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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. V—NO. 47.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

{SUBSCRIPTION
\$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

JOHN MACDONALD and CO.

NEW

Dress Goods.

We are closing out several lines at
11c and 12½c for 10c. 16c for 14½c.
20c for 18c. 30c for 25c.
37½c for 32½c.

SEND FOR PATTERNS.

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

23 WELLINGTON ST. } TORONTO.
28 and 30 FRONT STREET, }

3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Toronto, May 25, 1872

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

THOS. C. KERR and Co.,

IMPORTERS OF WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

HAMILTON,

HAVE NOW

THEIR SPRING STOCK

Ready for Inspection.

They would solicit special attention to
their stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Which is very large.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1872. Spring. 1872.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 25TH INSTANT,

A. R. McMASTER

and BROTHER,

Will have opened out a complete assortment of their

Importations,

When they will be glad to see their customers and
friends at

No. 4 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

Toronto, February, 1872.

34-ly

SMITH and KEIGHLEY,
12 and 14 Wellington Street, Toronto,

IMPORTERS OF

Teas and Sugars,

Have now in stock large supplies of Fresh New Season
Teas, comprising

Y. Hysons, Imperials,
Gunpowders, Twankays,
Japans, Assams,
Javas, Congous,
 and scented Orange Pekoe,
Souchongs, Japan Pekoe,

They direct special attention to their stock (just
arriving) of

SUGARS.

Hhds. Cuba,
Hhds. Porto Rico,
Cases Cuba,
Bbbs. M'tl. refined,
Bbbs. N. S. Granulated,
Bbbs. N. S. Powdered,
Bbbs. N. S. D. Crushed.

A. M. SMITH.
Toronto, May 25, 1872.

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

GORDON MACKAY and CO.

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

Cases Nagaski Costumes,
“ Nagaski Batistes,
“ French Grenadines,
“ French Prints,
“ French Ribbons,
“ Printed Muslins,
“ Cotton Hosiery,
“ Merino Hosiery,
“ Dress Goods,
“ Various.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, April, 1872.

32-ly

SAMSON,

KENNEDY,

and **GEMMEL,**

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR

MR. SAMPSON,

is busy in the English Markets buying STAPLES and
PIECE GOODS generally, and their

HABERDASHERY BUYER,

Mr. Macaw,

Sailed on SATURDAY, the 25th May for Europe, to
make purchases for this department.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL;

Corner of Scott and Colborne Sts.

TORONTO.

May 22, 1872

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BOOTS SHOES AND RUBBERS
WHOLESALE.

CHILDS & COMPANY.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO
their large stock of Goods, suitable for the

SPRING TRADE

Cash and prompt time buyers are particularly requested to examine our samples before completing their spring purchases.

CHILDS & COMPANY,

51 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

FIGS! FIGS!! FIGS!!!

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT IMPORTED DIRECT
from Malaga is now to hand. With regard to this article, we are prepared to

Offer the Trade Special Inducements.

We would also call attention to our stock of

GENERAL GROCERIES

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Which will be found replete in every branch, and at such prices as must insure satisfaction.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,

37 & 39 Front Street,
TORONTO

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

49 St. Joseph St., Montreal,

Manufacturer of

Fire Proof Safes,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITIES.

E. H. MOORE,

54 Front St. East, Toronto,

General Agent for Ontario.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.

Established in 1845.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.:

Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax.

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

24-17

Leading Wholesale Trade of Ottawa.

MAGEE & RUSSELL,

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES,

GRAIN BAGS AND BLANKETS.

ELGIN STREET,

Ottawa.

Spring Stock now complete. Inspection invited from the trade of Central Canada and the Ottawa District.

OTTAWA, March 14th, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMAS LAILEY and CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

J. B. Boustead,

PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

72 & 74 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Advances made on consignments.

WINANS, BUTLER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,
GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Cash advances made on consignments.
77 Front Street, Toronto, and
Division Street, Cobourg.

L. Coffee & Co.,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto.

Advances made on consignments of Produce

Parson Bros.,
PETROLEUM REFINERS, AND WHOLSALE
Dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Warerooms, 51
Front St.; Refinery, cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

Leading Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

Joseph S. Belcher,

Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)

Commission and 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; R. W. Fraser & Co.,
Halifax; Geo. Hughes & Co., Boston. 3-6m

J. F. Lawton,

Manufacturer of every description of

PATENT GROUND

WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS.

ST JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Terms send address.

Hall & Fairweather,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS IN FLOUR.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

JOHN I. MACKENZIE & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

Will have their

EARLY SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Together with full lines

OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES,

Complete and open for inspection on

THURSDAY, THE 21st MARCH,

to which they invite the attention of their
customers and of the trade generally.

Hamilton, March 18, 1872.

Thomson, Birkett and Bell,

HAMILTON.

FULL STOCK OF

DUNDAS DOMESTICS, YARN,
AND BAGS.

W. J. PITON.

R. M. HUNTER.

Piton & Hunter,

GENERAL COMMISSION
AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

WINNEPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Consignments Solicited.

Brown Brothers,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE
Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order; of
best materials and for style, durability and cheapness
unsurpassed.

A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery
constantly on hand. 3-ly

COLLECTION OF DEBTS

Cupples & Hunter,

Managers of the

Canada Mercantile Protective Association,

Established in 1854, for the Collection of Debts throughout the Dominion, &c. Commission charged only on the amount collected.

20 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

—AND—

TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
TORONTO,

Is the only first-class Mercantile School in Ontario.

Its DISCIPLINE enforces ACCURACY, PROMPTNESS,
PUNCTUALITY, and INTEGRITY in all matters relating to
business.

Its COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces the
shortest and most practical method of keeping accounts.

Its BUSINESS FORMS are specially adapted to
the wants of the Merchant, Manufacturer and Artisan.

Its SCHOLARSHIPS are good for life, and available
throughout the International Chain of Forty Colleges.

Students may enter at any time. Address,

ODELL & TROUT.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. G. Mackenzie & Company,
Importers
 AND
Wholesale Dealers in
 BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

FERRIER & CO.,
 IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
St. Francois Xavier Street,
 MONTREAL.

Agents for:
 Windsor Powder Mills.
 La Tortu Rope-Walk.
 Burrill's Axe Factory..
 Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse. 31Dec72

Kingan and Kinloch,
 IMPORTERS OF
 TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES,
 WINES, &c.,
Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets
 MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & CO.,
 Importers and dealers in
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,
 No. 274 ST. PAUL STREET,
 Opposite their old Store, Montreal.

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.
S. R. FOSTER'S
 NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,
 ST. JOHN, N.B.
 For Price List and Samples please address our Agent
 Montreal. JOHN A. ADAMS,
 6 Lemoine Street.

John C. McLaren,
 Manufacturer of
English Leather Belting and Fire Engine Hose,
&c.,
 Opposite VICTORIA Sq., 12 Bonaventure st., Montreal.

W. and F. P. Currie and Co.,
 100 GREY NUN STREET,
Importers of Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates,
Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, Tin Plates,
 BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES,
 Ingot Tin, Rivets, Veined Marble,
 Ingot Copper, Iron Wire, Roman Cement,
 Sheet Copper, Steel Wire, Portland do
 Antimony, Glass, Canada do
 Paints, Paving Tiles,
 Ingot Zinc, Fire Clay, Gard n Vases,
 Pig Lead, Flue Covers, Chimney Tops
 Dry Red Lead, FIRE BRICKS, Fountains,
 Dry White do, ORAIN PIPES,
 PATENT ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.
 A large stock always on hand.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

David Torrance & Co.,
 EAST and WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,
 EXCHANGE COURT,
 MONTREAL. 10July71
 Montreal, 1871.

JOHN McARTHUR and SON,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
 Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands),
 Sheet and Plate Glass of every description,
 Linseed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes;
 Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials,
 Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc.,
Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive,
Machinery and Wool Oils.
 18 LEMOINE STREET.

R. Durn, Fish and Co.,
 WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 479, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
 Sole Importers of the celebrated
 GLADSTONE BRAND DOUBLE WARP
 RAVEN BLACK LUSTRE.
Trade Mark Registered.

N. S. WHITNEY,
 Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs,
 Prunella Linings, etc.,
 14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

B. HUTCHINS,
 TEA MERCHANT,
 188 & 190 McGill Street,
 MONTREAL.
 ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,
 GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
 TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 464 and 466, St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

CANADA MARBLE WORKS.
 R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.
 OFFICE—130 Bleury Street. MILL—554 William Street
 MONTREAL.

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.
 SUGARS, casks, brls.
 TEAS, choice selected, new season.
 NUTMEGS, cases.
 ALMONDS, shelled and in shell.
 FIGS, 1, 2, 6 lb. boxes.
 SULTANA RAISINS, small boxes, &c.
 ALSO, ON HAND,
Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Fruits, Spices, Chemi-
cals, Soaps, and a General Assortment
of Groceries.
J. A. MATHEWSON,
 Montreal, 28th Feb., 1872. McGill Street

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FELT HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c.
GREENE and SONS,
 MONTREAL,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 FELT HATS, STRAW GOODS,
 SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.

WE ARE NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH THE
 leading lines of new styles for the
SPRING TRADE,
 To which we would invite the attention of all buyers.
 Forty years experience our firm have had in the whole-
 sale trade of Canada.

We always seek to please our customers and hope, by
 further careful attention to their interests, to maintain the
 standing we now hold among them and the business com-
 munity.
 FACTORIES:
 FUR GOODS—525 St PAUL STREET.
 FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.
 STRAW Goods—524 St. PAUL STREET.
 SILK HATS—521 1/2 St. PAUL ST.
 WAREHOUSE—517, 519, 521 St. Paul St., Montreal,
GREENE & SONS.

R. C. Jamieson and Co.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 VARNISHES AND JAPANS.
 IMPORTERS OF
Oils, Paints, Colors, Spts. of Turpentine,
&c., &c.
 3 CORN EXCHANGE, 6 St. JOHN ST.,
 MONTREAL.

SPRING 1872.
T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,
 Caverhill Buildings, | 37 Spring Gardens,
 St. Peter Street, | Manchester,
 Montreal. | England.
 Our Stock is very large, and having been bought early is
 cheap,
And NOW Complete in Every Department.

Mercantile Summary.
 FREEDOM FROM taxation for five years and
 bonuses ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000 are
 offered as inducements to the establishment of
 manufactories, employing from 80 to 120 men
 each in Stratford.
 WE LEARN that the interesting lecture of Mr.
 John Macdonald on "Success in Business" de-
 livered before the Young Men's Christian Asso-
 ciation, last week is to be published in book
 form by a Toronto publishing firm.
 AMONG RECENT business changes we notice
 the following assignments: J. J. Carter, general
 store, Picton; Malcolm Dow, general store,
 Riversdale; Wm. H. Weston, grocer, Toronto;
 Farquharson & Taylor, dry goods, Beaverton;
 J. M. Matthews, retail hardware, Toronto.
 This latter gentlemen formerly conducted a
 losing business on King street consuming all the
 profits and more in expenses, and his present
 difficulties are ascribed to the deficiency thus
 occasioned.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMSON and BURNS,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARECrockery, China, Glassware,
AND DEALERS IN*Canadian and American Manufactures*

OF

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,**

10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

43 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

MENS UNDER-CLOTHING.

Mens Stout Merino Shirts.

Mens Gauze Merino Shirts.

Mens "Nove Spun" Shirts.

Mens Silk Shirts.

Mens White Cashmere Shirts.

Mens Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.

Mens Drawers to match.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,British, French, German, American and Canadian man-
ufacture.Agents for the unrivalled Chester Emery; also,
Foundry Facings.

5 Front Street, Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB.

T. HERBERT MARSH

P. G. CLOSE & Co.,**Wholesale Grocers**

AND

WINE MERCHANTS

Corner of Church and Front Streets,

TORONTO

1yr

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SPRING. 1872. SPRING.

THOS. WALLS & Co.

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 38 YONGE STREETWhere they will show a full assortment in every depart-
ment, on Monday, March 18th.*Terms Liberal to Short Date Buyers.***BOOTS AND SHOES
WHOLESALE:****CHILDS & HAMILTON,
MANUFACTURERS.**THIS Business was established in 1847, and is con-
tinued at the OLD STAND, No. 7, Wellington St. East,
Toronto.Our Productive Power has so much increased, that we
are now producing all classes of Boots and Shoes, and of
the kinds required by our largely increasing TRADE.
We have only to say that all dealers in Boots and Shoes
requiring goods to suit the wants of this Province, will
do well to send their orders to, or call on**CHILDS & HAMILTON.***Factory and Warehouse—No. 7 Wellington St.,
Toronto.*

MR. M. STAUNTON declares his intention to proceed at once with the erection of a new factory to replace the spacious building destroyed by the late fire.

As was anticipated several of the sufferers at the late fires have had to ask the indulgence of their creditors. Two Ingersoll traders are among the number having asked and obtained a compromise, one at 50c and the other at 70c. in the dollar.

ST. THOMAS is in want of 600 houses; a local journal says that buildings there pay 25 to 50 per cent on cost; railway building has given that town a powerful impetus in the way of progress.

MONEY IS SAID TO "burn holes in the pocket"—a popular saying which well expresses the alertness with which it sometimes escapes from the grasp of its possessor. The case of Mr. R. S. Gard who invested in a woolen mill at Ancaster well illustrates this. That gentleman was in the enjoyment of the snug sum of \$10,000 most of which he put into a building for a woolen mill in the village named, and lost it at one stroke. He now returns to England whence he came with no very exalted opinion of Canada as a field for money-making.

