	0 38 0 40	" " " " " " " " "		Bacon, Canada	0 00 0 00
Cloves	0 10 0 12	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 12 0 00
Nutmegs	0 65 0 70	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 13 0 00
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	" " " " " " " " "		Hams, covered	0 13 0 14
" " " " " " "	0 17 0 20	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 14 0 15
Pepper, black	0 14 0 15	" " " " " " " " "		Should'rs, in salt	0 11 0 12
Pimento	0 09 0 09 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Lard, in kegs	0 1 0 13
Sugars—(60 days):		" " " " " " " " "		Eggs, packed	0 60 0 25
Port Rico, p' lb.	0 9 0 9 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
Cuba	0 8 0 9 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Tallow	0 07 0 07
Barbadoes (bright)	0 9 0 9 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Hog: dressed, heavy..	6 50 6 75
Canada Sugar Refine'y.		" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	6 00 6 50
Yellow, No. 2, 60 ds.	0 9 0 9 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		" " " " " " "	0 00 0 00
" " " " " " "	0 9 0 10	" " " " " " " " "		Salt, &c.	
" " " " " " "	0 10 0 10 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Liverpool coarse	0 80 0 85
" " " " " " "	0 11 0 11 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Goderich	1 55 1 60
Crushed X	0 12 0 12 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Plaster	1 65 1 10
" " " " " " "	0 12 0 12 1/2	" " " " " " " " "		Water Lime	1 60 0 0
Ground	0 12 0 12 1/2	" " " " " " " " "			

Soap & Candles.	\$ c.	c.	Brandy:	\$ c.	\$ c.
Golden Bar.....	0 07	0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s ..	2 25	2 35
Silver Bar.....	0 07	0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co ..	2 25	2 35
Crown.....	0 05	0 05	Brandy, cases.....	8 50	9 00
No. 1.....	0 03	0 03	Brandy, com. per c.....	4 00	4 50
Wines, Liquors, &c.			Whiskey.		
Ale:			GOODERHAM & WORTS'		
English, per doz. qrts.	2 00	2 75	Wholesale Prices:		
Guinness DubPortr..	2 35	2 40	Terms Cash.—Under 5		
Spirits:			brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.,		
Pure Jam. Rum. 16 o.p.	1 80	2 25	2 1/2 p.c. off; 10 brls. and		
De Kuyper's H. Gin.....	1 55	1 65	over, 5 p.c. off.		
Booth's Old Tom.....	1 90	2 00			
Gin:					
Green, cases.....	4 09	4 25	In Bond. Paid		
Booth's Old Tom, c.....	5 50	6 00	Family Proof Whiskey	0 38	0 91
Wines:			Old Bourbon.....	0 33	0 83
Port, common.....	0 75	1 25	" " " " " " " "	0 33	0 83
" fine old.....	2 00	4 00	" " " " " " " "	0 33	0 83
Sherry, common.....	0 75	1 50	Alcohol, 65 o.p.....	0 60	1 74
" medium.....	1 70	1 80	Pure Spirits 65 o.p.....	0 62	1 72
" old pale or golden.....	2 50	4 00	" " " " " " " "	0 53	1 56
Brandy.			" " " " " " " "	25 u.p.	0 30
Hennessy's, per gal.....	2 30	2 50	Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.....	0 24	0 70
Martell's.....	2 30	2 50	" " " " " " " "	35 u.p.	0 23
			" " " " " " " "	40 u.p.	0 22

