

# THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

## INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 17.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION,  
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,**

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

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1870.

32-ly

FALL, 1870.

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

34 YONGE STREET,

35-ly

TORONTO.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

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

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,  
OPENED OUT  
A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
ON TUESDAY, 14TH INSTANT,  
After which date they will be glad to see their  
Customers and Friends.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON YARN.  
BEAVER MILLS COTTON BAGS  
TO ORDER.

OFFICES:

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

Toronto, September, 1870.

32-ly

**REFORD & DILLON,**

TEA MERCHANTS,  
GENERAL GROCERS.

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

STOCK AND ASSORTMENT  
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

WE SOLICIT A  
SPECIAL AND EARLY EXAMINATION  
OF OUR

TEAS, JUST ARRIVED.

Ex Ship "J. S. STONE,"

AT

NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI  
REFORD & DILLON.

Toronto, 1870.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**GORDON, MACKAY & Co.**  
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS.

Have now received their usual supply of  
**FALL GOODS**  
SELECTED IN THE  
VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD,  
AND WHICH THEY  
OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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

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

They are also noted for  
THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES  
GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, March 24, 1870.

32-ly

**MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,**

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING OUT

THEIR FALL SHIPMENTS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

The Stock has been selected with great care in the  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

And will be found worthy of the attention of Trade.

FULL LINES OF  
AMERICAN & CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers

DUNDAS COTTON, FULL LINES  
DUNDAS YARN, AS  
DUNDAS BAGS, MILL PRICES

Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE.

Toronto, August, 1870.

32-ly

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.**

**Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,**

IMPORTERS

OF

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.**

GOODS RECEIVED WEEKLY DURING THE  
SEASON.

**Special Terms to Cash and Short Credit  
Buyers.**

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,  
44 Yonge Street,  
and 3 Wellington Street, Toronto.

**Winaus, Butler & Co.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,  
GRAIN AND FLOUR.**

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

77 Front Street, Toronto and  
Division Street, Cobou

**Brown Brothers,**

**ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,**

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,  
60 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

ACCOUNT Books for Banks, Insurance Companies  
Merchants, etc., made to order of the best materials  
and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.  
A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery  
constantly on hand. 3-1y

**Cleverdon & Coombe,**

Have received several large shipments of

**CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND EARTHENWARE,**

To which they invite the attention of buyers.

**ENGLISH GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE**

No. 8 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO. 43-1y

**Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,**

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

**IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,  
CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,**

**FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,**

And every description of

*British, American, and Domestic Hardware.*

**The British American Commercial  
College,**

COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

THIS old-established and thoroughly reliable Institution  
affords unequalled facilities for obtaining a

**—THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,**

or instruction in any of the following branches:

Book-Keeping, by Double and Single Entry; Banking,  
Commission, Steamboating, Insurance, Commercial  
Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Business  
Practice, Business Correspondence,  
Spelling, Penmanship, Telegraphy, &c., &c., &c.

41-1y

O'DELL & TROUT.

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.**

**THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.**

DEALERS IN

**AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.**

**WAREHOUSE:**

6 FRONT STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

**ELLIOT & COMPANY,**

No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

(Formerly of Lyman Elliot & Co., successors to  
Dunspaugh & Watson.)

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

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

AGENTS FOR CONVERSE'S EXTRA CALGINED  
PLASTER.

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

**GOODERHAM & WORTS,**

**DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

**"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.**

**John Morison,**

IMPORTER OF

**Teas, Groceries, Wines and Liquors,**

33 & 40 WELLINGTON STREET,

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 13, '70.

**LEADING MANUFACTURERS.**

**WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,**

**SEWING MACHINE**

**MANUFACTURERS,**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

THIS FIRM MANUFACTURES THE CELEBRATED

**LOCKMAN PATENT**

**FAMILY**

**SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,**

WHICH HAS ALL

**THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS**

AND IS SOLD AT

**VERY LOW RATES.**

AGENTS WANTED. Address

**WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**FIRE-PROOF SAFES,**

SALESROOM—19 VICTORIA SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

LOCAL AGENTS.

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

**RICE BROTHERS,**

**PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS,**

MONTREAL.

MESSRS. RICE BROS. have constantly on hand all  
styles of Gent's Paper Collars, Cuffs, Fronts, &c.  
Also, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, which are manufactured  
in the neatest possible manner, from the best material,  
imported from London and Germany, New styles just  
being completed. 36-1y

**Mulholland & Baker,**

IMPORTERS OF

**HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, CANADA  
PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.**

419 and 421 St. Paul Street,

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

**Robert Mitchell,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,**

24 Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of  
Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my  
address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange wi  
receive prompt attention.

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.**

**BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE,**

Have now received and opened the greater portion of their

**FALL IMPORTATIONS**

OF

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

FROM THE

EUROPEAN MARKETS,

And with further shipments immediately arriving, we shall have full assortments opened out by

**THURSDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.**

Our stock will be found fresh and new in every line, and to indicate great care and judgment in the selection. In

**STAPLE COTTON GOODS,**

having purchased after the fall in price caused by the European War, we are able to offer the best value in the market.

Full lines open of

**CANADIAN TWEEDS, KNITTED GOODS, AND BLANKETS.**

Also, at reduced Mill Prices,

**DUNDAS COTTONS,**

Do. Do. **YARNS,**  
Do. Do. **BAGS,**

**BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.**

Hamilton, 23rd August, 1870. 34-1y

**James Turner & Co.,**

**SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS,**

**YELLOWS IN TIERCES, Nos. 2½ and 3,**

and **CRUSHED A IN TIERCES.**

For sale by

**JAMES TURNER & CO.**

1y **HAMILTON, ONT.**

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**S. H. May & Co.,**

Importers and Dealers in

**PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, &c**

CHANGES SMITHWICK, 26 AND 21 OZ.

**STAR, DIAMOND STAR, AND DOUBLE THICK GLASS.**

17 July 70

274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**J. A. Mathewson,**

202 MCGILL STREET AND LONGUEUIL LANE,

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,**

Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

1y

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

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

Importers of

**IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,**

GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES, BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE

Gas Tube Fittings, Boiler Rivets, Gange Glasses, Paints and Putty, Cements, Window Glass, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay Drain Pipes, Patent Eucastic Tiles, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURER OF

**"CROWN" SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.**

A large stock always on hand. 34-

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**David Torrance & Co.,**

**EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,**

**EXCHANGE COURT,**

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 9, 1870.

10Ja71

**James Robertson,**

**METAL MERCHANT,**

AND MANUFACTURER OF

**LEAD PIPE, SHOT, PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.,**

ALSO,

Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.

PROPRIETOR,

Canada Lead & Saw Works, } Also { Dominion Saw Works  
Montreal. } Toronto.

**Crathern & Caverhill,**

61 St. PETER STREET,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,**

**Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,**

**WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.**

AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk.

July, 70

Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

**Established 1818.**

**SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.**

**FINE Watches and Rich Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, French Clocks and Bronzes,**

**CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.**

N. B. Sole Agents in Canada for the celebrated ULYSSE NARDIN WATCH. 52-1y

**Joseph Gould,**

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL).

IMPORTER OF THE

**CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,**

AND THE WELL-KNOWN

**MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.**

115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

24Aug70

**N. S. Whitney,**

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC

WEBS, PRUNELLAS, LININGS, &c.,

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

1Ja71

**A. Ramsay & Son,**

Importers of

**OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,**

Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, English and German Sheet Glass, Glaziers' Diamonds,

**GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.**

37, 39 & 41 Recollet Street,

MONTREAL.

**W. R. Ross & Co.,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

AND IMPORTERS OF

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,**

464 & 466 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**GREENE & SONS.**

**BUFFALO ROBES,**

**COLLECTION OF 1870.**

**FRESH SKINS.**

**THE FIRST DIRECT IMPORTATION**

FROM

**HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.**

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

GREENE & SONS.

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

MONTREAL.

**FERRIER & Co.,**

**IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR:

Windsor Powder Mills.

La Tortu Rope-Walk.

Burrill's Axe Factory.

Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse.

31Dec70

**Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,**

Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,

**WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Feb71

10 Hospital Street.

**Angus Logan & Co.,**

**PAPER MANUFACTURERS,**

AND

**WHOLESALE STATIONERS.**

378 St. Paul Street.

**Mercantile Summary.**

The receipts of Canadian barley at Oswego this year to 1st Dec. were, 3,246,592 bush.; against, 2,031,385 in 1868; 2,528,447 in 1867; 4,094,889 in 1866, and 2,992,432 in 1865. The figures for 1869 are not at hand.

Our Petrolia correspondent, in his letter of this week, makes the gratifying statement that the home consumption of petroleum has nearly doubled since Confederation. So rapid a growth in the home demand for a native product serves to illustrate the commercial advantages these Provinces derive from the closer political relations which have been established.

EVERY retail merchant should read the article in this issue under the heading "Culpable Carelessness," and apply the moral. If you are not

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.Canada Confectionary and Biscuit  
Works.**William Hessin,**  
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER  
AND  
BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.OFFICES AND FACTORY:  
No. 7 FRONT STREET,  
TORONTO.**R. H. GRAY & CO.,**THE LEADING HOUSE IN TORONTO FOR  
PAPER GOODS, all kinds.  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.  
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.  
KNITTED WOOL GOODS.  
CORSETS AND UNDER-SKIRTS.  
HABERDASHERY, and  
GENERAL SMALL WARES,  
Also the leading Manufactory in Ontario for all kinds of  
HOOP-SKIRTS.

Warehouse—43 YONGE STREET.

**Robert McPhail,**IMPORTER OF  
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN  
FANCY GOODS,  
STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER  
and Blank Book Manufacturer.  
8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.sufficiently insured, the matter should not be  
delayed one single night. If your books are not  
in a plain, intelligible shape, so that any book-  
keeper can ascertain your position readily from  
them, then call in a book-keeper, so that by the  
close of the present month you may know your  
exact financial whereabouts on the 1st of January.THE following is the estimated value of the  
estate of R. Simpson, Newmarket, whose case is  
referred to elsewhere:—

Book debts, \$19,223 @ 70c.....	\$13,460
Promissory Notes, \$1,173, worth say.....	440
Stock saved from fire.....	430
Cash in Ontario Bank.....	630
Dwelling House.....	2,000
Household furniture.....	650
Insurance on Stock.....	8,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$25,610</b>
Preferred claims.....	\$1,050 00
Expenses say.....	800 00
	<b>-1,850</b>
	<b>\$23,760</b>

to meet liabilities of \$54,000

A LIST of questions has been submitted by the  
Canal Commissioners to the various Boards of  
Trade, and to a larger number of private individ-  
uals interested in the canal navigation. TheseTHE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.**Notice.**THE undersigned beg to notify the Trade, that they  
have been appointed Agents for the City of Toronto,  
and points East, for the sale of Messrs. DOW & CO.'S  
Celebrated Ales and Porter. All orders will receive prompt  
attention.**CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co.**For sale, in store and to arrive:—  
TEAS,  
COFFEES,  
SUGARS,  
and NEW CROP (1870)-FRUITS.  
TEAS—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial,  
Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.  
COFFEES—Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra  
and Rio.  
SUGARS—Tierces and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels  
Bright Porto Rico.  
Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars,  
CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,  
11-ly 10 Wellington St. East.**BOTTLES! BOTTLES! BOTTLES!**

TO HAND ex "MANILLA"

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

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

Will be sold low to Bottlers and the Trade.