THE American Grocer treats its readers to a chapter on "honesty in trade," and very pertinently says;—"If you go into a store to buy a pound of the best pure Java Coffee, and get instead a mixture, half coffee and half chicory, you are cheated, and the man who sold it to you as such is a swindler. But if you asked for mixed coffee, and were served with the article you called for, it is a proper and legitimate transaction. In like manner, if you wish to purchase canned green peas, and are

"served with dried peas, *processed*, instead, "without knowing them to be such, you are equally swindled. That a great deal of this sort of thing is done on this very article, the larger houses in the trade very well know, "but smaller dealers and consumers do not." It would not be very hazardous to assert that our shrewd and calculating neighbors understand *hocusing* more things than coffee and green peas, and unless some racy tales that we have read of New England life very much belie their heroes, this knowledge is not of recent acquirement. Still, it is charitable to suppose that the trade in "basswood hams" and "wooden nutmegs" has about died out. Although it is said that "what is bred in the bone cannot be taken out of the flesh," we commend the efforts of our contemporary for correcting some of these little eccentricities and frivolities which in this latitude are regarded as much more ingenious than honest.

A RETAILER complains to us of a practice from which, as he alleges, the retail dry goods trade suffer loss, and asks us to direct attention to it in the hope that a check may be applied. He says that it is a very common thing in handling dress goods to find that they do not hold out in length, that what is sold for fifty or one hundred yards generally proves to be perhaps a yard short. The blame for this he throws upon the wholesale trade. As to the fact stated every experienced retailer knows that it is correct, and that it applies not only to dress goods but also to ribbons. In consequence it has become the custom to allow for this shortage in marking the cost of goods. But the fact that goods are so commonly found to be short is no justification of what is intrinsically a bad practice. There

is no reason why 50 yards of poplin should not mean 50 but 49 yards, or why 18 yards of ribbon should measure but 17½ yards. This much is plain but where the fault rests is a question not so easily disposed of. While we have no desire to screen the importing trade or defend them when culpable we are convinced that they are not the guilty parties and many of the best retailers will endorse this view. It is one of these "little" frauds that must be attributed to the manufacturer or jobber at "home" who takes the liberty of adding on a trifle to the true length of his fabrics in his invoices so as to help to swell his margin of profit, often too limited owing to excessive competition. It is of that petty class of offences, which the trade find it more convenient to wink at than resolutely to kick against.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, May 27, 1872.

Oil matters at present are pretty flat. The Crude Association put crude oil to \$1.10 per barrel to the 15th May, hoping by that time to raise it up to \$1.20. Nothing has been done. Hessay & McGarvey have struck a good well near the Deluge, and there is a report of others not yet tested. The Hyde well is doing splendidly; the production is between 12,000 and 14,000 barrels per week. The sales have been better for the last week. Developments are still extensively carried on north, on or near the famous Monroe lot. The shipments for the last week have improved. Refined is dull, the time of year being the chief drawback. The Combination are holding it at their rates, and seemed determined to stick together. The A. M. Ross refinery sale fell through.

Lands are dull, and the business of the formation of companies flat.

Crude quoted.....\$1.10 per barrel.
Refined " 33 per gallon.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

NO. 5 WELLINGTON ST., WEST.

DOBBIE & CARRIE

ARE SHOWING

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

N.B.—Letters by order promptly attended to.

DOBBIE & CARRIE.

M. STAUNTON

Begs respectfully to inform his customers that in consequence of

The Late Fire,

His office in connection with his

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is at present over

Retail Warerooms,

Corner of King and Yonge Streets,

and that he will rebuild the factory without delay.

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET, May 21.—Owing to extensive repairs to the Grenville (Canada) canal no shipments can be made from Ottawa until the 1st of June. A report last week that the accident which had occurred to the canal would prevent its opening till July 1st, caused considerable excitement, and parties from Ottawa telegraphed to put up prices of lumber. This report, however, turned out to be incorrect, and it is expected that the canal will be in working order in a few days. A short shipping season only can be counted on, with the contingency of interruptions from low water. Last fall two months were lost in shipping from Ottawa on account of the water being too low to permit barges to run. No more certainty has been arrived at with regard to the driving of logs hung up in Canada and the West. A June freshet and heavy rains can still be looked to; but only in some cases can they avail in helping the drives of logs. A large percentage of the logs will fail to get to the mills in Michigan, Canada, &c. As a consequence, taking into account the low stocks of lumber and the active demand, markets promise to remain firm, with an advancing tendency in prices. The continued activity in South American shipments, and also in Deals, for the English market, are elements that will add increased firmness to the market. It is estimated that at least one hundred millions of lumber will be shipped this season to South American ports from the St. Lawrence, and the shipments of deals to England will be limited, only, by the supplies. A further advance has been established in deals, which are higher now than ever before known.—*Ex.*

—The Chicago *Chronicle* charges the Provincial Insurance Company with issuing policies in that city contrary to the laws of Illinois, not having made the required deposit there; and recommends that both the local agent and the Company be prosecuted. The fine for a violation of the law is \$500. After their experience with the local companies it might have been supposed that the people of the "Garden City" would be glad of outside insurance on any terms.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SESSIONS, TURNER & COOPER,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JNO. TURNER, JAS. COOPER, J. C. SMITH.
Jr.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.—The St. John, N. F., *Commercial Journal* publishes the following statement of the number of arrivals from the seal fishery, and quantity of seals in St. Johns on the 11th May, in each year from 1866 to 1872:—

Years.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Seals.	Average per Vessel.
1866.....	88	155,914	1,772
1867.....	109	160,153	1,469
1868.....	78	164,500	1,009
1869.....	80	172,436	3,155
1870.....	89	171,933	1,931
1871.....	84	298,583	3,555
1872.....	66	115,713	1,753

MATURITY OF NOTES.—Mr. Hillyard Cameron has introduced into the House of Commons a bill relating to promissory notes:—Whereas doubts exist as to the time of the maturity of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory note dated on the last day of a month, and payable at a month or months after date, and it is desirable to set such doubts at rest; therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—1. After the passing of this Act every Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note which bears date on the last day of any month, and is made payable at a month or months from or after such date, shall mature and become payable on the last day of the months or months expressed in such Bill or Note, with the addition of the days of grace allowed upon Bills or Notes by law. 2. This Act shall not be considered as declaratory of the law as to the maturity of any Bill or Note which shall have matured before the passing of this Act.

BEET SUGAR IN ILLINOIS.—The Freeport, Ill., Beet Sugar factory, a new institution, will commence grinding beets as soon as the vegetables are ready, about the middle of the coming September. The *Freeport Journal* says that contracts have already been closed for the cultivation of nearly seven hundred acres of sugar beets. The contract price per ton is four dollars. The yield per acre is from fifteen to forty tons, a fair average being twenty-five tons. When in full operation it will require two hundred and fifty hands to run the factory; and fifty tons of beets per day will be consumed. It is expected there will be paid out for beets no less than \$60,000, which would purchase 15,000 tons, enough for 50 tons per day for three hundred days, the full working time of a year. The factory itself is a firm and thoroughly built brick structure, 300 feet long and 200 wide, being two stories high. The cost of the building and machinery is \$150,000. There will be in the factory eleven engines, ranging from four to eighty horse power. Thus it will be seen that the Freeport Beet Sugar Factory is a magnificent and important enter-

prise. Beets weighing two and-a-half pounds yield as much sugar as those that weigh five or six pounds, the latter being coarse and having a less percentage of saccharine matter. Farmers who raise beets for the factory will use the large coarse ones to fatten stock.

GREAT RISE IN THE PRICE OF IRON.—Our Wolverhampton correspondent telegraphs that the highest prices ever quoted in South Staffordshire in the present generation were demanded yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the iron masters in Wolverhampton. Best sheets were declared to 20s.; hoops, 10s.; and fencing wire, 10s.; singles were raised to £16 10s.; Welsh bars were put up to £11 5s.; and best Welsh foundry pigs, £9. Coke and coal were all scarce and rising. Welsh Coke is 24s, 6.; Wigan, 25s., yet none to be had, and gas coke is 18s., with an enormous enquiry.—*London News, 9th.*

BANK OF MONTREAL.—The directors have issued the following statement of the business for the year ended 30th April, 1872:—Balance of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1871, \$345,007.75; profits for the year ended 30th April, 1872, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, \$1,273,988.59; twenty-five per cent. premium received on issue of \$2,000,000 new stock, \$500,000; profit taken from old note circulation, \$120,000.00; total, \$2,238,996.34. Two dividends, \$1,015,800. Balance, \$1,223,196.34. Carried to rest account, \$1,000,000. Balance of profit and loss carried forward, \$223,196.34.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Dr. Grant's bill to incorporate the Canada Pacific Railway has been printed. The following gentlemen will compose the preliminary Board of Directors:—Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Edward Kenny, Honbles, Messrs. Abbott, S. Reade, Foster, Christie, Ouimet, Ross, D. A. Smith, and Messrs. Burpee, Andrew Allan, McInnes, Ls. Beaubien, Gildersleeve, J. B. Renaud, and Eug. Chicin.

DAT'S DE WAY DE WHITE FOLKS DOES.—Sam Johnston, of New Orleans, was a great authority among his fellows, and one day he called his satellites together. "Niggers," said he, "if yer wants to get rich yer must sabe yer money. Yer must hab a bank. Dat's de way de white folks does." The project was swiftly put into execution, and the earnings of the week were promptly forthcoming. "Niggers," said Sam, "I will be the cashier; yer must 'posit de money wid me, and when yer want any, yer can draw on to it. Dat's de way de white folks does." All went merrily for a while, but by-and-by there began to be trouble. It was found easier to get funds into this model institution than to get them out again. "It's all right," said Sam, "de bank is only suspended, and in a few days she will again resume; dat's de way de white folk's does." This expedient lasted but a little while, however, and the storm was about to burst upon the head of the great operator, when he found it advisable to gather once more his infuriated depositors. "Niggers," said he, "dar ain't no use movin' 'bout it! De money's spent, and de bank's broke; dats de way de white folks does!"

—The Northern Railway Company has established an agency at Chicago, and announces that it is now prepared to issue through bills of lading to Toronto and Kingston as well as to several American ports. In addition to quick transit, this route offers the advantage of free elevating at Collingwood, and ten days free storage at Toronto. This forms another link in the chain which is gradually, but certainly, making the St. Lawrence the favorite grain route to the seaboard.

—Mr. James has assumed the management of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, vacated by Mr. Vernon Smith.

1872. SPRING TRADE. 1872.

We invite BUYERS VISITING THIS
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THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

THE DEBATE ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The debate on the Treaty of Washington in the Canadian House of Commons, though not quite exhaustive, is conceded on all sides to have been the ablest in the parliamentary annals of this country. Though none of the speeches could, perhaps, be pointed to as models of perfection, some of them show great tact and masterly ability. The general result—the acceptance of the Treaty—was a foregone conclusion, though few, perhaps, not actually present at Ottawa, anticipated the immense majority by which the bill was carried. Every Province of the Dominion gave a majority; and two Provinces were unanimous in favor of the measure.

The whole case really lay within a very narrow compass. England had made a treaty with the United States, by which the rights or interests of Canada were, in several particulars, affected. Though the treaty-making power is centred in the Imperial Government, the right of ratification or rejection was reserved to Canada in respect to the fishery clauses. This treaty purported to settle all outstanding differences between the contracting powers; but while it embraced the Alabama claims, it ignored those counter claims which arose out of the Fenian raids on Canada. The

responsibility of this omission was assumed by England, and as Canada's right to compensation was not questioned, all that was left was to enforce that responsibility. A way of doing this was found, in the guarantee of £2,500,000 sterling of Canadian bonds to aid the construction of the Pacific Railway, and the improvement of the canals, without involving any actual payment by England. If the Canadian Parliament rejected the fishery clauses of the treaty and re-opened the old sores, this guarantee would have failed. The whole treaty involved a compromise. England had been very anxious to have those disputes settled, and the question was whether Canada would assume the responsibility of separating herself from the Imperial policy. This was really the whole question. The extent of that responsibility may be differently viewed by different persons; but its serious nature can hardly be denied. It would have brought back all the old fishery disputes, and necessitated a large fleet of war vessels and armed schooners to prevent encroachments on our inshore fisheries. In 1870, ten vessels of war and six armed schooners were employed in this service; and yet, so extensive are the coasts to be guarded, there were points where a vessel of war was hardly ever seen, and it was officially stated that the number of armed schooners ought to have been increased to ten. No preventive fleet would have been efficient unless it had comprised twelve vessels of war and ten armed schooners. The cost of such a force would have been very great; how would it have been borne? If Canada had thwarted the policy of England, it is easy to conceive England would not have been anxious to furnish us with the war vessels which our own rejection of the treaty would have made necessary for this service. We could not have blamed her if she had assumed that we were, as a matter of course, ready to assume the responsibility of our act. There can be no doubt that the Canadian Parliament takes the best and safest course in accepting the treaty, with all its imperfections and whatever there was disagreeable in the act.

There was much plain talk in the course of the debate about the connection with England, its tenure and probable duration. Mr. Galt assumed that England had given Canada the option either of accepting the treaty or taking care of herself. But Sir John Macdonald, who was in a position to know, assured the House that this assumption was wholly gratuitous; that no such ground had been taken by England. The debate did much to familiarize the public mind with the idea of separation;

not immediate but prospective, though almost every one expressed a desire to perpetuate the connection. There was, we think, altogether too much complaint of the conduct of England towards Canada; far more than there is anything to justify. We can understand Mr. Galt when he avows himself in favor of independence, without desiring to hasten the event; but it is not so easy to understand some others who act as if they thought Canada could oppose an isolated policy of her own to the policy of the Empire, and still claim all the benefits of the connection in perpetuity. The connection imposes obligations on both sides, and the sooner this fact is acknowledged the better. Canada is well assured she could have independence for the asking; she is more anxious to remain than England is to hold her. Whatever we do, let us do nothing that shall embitter the parting, when, in the fullness of time, it does come. It would be a crime against civilization to do anything which should cause that event, far distant in the future, we hope, to leave rankling bitterness and mutual ill-will behind.