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months.	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, Dec. 13.	Montreal, Dec. 12.	Quebec, Dec. 12.
BANKS.							
British North America A.....	[stg. 250]	All.	2 1/2	July and Jan.	108 160	108 168	108 168
Canadian Bank of Com'e.....	50	All.	4	.....	120 121	120 121	120 121
City Bank Montreal.....	100	"	5	June 1, 1 Dec.	86 87	86 87	86 87
Du Peuple.....	50	"	3 1/2	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	104 105	105 104	104 105
Eastern Townships.....	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.	.....	112 113	112 113
Jacques Cartier.....	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	113 115	114 115	114 115
Mechanics' Bank.....	50	80	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	75 80	75 80	75 77
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	120 120	119 120	119 120
Molson's Bank.....	50	"	5	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	109 110	109 110	109 109
Montreal.....	200	"	6 & 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	220 222	222 223	222 224
Nationale.....	50	"	3 1/2	1 Nov., 1 May.	104 000	104 000	104 000
Niagara District.....	100	75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Bank.....	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	106 107	106 107	106 107
Quebec Bank.....	100	"	3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	112 112	112 114	111 112
Royal Canadian.....	50	60	None.	1 Jan., 1 July.	70 71	70 71	70 71
Toronto.....	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	152 154	151 153	151 152
Union Bank.....	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	109 110	109 110	109 110
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Canada Landed Credit Co.....	50	\$25	3 1/2	.....	100 100	.....	.....
Canada Per. Bldg. Society.....	50	All.	5	.....	136 137	.....	.....
Do. Inf'd Steam Nav. Co.....	100	All.	5 1/2 m	.....	.....	105 110	106 109
Do. Glass Company.....	100	"	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freehold Building Society.....	100	All.	5	.....	125 x-d	.....	.....
Hamilton Gas Company.....	.....	.....	4 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron Copper Bay Co.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25 35	.....
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50	All.	4	.....	116 117	.....	.....
Montreal Mining Consols.....	20	15 1/2	.....	.....	.....	4 00 4 15	.....
Do. Telegraph Co.....	49	All.	5	.....	220 225	225 249	220 230
Do. Elevating Co.....	100	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. City Gas Co.....	46	"	4	15 Mar., 15 Sep.	.....	170 000	170 000
Do. City Pass. R. Co.....	50	"	4	.....	.....	158 170	160 165
Quebec Gas Company.....	209	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.	.....	.....	122 123
Quebec Street R. R.....	50	25	4	.....	.....	.....	90 95
Richelieu Navigation Co.....	100	All.	15-12m	1 Jan., 1 July.	.....	184 185	183 185
St. Lawrence Glass Company.....	100	"	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.....	100	"	2pc 3m	3 Feb.	.....	.....	.....
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.....	50	"	2pc 3m	1 My Au Mar Fe	116 117	.....	116 117
Union Per. Building Society.....	50	"	5	.....	113 114	.....	.....
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y.....	50	All.	5	.....	127 127	.....	.....

INSURANCE COMPANIES

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share parvald	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15s.	Briton Medical and General Life...	10	2	2 1/2
50,000	10	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	4 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	3 1/2
53,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	3 1/2
400,000	.....	European Life and Guarantee.....	21	26s 6	.....
20,000	5 2 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid.....	100	50	5 1/2
12,000	£1 p. sh.	Imperial Fire.....	100	10	7 1/2
7,500	10	Imperial Life.....	100	10	16 1/2
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life.....	20	12	3 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland.....	40	7 1/2	25 1/2
35,882	36	London Assurance Corporation.....	25	12 1/2	4 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life.....	10	1	1 1/2
391,752	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	7 1/2
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life.....	100	6	15 1/2
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile.....	50	6 1/2	28 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine.....	25	5	18 1/2
.....	.....	Phoenix.....	150	.....	150
200,000	10 1/2	Queen Fire and Life.....	10	1	24s. 6d
100,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance.....	20	3	6
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	50	2 1/2	5 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life.....	50	12	71 1/2
4,000	5 bo	Star Life.....	25	1 1/2	.....
.....	£4 15s 9d	.....	.....	.....	.....

CANADIAN.