**THOMAS GRIFFITH & Co.,**Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.interrogatories embrace the principal points on  
which information of a practical value is re-  
quired. It is to be hoped that merchants, ship  
owners, and others will be free to give such sugges-  
tions as they may think expedient. It is desirable  
that all possible information should be in posses-  
sion of the Commissioners, that their finding  
many be based on a knowledge of all the facts,  
and be such as is best calculated to promote the  
welfare of the Dominion in connection with the  
great interests with which they have to deal.**Financial.**

## STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.  
TORONTO, Dec. 7, 1870.A good business has been done in Stocks during  
the week, at figures that fully sustain our last  
week's quotations. There is little or no demand  
for Bonds and Debentures at present, the market  
being well supplied. Money continues fairly easy.  
Sterling Exchange is selling to-day at 109½ to  
109¼.**Banks.**—Considerable amounts of Commerce  
have changed hands at 120½; is now offered at 121.  
Very little activity is shown in Bank of Toronto  
at present; the quotations are 150 to 152. A good  
demand is maintained for Royal at 69½ to 70,  
with sellers at 70½. Ontario continues firm at 106  
for buyers and 107 for sellers. British would be  
taken at 108, but there are no sellers. Montreal  
has advanced during the week from 221, with  
sales, up to 225½, closing firm with sellers at  
227½. Merchants' has been sold at rates from 118  
to 119½; 120½ is asking rate to-day. City is  
nominal at 86½ to 88; very little movement.**Bonds.**—No Governments of any issue on the  
market at present; Dominion Stock would be  
taken at 110. Sales of City Bonds have been  
made at 93½; sellers now asking 94. There are  
sellers of first-class County Debentures at 103 and  
Townships at 96.**Sundries.**—Sales of Freehold Building Society  
have been made since opening of the books at  
126½; sellers now asking 127. Not much activity  
in Canada Permanent, is worth 136½ to 137.  
There are buyers of Western Canada at 126½, and  
sellers at 127½. Union is inactive at 112 to 114.  
Canada Landed Credit is in good demand, and  
would readily be taken at par to ¼ premium; sales  
have been made at 101. Western Insurance is in  
good demand at 89 to 90, with but few sellers.  
For British America Assurance, 70 is offered and  
71 asked. City Gas would find buyers at 116½  
to 117. Montreal Telegraph has been sold at 220;  
218 is buyers' figure, and 225 asked.

## TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt &amp; Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, Dec. 6, 1870.

An improvement is to be noted in the Stock  
market since our last. Buyers have, in many  
cases, advanced their offers and considerable  
transactions have taken place in some of the  
favourite securities.**Banks.**—Montreal has been rather more active  
during the past week; having sold as high as  
225, no sellers now under 227. British still con-  
tinues scarce, and in good demand at 108. Sales  
of Ontario have taken place at 106 ex-dividend;  
sellers asking 107. Sales of Toronto ex-dividend  
at 150, at which rate there are buyers. Small  
sales of Royal Canadian at 69½ to 70; very little  
stock on market. Large sales of Commerce dur-  
ing the week at 120½ to 121. Several transactions  
in Merchants' at 118, 118½ and 119; sellers now  
asking 120. No sales of Quebec ex-dividend to  
report; would bring 107. 109 is offered for  
Molson's, but no stock on market. No transac-  
tions in City ex-dividend to report, buyers offering  
86½; sellers offering 87½. Du Peuple would com-  
mand 104; no shares to be had. Nothing doing  
in Nationale, nominally quoted at 104. Buyers  
offering 113 for Jacques Cartier without transac-  
tions. Sellers asking 80 for Mechanics; buyers  
offering 75. Union is procurable at 110½, buyers  
offering 109½.**Debentures.**—Canada sterling "Fives" and  
"Sixes" in fair demand, but none on market;  
Dominion stock asked for at 110. No Toronto of  
any consequence on market, 94 would readily be  
paid for a round lot. Sales of County Bonds dur-  
ing the week; first-class Township Bonds procur-  
able at 96.**Sundries.**—No City Gas offering, would readily  
command 117. British America Assurance is en-  
quired for at 71; but none on market. Western  
sold during the week at 87 and 88; no shares at  
present on market. Canada Life would command  
110; no stock offering. Very little Canada Build-  
ing Society offering, would bring 137. Western  
sold at 127 and 127½ sellers to a limited extent.  
Freehold would command 125. Last sales of  
Union were at 112½; no stock now on market.  
Nothing doing in Huron and Erie in this market.  
Buyers offer 217½ for Montreal Telegraph, holders  
ask 230. Canada Landed Credit would readily  
sell at par. Buyers offering 74 for Toronto, Grey  
& Bruce Railway, holders asking 80. No Nipis-  
sing offering, would command 80. Mortgages  
still continue in good demand to pay 8 per cent;  
first-class could be placed at 7½.Two important suits, by Redpath, of Montreal,  
and the Northern Transportation Line, to recover  
\$70,000 damages for a cargo of sugar and two  
barges sunk by collision with the Allan steamer  
*Hibernian* below Montreal some two years ago,  
were decided in the Vice-Admiralty Court by the  
Hon. H. Black, C. B., in favor of the steamer.

**BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.**

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

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

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

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

VALUE VERY SUPERIOR

COTTON AND LINEN GRAIN BAGS.

Office—34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AND

WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Toronto, December 8, 1870.

32-1y

THE  
**Monetary and Commercial Times.**

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1870.

A MENACE FROM WASHINGTON.

President Grant, we judge by his annual Message just delivered to Congress, intends to be a candidate for re-election. Ben Butler, a prospective rival candidate, has been bidding high for the support of the more reckless portion of the population, which, we trust, are but a small minority. Butler has been advising American fishermen to resist the fishery law of the Dominion by force, and he has been threatening war in their behalf. President Grant, having the responsibilities of office on his shoulders, sets up a counter bid for popularity; but it is evident that Butler will beat him in this line. He complains that the Dominion gave no warning of the change in our laws, by which the privilege of license to Americans to fish within limits prohibited by the Convention of 1818 was withdrawn; that we acted in an unfriendly spirit, with the design of bearing harshly on American fishermen; that if we attempt to enforce the law, in some particulars, it will be his duty to take steps to protect these fishermen; that our law assumes a right of excluding American fishermen from our harbors, except for certain purposes, which right, he contends, is not deducible from the Convention of 1818; and that, if it rests wholly on the Dominion law, it is a violation of the spirit of the treaty, for "which the Imperial Government is alone responsible;" and he asks Congress to arm

him with power to suspend the Bonding Act, and all laws under authority of which the vessels of the Dominion are empowered to enter the ports of the United States. He also complains that we show an unfriendly disposition towards the Republic "in the maintenance of a claim to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence."

In what way this disposition is manifested the President does not state. The fact is, we allow the Americans the right not only to navigate the naturally navigable parts of the river, but also the use of the canals we have made to overcome the obstructions to the navigation, as well as of the Welland, that connects lakes Erie and Ontario; and we do this without having obtained any corresponding right to use the Erie Canal.

The questions raised about the Fishery Act, we shall not now discuss, further than to say that we do not regard it as obnoxious to all the objections which the President has made. It is easy to see where he gets his ideas, as to the remedy which he proposes to apply. He desires to revive the old Interdict laws of 1818 and 1820. There was some poor pretence for the enactment of those laws at that time. Originally, all nations which had colonies in America excluded them from all trade but with the mother country. So universal was this rule, that it became part of the international law of Europe, which the prize courts regularly applied in cases of contraband trade with colonies through the intervention of neutrals. The Americans, in retaliation, passed the Interdict laws of 1818 and 1820. But now the circumstances are wholly different; and it will be strange if Congress should now do, at the bidding of President Grant, what it refused to yield to the eloquence of Daniel Webster, in 1827, and revive those barbarous laws.

President Grant does not seem to see that the right of passage, by the people of one country over another country, whether on land or water, rests on a common ground—that of necessity. "A river, as it is a river," says Grotius, "is the property of those people whose the banks are, or his, who hath the sovereign power over them, whose power it is to make mills or dams in it, and whatsoever is bred in that river is his; but that river, as it is a flowing stream, remains common, and every man hath a right to drink or draw water out of it, as well as he that owns it." And again: "Both lands, rivers, and such parts of the sea as are held by any prince or people in property, ought to be open and free to all who have occasion to pass over them upon any just and lawful cause; as namely, \* \* \* either because

they desire to traffic with some people remote from them," in order that—

"What, to one nation, nature doth deny,  
That, she from others, may her want supply."

The cases in which there is, and those in which there is not, a right to charge a toll for such passage are stated. The distinction is this: where a nation has been at no expense to provide the means of passage for others, no right of taxing the passage exists; but either for the better securing of their merchandize, or if for this among other things, *the Prince shall be at any great charge, then to recompense that charge, tolls may be imposed upon those goods that shall be thus secured, so that they be not excessive.*

Let us apply these principles to the case in hand. We do not deny the Americans a passage on the great river St. Lawrence; but in those parts of it which run exclusively within Canadian territory, it is not naturally, a navigable river, for any sort of craft with which it would now be possible to carry on commerce. This country has gone to a great expense in supplying the deficiencies of nature; and we have a clear right to charge reasonable tolls for the use of the artificial works we have constructed. If, in express terms, the right of the United States to navigate the St. Lawrence has not been conceded, it has in fact, as the constant practice of recent times proves; and if England once or twice obtained a treaty right to navigate the Mississippi, without granting a correlative right to Americans, in the case of the St. Lawrence, by the same instrument or instruments, it is an incident in the maritime history of the two countries, that has no present significance. In point of fact, the United States makes the freest use of the St. Lawrence, while British subjects make no use of the Mississippi. The facts, as they stand to-day, are all on our side and against the Americans. The attempt of the President to make a grievance out of a state of things that has passed away must wholly fail. And if he invokes the law of nations, that law is just as strong in asserting our right of way over American territory to the ocean as that of Americans is to the use, with the limitations mentioned, of the St. Lawrence. Both rights rest on the common ground of necessity; and to deny one is to invalidate the other.

But, if we reject the view of Grotius and adopt that of Zeigler and Puffendorf, the right of land or river passage still rests on a common ground. Indeed, it is impossible to make any distinction between canals and the land out of which they were dug, or other land, so far as right of passage goes. The latter author rests the right to levy a toll on the same ground as Grotius; because the

sovereign of the country [passed over] is just to charge both in repairing ways, and in securing passages. This is true of our canals, which are built at government expense; but it is not true of the railroads by which Canadians reach the seaboard over American territory, and which are the property of private companies, who charge tolls to reimburse their outlay.

To repeal the Bonding Act would be a roundabout way of denying right of way for Canadian merchandize over American territory; and if accompanied by an interdict against the vessels of the Dominion to trade in American ports, it would prove little, if at all, less injurious to the citizens of the Republic than to ourselves.

The complaint that American fishing vessels are not allowed to trade except in certain necessary supplies, with the Dominion, for to carry more supplies than they require, has nothing in it in the nature of a partial interdict. It is obvious that a vast number of small vessels, which can run into little creeks and bays, which vessels engaged in ordinary commerce cannot enter, possess most dangerous facilities for smuggling, against which it is necessary to guard. But any precaution taken against such an abuse, cannot afford any real excuse for the extreme measures of retaliation threatened.