It has been claimed for Sir John Macdonald's speech that it was the most masterly effort ever made in our Legislature. Without entering on the justness of this eulogy, we may be permitted to say that it was not perfect. It had its weak points. He laid too much stress on the power we retain over our canals, while giving up the navigation of the St. Lawrence to the Americans. It may do very well, as an illustration of our power over the canals to say that when an American vessel goes down, she will never return unless Canada wills it; but, practically, this power over the canals cannot be exercised in any arbitrary manner. When referring to the objection taken that the United States took Alaska with all the treaty obligations of Russia affecting that territory, he expressed the opinion that this doctrine might have been objected to by the Americans. This seems to imply that the question of these treaty rights surviving the transference of territory was never raised in the conference between the Joint High Commissioners at Washington. It may be said that the Americans would have demurred; but we know that in a like case, in the commencement of this century, the British Government held, in the most decided manner, that a transfer of territory from one nation to another, could not affect the treaty rights of a third party, she herself being that third party. No member of the House seemed to be aware of this fact, or probably knew where to find the despatch in which this was stated.

We fail to comprehend Sir John's objection to the raising of any question founded on the omission to include the Columbia among the rivers on the Pacific coast, having their mouth in American and their upper portions in British territory, of which the freedom has been secured to British subjects. A sufficient answer would have been the mere statement of the fact that the Columbia river is not navigable into British territory; that it is so neither naturally nor artificially. The reader will understand what we meant when we said the debate was not exhaustive if we add the remark that not a single member of the House noted this fact or seemed to be aware of its existence. But that does not alter the fact that the debate was, take it all in all, the ablest that was ever heard in a Canadian Legislature.

The acceptance by the United States Senate of the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, (with some alterations, which, it is expected, England will accept) proposed by England, which gets rid of the difficulty arising out of the claim for indirect damages, assures the complete success of the Treaty, and with it the dispersal of the cloud which for a time threatened to interrupt the peace between the two contracting powers. This removes all cause of anxiety for the immediate future of this Dominion, which would be the battle ground in every war between England and the United States.

BANKING REVIEW.

There is a singular remissness in the management of the Banking returns published by the Auditor's department in Ottawa. We and others have often had to complain of their tardy appearance, which has sometimes been protracted to such an extent as almost to destroy their value, and this month there has been a piece of carelessness which spoiled what otherwise would have been a prompt publication. In the *Gazette* of the 18th inst. the return being complete in other respects, the liabilities of one bank were omitted (the assets of the same bank being given) which rendered it impossible to obtain a correct total,—although the columns were cast as if no omission had taken place. A little more supervision of these returns is evidently required before they come forth to the public.

The following synopsis of the condition of the banks of Quebec and Ontario is taken from the returns published on the 25th inst. the return for the 31st March being added for purposes of comparison:—

LIABILITIES.		
	March 31.	April 30.
Authorized Capital ..	\$46,566,666	\$46,566,666
Subscribed do ..	43,277,466	43,631,926
Paid up do ..	41,093,089	41,662,318
Notes in circulation ..	23,209,797	21,759,426
Government Deposits	10,673,572	10,313,901
Other do ..	46,360,861	47,632,771
Due to Banks in Canada	1,237,780	964,960
Due to other Banks not in Canada	1,457,162	2,248,251
Liabilities not included in above.....	12,202	64,974
Total Liabilities ..	\$82,951,375	\$82,982,247
ASSETS.		
	March 31	April 30.
Specie	\$6,544,386	\$6,524,048
Provincial Notes	6,905,175	6,825,358
Notes and Checks of other Banks	3,788,125	3,973,171
Balances due from other Banks in Canada ..	1,612,096	1,289,767
Balances due from other Banks not in Canada	12,095,773	12,604,750
	\$31,005,555	\$31,217,094
Government Debentures or Stock	1,422,604	1,379,104
Loans to Government..	501,793	501,793
Loans to Corporations	1,719,095	1,542,514
Notes Discounted, (including notes overdue)	96,482,468	97,813,243
Real Estate other than Bank premises	824,995	765,259
Bank premises	1,791,812	1,813,211
Other assets not included in above	1,381,563	1,434,484
Total Assets	\$135,129,883	\$136,466,709

From the *Gazette* of the 18th we find that the circulation of Dominion Notes was \$10,526,000, \$396,000 of which was fractional currency. As \$6,825,000 of these notes were in the hands of the banks of Ontario and Quebec, the banks of the Maritime Provinces holding probably \$500,000 more, it follows that the circulation, properly so called, of Dominion notes, that is, the amount in the hands of the public, was \$2,815,000. Almost the whole of this is in the form of one and two dollar bills, and this amount represents what the banks had to give up of circulation under the new banking law. On the other hand they have been released from the obligation to hold Government securities, as well as from the tax formerly chargeable on their issues, and their circulation, in spite of the surrender of the small notes, is now larger than ever before. Before the introduction of a Government currency by Mr. Galt, when the Bank of Montreal surrendered its large circulation to adopt it, the issues of the Banks ranged from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. On 31st March this year as the above return shows they amounted to \$23,000,000. And adding the Government notes in *bona fide* circulation to these, we arrive at a total of nearly \$26,000,000. These figures point to an extraordinary development during the

last ten years, and only confirm what so many other signs demonstrate, of the vast strides taken by the industrial interests of Canada.

Some may be inclined to think these issues excessive, and if they follow the theories of a certain school of thinkers in Britain and elsewhere, they will attribute the high prices prevailing for almost all articles to an over-expanded circulation and be ready to prophecy a reaction from the present apparent prosperity.

To this there are two answers. First that issues can never be over abundant when a regular system of redemption in gold or its equivalent is kept in operation; and second that the prices prevailing here for all articles whatever depend on the prices at which the same articles are current in the leading markets of the world. It is not a local inflation therefore (if there is inflation), and hence it cannot be caused by the expansion of a local circulation. The truth is, we have had for some years an extraordinary increase in production. Especially was the grain harvest of last year a remarkable one. Considering both the abundance in quantity and the price obtained for it, we are inclined to think the crop was worth fully double an average one. And considering that these crops are bought and moved to market by means of circulating notes, it will be seen at once that a large increase of circulation must arise from this cause alone. Then our timber production has been steadily advancing in value,—that is in the market to which it is exported. The amount of money required to produce both sawed lumber and square timber has been rising every year, and at this moment is probably double what it was ten years ago. Here again we have an element of increased bank issues. Then there are our railway constructions and extensions which absorb vast sums of money; the development of mining enterprise in the North-west; the opening up of Manitoba; and the increase of manufactures. All these call for more circulating notes, so that although the increase has been so remarkable we think it fully accounted for by the circumstances of the country; and sure we are that so long as redemption in specie is maintained it will be impossible to keep more notes in circulation than business requires; just as impossible as to overfill a vessel already charged to the brim with water. Redemption in gold is a perfect self-acting regulator, and infallibly puts right any over issuing, if such a foolish thing is attempted.

Since our last review several banks have declared their dividends. The Bank of Montreal still maintains its dividend with

bonus, amounting together to 8 per cent. for the half-year. The Bank of Toronto has made an advance for the first time to 6 per cent for the half year, the rest keeping to the usual 4 per cent. There can be no doubt that all have had a year of great prosperity, but it becomes a question whether the business of banking is not about to be overdone. Competition for business already is as keen as is compatible with safety; if other institutions come in to share the business, it may result in mutual loss.

There is still very heavy stock speculation, fostered by the facility of obtaining advances from the banks. This is not a healthy nor desirable branch of business as experience one day will tell.

Sir F. Hincks has addressed a letter to the Montreal Board of Trade on the subject of his Dominion Note Bill, respecting which we may offer some remarks in a future issue.

PROTECTION OF TORONTO HARBOR.

There seems at length to be a prospect of the damage which the harbor of Toronto has for years been sustaining being repaired, and further delapidation prevented. The harbor was formed by a peninsula, attached to the land at the east, and leaving an entrance at the west. Some years ago a breach was made in this peninsula at the east end of the harbor; which point, it may be well to remark, is far from being identical with the east end of the peninsula, the intermediate space being occupied by an extensive marsh and bog, with large spaces of open water. This breach is probably three-quarters of a mile wide, and forms a second navigable entrance, not quite so deep, however, as that at the west. This second entrance, while it seemed to threaten the destruction of the harbor, unless placed under control, has conferred some benefits on the city; notably by causing a current through the harbor, and carrying out the sewage which is discharged into the bay, much of it disagreeably near the spot where the water-works pump up supplies for a large portion of the citizens. But while it is desirable to keep open the eastern entrance, it has become absolutely necessary to place it under control. Immense quantities of sand and shingle, known as travelling beach material, have been forced into the eastern end of the harbor by means of wind and waves; forming shallows across the whole width of the harbor at this point, a distance of not less than a mile and-a-half. This end of the harbor would have been silted up to the mouth of the Don river, if a breakwater had not been made near the main land at this

point. The work was performed at a cost of \$30,000, by the Harbor Commissioners. Though useful for the purpose for which it was constructed, it is too far from the source of the evil to prevent the outer portions of the harbor silting up. This can only be done by narrowing the eastern entrance by crib-work—an enterprise beyond the limited resources of the Commissioners.

There seems to be a prospect of the Ottawa Government, to whom the control of navigation belongs, coming to the aid of the City in its extremity. And, indeed, there is no other quarter to which the shipping interest, the citizens or the Harbor Commissioners can look for aid. The dues which the Commissioners are empowered to collect properly go to the improvement of the harbor. For all ordinary purposes they would probably have proved sufficient; but when the harbor is threatened with destruction, and extensive works of protection have to be undertaken, they become altogether inadequate. Not only is the harbor silting up; the island is undergoing demolition by abrasion, which seems to threaten its entire destruction. The same works that would protect the eastern entrance would also put a stop to the abrasion. It has been stated in the City Council by Alderman Thompson, that the revenue of the Harbor Commissioners might bear the strain of the interest on \$100,000 a year, and it is proposed to ask the Government to supplement the amount by a grant of \$200,000. Nothing could be more reasonable. If it is the duty of the Dominion Government, as no one questions, to improve the harbors of the most remote and thinly settled parts of the country, it is equally its duty to see that the harbor of the chief city of Ontario does not become a thing of the past. We are not aware that there is any reluctance to perform this duty; and Toronto would not be true to itself if it did not make every reasonable exertion to secure the grant.

It is difficult to understand the carping criticism which the proposal has evoked. There are some Toronto people who seem unwilling that the Government should do a good turn to the city; but we are quite sure that this feeling is not shared by any considerable number of citizens. From the other side objections have come that the City ought not to do anything; that the Government should provide for the whole cost. But there can be no harm in debentures being issued, either by the City or the Harbor Commission, to an amount not greater than the harbor revenues can pay interest on. This proposal is perfectly fair, and we hope it will be carried out with vigor and despatch.

INSPECTION OF PRODUCE.

We have received a copy of a formidable Bill of 104 clauses introduced by Sir Francis Hincks "to amend and consolidate and to extend to the whole Dominion of Canada" the Inspection laws. It provides for the inspection of (1) flour and meal, (2) wheat and other grain, (3) beef and pork, (4) pot and pearl ash, (5) fish and fish oil, (6) butter, (7) cheese and lard, (8) leather and raw hides, (9) petroleum.

This measure is of the first importance to the interests of all who produce, and deal in, the domestic products of the Dominion. It is quite impossible to conduct a large trade satisfactorily in the staple articles named without inspection; and it is only less important that such inspection should be made uniform. A barrel of "Mess Pork," should mean the same thing in any market from British Columbia to Halifax; so should a bushel of "No. 1" wheat, a barrel of "superfine" flour, a kit of "No. 1 Mackerel" or a gallon of "No. 1 prime white" petroleum. Once let the definitions of quality laid down in the Bill or any other suitable set of definitions, be clearly understood, an immense economy of labor in buying and selling would be effected, very many difficulties, misunderstandings, losses, quarrels and law suits would be saved. The subject is, however, one of great difficulty, and although the bill before us has doubtless been drawn up with much care, we have little hope that it will give complete satisfaction or be found so perfect as to escape amendment at an early day. Its object, as we have said, is excellent; its defects will have to be remedied as experience points out what these defects are. We presume that the Finance Minister has been careful to consult the trade fully as to the details of his measure, for it is only in that way that he could hope to so frame it that it would operate favorably upon the interests affected.

It is provided that Inspectors of the articles named shall be appointed by the Dominion Government subject to an examination of their fitness by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Boards of Trade in the principal cities of each Province. Inspectors are not allowed to deal in any article inspected; are required to give security; to be paid by a tariff of fees fixed by the Board of Trade or Governor in Council; and are liable to a fine of \$20 for refusing to act when called upon. Penalties are prescribed for altering the Inspector's mark or brand. Unless specially provided at the time of sale the seller has always to pay the inspection fees. All the various inspection acts, in force in the various

Insurance.

Provinces, seventeen or more in number, are repealed from the time the new act comes into force, that is the 1st July next. The above are the general provisions of the act.

Then follow explicit regulations for the inspection and classification of flour and meal and all the other articles above mentioned except cheese and lard for which no provisions have yet been made; but the details are so numerous as not to admit of discussion or criticism here.

The concluding portion of the Bill is devoted to regulations for the appointment and guidance of Inspectors of refined petroleum to be known as "Trade Inspectors," who are to have no connection with the Excise department and who are to be paid by fees derived from those requiring their services as Inspector.

Petroleum is to be classified as "No. 1 prime white," "No. 2 standard white," "No. 3 prime light straw white to white," and "No. 4 straw" having a specific gravity by Baume's Hydrometer of 44°, 43°, 42° and 40° respectively. Returns are to be made to the Boards of Trade of all oil inspected.