8,000	4-6mo.	British America Fire and Marine.....	\$50	\$2 1/2	70 72
2,500	5	Canada Life.....	400	50	110 111
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance.....	250	25	209
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine.....	60	\$11	.....
.....	3 p. sh.	Quebec Fire.....	40	3 1/2	£15 £20
.....	10	" Marine.....	100	40	85 90
10,000	5 6 mo's.	Western Assurance.....	40	10	160

AMERICAN.

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500	.....	Etna Life, of Hartford.....	\$100	.....	250
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford.....	100	210	212 1/2
1810	19,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford.....	100	255	262 1/2
1859	10,000	.....	Home, of New Haven, Ct.....	100	.....	.....
1863	5,000	.....	Travelers' Life & Accident.....	101	114 1/2	116

RAILWAYS

	Sha's	Parl	Mont' Dec 12	London Nov. 26.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....	£100	All.	.....	76 78
Do. do 6 p.c. sig. mort. bonds.....	100	"	.....	88 91
Buffalo and Lake Huron Pref.....	100	"	.....	4 4 1/2
Do. do 5 1/2 p.c. bonds, 1872-3-4.....	100	"	.....	80 82
Montreal and Champlain.....	200	"	16 21	.....
Do. do Pref.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Grand Trunk.....	100	"	12 13	10 11
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 p.c.....	100	"	.....	90 92
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.....	100	"	.....	53 56
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c.....	100	"	.....	35 37
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c.....	100	"	.....	29 31
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.....	100	"	.....	15 16
Great Western.....	20 1/2	"	14 15	13 13 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Bds, due 1873-76.....	100	All.	.....	97 99
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-78.....	100	"	.....	94 96
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. issue at 80.....	.....	.....	.....	14 1/2 pm
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds.....	100	"	.....	92 94
Do. do 2nd ".....	100	"	.....	84 87

EXCHANGE.

	Mont'.	Quebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 60 days.....	9 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Sight or 75 days date.....	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2
Private do.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Bank on New York.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Private do.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Gold Drafts do.....	par to 1/2 pm.	.....	.....
American Silver.....	5 6	6 1/2	5 10

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1870.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.	
	WEDNESDAY, December 14.	WEDNESDAY, December 7.	WEDNESDAY, December 14.	WEDNESDAY, December 7.	WEDNESDAY, December 14.	WEDNESDAY, December 14.	WEDNESDAY, December 14.	WEDNESDAY, December 14.	WEDNESDAY, December 14.	WEDNESDAY, December 14.
Wheat, Fall.....	1 15	1 20	1 15	1 20	0 82	0 84	1 05	1 15	1 55	1 65
Spring.....	1 10	1 15	1 10	1 15	0 80	0 82	1 00	1 02	1 41	1 44
Barley.....	0 53	0 53	0 53	0 53	0 50	0 50	1 25	1 30	0 80	0 85
Oats.....	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 39	0 41	0 52	0 53	0 50	0 52
Peas.....	0 68	0 69	0 68	0 69	0 53	0 55	0 80	0 83	0 70	0 74
Flour, No. 1 Super. brl.....	5 15	5 25	5 15	5 25	3 90	4 00	4 50	4 65	6 55	6 65
Fancy.....	5 40	5 50	5 40	5 50	4 00	4 10	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Extra.....	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09	0 09
Oatmeal.....	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	4 20	4 25	6 09	6 25	5 75	6 00
Pork, Mess.....	18 50	19 50	0 00	0 00	21 00	26 00	27 00	22 50	17 50	18 00
Butter.....	0 13	0 18	0 14	0 19	0 15	0 19	0 20	0 24	0 16	0 17 1/2
Hides, green, 100 lbs.....	7 00	8 00	7 00	8 00	6 00	7 00	6 00	7 00	0 00	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.

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LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.