#### SUBSIDIES TO RAILWAYS.

THE friends of railway enterprise will have read with satisfaction that portion at least of the Lieut.-Governor's speech, which indicates the determination of the Ontario Government to devote a portion of the surplus in the treasury in aid of railways to open up the unsettled territory of the Province. We think there can be but little diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of this policy. Every railway extended into the new territory to the north of us opens up a new highway for the inroads of population and improvements. It cannot be supposed, however, that direct aid in cash can be extended except sparingly; but the immense public domain that forms a part of the patrimony of Ontario, ought to be made available for the encouragement of railways to a liberal extent. This is the most economical and effective way of filling up the country with population, and of increasing its tax-paying power. These lands are now worthless and useless; but once extend cheap colonization railways through them and the timber, minerals and other products will pour into market, and such portions as are fit for settlement will soon be peopled. By this increase of population the revenue from customs and excise will be rapidly increased; and though the lands are given away, the country is in

every respect the gainer. *Cheap railways*, is the solution to the difficult problem of how to turn the tide of emigration and develop our unsettled territory. We hope no parsimonious policy will be adopted in this matter. The feeling of the country is in favor of an energetic effort to develop our resources and promote public improvements; and we very much mistake the quality of the Ontario Ministry if they do not correctly interpret the views of the people on the railway question, and give effect to them by decided, speedy and vigorous action.

#### NEW BUILDING SOCIETIES—A PROFITLESS PROSPECT.

Several new societies of this class have been organized in Ontario within the past year, and three or four others are now being promoted. The facility with which they may be formed under the Building Society Act (Con. Stat. U. C., cap. LIII.) is one of the assignable reasons for the increase of their numbers. Their convenience and advantages to the residents of towns, as savings banks, and the ready opening they afford for needy placemen, supply further inducements for the multiplication of these societies. But we doubt the possibility of floating them in most cases, were it not for the popular notion that building society shares give an exceedingly safe and profitable investment. This notion owes its origin to the decided success which has attended a few of the oldest and best managed metropolitan societies, resulting in handsome dividends and high quotations for their shares. But it is worth while to enquire whether this opinion rests on a sound basis, and to ascertain if there is a reasonable prospect that those who invest in this way are likely to realize their anticipations.

Building societies in Canada have not been invariably successful. Unsatisfactory attempts have been made to establish them in Port Hope, Stratford, Goderich, Guelph, Sarnia, St. Catharines, and Hamilton—the most egregious failure occurring in the latter city. The Farmers' and Mechanics' was probably the most successful of the terminating societies; the shareholders were paid in full, which was the exception, and not the general rule. Besides, it does not follow, that because one, two, or three institutions of a certain class are successful, that others must necessarily be so, and especially when the conditions of success are wanting. There are many reasons why these new societies cannot compete with wealthy and established institutions, such as the Canada Permanent, the Western Canada, and the Freehold.

(1.) They cannot command the rates of interest on loans that were obtained by these old societies when their money was chiefly

made, although the expenses of management, commissions, &c., are rather greater now than then. The effect of this is seen in the fact that the monthly payment on a loan for \$1,000 for ten years, negotiated in 1861, was \$14.70, whereas now it is only \$12.60, making a difference of \$2.10 per month, or \$252 for the whole term. This reduction is quite sufficient to account for the difference between a profitable and a losing business, and might involve the necessity of failure.

(2.) Most of the mortgages held by the old societies were made at the old rates of interest, which they are still yielding—an advantage which no new society can participate in.

(3.) The established societies have large deposits, which they obtain at an average of say five per cent., which are loaned to yield about nine per cent. Every society must have \$100,000 subscribed and \$40,000 paid up before it dare take deposits, and these, with the other funds of a new institution for a considerable period in its early history, cannot, owing to their small amount, be readily invested.

(4.) The old societies have large reserve funds for which no interest is paid, and which help, with the deposits, to earn a dividend on the capital stock. Taking the Canada Permanent, for instance, they have about two dollars with which to earn a dividend on every dollar of the capital.

(5.) The larger societies are worked at a lower per centage of expense than the smaller ones. This appears from the following figures, which show the expenses and per centage of expenses to the business of 1866, the only return we have at hand:—

	Expenses. 1866	Per cent. of Expenses to Total business.
Canada Permanent.....	\$10,776	·0007
Frontenac L. & I.....	1,916	·0011
Freehold.....	5,622	·0012
Huron and Erie.....	2,833	·0012
Kingston.....	930	·0055
Montreal.....	2,735	·0013
Montreal District.....	4,214	·0012
Metropolitan.....	1,230	·0019
Oxford.....	463	·0095
Provincial.....	1,956	·0033
Quebec.....	1,966	·0014
Western Canada.....	3,407	·0010
Commercial B. & I.....	977	·0086
Union.....	1,560	·0030
Average.....		·0012

(6.) The lack of that experience in the working of these concerns which is as necessary as in any other department of finance, and the difficulty of getting good, reliable agents and adjusters. Upon this very much depends. A badly managed agency system

is one of the most fertile sources of mischief to which financial institutions are exposed. No one would be thought competent to take the management of a bank without a previous training for his duties; but it would seem to be supposed that any one who is a tolerable book-keeper may undertake the conduct of a building society. No greater mistake could be made.

The case, then, plainly put is this, that these new societies must lend at as low rates as the large societies, (if at higher rates a proportionate increase of risk is involved,) and as, at the best, they have relatively but about half the sources of profit enjoyed by the established and wealthier societies, they must therefore pay a proportionately lower dividends.

At the rates of interest now current it would have been impossible for the best of our societies to have built up their large reserves, even with all the other advantages they possess; and it is the existence of these reserves that accounts largely for the high rates quoted for their shares. The net rates received on loans are lower than the dividends paid by nearly all the established societies, so that in the absence of other important sources of profit they would be compelled to reduce their dividends at once. One society that we know of, which has been in operation for a year or over, has not yet paid any dividend. Another, still younger, has, but the amount of that dividend was admittedly realized from premiums received on sales of the company's stock—a questionable and very unreliable source of dividend.

A result of the anxiety of these new societies to get business is the publication of deceptive announcements as to rates. Proposals have been issued to lend money at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. This is simply delusive. These societies do not lend a dollar which realizes less than 8 per cent., and seldom less than 9 per cent.

We would much prefer seeing capital flow in other channels, where it would bring more profit to the lender, and confer a public benefit; and to this great end we are satisfied that the multiplication of small building societies does not in any way tend.

#### CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of Mr. Robert Simpson, of Newmarket, was held in Toronto last Tuesday, at which were represented his local creditors, and some of the leading wholesale houses in Montreal and Toronto. The insolvent had been, up to the end of October, doing a large general business, was in excellent credit, and was believed to have been worth from \$20,000

to \$25,000 over all liabilities. At that time he was burnt out, only a few hundred dollars' worth of his stock having been rescued. There was an insurance of only \$8,000 to cover an estimated loss of over \$40,000, and Mr. Simpson became insolvent. The statements presented at the meeting showed assets valued at \$23,760, to meet claims of \$54,000, or 44c. in the dollar. After some discussion of the matter, developing facts to which we will presently refer, Mr. Simpson, on being called upon to make some proposal for a composition, finally offered to pay 37½c. on the dollar, with security, in three, six, nine, and twelve months, the \$8,000 of insurance money and some \$600 in bank to be paid over at once to the creditors. This offer was accepted by a large majority, and the meeting shortly after adjourned.

The examination into the books and affairs of the insolvent, after his failure, reveals a most culpable carelessness in the conduct of his business, which, when viewed in the light of its consequences, borders on criminality. In the first place, the cash was improperly kept. Many and large sums, received on deposit and as loans, were used by Mr. Simpson in his business, and were never entered, even in a sort of memorandum-cash-book which he had, nor did they appear in the general cash-book at all. There was nothing to show that a balance of cash had ever been struck since March, 1868. The other books were kept in an equally careless way, and were utterly useless to show the state of his affairs. To such an extent was this the case that, at the last stock-taking, he was led to believe himself worth over \$20,000, whereas, as nearly as could be discovered, he was not, at the time of the fire, worth, on the most favorable calculation, over \$10,000, and that without making allowance for bad debts. At the same time that this negligence as to his books existed, Mr. Simpson bore the very highest character, not only as a man of the strictest honesty and integrity—and in which respect he has not lost, in the estimation of those who know him best, by reason of his failure—but also as one of the very best business men in the country; and, moreover, it was stated at the meeting, by a gentleman friendly to Mr. Simpson, that his books were in no worse condition than those of any other retail trader throughout that section of the country.

If this be true, it indicates a most lamentable state of affairs. Here is a man who stood high in public estimation, whose credit was never questioned, and yet whose affairs were so recorded in his books as to utterly deceive him as to his real position. If he is as business-like as the best of his neighbors, in what a muddled condition must

be the books of those who fall below his standard! It is worth knowing this, that carelessness is as bad as fraud when the interests of creditors are sacrificed thereby; not intentional fraud perhaps, but in its results equally disastrous to those for whom the trader is morally a trustee.

As long as wholesale merchants are so eager to sell their goods to any and every one who starts in business, so long will the retail trade be, to a great extent, in the hands of men unfitted for the management of their business and who must sooner or later go to the wall. It is high time for the trade to make a change in this respect. It is their duty to find out, not only that the men to whom they trust goods, bear a good reputation, but that they have some knowledge of the business, and how it ought to be conducted, and especially that they have their books properly kept. Good book-keepers are not a very expensive luxury. At least once a year—twice a year would be better—a balance sheet should be struck, to be shewn to every creditor who might require to see it. No precautions should be omitted, on the part of the wholesale merchant, which would tend to compel a business like management of his affairs on the part of the retailer.

Another point was brought out in Mr. Simpson's case. To do a business of \$60,000 a year, he appears to have carried a stock of \$40,000 or upwards, thus immensely and unnecessarily overweighting himself, to say nothing of the heavy loss of interest which resulted. There is no need to enlarge on this point. A moment's consideration must convince anyone that the smaller the stock a merchant carries, in proportion to the extent of his business, the more profitably, and easily does he do his business, and the more readily can he at any time close it up, should he so desire.

Another lesson of Mr. Simpson's case, is in connection with his insurance. Had his stock been sufficiently insured, he would have not only been able to pay his creditors in full, but would have had some surplus beside. In that event he could have gone on with his business with little interruption. As it is his creditors lost 62½ per cent. of their claims, and his own character as a safe business man suffers seriously—all on account of an ill-judged, though, perhaps well-intended economy in the matter of insurance premiums. Mr. Simpson stated that he considered the building, in which he was, nearly fire-proof—a "fire-proof" building we have come to regard as pretty nearly a misnomer—and that was the reason why he did not insure more largely. How "nearly" fire-proof this building was events have shewn. By a parity of reasoning it would have been unnecessary to

insure at all. If it were safe to leave four-fifths of his stock uninsured, it was scarcely worth while to insure the remaining one-fifth. He should, undoubtedly, have at the very least insured an amount sufficient to save his creditors from loss in case of fire, supposing he was willing to risk a certain proportion on his own account. His neglect in this instance has cost his creditors pretty dearly, and has probably taught them a lesson which they are not likely soon to forget. They, and all wholesale merchants should see that retailers, to whom they give credit, have their stocks properly insured. The paltry saving obtained by insufficient insurance, becomes an exceedingly unsatisfactory subject of reflection, when a fire has swept away all that a man owns in the world, leaving him, not merely penniless, but perhaps heavily in debt.