We observe that inspection is made optional in reference to most of the articles to which the Bill applies. While it may be impracticable to enforce inspection, this has the effect of rendering the act pretty nearly a dead letter so far as these articles are concerned. When inspection is left as a purely voluntary affair so few avail themselves of it that it is not worth any person's while to accept or hold the office of inspector. After all it seems to us that compulsory inspection surrounded with proper safeguards is what is wanted to place the whole matter on a satisfactory footing. Only in this way can the trade in the staple products named in the Bill be so regulated and systematized as to accomplish the desirable objects to which this measure is directed.

ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
—It appears from the report that this Company has been making steady progress, and that it is carefully and economically conducted. The ratio of losses to premium receipts is quite low; premium notes to the amount of \$37,956 are available, providing a source upon which to draw in case of unusual losses.

COLBY'S BILL THROWN OUT.—A practical illustration of the much debated utility of the Senate was supplied by the action of that body on the measure received from the Commons repealing the Insolvent Act. By a vote of 35 to 24 the bill was thrown out, so that matters remain just as they were before. It would have

been a most graceless thing for an expiring Parliament to take so grave a step involving such weighty interests without finding out from contact with their constituencies what was the public verdict on the act after five year's experience of its working. It is not to be expected that the law will escape hostile criticism, or that the attack so nearly successful will not be renewed in the next Parliament; therefore it now becomes the plain duty of business men interested to use their best exertions to have its defects removed, and bring it more completely into accord with the sentiment of the country. If bankers, merchants and official assignees would be free to suggest improvements and safeguards, based on the results of their experience, we doubt not that such a measure could be framed as would at once serve the objects aimed at and escape the public odium to which the existing law nearly fell a victim. For this purpose we offer the use of our columns for the discussion of the subject, and shall take occasion to present our own views so that all the light possible may be shed upon a question confessedly difficult to deal with.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINES.—The silver mines on Lake Superior attract increasing attention. The spirit of speculation is being thoroughly awakened and some important transactions in mining lands have occurred. We understand that the property of the Thunder Bay Mining Company embracing 1,700 acres with a crushing mill worth about \$20,000 has been sold to Captain Beck representing a party of capitalists for \$400,000. The property known as the Trowbridge location standing in the name of Mr. D. McInnes of Hamilton has been placed with a number of New York gentlemen at \$250,000—\$5,000 of a deposit has been paid and the balance of \$100,000 is to be cash within a month, the balance on time. It is understood that the vein on which the Shuniah mine is situated runs through this latter property.

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION OF THE GRAND TRUNK.
—A local paper regards it as a matter of congratulation that the railroad from St. John's to Montreal is in very good order, and that the trains run quite regularly. The traffic on the route is immense, and great profits are derived therefrom by the Company. On the Rouse's Point section, 23,000 new ties are to be laid this summer, and five miles of steel rail, beginning a little this side of Lachine, coming on to St. John's. A morning train has been put on to connect with the day boat from Rouse's Point to Whitehall.

—The people of British Columbia are a good deal concerned about the location of the western terminus of the Pacific Railway. It is claimed for Esquimaux and New Westminster respectively.

—The first sod of the River du Loup Railway was trenched at St. Mary's near Fredericton, on the 8th May, by Lieut.-Governor Wilmot. The work will be proceeded with at once. 1,000 tons of iron for the road will arrive about July 1st. At the annual meeting of the Company the following officers were elected: President, F. Randolph; and Messrs. R. Robinson, Thos. Temple, R. R. Hall, Alexander Jardine, J. S. Boies, — Deveber, Directors; Julius Inches, Secretary.

FIRE RECORD.—Thorold, May 22.—A fire was discovered in the blacksmith shop of George McIntosh. The buildings were completely destroyed; insured for \$850; loss estimated at \$1,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Verulam Tp., Ont., May.—The barn and outbuildings of Mr. W. Kennedy were destroyed by fire. Loss stated at \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000.

Montreal, May 25.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. D. Lawlor, manufacturer and dealer in sewing machines, Notre Dame street, loss about \$1,500; covered by insurance.

Arthur, May.—A fire broke out in the shingle and pump factory, owned by Williams & Ferrier. It was valued at \$2,200; insured for \$700.

Toronto, May 29.—The rough cast house of Mr. Charles King on the east side of Bleeker street caught fire and was damaged to the extent of \$250. Insured for \$800 in the Commercial Union.

London, May 27.—Mrs. Kennedy's house on Clarence Street was consumed. The house of Mr. Crooks across the street was badly damaged. Mrs. Kennedy's loss is stated at \$1,200; insured in the Western for \$800. Crooks had no insurance.

Nepean Tp., May 17.—The barns, sheds and stables, together with a large quantity of hay, harness, waggons, carts, of Mr. John Nelson, were entirely consumed by fire. Mr. Nelson loses about \$2,700, covered by an insurance of \$1,000.

Musquash, N.B., May 17.—The house of C. F. Clinch, Esq., was partly consumed by fire. The flames were confined to the upper story. Loss \$1,000. Insured in the North British and Mercantile.

Cayuga, May 22.—The grocery store occupied by Mr. Thos. Bridger was burnt to the ground. Little or nothing was saved. Loss about \$4,000. Insured for \$2,000. The cause of the fire is yet unknown.

Orillia, May 22.—A fire broke out in the cellar of W. Bingham's hardware store. The fire spread with rapidity and consumed Mr. Bingham's hardware store, workshop and storehouse in the rear, Mr. Jack's dwelling over the store, and the stables and sheds of the Orillia House. The new post-office was saved, being only partially burned. Mr. Bingham's stock was insured in the Provincial for \$3,600, the Commercial Union for \$3,000, and the Toronto Mutual for \$2,000. Total loss stated at \$15,000. Mr. Jack and his family lost everything, and barely escaped with their lives. His loss is about \$600; insured for \$200 in the Western. The post-office is partially destroyed; probable loss about \$400, covered by insurance in the Provincial. Mr. Doolittle's stables and sheds were uninsured; loss about \$1,000. Wm Hale, Packet office, lost by removal about \$200; uninsured. Jefferes & Co., jewellers, lose by removal about \$150; uninsured.

New Lowell, May 22.—Messrs. Hay & Paton's mill was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Through the efforts of the villagers the lumber yard and shed were saved. Loss about \$10,000; insurance on saw mill and turning shop, Provincial, \$375; Queen, \$375; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$1,000; Western, \$3,000. Total, \$4,750.

—In consequence of the hostility aroused against Hon. Wm. Barnes by his action in the Miller investigation, he has resigned his position as actuary of the Life Association of America, that company having been made the subject of numerous attacks for the purpose of punishing Mr. Barnes.

ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The fourth annual meeting of the Company was held at their offices, City of London, 5th March, 1872. There was a respectable number of members present.

Alderman Samuel McBride, the President, was called to the chair, and James Johnson, the Secretary of the Company, requested to act as Secretary.

The Secretary read the report for the past year, which was unanimously adopted as read.

Fourth Annual Report.

In meeting the members of the Company at this the Fourth Annual Meeting, the Directors feel that they can again congratulate them on the continued progress and success of the Company. In eleven months and ten days, which is the time lapsed since our last Report was made up, 2,258 policies have been issued, with a number of applications in the office at the end of the year for which policies had not then issued. A full statement, with cash account, &c., will be laid before you. The losses, although numerous, are not in the aggregate large, being but \$3,086.75; and it will be observed that the average of our policies are small.

In addition to the above losses, which have all been paid, seven claims for losses were put in prior to the end of the year; the amount in all would be between \$700 and \$800. Five of these have since been paid; doubts existing as to the correctness of the others, they are still open to be dealt with hereafter.

Four claims were put in during the year, amounting to about \$600 in all, which your Directors felt it their duty, in your interest, to refuse payment of. No steps have been taken to recover from the Company in any of the cases. While your Directors have paid all just claims promptly, they have rejected those which were deemed not so. No petty quibble has operated in their refusal to pay.

Six losses have been reported since the end of the year, amounting to about \$1,000 in all, three of which have been paid, the others have but just been sent in, and await the action of the Board.

The capital account which follows will show ample security to policy-holders; and the cash account will show a careful, economical management of the affairs of the Company.

Many of our policies have lapsed from time. Renewals have been taken where it could be done. The cancelling of policies arises from alienation of property, and the adapting and using of buildings for purposes outside the rules of the Company—your Directors ever keeping in mind that the Company insure "Non-hazardous property only," thus making it a safe and cheap Company to insure private dwellings and their contents, and the out-houses and their contents. No mercantile or manufacturing risk or the like are taken by this Company.

Your Directors still think it to the interest of the members to collect the assessments made but once in the term of the three years, and then only after the policy has run half the term. Some members may think the call, when made, high; but thus collecting saves a large sum in postage, printing, &c., which would fall upon the members if collections were made each year; and in many cases the assessment would be so small as to do little more than pay the expenses of collecting. Our total assessments with the first payment on the taking of the risk has never exceeded two-thirds of the amount of the Premium Note, while the rates for which the notes are taken are based upon the rate which a first-class stock company would charge.

During the past year several meetings of "The Mutual Insurance Companies' Convention" of Ontario have been held, at which your Com-

pany has been represented. The object has been to get the several acts relating to these Companies brought under one general law, and making such amendments as experience has taught will be to the interest of all concerned. A bill is now before the Legislature of Ontario with this object.

No of Policies, Averages, &c.—Policies in force at last annual report, 3,497; policies issued up to the 30th December, 1871, 2,258; total, 5,755; less lapsed and cancelled, 790; policies in force 30th December, 1871, 4,965; applications rejected, 59; amount covered by insurance, \$2,206,152; average amount of each policy, \$444; increase of policies in the year, 1,468.

Capital Account.—Amount available on premium notes, \$37,956.75; balance due on assessments, \$3,558.86; due by agents, mostly secured by due bills, \$2,089.54; office furniture, estimated at \$96; Cash in Bank of Commerce, \$2,148.98; cash in Treasurer's hands, \$118.18—\$2,267.16—total, \$45,968.31.

Liabilities.—About \$900.

Cash Account—Receipts.

Balance as per last report (20th Jan '71)	\$923 28
Cash premiums received from agents	\$4,108 04
Less agents' fees and commission	442 50
Cash received on assessments	\$3,665 54
	4,961 65
Total	\$9,550 47

Disbursements.

Losses	\$3,086 75
Re-Insurance	56 81
Postage for assessments and policies	\$107 70
Postage for agents and office	121 78
Travelling exp's inspecting losses, &c.	229 48
Law expenses	154 95
Petty exp's—fuel, cleaning office, &c.	45 26
Office furniture	45 17
Rent	36 10
Rent	\$60 00
Taxes	31 63
Printing, advertising and stationery ..	91 63
Salaries—balance from 1870 ..	664 58
Salaries for 1871	1,995 80
Directors' Fees	2,625 58
Auditors for 1870	172 00
" account, 1871	\$60 00
"	15 00
Cash in Bank of Commerce ..	75 00
" Treasurer's hands ..	\$2,148 98
	118 18
	2,267 16
	\$9,550 47

Examined and compared with the books and vouchers, and found correct.

WM. MCBRIDE, } Auditors
T. R. WESTCOTT, }

London, Ont., Dec. 30, 1871.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to the Directors and Office-bearers for their zeal and careful management of the affairs of the Company during the year.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was next taken up. Messrs. George Harris and Wm. McBride were appointed scrutineers, who reported the following gentlemen elected Directors for the present year, viz.: S. McBride, Esq.; S. Peters, Esq.; Hon. John Carling; A. S. Emery, Esq.; John Brown, Esq.; John Peters, Esq.; Major R. J. Evans; Captain W. Starr; and J. McBeth, Esq.

It was then resolved unanimously:—That the Directors be requested to grant the President of the Company \$200 for the past year as a slight acknowledgment of his past services; and

also recommend that the same sum be paid to the President of the Company for the current year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Samuel McBride, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; John Brown, Esq., unanimously re-elected Vice-President; and Messrs. Harris & Magee appointed Solicitors.

Correspondence.

SETTLEMENT OF LOSS.

ORILLIA, 23rd May, 1872.

To the Editor of the MONETARY TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please answer through your next week's paper the following, and oblige:—Supposing a man had his stock—say worth \$15,000—insured for \$10,000, and the premises took fire; if he saved a portion of his stock—say \$5,000—would he be entitled to the full amount of insurance, or in what position would he stand in reference to it, and to whom will the amount saved belong, the insurance company or himself? You will please answer, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

THOS. MULCAHY.

The above is a very simple case. The insured would be entitled to receive the full amount of his loss, \$10,000, and the remaining goods would still continue to be his property.

COLLECTION OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

To the Editor of the MONETARY TIMES.

SIR,—I have just read your article under the above caption, and would beg leave to notice especially the following remark:—"At eighteen ports the expenses seem to have exceeded the entire duties collected at these ports; at eight or ten others the collections and expenses were about equal. * * * Looking at these facts as here presented, it is apparent that there is an enormous waste of revenue in the maintenance of custom houses and custom house officials." The MONETARY TIMES, I admit, holds a high place, and deservedly so, among the Dominion journals, and its utterances on matters of trade, commerce, banking and insurance, etc., from their sound sense and practical wisdom commend themselves to the thoughtful reader. But I cannot altogether agree with the article above, that there is such an enormous waste of revenue as supposed. It must not be forgotten that a great deal of the service rendered by these officials is of a preventive character—to protect the revenue. It will be admitted that in every country there is a large class who do not practically recognize the obligation to render custom to whom custom is due, and are only prevented from smuggling by fear of detection, and although a customs officer may not collect much revenue, perhaps not more, or in some cases as much, as his salary, yet indirectly he may save thousands of dollars to his country. Thus, for instance, a town on the lake shore may require a quarter of a million dollars worth of goods annually to supply the trade. The merchants find, perhaps, that it is as cheap to buy their goods wholesale at Toronto, Hamilton or Montreal as to import them direct and pay duty, and therefore the customs duty collected at this port is very small. But if there were no customs officer at the port they could buy in a foreign market and bring in their goods free, and thus save 15 per cent., it is easy to see that instead of buying goods from the wholesale merchants who paid duties on the goods sold, they would go to foreign markets, and the duty on all such pur-

chases would, of course be lost to the country, and by saving the trifling salary of some \$600 or \$800 it might lose more than as many thousands. If direct revenue only is to be considered, why not abolish lighthouses, and towns abolish fire-engines? What direct revenue is derived from them? Their use is only of a preventive character, to save ships and houses from being destroyed by flood and fire.