CAPITAL,

£7,000,000 - - - 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.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

CASH ASSETS \$13,000,000
ANNUAL CASH INCOME, \$7,000,000
NEW BUSINESS IN 1869, \$51,021,141

THE leading company in the world for new business, by \$13,000,000. Purely Mutual, all profits annually divided among the Policyholders, on Contribution Plan. This Company has special advantageous features that no other Company in Canada offers. See "Tontine Dividend" circulars, being a 10 per cent. investment, in addition to a Life Insurance. *Installment* and all kinds of Endowment Policies. The "Equitable" has fully complied with Dominion Law, by making deposit of \$100,000 in Canadian Securities. Branch office for the Dominion,

R. W. GALE, Manager,
 58 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

HOLLAND & EDMING, General Agents for Ontario.

Good Agents and Solicitors wanted in unrepresented localities.

The Canada Insurance Union.

OCEAN MARINE.

Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incorporated in Canada:

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

AND AN

ASSOCIATION OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE UNION will issue Binding Policies on HULLS, CARGOES, and FREIGHTS in MONTREAL, and LIVERPOOL, and Losses will be paid in Great Britain or Canada, at the option of the assured.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.—Wm. Murray, Esq., representing the Montreal Assurance Co.; M. H. Gault, Esq., representing the British America Assurance Co.; Alex. Murray, Esq., representing the Western Assurance Co.; John McLennan, Esq., representing the Association of Underwriters.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.—John Johnston, Esq., of the firm of Wingate & Johnston; Robt. Allan, Esq., of the firm of Allan Brothers; John Rimmer, of the firm of Thos. Rimmer & Son.

BANKERS.—In Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. In Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. In London—The Bank of Montreal, 27 Lombard street.

AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL.—SMITH, GASKELL & CO., 5 India Buildings, Water street.

AGENT IN MONTREAL,

JOHN RHYNAS.

Commercial Chambers, 96 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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, ever \$250,000

G. E. CHADWICK, Toronto, 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, Waggons, 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.

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 \$9,885,100.
 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, Kingst

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

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

WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 13 King Street East.

G. F. C. SMITH,
 Chief Agent for the Dominion,
 Montreal

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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 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.

27 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.

Oct 17—9-lyr JAMES FRASER, Agent.

Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

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 PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.
Deputy Governor:
PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector: Marine Inspector:
E. ROBY O'BRIEN. 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, Manager.
23-ly.

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 hips, 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-ly

Insurance.

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.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE following are examples of the Profits added to Policies.

Bonus Additions made to the following Policies existing 30th April, 1870.

No. Policy	Issued during year ending 30th April.	Original sum assured.	Bonus added.	Present sum assured.
35	1848	\$2,000 00	\$938 10	\$2,938 10
481	1850	4,000 00	1,692 88	5,692 88
907	1852	400 00	114 65	514 65
1423	1854	1,000 00	248 29	1,248 29
1938	1856	1,400 00	565 74	1,965 74
2515	1858	1,500 00	318 84	1,818 84
2924	1860	4,000 00	709 15	4,709 15
3795	1862	5,000 00	819 32	5,819 32
4616	1864	1,000 00	139 50	1,139 50
5200	1866	6,000 00	750 00	6,750 00
5811	1867	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
6063	1868	2,000 00	150 00	2,150 00
6842	1869	4,000 00	200 00	4,200 00
8102	1870	5,000 00	125 00	5,125 00

A comparison of these and of the Company's Rates for Assurance, with those of other offices, is invited.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION. Where every information can be obtained, or at the Head Office, in Hiamton, Ontario.

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURNE, Esq.,
May 25. 1y Toronto Street.

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. 15-ly
Galt, 25th Nov., 1868.

Queen

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

Will be taken on terms that will compare favorably with other Companies.

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 Stg.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.
Resident Secretary and General Agent,
A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.
WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

The 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. JNO. McMURRICH, President.
CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

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

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, 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-lyt

Montreal

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000

INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Consulting Inspector.....CAPT. A. TAYLOR.
Marine Inspector.....CAPT. DAVID ROSS KEER.

Local Secretary and Agent.....R. N. GOOCH.

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,

RINTOUL BROS.,

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent. 24 St. Sacrament Street.

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.