Although Mr. Simpson's creditors dealt so leniently with him, and while they acknowledged that there was nothing to be said against him as a man of integrity, yet they were disposed to censure him, very strongly, for his negligence. Some even contended that it was the duty of the wholesale merchants of Canada, to weed out, not merely the dishonest, but equally the incompetent traders, whose incompetency was the source of so many and heavy losses to their creditors.

#### CORPORATION SEALS.

A case lately decided in Montreal has directed attention to the necessity of corporations using a common seal in all their important acts and transactions. In that case (*Coates vs. Glen Brick Company and Welsh intervenant*), the plaintiff held promissory notes given on behalf of the Company, but signed only by the President and Secretary of the Company. The Company was incorporated under a Quebec statute, which provided that notes made by any agent in general accordance with his powers as such, "under the by-laws of the Company," should be binding on the Company. The Company's by-laws did not specify how bills or notes should be given, and there was a general clause that only such "contracts as were authorized by the Board of Directors," could be enforced. The plaintiff could not show that these were authorized by the Board of Directors, and his case was dismissed.

Corporations are of that peculiar class of entities that while operating in a real way, are only in themselves a fiction—an abstraction. To express their acts, contracts, and transactions, it was formerly thought necessary that they should be evidenced by the common seal of the corporation or body transacting the business. This doctrine has

been largely modified of late days, so much so that now many classes of corporations, especially in the United States, do the principal business for which they are incorporated without a common seal; and some have even gone so far as to have their contracts lithographed, signatures and all, leaving blanks to fill in names, amounts and other variable incidents. Both here and there special provisions have been introduced into charters authorising the ratification of contracts by special modes, or in a particular manner peculiar to themselves. All these deviations from the common law produce confusion and difficulties that would be avoided by the continuance of a well understood and simple mode of authenticating corporation documents. There is now scarcely any excuse for such laxity. Effective impressions are so easily and rapidly made on paper, that the ease of accomplishing this object should have perpetuated it, especially when it is so important both for corporations and the public. A responsible officer of the Company, having charge of attaching the seal to contracts and other documents deliberated upon and authorized by the directors, would prevent the possibility of contracts, notes, bills or cheques being made or drawn without proper authority; and the public could not be induced to accept or give currency to such documents without the seal. It has been decided by our courts that the seal of a deed or other document need not be composed of extraneous matter, such as wax; it is sufficient if an impression is made on the paper. Under these circumstances, "it would perhaps have been better," as a learned judge expressed it, "and have avoided the uncertainty which now exists, if the old rule had never been relaxed." The exceptions to the old rule, such as respects trading corporations drawing and accepting bills of exchange, and making promissory notes without the use of a common seal; and those common to all corporations, "matters of daily occurrence and of insignificant character;" and of later times that of executed contracts, where the corporation accepted goods or labor, and were benefited by them; in all such cases a common seal has not been regarded as necessary. The ancient rule is therefore still substantially intact, and except for legislative enactment in particular charters, would be maintained by the courts. There is more danger probably to the old rule from hasty legislation than from judicial decision.

It may be, however, that the legislation, in relation to this subject, is but the reflex of the popular notion that the seal is but a mere ceremony, of no value or importance. When, however, we consider that the expressions and evidences of the most important acts of life

are but ceremonies, we can readily acquiesce in a ceremony when associated with less important acts. The consequences of neglecting such ceremonies are often so perplexing and dangerous to those interested that it can only be wondered at that they ever should be disregarded. A late case, (*Cherry v. The Colonial Bank of Australia*, (L. R., 3 p., c. 24), illustrates this very forcibly. The directors of a company authorized an agent, by letter, to draw the money of the company from a bank. He overdrew and the bank honored the cheque, on the authority of the letter of the directors. An action was brought against the directors personally, and the court held that it would lie, as the letter was an implied warranty or guarantee to the bank that all would be right. This responsibility would have been avoided by adhering to the old rule that the contracts of a corporation, to be binding upon it must be authenticated by the common seal. It would also ensure consideration and deliberation as to the character of the contracts, and a common action on the part of directors in authorising their ratification. We are disposed, therefore, to resist encroachments on the old principle, and to maintain a rule which, for five hundred years, has done good service in connection with these mythical bodies, which of late years have attained such gigantic proportions and exerted such a powerful influence on the trade, commerce and material interests of all civilized nations. Those interested in corporations as shareholders, and those especially more directly responsible in their management, should encourage a stricter system and more combined action than is at present the practice in corporate bodies. The tendency to allow comparatively irresponsible agents to transact all important business by a flourish of penmanship, or a lithographic deputy will again, as it has often done before, produce speculative and rash transactions, and consequent loss and injury to all concerned. One thing is quite certain, this formal action would obviate all difficulties about the evidence or liability of companies on their contracts, and would also save directors and officers from the uncertainty of personal responsibility, and the public the insecurity now often felt in dealing with companies in consequence of the want of a great seal; all of which are sufficiently important items to induce a reasonable and well established precaution to be observed in this class of business operations.

THE rich lumbering districts of Victoria and Carleton Counties, New Brunswick, and the Northern part of Maine, are seeking more direct railway accommodation, and are likely to get it soon in the shape of a continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada



Railway from Woodstock, in the former Province, through the valley of the St. John to River du Loup, passing to the southward of Lake Temiscouata. It is understood that they have assurances of aid from the Quebec Government which will justify the almost immediate undertaking of the project. At present, supplies destined for the district named, have to pursue the circuitous route via the Grand Trunk to Portland, from Portland to St. Andrews or St. John, thence by rail or water to Woodstock, and by teams to the limits—traversing three sides of a square. The route proposed will take supplies from the banks of the St. Lawrence, without transshipment, almost to the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, and will render the passage between the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy shorter by over a hundred miles than by the Intercolonial road. A branch from Woodstock to Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, forms part of the programme.

**THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.**—The municipalities have voted bonuses to this enterprise as follows:—Elgin, \$200,000; Kent, \$80,000; St. Thomas, \$25,000; Amhersburg, \$15,000; Anderson, \$15,000; Townsend, \$30,000; Deerham, \$15,000; Norwich, \$15,000—making altogether close upon \$400,000. There are a number of municipalities still likely to contribute, so that the fund will in all probability reach half a million. If, as is stated, Mr. Thompson is to receive the amount of these bonuses as his share of the enterprise, and that the road would be built by the American gentlemen interested whether any bonuses at all were granted or not, then Mr. Thompson is a lucky man, and his wife will yet see her mistake in having attempted to dissuade him from prosecuting the enterprise in the face of the difficulties which he has constantly encountered, Mr. T. may yet prove to be one of the most successful railway men in Canada, much as he has been laughed at.

**Insurance.**

**INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTREAL**

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 29, 1870.

Nov. 23.—An alarm sounded this evening from box 57, on account of another blaze at Wood's cotton mill, St. Gabriel Locks. This time the fire took in a room occupied by the "devil," a formidable looking machine for tearing up cotton, rags, &c., revolving with a velocity somewhat terrific. The fire was suppressed without much loss; confined to the apartment in which it originated. No insurance. This event appears to have been carefully hushed up in the daily papers, not a notice of it having appeared in any one of them.

Same evening.—Another alarm from box 35. A fire, occasioned by too close proximity of the boiler to a wooden partition in the distillery of Spelman & Cameron, Common and Queen streets. Fortunately suppressed before it had time to communicate with a large quantity of spirit in

the immediate vicinity, which, had it become ignited, it is difficult to imagine where the mischief might have ended. No insurance.

Nov. 25.—An alarm this evening from box No. 6. Some casks of highwines were in course of delivery in the yard of Ovide St. Marie, St. Nicholas street. One of them was observed to be leaky, and one of the hands, of an enquiring turn, wishing to ascertain the situation of the leak, searched for it with a lighted candle, with prompt success. The blaze was, however, quenched before the arrival of the Brigade.

Several nascent fires have been discovered and nipped in the bud, without alarms being sounded or the services of the Fire Brigade being called into requisition.

Nov. 30, 11.30 p.m.—An alarm from station No. 5 notified that a fire was discovered at No. 360 Notre Dame Street, hard by, occupied by B. Ibbotson, as a shop and bindery, and H. Levy & Co., chignon fabricators, as a sale shop. The house is an antique stone one, shingle roofed, probably the oldest now remaining in the street. It was until lately owned and occupied by W. McMaster, cabinet-maker, but now belongs to W. F. Kay. The fire appears to have taken in the bindery, doubtless from the stove, communicating to the light inflammable material lying about. Mr. Ibbotson is insured in

Commercial Union, stock	\$1,500
" " Machinery, &c.	1,000
	\$2,500
British America, stock	400
	\$2,900

Damage about 75 per cent. H. Levy & Co. were insured in the citizens for \$2,600; damage perhaps \$600.

Dec. 2, 6.30 a.m.—A fire was discovered in the extensive and old-established hardware store belonging to the estate of the late J. H. Evans, a portion of which has latterly been let off to Messrs. Laslett & Russell, in the same line of business, being Nos. 463 to 469 St. Paul street, at the corner of St. Nicholas street. From appearances the fire must have been smouldering for several hours before it was discovered, but whether it originated in the portion of the building occupied by Laslett & Russell, or in that of the Evans estate, cannot satisfactorily be determined. The building, belonging to Mrs. Pemberton, is greatly damaged in the interior, but is protected by insurance in the Aetna. The insurances on the stock of the Evans estate are

Scottish Provincial	\$20,000*
London Assurance	12,000
Hartford	10,000
Lancashire	8,000
Western	4,000
Northern	4,000
	\$58,000

\* Reinsured with Scottish Imperial, \$10,000.

Messrs. Laslett & Russell are insured with the London Assurance and Scottish Imperial \$20,000 in equal amounts. The losses have not yet been ascertained.

The aggregate loss by the fire on the 11th ult., at Messrs. Ames, Millard & Co.'s factory, as regards the stock in the St. Peter street section, has been adjusted at \$21,000, apportioned as follows, viz: Aetna, 8.47 per cent.; Royal, 10.47; British America, 4.47; Citizens, 5.47; N. British and Mercantile, 12.47; Scottish Provincial, 8.47. The loss on the Evans' Court section has not yet been adjudicated.

The ascertained loss on Mr. Andrew Haye's stock of samples, by the fire at Nos. 354 and 356 St. Paul street, on the 18th ult., has been fixed at \$974, and falls in equal amounts on the Royal and British America. The claims of the other holders of policies on stocks in this building are in abeyance, and from the loose way in which they were at first rendered, and afterwards withdrawn and replaced by others equally vague and unsatisfactory, coupled with the criminal proceedings

pending over Mr. Coote, are likely to continue so for some time to come.