By inserting the above you will oblige his whose name is below, and is your obedient servant,

W. A. STEPHENS.

Owen Sound, May, 23, 1872.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, May 28, 1872.

We have not so much business to report this week, most of the goods arriving having been sold some time ago "to arrive," and there are no heavy stocks as yet to place on the market. Groceries are in good demand and rather higher prices rule. Chemicals are dull. Breadstuffs have been quiet but steady with only a small demand. Provisions are firm. Ashes steady. Freights are dull, and some difficulty is experienced in getting cargoes, some vessels having cleared in ballast to load deals at Quebec. The steamship *St. Patrick* was raised on Sunday and the cargo is being discharged as fast as possible, which is of course very badly damaged. The weather has been very seasonable with a fine rain all yesterday and this morning, all garden and field crop look promising, and pastures are excellent.

ASHES.—Pots—We have had an active market all week and prices have again advanced, receipts are now pretty liberal. Firsts have been selling from first hands at \$7.25 to 7.30 closing firm at \$7.30 to 7.35; seconds, \$6.60; thirds, \$5.75. **Pearls**—In the early part of the week some sales took place at \$9.40, but the market closes firm with an upwards tendency at \$9.50. The stocks at present in store are pots 1,546 brls; pearls 16 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The spring business has been very light and continues quiet. Wholesale houses are beginning to prepare fall samples and a good trade is looked for. There is very little change to note in prices. Our quotations are mens No. 1 stogas, \$2.50 to 2.62½; kid clump, \$3; kid clump, D.S. \$2.75; calf clump, \$3.75; calf congress, \$2.50 to 3; buff congress, \$2.20 to 2.30; boys boots, \$2 to 2.25; womens' calf boots, \$1.30; do. split boots D.S., \$1.10; do. buff congress, \$1.35; do. Balmorals D.S., \$1.40 to 1.60.

CATTLE—A large number of cattle has been sold this week, the market being well supplied. The average price for beef of 1st quality per 100 lbs., \$8 to 9; 2nd quality, \$6 to 7. Sheep very scarce. Live hogs are plentiful and sell from \$4.25 to 5.25, live weight.

DRY GOODS—Reports from wholesale houses are not so satisfactory this week. Travellers find that stocks in the country have not been much broken in upon, consequently the demand for the present is very limited.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—This market has been dull and declining, and easier prices for many articles are noted this week. Saltpetre is now selling at \$8.75 to 9; sulphur, \$3.12½ to 3.25; brimstone, \$2.50; alum, \$2.12½ to 2.25; bleaching powder is easier and sells ex-ship at 4½c; caustic soda has been selling in considerable quantities at 4½c to 5c; bi-carb is firm, round lots bring about \$5.37½, the current quotation is \$5.37½ to 5.40; sal soda, very little business doing, some small lots were placed at

2½c; soda ash is in very limited demand, consumers' stocks being pretty large; sellers would accept 3½c; in other articles there is no change to note in prices.

FURS—The demand for furs is brisk at present, and a large business is being done at the following rates:—Beaver, \$1.75 to 2; black bear, \$10 to 12; fisher, \$7 to 8; silver fox, \$25 to 50; cross fox, \$2 to 5; red fox, \$1.50 to 1.75; lynx, \$1.75 to 2; dark marten, \$5 to 10; pale marten, \$2 to 2.50; dark mink, \$4.50 to 5.50; pale mink, \$2 to 3; otter, \$10 to 12; fall muskrat, 14c to 18c; winter do., 18c to 20c; spring do., 25c to 28c; racoon, 60c to 80c; skunk, 25c to 50c.

FISH—This market gives little sign of animation. Dry cod is enquired for, and sales are reported at \$4.50 to 4.87½; salmon has been sold to a fair extent at \$15 to 16; herrings are dull and neglected; prices are nominally for Labrador \$4 to 4.50, and coarse \$3.50 to 4.

FREIGHTS—There is any amount of tonnage in the harbor at present, and some vessels for want of cargoes are clearing light to load deals at Quebec. Rates have declined. Heavy grain to Liverpool and Glasgow, 3s. 9d. Per steamer to Liverpool and Glasgow the rate for potash is 30s.; pearl ash, 37s. 6d.; bacon, 35s.

FUEL—Coal—As new coals are now beginning to arrive, more activity is looked for in this trade; in the meantime we cannot make any change in last week's prices. **Wood**—The supply is now very plentiful, but the demand is moderate; prices unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts by railway and canal for the past week 42,978 barrels; total receipts from 1st January to date 241,124 barrels, being a decrease of 7,803 barrels on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871. Shipments during the week, 7,670 brls; total shipments for 1st January to date 102,409 barrels, being an increase of 5,623 barrels on the shipments of the corresponding period of 1871. Holders of flour have been more inclined to sell this week, but although lower prices are now quoted, buyers are holding off in the hope of further reduction. Very little business of a wholesale character has been transacted this week, sales being almost confined to local consumption. To-day there was rather more doing and a better feeling on the market closing about the following rates:—Extra, \$6.15 to 6.25; fancy, \$6.75 to 6.90; ordinary super, \$6.70 to 6.80; strong bakers flour, \$6.80 to 6.90; super No. 2, \$5.95 to 6.10; fine, \$5.65 to 5.75; middlings, \$4.70 to 4.90; pollards, \$4 to 4.20; cornmeal \$3; oatmeal \$4.95 to 5.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts during the week, 87,214 bush.; total receipts from 1st January to date, 290,767 bush., being a decrease of 936,693 bush. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871. Shipments for the past week, 26,363 bush.; total shipments from 1st January to date, 355,188 bush.; being a decrease of 724,436 bush. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1871. There has been very little done in this grain, prices being too high here to admit of shipments to the English market. The nominal prices are: U. C. Winter, \$1.60; Canada Red Winter, \$1.55; U. C. spring, \$1.52½ to 1.55. **Pease**—There has been a good deal moving lately; market, however, closes quiet at 92½c. **Maize**—A large amount has been changing hands at from 62c to 62½c. **Barley**—Market dull, at from 45c to 50c, according to quality. **Oats** are firm, a large sale was reported on p.t., the quotation is 36c to 37c.

Seeds—Timothy is dull, with only a few small sales transpiring at \$2.50 to 2.60. Clover shows little animation at 9c per lb.

GROCERIES—Teas—The business done this week in green and Japan teas has been large, and the prices realized are fully 1½c to 2c over last week's prices. Sugar is very firm, and prices of yellow refined is advanced ½c. Sales have been large—Barbadoes and Cuba sugars

at 9c to 9½c; Porto Rico, 9½c to 9½c; local refined is steady; loaves, 13½c; dry crushed, 12c; extra ground, 12½c; crushed A, 11½c; yellow refined, 9c to 10½c. **Coffee**

—Business doing is light, but there has been a fair enquiry for the best grades and prices keep firm. We quote ordinary Mocha, 27½ to 28c; choicest grades, 30 to 35c; Java, 21½ to 24½c; Ceylon plantation, 26 to 30c. **Rice**—Keeps steady with sales at \$4.25 to 4.50. **Molasses**—Market firm. Centrifugal has been sold at 20½ to 21c; clayed, 21½ to 22c; Porto Rico, 35 to 38c. **Hops**—In this article there is not much doing, crop of 1871 are quoted 45c. **Fruit**—The firmness of the New York market has influenced sales here and our quotations are somewhat advanced. Old layer raisins are now worth \$1.31 to 1.35, and last years crop, \$1.80 to 1.95; Valencias are held for 6½c; currants are without change, 5 to 5½c being the ruling prices. **Spices**—Prices are well maintained, and a steady business is being done at last quotations.

HIDES—All green hides coming to market are readily taken up at our quotations and prices for salted hides are well maintained. We quote salted hides, \$10.50 to 11; No. 1 green, \$11; No. 2 do, \$9.50; No. 3 and bulls, \$7.50; calfskins, sheepskins and lambskins are unchanged.

HARDWARE—The importations are now heavy and stocks of most kinds of hardware are large. Cut nails continue scarce, the prices keep more steady the fluctuations in England not being quite so frequent. The following are our revised quotations to-day. **Pig Iron**—Gartsherie, \$39 to 40; Coltness, \$39.50 to 40; Summerlee, \$38.50 to 39; Glengarnock, \$38 to 38.25; Eglinton, \$36.50 to 37.50; Clyde, \$36 to 36.50; Hematite, \$40 to 42. **Bars**—Scotch or Staffordshire, \$65 to 70; do best refined, \$70 to 75; Swedes, \$100 to 120; hoop and band, best, \$3.75 to 6; sheets, \$4 to 5; plates, \$4 to 4.50; Lowmoor or Bowling, \$7 to 8; nails, cut, \$5 to 5.75; pressed, \$5 to 8; Canada Plates—Hatton, \$6.50; Swansea, \$7.50. Tin plates charcoal IC., \$12.50 to 12.75; do IX., \$14.50 to 14.75; coke, IC., \$11.75 to 12; sheet lead, \$7 to 7.50; sheet zinc, \$8 to 8.50. Cast steel, 13c to 16c; spring steel, 5½c to 6; sleigh shoe, 5½ to 6c.

LEATHER—A moderate business has been done this week. Sole leather has been enquired for, but in black leather there has been almost nothing doing, the high price of hides tending to keep up the price of leather. We quote:—Sole leather, No. 1 BA 27 to 28c; do. No. 2, 25 to 26c; buffalo sole, No. 1, 23c; do. No. 2, 21; oak sole, 52½ to 57½c; high waxed upper, 44 to 45c; grain upper 40 to 43c; large splits, 26 to 34c; small ditto, 27 to 30; russets, 30 to 36c; harness, 31 to 33c; rough leather, 28 to 30c; buff, 16 to 18c; light French calf, \$1.10 to 1.25; patent cow, 19½ to 20c; enamel, 19c.

LIQUORS—We cannot make any change in our quotations given last week. The market is very quiet and prices almost nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Prices are nominally unchanged, and the supplies are not yet liberal, but there is little business doing at the moment on which to base quotations. As soon as the lots which are on the way by canal arrive, we will be able to give reliable prices.

OILS—There has been a better feeling in this department of trade during the week. **Cod Oil**—Is firm; sales reported were at 54 to 55c. A large amount of business has been done in **Steam Refined Seal** as from 67½ to 70c according to size of package. **Pale Seal** realizes 67½c, and **Straw Seal** 62½c; **Raw Linseed** is rather easier; quotations are now 72½ to 74; and **Boiled Linseed** 77½ to 79c. Within these quotations a good many hundred barrels have changed hands during the week. **Olive Oil**—Is firm at \$1 to 1.12½; **Petroleum**—In very limited demand;

holders, however are firm in their demands, asking for car-loads 29 to 30c, and for small lots 31 to 34.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—Receipts, 834 pkgs; shipments, 957 pkgs. The demand for new butter is large, and more than equal to the supply, prices ranging from 14c to 19c, according to quality. No sales of old butter transpiring. *Cheese*—Receipts, 369 boxes; shipments, 172 boxes; new cheese has been sold at 14c to 16c; very little doing in old cheese. *Pork*—Receipts, 963 brls.; shipments, 1,217 brls.; market towards the close was much firmer, but in the early part of the week there was very little doing, the closing quotations are for mess pork, \$15.25 to 15.50; thin mess, \$14 to 14.25; prime, \$13; extra prime, \$9.50. A good deal of business was done yesterday within our range of quotations. *Beef*—Prime mess, \$14.75 to 15. *Lard* is firmer, and sells at 10c to 10½c; tallow quiet, at 8c to 8½c.

SALT.—The arrivals at Quebec are now pretty large, especially coarse salt, which is being placed there at 45c to 51c; the prices here for large lots is as yet nominal, some small lots have changed hands ex store at 70c to 72½c; fine is nominal; Goderich salt sells in 100 brl. lots at \$1.25; small lots, \$1.40.

WOOL.—There is no Canada wool at present in this market, but it is understood that late quotations will be given for any offering.

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, May 30.

Rain has fallen pretty freely during the week past, and crops of all kinds are making good progress; the weather is still rather cold for rapid growth.