The circumstances of this fire have been fraught with suspicion from first to last. The flames appeared simultaneously to issue from the cellar and the garret; some bottles of coal oil were found in the garret, without any apparent reason for their being placed there; the disposition of the little stock of raisins and teas on the large area of the second flat, at the first glance suggested deception for some purpose or other; and the subsequent discovery of two barrels of coal oil in different parts of the cellar, standing on end, each with its head stove in, and pieces of birch bark and paper thrust into the barrels; bottles of coal oil packed in claret cases, and a candlestick in which a candle had burned down to the socket, left no doubt in the minds of even the most charitable that the fire was not accidental. The Fire Commissioners considered the case sufficiently grave to justify the apprehension of Mr. Coote, whom, after a long examination, they committed for trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench. He has since been brought before a judge, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and liberated on bail, himself in \$2000, and two sureties in \$1000 each. Further discoveries have since been made, which strengthen the conviction as to the crime of incendiarism lying at some one's door, whoever that one may be.

The newly incorporated Sun Insurance Company has issued its prospectus, with list of Provisional Directors, and proposes starting business as soon as the necessary capital is subscribed, of which over one-half has already been taken up.

The Salvage Company has introduced its act of incorporation to the Provincial Parliament.

**FIRE RECORD.**—Ottawa, Dec. 5.—A fire broke out in the buildings of Hiram Robinson, on Sparks Street, back of Young & Radford's jewelry establishment. The engines were soon on the ground but no water was to be had for half an hour, when the first barrel full made its appearance. The fire increased rapidly, and soon reached the buildings occupied by Messrs. Young & Radford, jewelers; Mr. Massey, drugs; Mr. Roos, tobacco store; Mr. Sheldon hat store, and Mr. Higgins plumbing and gas-fitting shop. At day break the whole row was burned to the ground. Young & Radford were insured in the Imperial for \$1,600; Liverpool London and Globe for \$800; Provincial for \$1,200; in the British America for \$800. The building belonged to the Malloch estate and was insured in the North British and Mercantile for \$1,400. The next building was owned by H. Robinson and was insured in the Hartford Co. for \$1,400. Massey's stock of drugs was insured in the same company for \$2,900. The next a wooden building, owned by Patrick O'Connell was insured in the Aetna for \$300. Roos, tobacconist was insured in the Aetna for \$800. Sheldon, hatter &c., no insurance.

London, Nov. 29.—Barn of Sol. Knapp, a short distance from this place, was burned with contents; barn said to be insured; crop uninsured.

Brighton, Dec. 3.—A serious accident happened on the Grand Trunk, from the collision of two freight trains, a few miles east of this place. Three persons were killed on the westward bound train. By a conflagration which arose from the smashing of a car load of petroleum, eighteen cars loaded with merchandise were entirely consumed, with their contents. Five horses were killed. Two locomotives were smashed. The fire continued for eighteen hours in spite of every effort to extinguish it.

Township of Stanfold, Nov. 22.—M. R. Richard's mills, on the Nicolet River, were burned, loss stated at \$3,000, no insurance.

Canton, Ont., Nov. 29.—A cooper shop belonging to Isaac Cann was burned; insured for \$75.

Millbrook, Ont., Nov. 14.—Barn of Thomas Goggins, 7 miles north of this place was con-

sumed, with contents; a small amount of insurance.

Point Edward, Nov. 27.—A fire broke out in an old frame shed, attached to the Grand Trunk station house; the fire was soon extinguished; loss about \$500.

**NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.**—A despatch from Quebec states that an arrangement has been made between the Quebec government and this company by which the company are to receive two millions of acres of wild lands, and are to build the North shore road to Montreal, including the Piles and St. Jerome Railways. The Directors of the North Shore shall be twelve; four of whom to be named by the government. It is also stated that the Canada Central are to receive 10,000 acres per mile, for building their line along the north shore of the Ottawa river to Aylmer.

Caledonia, Dec. 6.—The grist mill in this village, belonging to W. L. Hicks & Co., was burned to the ground last evening. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It is insured in the British America for \$1,500, in the Western for \$300, and the Home District Mutual for \$2,000.

Port Hope, Dec. 6.—Mr. J. N. G. Lodge, insurance agent, writes:—Yesterday morning, the 5th inst., the Presbyterian Church at Newtonville, Co. Durham, was destroyed by fire. Insured in the Agricultural for \$800. Cause unknown.

**"OTHER INSURANCE."**—It is stated in one of our American exchanges that the phrase "Other insurance permitted without notice," is being introduced into American fire insurance policies to a considerable extent. This is "taking down the bars" in earnest; it is opening the widest possible door to incendiarism. Should such a provision become general in policies, the incendiary's reward would be rendered more certain, and his way be made smooth. Any company who adopts such a licentious course would soon be compelled, by the dearly-bought lessons of experience, to retrace its steps.

**WATERLOO INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The amount of property now insured in this company is \$7,804,400, divided as follows:—Farm branch, \$4,541,319; village branch, \$2,836,882; manufacturers' branch, \$426,297. Total receipts for the year, \$64,322; paid in losses, \$28,706; whole number of policies in force, 28,706; whole amount of premium notes, \$294,320.

—The Montreal Assurance Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum.

**Railways.**

**GRAND JUNCTION AND HALIBURTON RAILWAYS.**—The county of Peterboro' have voted a bonus of \$75,000 to the former and \$25,000 to the latter project, the majority in favor of the by-law being 90.

**RAILWAY TICKET FRAUD.**—Ryan, station agent of the Grand Trunk at Brighton, was arrested on the charge of issuing and selling tickets twice, and pocketing the proceeds. Two Conductors were also charged with embezzlement, having sold tickets on the train without making returns of the receipts. All three were committed for trial at the general sessions of the peace at Cobourg.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—The London Daily News says:—"Railway travel, with all its drawbacks and accidents, is the safest system of travelling ever organized. The persons injured only amount to one in half a million of travellers. Is there any other method of travelling by which any such safety was ever attained, or even approached? It is actually safer to go by railway than to walk."

**GRAND TRUNK FERRY AT FORT ERIE.**—We understand that the Grand Trunk Railway Company are importing an iron ferry boat to run in connection with their road between Fort Erie and Buffalo, and Sarnia and Fort Huron. The vessel

will be over 300 feet long, 45 feet beam and 14 feet hold, with twin screw power, and will be able to carry a full train of passage or freight cars with locomotive if necessary. The steamer was constructed at Jarrow-on Tyne in the yard of Messrs. Palmer & Co., the builders of the iron clads "Triumph" and "Swiftsure," and is expected out at Portland in 8 or 10 days, when she will be taken in charge by Mr. Thos. Campbell, who is at present in the city awaiting her arrival. The steamer will be built under is superintendence at Fort Erie. Mr. Campbell is well able to construct such a work efficiently, being one of the leading shipbuilders of England. When completed the ferry will be in all probability the largest in America and will increase greatly the Company's carrying capabilities.—*Montreal News.*

**BROCKVILLE AND WEST PORT.**—A meeting was held at Brockville, to discuss this project, on the 28th ult. It was stated that the road would run through the villages of Farmersville, Delta, Phillipsville and Newboro, also tap the iron mine at Furnace Falls, one of the first iron mines opened in this country. The following resolution was passed:—That the corporation of the town of Brockville, should aid the construction of the said railway to the extent of \$50,000, provided the following corporations aid the same to the following amounts:—Elizabethtown, \$50,000; Rear of Young and Escott, \$25,000; Leeds and Lansdowne, \$25,000; Bastard and Burgess, \$50,000; North Crosby, \$25,000. The Mayor, Herbert C. Jones, E. J. Senkler, A. N. Richards, Mr. Crowan, Mr. Deacon and Mr. Sheffield, were named as a committee to take up subscriptions necessary for obtaining a charter.

**NARROW GAUGE SUSPENSION RAILWAY.**—A new form is thus described in a paper by J. B. Fell, C. E.: "It consists of double beam of wood or iron, supported at intervals on a single row of pillars. The gauge of the rails laid upon the beams is from eight to eighteen inches, and this is made equivalent to a broader one by the steady power of horizontal wheels working on guide bars which are fixed on the sides of the beams, and below the carrying rails. The depth or distance of the guide bars below the carrying rails is equivalent to a corresponding extension of the gauge. When the gauge on these railways is eighteen inches, and the distance of the guide bars below the rails twelve inches, the eighteen inch gauge becomes equal to a 3 ft. 6 in. on an ordinary railway, and carriages of the same width may safely be run upon it. The stability with which these carriages run is also partly due to their being suspended from the axles instead of, as is usual, resting upon them, by which means the centre of gravity is brought low. A line upon this system is about to be opened for traffic from the Park House hematite ore mines to the Furness Railway in North Lancashire. The length is about one mile, the gauge eight inch, and the cost, exclusive of stations and stock, £1,000. It passes over a somewhat hilly country, at an elevation varying from 3 ft. to 20 ft., is worked by a stationary engine and endless wire rope, and will have a traffic of 50,000 tons per annum. Small carriages have been run on this line with seats for eight people, and at a speed of fifteen to twenty miles per hour they are perfectly safe and steady. A locomotive engine has been designed for working upon this class of railways. The weight is from six to ten tons."

—A grant of land is demanded from the Quebec Legislature, in aid of the St. Francis and Megantic International Railway.

—A branch of the Northern Pacific Railway will shortly be commenced from Pembina, running northward to the boundary of the Dominion.

—Notice is given that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate a company for the mining and smelting of minerals in the county of Ottawa, Province of Quebec, and elsewhere in the Dominion.

—Notice is given, of application to the Dominion Parliament for an act authorizing the construction of a railway, to connect Toronto with Ottawa, passing through, or near Peterborough, Madoc and Carleton Place, with power to cross the Ottawa river, at or near Ottawa city, and to unite amalgamate, or make running arrangements with railway lines in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF OCT., 1870.**

	Miles 1869.	Miles 1870.	Total 1869.	Total 1870.	Freight.	Mails and Sundries.	Passengers.
Great Western	3514	3514	\$340,016	\$354,155	\$197,021	\$9,055	\$148,079
Grand Trunk	1,377	1,377	780,904	790,122	457,493	28,500	274,129
London and Fort Stanley	244	244	4,821	4,869	3,185	202	1,302
Welland	25	25	13,951	9,301	6,405	1,200	1,687
Northern	97	97	79,037	93,394	61,049	3,375	28,970
Midland of Canada	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville and Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carillon and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence and Industry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick and Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European and North American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Extension	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor and Annapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	1,284,513	1,320,570	795,185	45,036	480,349

\* No returns.  
† Four weeks.

**INTERNAL REVENUE.**—The following are the inland revenue receipts for the current year, and also last year:—

	1870.	1869.
Excise	\$3,644,050	\$2,718,419
Public Works	524,740	473,378
Bill Stamps	134,066	129,664
Cullers	66,230	58,376
Total	\$4,359,080	\$3,379,539
Increase	\$989,647	

**ROD EAU HARBOR.**—This harbor is to be greatly improved by the Dominion government. The entrance is to have a direction nearly north and south, and to be 250 feet in the clear, and to have a depth of 15 feet of water below the lake line in 1868. A great amount of pier work is to be built, and a basin, having an area of some ten acres, is to be constructed, with 15 feet of water. On the western side of the entrance a breakwater is to be built, and the ruins of the western pier are to be removed. The entrance are to be about 700 feet long, 250 feet apart, and 7 1/2 feet above the lake level. The breakwater is to be of crib-work and of the best material. It is intended that the work shall be finished by Oct. 1, 1872, and its importance can hardly be over-estimated, as the shore is at present destitute of a good harbor throughout that whole vicinity.

## MORAL STANDING OF MERCHANTS.

In the conduct of business on a high toned and honorable basis the merchants who deal in hides, leather and shoes probably are not surpassed by those in any other lines of trade in the country; still there are abuses, trivial, no doubt, but the more to be deprecated because they are of seeming unimportance, which have gradually crept into some departments of the trade, and it would be better for us all if they were eradicated.

One of the most common causes of complaint in our business circles is the bad habit some firms have of—as we once heard a Baltimore merchant express it—“stealing time.” This might seem a harsh manner of characterizing a transaction which is becoming rather too common, but the term is a correct one, as any candid mind must allow.

The specific complaint made here is in the case of one firm, let us say, in Massachusetts, buying rough leather in Philadelphia or Baltimore, or hides in a western city, on 30 or 60 days' time, or of a shoe firm in the Southern or Western States purchasing shoes in Massachusetts in a similar manner, and where (as usual in short time transactions) no notes are passed. The evident understanding at the time of sale is, that the buyer's money, or its equivalent, shall be in the dealer's hands on the day named, or his *honor goes to protest*, just the same as his note would do if that had been given.

Such, however, is not always the case, and occasionally we find very respectable firms who seem to think it sufficient if they mail a check when the time is out, or even a few days later, thus causing delay in reaching its destination and being returned to their bank to be cashed, so that, really, the original 30 days will become 40 or more before the dealer gets the money which he had a right to expect promptly, and of course the buyer has the use of money *not his own* until his check gets back to the bank.

It sometimes occurs to us that, although firms who practice this kind of business may not know it, they are marked men, and whenever they go abroad to buy, their method of settling is taken into account by the seller. A few weeks ago we were in a warehouse when a customer from a distance was looking over a pile of rough leather which seemed to suit, but he was anxious to get a little off the stated price. The bill amounted to nearly a thousand dollars, and there was a difference between the parties of only ten dollars. “Well,” said the buyer, “if you don't sell at my price, I'll go home without purchasing.” “That's all right,” responded the merchant, “go home and think it over, but I cannot sell at less than my offer,” and upon that they parted. On our expressing surprise that they should let a customer go away for a matter of ten dollars, we were told that the man referred to bought on 60 days, but it was always 70 before they got their money. “And,” said the merchant, “Messrs. ——— or ———,” mentioning two or three other firms who did business in the same city as this buyer, “could have that pile of leather at the price he offered, for they always make it a point to pay promptly, and 60 days with them means 60 days.”

In our copy books at school we formerly wrote, “Evil communications corrupt good manners,” and if firms who are looked up to by the trade, and who are bringing up clerks to take their places as business men in future years, allow themselves almost insensibly to glide into such practices, it is certain that they are helping to lower the standard of business morality, and injuring not only themselves but also the high standing which our trades enjoy. These little dishonorable practices sometimes injure the reputation of whole business communities, and we have now in our mind a city to whose business men we have often heard the term, “a set of cut-throats,” applied, and all because a few leading houses were unduly sharp and unscrupulous in their transac-

tions. The leather merchants in different cities owe much of their high reputation to the representative men who are now doing or have formerly done business in them.—*Shoe & Leather Reporter*.

## Commercial.

## TORONTO MARKET.

There is little improvement to note in business, the same causes operating as heretofore to prevent any activity in trade. In fact, as far as heard from, the roads in every section of Ontario are in a wretched state, and heavy traffic almost entirely suspended. Prices generally are without change, in the absence of any special demand for goods. The weather continues mild, with a good deal of rain.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—There is an ordinary demand for heavy goods, which are steady in price, with stock of average dimensions, the sales throughout the season having been sufficient to prevent any accumulation.

**DRUGS.**—Orders do not come in very rapidly at present, and there is no change whatever to note in prices.

**DRY GOODS.**—About the usual amount of trade for this season of the year has been done during the past week, with no special feature worthy of note.

**FURS.**—Business is rather quiet in consequence of the continued mild weather, and the depression in the European trade, and the unremunerative prices obtainable for such raw furs as have no local demand. The following are the prices now being paid in this market: Mink, up to \$5, this only for really choice; Otter, \$4 to \$8; Beaver, \$1.25 per lb.; Red Fox, \$1.25; Cross do., \$3.50 to \$4; Martin, \$1 to \$2.25; Fisher, \$3.50 to \$6; Bear, \$4 to \$12; Raccoon, 15c. to 60c.; Lynx, \$1 to \$1.25; Muskrats, 12½c.; Weasel, 20c.; Buffalo Robes, \$4 to \$12.50.

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

**GROCERIES.**—There is a fair demand for goods, generally, without any active enquiry. It is believed that stocks throughout the country in towns and villages off the lines of railways, and in the towns on the railway, are not large, while, on the other hand, the larger classes of buyers have already provided themselves with all the goods they are likely to need for the present. On the whole it is thought that there would be considerable demand for goods, should there be cold weather and good roads; and there may now be a change for the better in this respect any day.

**Coffee**—has not much demand, the little taken selling at unchanged rates. **Fish**—There is a small demand for Herrings which sell at about quotations. Table cod sells to a moderate extent at \$5.37 to \$5.50. **Fruit**—is rather firmer for Raisins, there being now no round lots pressing on the market. Quotations are nominally unchanged. Currants may be quoted at 5½c. to 5¼c. for old, and 6½c. to 7c. for new. **Rice**—has no particular enquiry, and quotations are unchanged, at \$3.90 to \$4.10 for ordinary to fair samples, with \$4.25 asked for some few samples of better quality, though not prime, of which there is none in market. **Sugars**—No large sales have been reported during the past week, any transactions having been in the ordinary course of business. The market continues firm, and there is no pressure to sell, stocks of raws in first hands both here and in Montreal being now greatly reduced. No further change reported in the Cuba or New

York markets. In refined goods there has been little doing in the market. **Teas**—have sold in a limited way to sort up stocks, at prices about the same as were previously current.

**HARDWARE.**—Business has been principally confined to small letter orders to supply immediate wants, and prices continue without alteration.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Receipts of *Hides* have been less abundant, and only about equal to the local demand. Prices are unchanged. *Sheepskins* are readily taken at \$1 for all that come in, and there will probably be no further advance until next month.

**LEATHER.**—There has been a fair demand during the week for most classes of desirable stock. *Spanish Sole* has not sold quite so freely as previously, but has had a fair demand. *Upper* has again become scarce, and with fair enquiry prices have advanced. It is now quoted at 38c. to 40c. for heavy, and 40c. to 44c. for light. *Harness* continues in over supply, with an almost entire absence of demand, and no recent sales reported, so that quotations are nominal. *Canadian Calf* is in demand at 45c. to 70c. for light, and 70c. to 85c. for heavy.

**LUMBER.**—We note no change of any importance in the lumber market this week, the demand is in excess of the supply, dry inch boards are becoming scarce, as also inch and a quarter flooring. Prices—clear, \$24; com. \$9 and \$9.50; culls \$7 and \$7.50; shingles No. 1, \$2.75 and \$2.90; do. No. 2, \$2 and \$2.25.

**OILS AND PAINTS.**—Business has been quiet, and prices are generally unaltered. *Linseed Oil* is, however, a little firmer, holders requiring 75c. to 77½c. for raw, and 80c. to 82½c. for boiled.

**PETROLEUM.**—Business continues brisk, there being an active demand from the country and city.

**PRODUCE.**—The market has again been exceedingly dull, and transactions of the most limited character. The tone of the United States and English markets, however, is firm, and holders of breadstuffs here do not appear disposed to reduce their demands for the sake of meeting the views of possible buyers, and the difference between the two classes of operators is so marked as to result in an almost total absence of business. Receipts continue light, and stocks generally are greatly reduced. On the 1st inst., they were as follows:—

Flour, bbls.	3,955
Wheat, bus. (Fall 39,259 & Spring 50,078)	89,332
Barley, “	71,189
Peas, “	3,715
Oats, “	6,889
Rye, “	125

With the exception of Oats, it is probable that stocks have become even further reduced since that date. **Flour**—Receipts during the past week have been 1,350 bbls, but there has been little offered, and sales have been very limited. In the fore part of the week, 100 bbls. Fancy sold at \$5.30 at Georgetown, and some few lots here on p.t. No recent sales reported, and quotations are therefore to some extent nominal, although holders are firm in their askings. **Wheat**—Receipts have been almost nothing either by rail or waggon. In the early part of the week, white wheat was offered at \$1.23, with \$1.20 bid and refused, and this was about the position of affairs at the close. Spring wheat sold to a limited extent at \$1.12 to \$1.13, but subsequently improved slightly, and at the close a few cars were placed at \$1.15 to fill an order from London, Ont. On the street, the deliveries have been very light, the few loads arriving finding purchasers at from \$1.12 to \$1.20 according to quality. **Barley** has been almost entirely neglected except for local malting purposes, the range for waggon loads being at the close about 53c. to 62c. with car loads at 64c. to 65c. without buyers. **Oats**—Receipts have been improving, and the market has declined somewhat from the rates obtainable last week. At the close, there were sellers at 47c, but

no buyers over 45c, and offers of 46c. would probably be accepted. *Peas*—the market has been very quiet, and quotations are nominally unaltered. *Hay* sells at \$10 to \$14. *Straw*—not much coming in, and selling at \$9 to \$14.

**PROVISIONS.**—The market has been very quiet during the past week, receipts having again been light, and the demand chiefly for local consumption. *Butter*—is without change, only dairy and selected store packed being saleable, for which full quotations are readily obtained. *Cheese*—little doing except to meet city wants at unchanged prices. *Eggs*—very few coming in, and all taken for local consumption. Nothing doing in shipping lots, there being very few packed in market. *Pork*—little or nothing doing. *Lard*—has only a small demand, and is steady in price. *Dressed Hogs*—Receipts have been light during the week, and prices have slightly improved, \$6 to \$6.50 being paid at the close for medium to heavy weights.

**WOOL.**—*Fleeces*—continues to be taken at 30c. to 31c. for round lots, with very exceptional transactions at a fraction over. *Pulled*—is in fair demand and is held at about 27c. with probable buyers at 26½c.

**MONEY.**—Sterling Exchange, 60 days sight or 75 days date, 109½ to 109¾; Gold drafts on New York ¼ prem.; currency drafts on New York or Greenbacks, 90 to 90½; American silver, large, 5c. to 6c.; small, 7c. to 10c. discount. Gold in New York has been very steady during the week in the neighborhood of 111, closing at 110¾.

#### MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, December 7, 1870.

The last vessels have left port and the harbour has now assumed its usual wintry aspect. Business for the week has been generally quiet and is likely to remain so till after the approaching holidays.

**ASHES.**—Receipts of ashes since January 1st, up to the 1st December, 13,731 brls. pots, and 2,652 brls. pearls; shipments last week 175 brls. pots and 26 brls. pearls; stock December 1st, 692 brls. pots and 565 brls. pearls. A fair demand has existed, the market closing quiet and price ranging from \$5.65 to \$5.70 for firsts; seconds quoted at \$4.90 to \$5; thirds \$4.40. Pearls close dull at \$6.05 to \$6.10 for firsts; seconds \$5.80 to \$5.90.