LIVE STOCK.—*Cattle*—Receipts were very light, and prices in consequence firm, with a good demand for extra and first class at \$6, live weight, for the former, and \$5.25 to 5.50 for the latter. Second class sold readily at \$4.75 to 5; third class not offered, but would bring \$3 to 4; milch cows sell at \$25 to 60, the latter for extra good. *Sheep* are also in light supply and good demand, at firm prices; first class, \$8 to 10; second class, \$6 to 7.50; third class, \$4 to 5. About \$2 to 2.50 of these prices represent the fleece. *Lambs* are in brisk demand, especially for first class, and sell at prices ranging from \$2.50 to 4.50. *Calves* are wanted at \$8 to 10 each for first class, figures having advanced since last week; prices range down from these figures to \$2.50, according to size and condition.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—Stock in store on the 27th, 80,408 bush., against 103,506 bush. last year, 93,956 bush on the 13th May. There is a somewhat better enquiry, and prices have advanced. Sales include 4,000 bush. No. 1 spring at \$1.40 f.o.b.; 1 car at \$1.38 f.o.b.; 1 car No. 1 white sold at \$1.57 in bags; 1 do. \$1.56 on the track; 1 do. Treadwell at \$1.50 f.o.b.; 1 No. 1 white, \$1.57 f.o.b.; 9 cars No. 1 spring, \$1.44 f.o.c. *Barley*—Stock on the 27th, 29,132 bush, against 26,478 bush. on the 13th, and 35,569 on the 27th May, 1871; market dull and nominal, sales include a few cars at 42c to 43c. *Oats*—Stocks on the 27th, 28,666 bush., against 34,067 on the 13th, and 67,537 bush. on the 27th May, 1871. Under liberal receipts the market has been dull and weak, with some sales of cars at 42c on the railway track, and 43c to 44c f.o.b. *Peas*—Stock on the 27th, 7,700 bush., against 12,145 on the 13th inst, and 9,915 bush. on the 27th May, 1871. Nothing doing; round lots may be quoted nominal at 74c to 77c. *Rye*—Stock, 2,150 bush.; 73c to 75c offered by street buyers. *Corn*—Stock, 8,212 bush.; offered in cars at 58c on the track; no sales.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been fairly active, but remittances from the country not as plentiful as last month. *Teas*—Only selling in a

small retail way; all fine grades are held firmly at full prices, and stocks are very light—some sales have been effected in bond for export to the States and to jobbing houses here. Black and Japan teas will be lower after the 1st of July, but all kinds of Green cannot be much affected by the reduction in tariff which takes place then, as they have advanced so materially in New York, London and China. *Sugars* are very active and firm, with a strong upward tendency. Stocks are light here at present, but a good deal is expected within a short time, but this cannot affect prices, as recent advices from West Indies show a short crop, and figures at outports indicate a firmer feeling; this is caused by the sudden demand for export to Europe, where the production of refined goods is said to be much short of last season. *Fruits* are also looking upwards, especially currants of crop '71. Large operations have taken place in New York, pending the reduction in the United States of 50 per cent. off present duty. Raisins firmer; stocks large. *Coffees* are nominal. *Tobacco* dull and little doing. *Rice* is in fair demand at full prices; stocks light.

CHEMICALS of all kinds may be quoted easier. **FREIGHTS.**—Several charters at 2½c greenbacks for corn from Port Dalhousie to Kingston are reported, and two or three from Toronto to Oswego for wheat, at 3c U. S. currency. Lumber and coal freights, \$1.75 to 2 across the lake. Steamer rates unchanged, flour, 17½c to Kingston, 20c to Prescott, and 25c to Montreal. Grand Trunk through rates to England are—flour, 4s 0d stg. per brl.; wheat 9s 6d per quarter, 480 lbs.; butter, 6s 6d per 2,240 lbs.; bacon, 5s 8d per do.

HIDES.—The market is fairly active, at unchanged prices; sales of cured in car loads at 9½c to 9¾c are reported. Calfskins are in fair demand and supply at former rates. No change in sheepskins or lambskins.

LEATHER.—Quiet and unchanged; Spanish continues firm, there is a demand for No. 1 light upper; harness continues dull and slow of sale, the supply being excessive.

LUMBER.—Between two and three million feet have been shipped this week. Advices from Albany relating to the state of the lumber market there, confirm the general opinion that large quantities of stock will not be got down this season, owing to the low state of the water in the back rivers. Large shipments are leaving New York for South American ports. There is a good demand for deals in the English market, and the demand in Chicago is improving; all of which facts substantiate the belief which dealers have at present regarding the stability of the market. Prices are still looking upward.

FLOUR.—Stock on the 27th, 6,900 brls., against 8,714 brls., and 14,650 brls. on the 27th May, 1871. Sales include, 1,000 extra at an outside point equal to \$6.65 here; 300 brls. do. at \$6.75; 100 brls. No. 1 super at \$6.30; 200 brls. choice do. at \$6.40 f.o.c.; 200 brls. fancy at \$6.50 f.o.c.; 100 brls. do. at same price. *Oatmeal*—Stocks light, car lots sold at \$4.75 f.o.c.; retail lots sell at \$5. *Bran*—Car lots offering at \$14 per ton; sale of one car at \$13.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—New rolls are worth 14c to 16c; the English market is dull. Small lots of *Cheese* sell readily at 13c to 13½c, no sales of round lots. *Eggs* are firmer at 11½c to 12c. *Mess Pork* meets with some enquiry at \$14. *Hams* are in good demand; canvassed sold at 11½c. *Lard* firm, at 10c in small lots. *Hogs*—Live are worth \$5; dressed, \$7. *Bacon*—Cumberland sells at 7c.

WOOL.—The market is unsettled, at 50c to 55c, which are the buying prices for fleece. In the London journals of the 9th of May there is a report of the last public sale, the figures realized showing a decline of 15 to 20 per cent. on the rates of a month previous. There was a good business done at the reduced prices.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.—At the annual meeting on the 20th in Quebec, directors were elected as follows:—The Hon. Joseph Cauchon, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, Hon. J. J. Ross, Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau, Wm. McDougall, Esq., M.P., Col. Wm Rodes, Willis Russell, Esq., J. B. Renaud, Esq.

—A six per cent loan of £100,000 stg. of the city of Quebec is offered in the London market at par, redeemable 1st July, 1892. The securities are issued for the purpose of replacing debentures maturing, and constitute a charge on the general revenue and property of the city.

The Canada Guarantee Company.

(Incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament.)

Capital \$100,000.

DIRECTORS.

SIR ALEX. T. GALT, K.C.M.G., M.P., President.
John Rankin, Esq., Vice-President. R. J. Reekie, Esq.;
Edwd. Mackay, Esq.; James G. Ross, Esq., Quebec;
John Molson, Esq.; James Rose, Esq.; D. Lorn Mac-
Dougall, Esq.; Donald McInnes, Esq., Hamilton.

Legal Advisers—Messrs. Carter & Hatton.
Manager and Secretary—Edward Rawlings.

This Company, formed for the purpose of issuing Bonds of Security for Employees in positions of Trust, at Equitable Rates, is now prepared to receive applications. It transacts no other description of business.

Head Office, 229 St. James St., Montreal.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Manager and Secretary.

Insolvent Act of 1869 and Amendments thereto.

In the matter of Isaac Cowan and George Hutchison, lately trading in the City of Toronto, under the name and firm of Cowan and Hutchison, Insolvents.

The Insolvents have made an Assignment of their Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my offices, No. 7 & 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, in the City of Toronto, on Thursday the thirteenth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of May, A.D., 1872.

W. F. MUNRO,
Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Thomas O'Connor of the Village of Brockton, in the County of York, retail grocer, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my offices, No. 7 & 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, in the City of Toronto, on Monday the seventeenth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of May, A.D., 1872.

W. F. MUNRO,
Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of James M. Mathew, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at No. 221 Yonge Street, in the City of Toronto, on Monday the seventeenth day of June, A.D., 1872, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and appoint an Assignee.

JOHN KERR,
Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of John Boxall, an Insolvent.

The creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at my office, Court Street, Toronto, on Monday the 17th day of June, 1872, at two o'clock, p.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

JOHN KERR, Assignee.
Toronto, May 30, 1872.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter for the Month ending April, 30th, 1872, according to Returns furnished by the Banks to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.				LIABILITIES										Total Liabilities.
	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid Up.	Notes in Circulation.	Government Deposits Payable on Demand.	Government Deposits payable after notice.	Other Deposits payable after notice.	Due to other Banks or Agents in Canada.	Liabilities not included above.	Due to other Banks or Agents not in Canada.	Real Estate (other than the Bank Premises).	Bank Premises.	Other Assets not included above.	Total Asset	
Bank of Montreal	\$8,000,000	\$7,696,500	\$7,683,920	\$3,116,037	\$2,104,251	\$5,184,778	\$4,209,818	\$277,819	\$168,277	\$7,659	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$19,856	\$33,353,610	
Quebec Bank	2,000,000	1,924,900	1,915,270	1,324,427	53,864	1,701,370	639,746	62,110	35,779	30,004	44,530	44,530	19,856	6,256,676	
City Bank	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	339,433	22,000	983,564	147,284	23,067	644,500	23,200	200,000	200,000	11,698	2,937,162	
Bank of British North America	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	2,155,885	48,932	5,110,146	3,624,350	13,497	6,429	30,155	31,383	31,383	3,538	16,663,152	
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	213,328	40,000	451,107	378,123	8,869	79,357	54,916	17,979	17,979	20,923	2,854,236	
Niagara District Bank	400,000	322,700	315,628	362,660	91,609	1,095,116	359,538	37,015	47,205	37,015	40,000	40,000	4,529,078		
Molson's Bank	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,375,010	866,046	27,159	1,527,367	459,077	88,662	189,522	88,662	85,000	85,000	63,596	7,364,299	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,196,502	30,935	1,788,593	799,307	75,775	18,000	1,600	18,000	18,000	33,827	12,632,191	
Ontario Bank	2,500,000	2,479,500	2,412,520	1,594,502	33,250	1,648,413	1,343,427	78,408	194,141	1,600	1,600	1,600	33,827	14,508,754	
Eastern Townships Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	995,415	459,893	44,398	223,998	194,141	50,183	5,444	50,183	50,183	50,183	18,155	8,359,585	
Banque Nationale	2,000,000	1,927,900	1,812,340	446,762	125,356	222,422	115,624	44,068	727,177	44,068	44,068	44,068	13,166	10,174,688	
Banque Jacques-Cartier	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,767,913	3,991,189	133,262	5,711,880	2,287,261	16,411	85,554	16,411	85,554	85,554	13,166	19,802,797	
Merchants' Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,815,221	1,096,347	39,502	1,331,140	374,354	14,427	179,198	14,427	179,198	179,198	13,762	3,004,663	
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,925,000	1,815,242	1,053,337	17,000	1,331,140	374,354	5,863	25,647	5,863	25,647	25,647	13,762	3,004,663	
Union Bank of Lower Canada	1,000,000	500,000	414,605	2,530,421	289,242	410,000	993,657	6,936	8,987	6,936	8,987	8,987	13,762	8,359,585	
Mechanics' Bank	1,000,000	888,400	834,544	537,367	30,000	100,000	442,439	1,896	582	1,896	582	582	13,762	1,623,767	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000	626,650	357,367	13,472	884,187	368,383	582	582	582	582	582	13,762	1,993,475	
Dominion Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	41,662,318	21,244,945	3,288,278	28,682,535	18,078,679	860,108	2,188,283	860,108	2,188,283	2,188,283	21,031	81,343,814	
Metropolitan Bank	465,666,666	43,631,926	41,662,318	126,724	164,790	14,207	1,155,58	41,071	20,439	41,071	20,439	20,439	1,409	195,158	
Bank of Yarmouth	300,000	300,000	164,790	368,967	300,000	137,149	477,012	5,860	111	5,860	111	111	139,854	1,010,779	
Union Bank, N. S.	1,000,000	1,000,000	490,000	493,154	95,558	204,626	814,564	63,890	111	63,890	111	111	139,854	1,471,159	
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,557,333	1,557,333	1,557,333	493,154	95,558	204,626	814,564	63,890	111	63,890	111	111	139,854	1,471,159	
St. Stephen's Bank, N. B.	200,000	20,000	20,000	116,632	27,498	41,244	1,066,563	54,832	17,185	54,832	17,185	17,185	75,450	3,175,661	
Bank of New Brunswick, N. B.	900,000	900,000	900,000	957,236	27,498	683,432	1,066,563	54,832	17,185	54,832	17,185	17,185	75,450	3,175,661	

ASSETS.

NAME OF BANK.	Specie	Provincial or Dominion Notes.	Notes and Cheques on other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Balances due from other Agents not in Canada.	Government Debentures or Stock.	Loans to the Government.	Loans to Corporat'ns.	Notes and Bills Discounted and Current.	Overdue and debts secured.	Real Estate (other than the Bank Premises).	Bank Premises.	Other Assets not included above.	Total Asset
Bank of Montreal	\$2,234,248	\$2,049,956	\$7,484	\$28,574	\$9,301,816	\$148,433	\$2,255	\$2,255	\$17,344	\$38,506	\$7,659	\$390,000	\$19,856	\$33,353,610
Quebec Bank	265,661	331,049	186,993	59,749	210,703	148,433	43,534	43,534	4,796	47,313	30,004	44,530	19,856	6,256,676
City Bank	17,686	215,277	62,404	6,604	40,768	63,102	291,728	291,728	10,347	84,097	30,155	200,000	11,698	2,937,162
Bank of B. N. A.	669,591	625,443	281,691	66,314	82,915	32,015	2,544,195	2,544,195	2,544,195	4,168	9,000	9,000	3,538	16,663,152
Bank du Peuple	53,059	105,335	42,559	9,448	21,073	29,951	29,951	29,951	26,904	26,904	9,000	84,122	20,923	2,854,236
Niagara District Bank	48,787	20,696	17,229	4,448	14,032	14,032	3,567	3,567	24,071	24,071	261	40,000	13,166	4,529,078
Mont's Bank	167,196	234,467	184,638	18,468	184,638	147,155	595,413	595,413	18,467	18,467	51,445	139,035	63,596	7,364,299
Bank of Toronto	237,726	301,320	229,170	13,482	329,830	147,155	167,783	167,783	5,443	5,443	1,600	18,000	33,827	12,632,191
Ontario Bank	256,338	301,320	229,170	13,482	329,830	147,155	167,783	167,783	5,443	5,443	1,600	18,000	33,827	12,632,191
Eastern Townships Bank	63,173	51,527	18,424	8	202,374	27,000	6,934	6,934	2,278	2,278	200	39,073	18,000	14,508,754
Bank Nationale	31,045	150,579	54,992	12,711	89,744	533,606	13,475	13,475	2,989	2,989	73,464	169,010	103,418	19,802,797
Bank Jacques-Cartier	29,406	87,429	54,992	12,711	89,744	533,606	13,475	13,475	2,989	2,989	73,464	169,010	103,418	19,802,797
Merchants' Bank	1,297,171	970,719	672,807	50,439	273,733	82,733	3,881,070	3,881,070	99,732	99,732	267,868	34,230	9,012	51,491,516
Royal Canadian Bank	144,368	333,560	164,804	13,579	130,116	130,116	4,176,842	4,176,842	86,533	86,533	11,099	46,338	25,124	870,588
Union Bank of L. C.	61,634	408,075	388,498	12,585	103,348	125,973	616,418	616,418	15,950	15,950	16,406	148,984	14,600	14,305,167
Bank of L. C.	10,162	4,419	8,776	12	8,776	250,000	11,419,279	11,419,279	49,532	49,532	22,735	12,706	5,806	2,536,020
Mechanics' Bank	708,521	676,960	565,521	44,199	287,100	250,000	2,524	2,524	16,339	16,339	10,333	5,806	5,806	2,536,020
Canadian Bank of Commerce	74,430	107,544	100,383	100	167,102	167,102	1,628	1,628	1,639	1,639	10,333	5,806	5,806	2,536,020
Dominion Bank	53,907	133,631	133,631	95	167,102	167,102	1,628	1,628	1,639	1,639	10,333	5,806	5,806	2,536,020
Metropolitan Bank	53,907	133,631	133,631	95	167,102	167,102	1,628	1,628	1,639	1,639	10,333	5,806	5,806	2,536,020
Bank of Yarmouth	6,524,048	6,845,338	3,973,171	38	12,604,750	1,379,104	501,793	1,542,514	95,482	1,296,757	765,459	1,813,211	1,434,484	136,466,799
Union Bank, N. S.	10,741	1,000	2,572	55	4,571	1,116	273,175	600	9,205	600	7,690	23,560	52,826	31,577
Bank of Nova Scotia	68,330	60,972	23,243	33	16,118	1,116	962,193	239,491	1,551,836	52,492	59,909	19,466	421,162	2,405,123
St. Stephen's Bank, N. B.	126,522	87,650	54,205	79	50,656	13,802	1,511,836	239,491	1,551,836	52,492	59,909	19,466	421,162	2,405,123
Bank of New Brunswick	13,564	200	200	40	3,775	128,842	334,135	2,775	3,448,434	14,817	3,994	1,482	16,000	420,483
Bank of New Brunswick	230,308	42,015	42,015	24	97,189	128,842	3,448,434	2,775	3,448,434	14,817	3,994	1,482	16,000	420,483