**CHEMICALS.**—Are quiet and steady at late rates with only a very moderate business doing.

**DRY GOODS.**—In dry goods there is nothing special to note; it is the impression that the country has been oversold, and that therefore a quiet winter trade may be expected, beyond a fair demand for seasonable goods.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The attention of manufacturers is wholly absorbed in stock-taking; business has been limited to casual small transactions at unchanged prices. Men's Coarse are quoted at \$2 to \$2.50; Kip, \$2.60 to \$3; Calf, \$3 to \$3.75; Boys' Stogas, \$1.80 to \$2; do. Kip, \$1.90 to \$2; Youths' Coarse, \$1.50; Women's Split Boots, 90c.; do. Calf, 95c. to \$1; Misses' Splits, 80c. to 90c.

**GROCERIES.**—The general state of quietness noted last week continues, prices remaining very steady. *Sugars*—Raws are quiet, but exhibit firmness; Cuba, 8½c. to 9c.; Porto Rico, 8½c. to 9½c.; Barbadoes, 8½c. to 9½c. In Refined there is no change as to prices, and but a small demand; Yellow ranges from 9½c. to 10c.; Crushed A, 11½c.; Dry Crushed, 12½c. Syrups, standard, 44c.; Golden, 50c.; Amber, 75c. *Teas* are generally firm, but without any movement; Imperials range from 45c. to 90c.; Gunpowders, 50c. to 95c.; Old Hyson, 45c. to 85c.; Young Hyson, 42½c. to \$1; Congou, 35c. to 85c. *Fruit*—The market is overstocked and heavy; concessions would be made on round lots of Raisins; Layers range firm at \$1.70 to \$1.80, the former only for round parcels; Valentias are heavy at 7½c. to 7¾c. nomi-

nally; to effect sales, less money would have to be accepted, chiefly because the quality in market is inferior. Currants unchanged at 6½c. to 7c.; Almonds, 14c. to 16c.; Figs, 10c. to 15c.; Walnuts, 8c. to 10c. *Tobacco*—Steady and less active, all the favorite brands remaining as last quoted. *Rice*—A quiet business is reported at \$3.70 to \$3.95 per 100 lbs. *Molasses*—A recent sale of 300 packages mixed is reported at 20c., since which nothing of moment has occurred.

**FISH.**—Only retail sales are reported since the recent auctions. At auction split Canso Herrings were placed at \$6.00 to \$6½ for brls, and half brls. at \$3.25 to \$4.12½; Labrador's \$2.50 to \$3; Mackerel half brls. \$3.75; Shore Herrings \$2.50 to \$2.62½.

**FLOUR.**—Trade has been quiet, although yesterday a slight speculative demand was noticeable, with sales about 1,000 brls. Western at \$5.40 for superfine, \$4.85 for No. 2, and \$4.60 for fine, all duty paid; for local consumption, extra sold at \$6.30, ordinary super at \$5.55, and Welland Canal at same price free; official quotations are Superior Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Extra, \$6.20 to \$6.30; Fancy, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Fresh-ground Superfine from Canada Wheat, nominal, \$5.50 to \$5.55; Western States Superfine, \$5.10 to \$5.20 in bond, Medium Strong Supers from Canada Wheat, \$5.70 to \$5.75; Strong Bakers' Flour, \$5.90 to \$6.10; Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal), asking \$5.50 to \$5.60 free; City brands of Super (from Western Wheat) nominal; Canada Superfine No. 2, \$4.87½ to \$4.92½; Western States No. 2, \$4.85 free; Fine, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Middlings, \$4.40 to \$4.20; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$3.50; U. C. Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.50; City Bags (delivered) \$2.70. Stock in store, 88,412 bbls. against 106,449 Nov. 15th, and 42,648 on 1st Dec. 1869. *Oatmeal*—Scarce and wanted; latest sales at \$5.87½. The receipts from 1st Jan. to 1st Dec. were 983,721 bbls. against 919,989 bbls. in same month of 1869, showing an increase of 63,732 bbls. Shipments for the same period were 779,106 bbls. against 802,653 bbls, showing a decrease of 23,547 bbls.

**FREIGHTS.**—The rates to Liverpool via Portland are very firm; flour 3s 6d; heavy grain 8s per 480 lbs.; pot ashes 50s; pearls 60s per gross ton; butter and cheese 62s 6d; pork or beef—bbls. 6s.; tierces 7s 6d.

**GRAIN.**—*Wheat*—Receipts for the week 5,270 bus. against 192,924 in preceding week; total receipts from 1st Jan. to 1st Dec., 6,447,598 bush. against 7,293,670 bush last year, showing a decrease of 846,072 bush. Shipments from 1st Jan. to 1st Dec., 5,684,427 bush. against 5,487,327 bush. last year, showing an increase of 197,100 bush. Stock in store on the 1st 502,610 bush. against 443,603 bush on the 15th Nov. and 612,770 bush on the 1st Dec. 1869. The week closes with merely nominal quotations. *Corn*—Nominal at 75c in bond. *Pease*—Quiet. Recent sales of carloads at 82½c per 66 lbs. *Oats*—Quiet; asking 44 to 45c f.o.b. cars. *Barley*—Nominal; quotations are 60 to 62½c.

**HARDWARE.**—There is a general firmness in prices owing partly to the moderate stocks held; a small business for assorting has been done at late rates. Cut nails are worth \$3.10 to \$3.25; Gartsherie pig is quoted at \$25 to \$26; other brands pigs, \$23 to \$25; Canada plates range from \$3.25 to \$3.75, including several of the leading brands.

**LEATHER AND HIDES.**—Prices are unchanged and the market is without any movement worthy of notice.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Spirits turpentine quiet, at 60c. to 62½c.; Resins, No. 1, \$3.75; No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25; strained, \$2.75; Pine Tar and Pitch, \$3.50; Coal Tar, \$3.

**OILS.**—No demand for Cod; Pale Seal has changed hands at 63c.

**PETROLEUM.**—Low grades are quoted at 24½c. to 25½c., and choice 29c. to 31c.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Cheese* is quiet, inferior is quoted at 10 to 11c.; good 12c.; finest 12½ to 13c. *But-*

*ter* steady with an improved feeling. Quotations are:—Grease lots, 12½ to 15c.; Ordinary, 16 to 17c., Fine, 18 to 20c.; choicest qualities are in demand, and bring full rates. *Pork* quiet; Old Mess, \$25.50 to \$26; Thin Mess, scarce, \$25; Prime Mess, \$18 to \$19.75; Prime \$17. *Lard*, quiet and steady at 12½ to 13½c.

**SALT.**—Fine, nominal at 70 to 72½c.; sales of coarse from the wharf at 50c.; 60c. is demanded ex-store.

#### OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Dec. 5, 1870.

Crude oil is very firm this week at previous rates. The production is not quite so large, about 6,500 barrels having been produced during the last week; the shipments are about the same. Messrs. Townsend & Doty have made a good strike near Mr. Vivian's well, and Mr. Snider has another near the Craise well, but nothing definite can be said until they are tested. Mr. Brakes (the burnt well) has been drilled deeper, and got a splendid well (120 barrels per day).

Oil lands are firm, but there is a small demand. A number of wells are going down on all the territories, and some dry holes were struck last week.

The export firms are still busy, and, in fact, all the refiners appear to have plenty to do. The home consumption since the admission of the Eastern Provinces into Canada, has nearly doubled. The shipments from this point are about the same as last week, and business generally, if not excited, is at any rate firm.

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

**DEMERARA SUGAR MARKET.**—The following is from Sandbach, Parker & Co.'s circular of Nov. 7th.—*Sugars*—There has been an active business during the fortnight, and sales have been on a large scale, prices are steady, and although no actual advance on last quotations, the Market is firm, and the tendency will, we think, be towards a higher range of prices. Both Vacuum Pans and Muscovados in demand, but the quantity of this latter on offer is comparatively small, so few estates now make this description of Sugar. The shipments have been 1,176 hhd. to United Kingdom, 2,206 hhd. to U. States, 115 hhd. to Halifax, and 50 to Lisbon for Muscovados rates have ranged from \$4.10 to \$4.40, and for Vacuum Pan \$6 to \$6.40, this latter only obtainable for very choice samples. **MOLASSES.**—There has been a little more business this fortnight than the last, but still the transactions are very limited, the shipments for last month having been only 655 puns. against 2,930 the same time last year; good samples of Vacuum Pan and Muscovado command 25., with no signs of any improvement in prices. **RUM.**—We have only heard of one sale since our last at 51c.; the Market is dull, and no demand for export.

#### HOW TO CHOOSE TEAS.

Tea being so important an article in a grocer's stock, if, indeed, it is not the article upon which his success in business depends, the question, "How to Choose Teas" must be one of peculiar interest, not only to the wholesale and retail dealer, but also to the consumer. There are various methods employed in choosing teas: the eye, the nose, and the taste must all be used to form a correct opinion of the samples before you. Every grocer is presumed to know the tastes of his own trade, and in choosing teas this must always be borne in mind. A good tea shows evidence of a careful preparation after picking; it should be nicely rolled and delicately dried; when infused, the leaf should unroll itself with freedom, and show fresh and green—not a yellowish or dark brown hue, which is a sign of old tea. The infusion should be clear, without any

floating scum, the appearance of which denotes adulteration.

To judge of teas in their dry state, place the samples upon pieces of tea paper; breathe deeply upon them, then apply the nose and take a long inhalation. A choice article will have a rich, sweet, aromatic odor; if damaged, a musty smell. By continued practice, the different peculiarities of the samples can easily be distinguished.

Tasting is the only reliable and satisfactory manner of testing teas. Use as many cups as there are samples to be tested, then weigh equal portions of each and place in the cups; next fill them up with water just brought to the boiling point. The usual time allowed for drawing is from three to five minutes; the manner in which the leaf unrolls itself should be carefully noted. The leaf of a good tea should be bright, tender, and of a soft feeling; that of inferior qualities is dark and tough. When sufficiently cold, begin at the end, and proceed in rotation with the tasting process. This is done with a spoon, by sucking in the liquid sharply against the palate, and then expectorating the same. As the taster proceeds, he discovers some which he thinks will suit the tastes of his customers; these are pushed beyond the range of the others, and with these he proceeds in the same manner. Some teas will have a fine flavor and yet lack strength, while others, possessing strength, are devoid of the requisite flavor; by mixing the two, the result will combine both strength and flavor. A good quality of tea should feel firm, crisp and hard; an inferior quality, soft, spongy, light, and bulky for their weight. Evenness in size of leaf is desirable, as is also freedom from stalk and dust. The less dust in tea the better it is, and the fine grades should be entirely free of it.—*Am. Grocer.*

**MOVEMENT OF LUMBER.**—The following shows the receipts of lumber at Oswego from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1st, for a series of years:

	Feet.	
1870	272,674,637	
1869	269,037,613	
1868	236,418,075	
1867	225,323,386	
1866	176,506,230	
1865	160,463,114	
1864	140,374,168	
1863	120,986,832	
1862	119,542,478	
1861	75,984,319	
1860	181,261,928	
1859	113,705,239	
1858	101,249,471	
1857	110,952,800	

**PETROLEUM.**—The following were the Exports of Petroleum from the United States, from January 1st to November 29th:—

	1870.		1869.	
From New York	galls. 79,621,707	62,142,641		
Boston	1,560,727	2,006,850		
Philadelphia	45,002,717	28,454,175		
Baltimore	1,711,784	1,237,860		
Total Export from the U.S.	127,896,935	93,841,533		
Same time 1868		91,803,055		
Same time 1867		69,726,970		

**A WINE COMPANY.**—Some St. Catharines gentlemen have issued an exceedingly hopeful prospectus of a wine company. It is proposed to purchase the Grimsby Vineyards, including a stock of 80,000 pints of wine, and about 49,000 grape vines. Capital, \$40,000; shares, \$40 each. Shareholders may receive wine or vines, or "may expect a large annual cash dividend on the amount of stock taken." Whatever this undertaking may prove to be the past experience of wine companies has been exceedingly bad.