D. MORRISON,
Biscuit Manufacturer,
And Wholesale Confectioner,
36 and 38 Rideau St., OTTAWA, Ont.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of James Walsh, an Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 20 Toronto Street, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the tenth day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an assignee.

W. T. MASON,
Interim Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1872.

Insolvent Act of 1869, and amendments thereto.

In the matter of William Meakin, an Insolvent. A Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the tenth day of June next, after which dividends will be paid.

W. T. MASON,
Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of William D. Ckie, of the City of Toronto, Retail Grocer, an Insolvent.

[In the matter of Geo. Sawdon, of the City of Toronto, Tinsmith, an Insolvent.]

First Dividend Sheets have been prepared, open to objection until the tenth day of June next, after which dividends will be paid.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 23rd day of May, A.D. 1872.

W. F. MUNRO, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Craven C. Beckett, of the Village of Yorkville, Retail Grocer, an Insolvent.

A first and final Dividend Sheet of the amount of composition due, under and by virtue of a Deed of Composition and Discharge, dated the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1872, and made between the said Insolvent and his creditors, has been prepared, open to objection, until the tenth day of June next, after which the said composition will be paid.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 23rd day of May, A.D. 1872.

W. F. MUNRO,
Assignee

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of William Henry Weston, an Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 20 Toronto street, in the City of Toronto, on Monday the Third day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of May, A.D. 1872.

W. T. MASON,
Interim Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, Co. } In the County Court of the County of York, to wit:

In the matter of John Villiers, trading under the name and style of J. Villiers & Co., an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the Nineteenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Toronto, this Fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1872.

JOHN VILLIERS,
By George Kerr, Jr., his Attorney, ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of William Augustus Stollery, an Insolvent. I, the undersigned, John Kerr, of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Toronto, 20th May, 1872. JOHN KERR,
Official Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1869,

Canada, Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of the County of York, to wit:

In the matter of William Adamson, an Insolvent: The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of June next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

WILLIAM ADAMSON,
By WM. MORTIMER CLARK,
His Attorney ad litem.
Toronto, May 4th, A. D. 1872. 5t

WM. MUIR, Dealer in Plasterers' Hair, Glue Pieces, Cat le Tails, Curriers' Grease, Leather Scraps, Wool, Hides, &c. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 34 George Street, Toronto. REFERENCE—Thorne, Parsons & Co.

Government House, Ottawa.

Tuesday, 14th day of May, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Vic., Cap 6, entitled, "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Meaford, in the County of Grey and Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Port of Owen Sound.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

THE STANDARD Life Assurance COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - - MONTREAL.

Policies in force, over Eighty Millions of Dollars.
Accumulated Fund, over Twenty Millions of Dollars.
Income, over Three Millions and a half.
Claims paid in Canada, over \$500,000.
Funds invested in England, United States, and Canada, with the most perfect safety.

Deposited at Ottawa, for benefit of Canadian policy holders, \$ 50,000.

For information as to Life Assurance, apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 32.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of six per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Saturday, the first day of June next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirty-first day of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of June next.

The chair to be taken at noon.
By order of the Board.

G. HAGUE, Cashier.
Toronto, April 24, 1872.

JOHN L. RANNEY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.

AGENT WELLAND RAILWAY,
And Merchants Line of Steamers,

CHICAGO TO MONTREAL.

Address—No. 7 Board Trade Building,
Chicago.

or 25 Chamber Commerce Building,
Milwaukee.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 11.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Tuesday, the second day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to 30th day of June, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this City, on Monday, the 1st day of July next.

The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board,

THOS. MCCRAKEN,
Cashier.

Toronto, May 22nd, 1872.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of June, both days inclusive. Notice is also given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the bank will be held at the banking house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, 9th day of July next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order,

H. S. STRATHY,

The Canadian Bank of Commerce }
Toronto, 27th of May, 1872. Cashier.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 37.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Institution for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank in St. Catharines, on and after the second day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th day of June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. M. ARNOLD,
Cashier.

St. Catharines, 27th May, 1872.

Merchants' Bank OF HALIFAX, N. S.

GEO. MACLEAN, Cashier.

AGENCIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

ANTIGONISH—T. M. KING, Agent.
BRIDGWATER—ANDREW GOW, Agent.
PICTOU—WILLIAM IVES, Agent.
TRURO—JOHN B. DICKIE, Agent.
WEYMOUTH—COLIN CAMPBELL, Jr., Agt.
SYDNEY—J. E. BURCHELL, Agent.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

THE CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES

Have **PROVED** their great efficiency in actual service at serious conflagrations in Canada.

INVALUABLE WHERE WATER IS SCARCE.

Circulars and full particulars can be obtained from

W. C. NUNN,
General Agent for the Dominion,
Belleville,
Ontario.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for Track-laying and Ballasting, on about 634 miles of the Line, from the Post Road, near Trois-Pistoles, to the Eighty-six and a half mile Post at the Metis River—Tenders to be for the whole distance.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, and at the Offices of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle and Amherst.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, on **TUESDAY, the 11th JUNE, 1872.**

Tenders will also be received, at the same time and place, for 250 tons of Railroad Spikes, according to sample to be seen at the above Offices. Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at the Grand Trunk Railway Station at River du Loup, in equal quantities, in the months of July, August and September: next.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRVDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
[Commissioners.]

Intercolonial Railway
Commissioners' Office,
Ottawa, 3rd May, 1872.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

On and after the

16TH OF APRIL INST;

The Head Office of the above Company will be removed from

K I N G S T O N ,

To their new building, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets, **TORONTO**, where all communications either to Commissioner or the Solicitors of the Company are to be made.

Montreal

Assurance Company
INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL\$500,000
INVESTED FUNDS (approximately)..... 400,000
HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.

BRANCH OFFICE—22 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Marine Inspector **CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.**
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

The Gore District

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

HAVE BEEN DOING BUSINESS ON THE Mutual System for THIRTY-THREE YEARS. It undertakes the insurance of all descriptions of property, excepting certain which are extra hazardous, against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The cost of insuring with it ranges from

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR

Less than in an ordinary proprietary company. It offers the option of insuring either on the **PREMIUM NOTE**, or **CASH PREMIUM** system; and although by adopting the latter a very considerable saving can be effected. The premium note system is undoubtedly the cheaper of the two. Its special tariff of rates for the insurance of

ISOLATED DWELLINGS,

And their contents recommends itself on the score of economy. It offers security which is ample; and by never allowing its limit of insurance on a single risk to exceed an amount which is proportionate to its assets, it is enabled to meet its engagements as they may mature and settle them with promptitude and liberality.

THOS. M. SIMONS,
Secretary.

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.
Galt, February 1st, 1872.

GOOD FARM LANDS

Can be purchased by actual settlers on advantageous terms from

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.
Apply to **C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager,**
Peterborough,

Canada Farmers'

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO
INSURE ONLY FARM PROPERTY COUNTRY
Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been seventeen years in operation.

THOMAS STOCK,
President.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary and Treasurer. 26

ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 30.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, for the current half year, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Saturday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

Notice is also given that the **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and Amendments of By-laws will be held at the banking House, in Bowmanville, on Monday, the third day of June next.

The chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

By order of the Board,
D. FISHER, Cashier.
Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, April 20th, 1872.

THE FREEHOLD PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Society, for the half year ending the 31st inst, payable on and after Monday, the 3rd of June, at the office of the Society, Church Street. The transfer books will be closed from 16th to 31st instant inclusive.

Notice is also given that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be held on Wednesday, 5th June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and other business.

By order,
CHAS. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.
April, 1872.

Ætna

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE ÆTNA IS NOT SURPASSED IN ECON-
omical 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 NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,
Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.
JOHN GARVIN,
General Agent, No. 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

W. BELL and Co.,

ORGAN

AND

Melodeon Manufacturers

GUELPH, ONT.

RECEIVED AT KINGSTON,

A SILVER MEDAL AND ALL THE FIRST PRIZES.

At Western Fair, London. Diploma and First Prizes for Best Melodeon and Cabinet Organ of any kind.

At Great Central Fair, Hamilton. Diploma and all the First Prizes.

At Central Exhibition, Guelph. A Diploma for General Excellence, and three First Prizes out of four for Music.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act incorporating a company to be called—**The Ontario Shipping and Forwarding Company.**
Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1872.

RICHARD GRAHAME,
Solicitor for Applicants.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company with its head office at the City of Toronto, to be called the **Dominion Marine Insurance Company.**
Toronto, Feb. 6th, 1872.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 19th April, 1872.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 10 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the Dominion Legislature at its present Session, for an Act incorporating "**The Dominion Trust Company.**"
Toronto, April 16, 1872.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 6th day of May, 1872.

PRESENT—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, Section 8, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Perce, now under the Survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry, and a Warehousing Port, for all the purposes of the said Act, under the name of "**The Port of Perce.**"

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

AGRICULTURAL

Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

CANADA OFFICES—KINGSTON, ONT., AND 235 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Cash Assets - - - - \$635,000.
Deposit at Ottawa - - - - 100,000.

JOHN C. COOKER, Pres., ISAAC MUNSON, Sec.,
E. H. GOFF, General Agent.

This Company commenced business in Canada in June, 1870, and up to the present time has issued upwards of 20,000 Policies—a result in first year's business unparalleled in the history of Canadian Insurance.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

1st. Absolute security to Policy-holders in the shape of a large paid-up Cash Capital, with over half a million dollars surplus, and having a deposit of one hundred thousand dollars with the Government for the security of Canada Policy-holders especially.

2nd. This Company confines its business to farm property and detached residences, thus securing our patrons from the liability of paying losses on Stores, Hotels, Shops, and all other hazardous property.

3rd. A large and profitable business, with ample assets, enables the Company to adjust all honest losses, and pay without any delay.

4th. This Company insures against loss and damage by lightning, even where no fire occurs. No other Company in Canada gives this security to its Policy-holders.

A. W. SMITH,
Agent for Toronto and vicinity.

Office—Wellington Street.

The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....WATERLOO, ONT.
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.

THE MUTUAL

Life Association of Canada

HAMILTON OFFICE—No. 20 James Street South.
TORONTO OFFICE—No. 4 British America Assurance Company's Buildings.

PRESIDENT.

James Turner, Esq., of James Turner & Co.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

A. Wood, Esq., of Wood & Leggatt.

ACTUARY AND MANAGER.

William Powis.

SECRETARY.

Robertson Macaulay.

ATTENTION is invited to its system, which is purely Mutual.

LOW PREMIUMS, which nevertheless are high enough to sustain any future depreciation in rate of interest.

PREMIUMS ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE, and which may be withdrawn at any time with interest, deducting therefrom an equitable share for claims and expenses.

PROFITS DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY—Members securing to themselves in future the full benefit of length of Membership, with constant increase of profits.

DEFERRED OR TONTINE PROFITS—A separate Branch is in operation for the benefit of those who prefer this system.

POLICIES are not allowed to lapse so long as the Premiums in arrear do not exceed cash value.

W. J. SMYTH,
Manager Toronto Branch.

Queen

FIRE & 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

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.

Hotels.

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 menage will be unexceptionable, and no pains will be spared in ministering to the comfort of guests. The proprietors, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fall Trade; and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage.

H. HOGAN & CO.

McDonald & Badgerow,

Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors,

WHITTEMORE BUILDINGS,

Toronto Street, Toronto.

D. MITCHELL McDONALD. GEO. W. BADGEROW.

Insurance.

THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE:

King Street, Corner of Church, Toronto.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$500,000
DEPOSITED WITH GOVERNMENT - 50,000

President,

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq., M. P.

Manager,

JOHN MAUGHAN, JUN.

(Late Assistant-Secretary Western Assurance Co.)

Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Advantages Offered:

1st. Absolute security to Policy Holders, in the shape of a very large Cash Capital.

2nd. The important feature introduced by this Company of insuring non-hazardous property only, being the means of giving its Policy Holders very low rates on detached dwellings, &c.

3rd. The Stockholders, Directors and Agents, being all resident in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid in cash at once.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.



Capital

£2,000,000 Stg.

Head Office for Ontario:

North-west corner of King and Church Sts., Toronto.

GENERAL AGENTS,—

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

MANAGER,—

Wm. CAMPBELL.

All losses in Ontario settled at the head office in Toronto without reference elsewhere.

Financial.

Robert Beaty & Co., EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BANKERS, BROKERS &c.,

53 King Street East, opposite Toronto St., Toronto.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, GOLD, SILVER, UN current money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses &c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.
interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

Campbell & Cassels,

J. CAMPBELL,] 69 King Street East, [W. G. CASSELS
TORONTO,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock Gold, Silver and Canadian Stocks and Securities Bought and Sold.

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

Herrick & Crombie,

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS.

For the Purchase and Sale of Manufacturers, Produce Bank and other Stocks, &c.,

OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.

Consignment solicited. Parliamentary business attended G. H. HERRICK. 35 EDWARD B. CROMBIE

Hamilton & Jeffery,

BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS, &c.,

62 King Street East, Toronto.

REFERENCES: H. S. Strathy, Esq., Cashier, Canadian Bank of Commerce; G. Hague, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Toronto; R. H. Bethune, Esq., Cashier, Dominion Bank; Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, Toronto; Messrs. A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto; Messrs. Reford & Dillon Montreal.

Philip Browne & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

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

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES BROWNE. 8 PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Publ

Toronto Savings Bank,

72 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, FROM TWENTY Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce
W. J. MACDONELL,
Manager

E. FORD,

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER

Member of the Stock Exchange.)

83 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, and all classes of negotiable securities, bought and sold on commission.

Wadsworth & Unwin,

Office, 42 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

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

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

V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN,
27-17 P. L. Surveyor. P. P. Suaveyor

British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s



OLD IRISH WHISKY,

BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

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

Messrs. DUNVILLE & Co.,
Royal Irish Distilleries,
BELFAST, IRELAND.

JOHN HEATH,

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

Buckingham Buildings, George Street, Parade,
and 33 Newhall Hill,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,

AND

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 of Goods obtained to order.

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 receipt of Business Card.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.



Seyer's Straw Bottle
Envelopes,

Shipped in eight gross canvas packages, at 6s. 6d. per gross, or forwarded for packing empty Bottles or Wines and Ales for shipment. They save freight, breakage, &c., and re-sell on arriving. Established 15 years. Sole Manufacturer,

THOS. WHITEHEAD,
37 Eastcheap, London, E.W

DRY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

To Builders and Dealers, by the Car Load, at Wholesale Prices.

THE Subscribers have on hand an unlimited supply of Dry boards of all kinds, 1 1/2" and 1 3/4" Flooring, 1 1/2" and Pickings, Clear Strips, Sheeting and cut-offs, all thorough-dry, and loaded on cars to suit purchasers, at the lowest wholesale prices.

McDOUGALL & BRO.

Office, south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets, over Dow's Dry Goods Store.

All Orders promptly supplied. Bills cut to order on the shortest notice.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that "The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company—Limited," will make application to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Toronto, Feb. 6th, 1872.

RICHARD GRAHAME,

Solicitor for Applicants

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—MAY 22, 1872.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—continued.	\$.. \$ c.	Leather—continued.	\$ c. \$ c
Mens' French Calf Boots.	3 62 4 00	Dry Crushed	0 00 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality	
"TapleKipBtsNo.1,Ex	0 00 3 25	Extra Ground	0 00 0 13	middle, wghts. lb.....	0 27 0 27 1/2
"Dbl. " No.1, Ex	2 40 3 00	Teas:		Do, No.2,	0 23 0 25
"Tap&D.S.KipBts,No.1	2 40 2 85	Japan common to good.	0 42 0 50	Slaughter, heavy	0 27 0 30
"ThckBts, No.1, Ex.	0 00 2 75	" fine to choicest ..	0 60 0 70	Do, light	0 26 0 29
" " No.1.	0 00 2 20	Colored, common to fine	0 50 0 70	Harness, best	0 27 0 32
" " No.2.	0 00 2 20	Congou & Souchong ..	0 35 0 80	" No.2	0 25 0 30
" " No.3.	0 00 2 00	Oolong, good to fine...	0 50 0 65	Upper heavy	0 36 0 38
" D.S. Buff Fox Bal...	0 00 2 40	Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 36 0 55	" light	0 40 0 44
" " Congs Gaiters...	1 65 2 37 1/2	Medium to choice	0 65 0 75	Kip skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
" Calf Fox Cong.	2 45 2 55	Extra choice	0 80 0 87	French	0 70 0 80
" Goat & Seal Cons....	2 65 3 00	Gunpwr. com. to med.	0 55 0 70	English	0 65 0 90
" Prunella Cons.	1 40 2 25	" med. to fine.	0 70 0 80	Henlock Calf (30 to 35	
" Split & Kip Cobourgs	1 20 1 50	" fine to finest.	0 85 0 90	Do, lbs., per doz.....	0 60 0 75
" " Bunkums	1 40 1 75	Hyson	0 38 0 50	French Calf.....	1 25 1 40
Boys' Dbl.SI Thick Boots	1 80 1 95	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Splits, large, # lb.	0 30 0 55
" " Kip "	0 00 2 05	Tobacco—Manufactured:		" small	0 00 0 24
" " Bals & Congs.	1 70 1 80	Dark5s & 10s	0 33 0 36	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 20 0 21
" Split & Kip Bunkums	0 95 1 10	" " Western Leaf,		Patent	0 20 0 21
" Split & Kip Cobourgs	0 95 1 10	[good to fine		Pebble Grain	0 5 0 18
Youths' D.S. Thick Boots	1 50 1 60	Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 38 0 50	Buff	0 15 0 18
" " D.S. Kip	0 00 1 70	" choice	0 55 0 80		
" " Bals & Congs.	0 00 1 35	Hardware.			
" Split & Kip Bunkms	1 00 1 20			Lead Oil	0 58 0 60
" " Cobourgs	0 00 0 90			Lard, extra	1 00 1 05
Womens' DblsoleCf.Bals.	1 50 1 75	Tin (net cash prices):		" No. 1	0 95 1 00
" Buff & Peb do.	1 15 1 80	Block, # lb	0 42 1/2 0 45	" No. 2	0 85 0 90
" " Cong	1 15 1 50	Grain	0 45 0 47	Lubricating, patent.	0 00 0 00
" Goat & Kid Bals	2 25 2 50	Copper:		" Mott's economic	0 40 0 00
" G add&Kid Cong	2 20 2 25	Pig	0 27 0 28	Linsee raw	0 77 1/2 0 80
" Buff Batts	1 15 1 40	Sheet	0 27 0 30	" boiled	0 82 1/2 0 85
" Split	0 95 1 00	Cut Nails:		Machinery	0 30 0 40
" Prun. Bal&Cong.com	0 85 1 25	Assorted 1/4 Shingles,		Olive, common, # gall.	1 15 1 25
" " fine	1 55 2 00	# 100 lbs.	5 25 0 00	" salad	1 80 2 30
Misses' Peb & Buff Bals.	0 95 1 40	Shingle alone do.	0 00 5 50	qt., per case	3 65 75
" Buff Batts.....	0 92 1 05	Lathe	0 00 6 00	Seal, pale	0 75 0 80
" Prun. Bals & Cong	8 80 1 25	Galvanized Iron:		Spirits Turpentine	0 85 1 00
Childs' Peb. Buff Bals....	0 75 1 15	Assorted sizes	0 26 0 00	Whale, refined	1 00 0 00
" Buff Bals	0 55 0 75	Best, No. 24	0 00 0 08 1/2	Paints, &c.	
" Prun. Bals. & Cong	0 70 1 05	" 26	0 0 0 08 1/2 0 09 1/2	White Lead, genuine, in	
" Turned Cacks	4 75 6 25	" 28	0 09 1/2 0 10 1/2	Oil, # 25 lbs.	0 00 2 25
" " English	2 25 5 00	Horse Nails:		Do, No. 1	0 00 2 05
Drugs.		Guest's or Griffin's as-		" 2	0 00 1 75
Aloes Cape	0 12 0 16	sorted sizes	0 00 0 00	" 3	0 00 1 85
Alum	0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2	E. T. or W. asd. sizes	0 19 0 20	Common	1 30 0 00
Borax	0 27 0 30	Patent Hammered do.	0 16 0 17	White Lead, dry	0 00 1 09
Castor Oil	0 15 1/2 0 16	Iron (at 4 months):		Red Lead	0 07 0 08
Caustic Soda	0 05 1/2 0 06	Pig- Gartsherrrie, No. 1	0 00 45 00	Venetian Red, English.	0 02 0 03
Cream Tartar	0 30 0 31	Calcer, No. 1 ..none.	0 00 40 00	Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02 1/2 0 03
Cpsom Salts	0 02 1/2 0 03	" No. 3	0 00 0 00	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Extract Logwood	0 10 1/2 0 13	Other brands, No. 1 ..	0 00 40 00	Petroleum.	
Indigo, Madras	0 95 1 05	" No. 2	0 00 40 00	(Refined, # gallon.)	
Madder	0 16 0 18	Bar—Scotch, # 100 lb.	0 00 00 00	Water white	0 00 0 29
Opium	6 50 6 75	Refined	3 50 3 75	Straw, 5 brls.	0 00 0 28
Oxalic Acid	0 00 0 35	Swedes	0 00 4 00	" single brl.	0 00 0 30
Potass Iodide	11 75 12 00	Hoops—Coopers	0 00 4 50	Standard White	0 00 0 33
Soda Ash	0 03 1/2 0 04	Boiler Plates	4 50 0 00	Benzine	0 00 0 40
Soda Bicarb.	0 06 0 06 1/2	Canada Plates	7 00 7 50	Produce.	
Tartaric Acid	0 50 0 50	Coatbridge	0 00 0 00	Grain:	
		Glanmorgan	0 00 0 00	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb. ..	00 00
		Swansea	0 00 0 00	" Fall, 60 lb.	00 00
				Barley,	52 1 51 1
				Peas	01 1 50 1
				Oats	34 lb.
				Rye	56 lb.
				Seeds:	
				Clover, choice, 60 lb. ..	05 1/2 00 1/2
				Timothy, choice, 60 lb.	00 0 00 0
				Flax	56 lb.
				Flour (per brl.):	
				Superior extra	21 0 11 0
				Extra	20 0 0 0
				Fancy	20 0 21 0
				Superfine No. 1	16 0 60 0
				" 2	80 0 10 0
				Oatmeal, per brl.	10 0 10 0
				Provisions	
				Butter, dairy tub, # lb	00 00 00
				store pack	20 00 11
				Cheese	52 11 01 1
				Pork, mess, new	18 1 0 1 0
				" prime mess	21 0 0 0
				" prime	18 0 11 0
				Bacon, Canada	
				" Cumberland cut.	52 1/2 07 1/2
				" smoked	10 9 06 1/2
				Hams, salt	35 9 09 9
				" smoked	35 9 09 9
				Shoulders, in salt	45 9 09 9
				Lard, in kegs	08 1/2 52 9
				Eggs, fresh	
				Beef Hams	00 2 06 1
				Tallow	52 2 05 2
				Hogs, dressed, heavy	06 7 08 1/2
				" medium	
				" light	00 0 00 0
				Salt, etc.	17 0 27 0
				Liverpool coarse	11 0 52 0
				Goderich	23 0 09 0
				Plaster	15 1 55 1
				Water Lime	17 1 17 1

Insurance.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Company.

Chief Office—Leadenhall St., Cornhill, London.
Canada Branch, Head Office, 235 St. James' St. Montreal.

Deposited at Ottawa, for the EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF
CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS, THE SUM OF
\$100,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.—Wm. Workman, Esq., President, City Bank; Alex. M. Delisle, Esq.; Collector of Customs. Charles L. Leblanc, Esq. The next valuation is appointed by the deed to take place at the end of 1872, and all policies on the books of the Company, at that date, entitled to participate, will share in the division of profits. Copies of the Report with statement of the investment can be had on application to any office or agency of the Company.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Manager for Canada.
A. W. SMITH,
Agent for Toronto.

BEAVER AND TORONTO

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office, Bank of Toronto Buildings, Wellington Street.

Number of Policies issued to Oct., 1871 - - - 44,000
Premium Note Capital, over - - - - - \$200,000

C. E. CHADWICK, Ingersoll, *President.*
D. THURSTON, Toronto, *Vice-President.*
S. THOMPSON, *Managing Director.*

CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Mercantile Branch.

All property of a class not specially hazardous will be insured by this Company, including Stores and their contents, Dwelling Houses (not included in the Farmers' Branch) and their contents, and City, Town, and Village Property generally. Also County 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 branch. Cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two-thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no profits are required.

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

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

Capital 1st of January, 1871.....\$231,242 25
Cash and Cash items.....77,289 50
In hands of Dominion Government.....25,000 00

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, continues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Company in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued the unprecedentedly large number of 1852 Policies!! a greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

Intending insurers will note:—
1st. That its rates are as low as those of any responsible Company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many.

2nd. That parties insuring have the choice of either the Premium note or cash systems, and that on either system the Premium stated in the Policy constitutes the whole liability of the member.

3rd. The large amount of cash on hand enables it to meet all its engagements promptly.

4th. Being purely mutual, all profits accumulate for the benefit of the members, and are not paid away to go into the pockets of stockholders, as is the case in proprietary companies.

Having in the last ten years distributed over \$400,000 in settlement of losses, and ever having been up to the mark in paying honest claims, and meeting all its engagements, the Directors look forward for a continuance of the preference already shown in favor of this Company over all foreign offices and new local ventures.

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COADY General Agent and Inspector.

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Net Liabilities, do. do.1,208,625 00

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