**PEAT.**—The remarkable statement is made in the *Iron Age* that deposits of peat are everywhere evenly and generously distributed throughout the United States.

RECEIPTS.

"Keep a thing for seven years, and you will find some use for it." This old proverb is often true with regard to receipts. It is difficult to say when anyone may burn a receipt with perfect safety. Some rely upon the Statute of Limitations, and burn all receipts for simple contract debts that are six years old. But this practice is attended with some danger. In the case of a running account, on which part payments have been made, it may turn out to be necessary to prove payments that had been made more than six years ago. By the law of England, proof of payment lies upon the debtor who alleges he has paid. If a trader sells goods, and brings an action to recover the price for which they were sold, he is entitled to succeed on proof of the sale and delivery of the goods. If the defendant relies upon the plea of payment, the burden of proving it lies upon him, and if he fail to prove it, the plaintiff recovers in the action. The advice which every one ought to take is, never to part with money in payment of a debt of any importance whatever, unless he reserves in his own hand evidence of having paid it. The advice may appear simple, but any one of experience in the Courts must have learnt that it is not unnecessary. There are, of course, many dealings which are, by custom, of a ready-money character, such as the obtaining of refreshments at a restaurant. In cases of this kind, receipts are unnecessary, and if ever a dispute arose, the oath of the person who paid, supported as it would be by a well-known custom, would be held sufficient to uphold his plea.

The inconvenience of the present rule of law with regard to proof of payment is evidently productive of great inconvenience. To persons engaged in large mercantile transactions, the accumulation of receipts must be immense, and the difficulty of discovering the one wanted on any particular occasion must be great. In private families, where the prevailing virtue may not be method, and where there are no trained clerks to docket and arrange, the annoyance of receipts is still more sorely felt. Often are bills twice paid because the receipts, though carefully deposited somewhere, cannot be found when they are wanted. It is well worthy of consideration whether the rule of law to which we refer may not be modified, in some respects, with advantage to all classes of the community. Ordinary trade accounts are paid, or sued for, within three years from the contracting of the debt. If this is not the case, it certainly ought to be. Longer credit than three years, upon an ordinary trade account, is at least unfair to the trader, and even to the debtor it cannot be of general advantage. It seems to us that the law ought to presume payment in all trade accounts that are three years old, to the extent, at all events, of shifting the burden of proof from the debtor to the creditor. It is not advisable to enact that all trade accounts three years old should be barred by a new Statute of Limitations; but an act should be passed, providing that, after the elapse of this time, in all trade debts for goods supplied, the burden of proof, on the plea of payment, should not rest with the defendant, but the plaintiff should be obliged to prove that the account has not been paid. These views have presented themselves to the writer as the result of a long practice in mercantile cases in the County Court.—*Flint and Co.'s Circular.*

**THE LAW OF CHEQUES.**—A new law relating to cheques comes into force in England, on the 1st January, 1871. The *Investor's Guardian*, says of it:—The following remarks with respect to executors and trustees cannot be too extensively made known. Payment to one of several executors or administrators, properly constituted, is payment to all, because each executor or administrator is considered in law to have power over the whole estate. In this respect there is a marked

distinction between the case of executors and that of trustees, although it very frequently happens that executors are also trustees, though styling themselves by the former name. If the will should prove to have been forged, or if, where an administrator has been appointed under a supposed intestacy, it afterwards turns out that there was a will, the payment will nevertheless be good. This rule will operate for the benefit of bankers in cashing the cheques of executors, but it is certainly not advisable for executors to place money in the bank payable to the order of any co-executor or co-executors only. The general rule is that when several persons, not being partners in trade, have money to their joint account in the bank, they must all sign the cheques. Under the head of Trustees, it is remarked that a banker should not honour a cheque drawn by trustees which is not signed by all of them. Difficulties frequently occur where one of the number has absconded, or where from any other cause it is impossible to obtain the signatures of all the trustees. In this case, where the Court of Chancery has control over the funds, it will give relief by making an order that the bankers shall pay the cheque of the remaining trustees. It is not unusual, where there are more than two trustees, for an agreement to be entered into between the trustees and the bankers, that the latter should honour the cheques signed by two of the number. However convenient this practice may be, it is undoubtedly a most unwise one to adopt, in the absence of any express provision in the trust instrument. It is very doubtful whether the act of making such an agreement is not a breach of trust, and if so, the bankers having notice of the fact would be liable for paying cheques so signed. Trustees, executors, and agents should be careful in drawing cheques to use clear and explicit words to show that the cheque is drawn by them in such capacity, or they may be held personally responsible.

**NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.**—December 2nd. —Heavy failures continue in all parts of the country, and among others, we regret to note the suspension of Badgley & Mead, a large Grocery house in this city. Business continues generally slow, with little prospect at present of a change. Money on call is very plentiful at 5 per cent. Discounts, show little change, only strictly first-class paper with two names passing at 6½ to 7½ per cent. Gold which touched yesterday 110½ closes firm at 111½, the partial reported successes of the French pointing to a prolongation of the war.—*Wall St. Journal.*

**NATIONAL DEBTS.**—The amount of debt and of debt-tax per head are as follows in the under-mentioned countries:—

	Amount of debt.	Debt tax per head.
United Kingdom	£749,000,000*	17s 5d.
United States	477,000,000	12 6
North & South Germany, (about)	150,000,000	2 10
Holland	107,000,000	12 3
Belgium	518,000,000	0 8½
France	300,000,000	8 7
Austria	300,000,000	7 3
Prussia (about)	300,000,000	2 10
Spain (about)	225,000,000	no estimate
Italy (about)	257,000,000	11 10

\*Funded debt only.

—Efforts are being made in Guelph to organize a company for the manufacture of agricultural implements. \$11,500 of stock has been subscribed toward the project.

—California is agitated on the subject of narrow gauge railways; it is thought that several lines running into the interior will be shortly undertaken.

—The Bank of Montreal has issued \$28,000 of silver five cent pieces.

VESSELS BUILT AND LAUNCHED IN QUEBEC FOR THE PAST NINETEEN YEARS.—the following is a statement of the number of vessels, with their tonnage, built and launched in the district of Quebec during the past nineteen years:—

Year.	Number.	Tonnage	Avg. Tonnage
1852.....	23	21,572	937,913
1853.....	43	48,039	1,117,186
1854.....	44	44,951	1,021,613
1855.....	31	28,827	929,903
1856.....	40	33,107	827,675
1857.....	48	36,619	762,896
1858.....	24	20,121	838,375
1859.....	17	10,169	598,176
1860.....	22	18,367	834,863
1861.....	27	22,617	837,666
1862.....	27	23,149	875,370
1863.....	63	54,287	881,700
1864.....	63	56,655	899,286
1865.....	50	42,316	846,327
1866.....	42	28,768	684,962
1867.....	16	15,024	939,000
1868.....	34	23,699	697,000
1869.....	30	184,95	496,000
1870.....	18	10,875	604,000

A HOMESTEAD LAW.—The operation of a homestead law was curiously illustrated in a case recently decided by the United States District Court, in the State of Missouri. Henry Beckerford, a bankrupt, was the owner of a leasehold estate having five years to run, which being sold by the assignee realized \$1,490. After the sale, the bankrupt claimed \$1,000 of the proceeds from the assignee, in lieu of a homestead. The claim was resisted by the assignee, and on the trial being had judgment was given in favor of the bankrupt. The case was subsequently appealed, with the same result, it being held that the provision of the bankrupt law did not nullify the provisions of the State law, providing for homestead exemptions. The assignee was, therefore, ordered to pay Beckerford, who was the head of a family, \$1,000 out of the proceeds of the sale of his leasehold.

### Montreal Assurance Company.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of **TWELVE PER CENT.**, ON THE PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK, Has been declared for the past year, and will be payable AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, in Montreal, on and after **THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.** By order **A. MURRAY,** Manager. 1st Dec., 1870.

### The Agricultural

**Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.** HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON, ONT. A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company. Capital, 1st January, 1870..... \$228,773 95 Cash and Cash Items..... \$76,874 66 With 32,822 Members.

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

### Dominion Bank.

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

#### A CALL OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

ON THE AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED,

which said call is payable at the

HEAD OFFICE OF THE BANK OF TORONTO

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

#### ON AND AFTER THIS DATE.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned:—

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

Provisional Directors.

Or to

**R. H. BETHUNE,** Cashier.

PELLATT & OSLER, Brokers.

Toronto, 21st Nov. 1870.

16-3t

### Great Western Railway of Canada.

The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada invite

#### TENDERS

For the construction of a Branch Line of Railway from

**HARRISBURG TO BRANTFORD,**

SEVEN MILES.

#### PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

**MORNING OF THE 15th DECEMBER,**

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

**JOSEPH PRICE,** Treasurer, &c,

Chief Offices, Hamilton, Ont.;  
24th November, 1890

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

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

In the matter of **JAMES ALEXANDER McLELLAN,** an Insolvent.

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

### New York Life Report.

A SUPPLY RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

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

THIS IS AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK TO LIFE AGENTS.

### Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from Toronto

	EAST.			
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	5.37	12.07	5.37	7.07
Arrive.....	9.37	11.07	6.57	11.07

	WEST.			
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.30	11.10	3.45	7.00
Arrive.....	5.30	10.05	12.50	5.20

### Northern Railway.

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

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.



### Government House, Ottawa,

10th day of November, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

**WM. H. LEE,**  
Clerk Privy Council,  
Canada.



### Government House, Ottawa.

18th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

**WM. H. LEE,**  
Clerk Privy Council,  
Canada.

### Insolvent Act of 1869.

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

IN THE MATTER OF **JOHN KESTEVEN,** AN INSOLVENT.

ON the Twenty-first day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Toronto this 17th day of November, A. D. 1870  
**OSLER, MOSS & FOSTER,**  
Attorneys ad litem for the said John Kesteven

### Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of **ANDREW RUTHERFORD,** an Insolvent

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

**JOHN KERR,** Official Assignee.  
Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1870.



Financial.

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, S. PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY

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

INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

No commission, and the legal charges on a very reduced scale. The money may be repaid by

ANNUAL INSTALMENTS,

or in one sum, and where the interest is paid punctually and the security is good, the loan may remain unpaid beyond maturity.

As an institution, this company can confidently say they offer advantages to borrowers superior to any other company in Canada. In order to facilitate the granting of loans, and until the Head Office is moved to Toronto, the Commissioner will be at the office of the subscriber one day every week to receive applications.

For further particulars apply to

J. W. G. WHITNEY,

Appraiser of Trust and Loan Company for the City of Toronto and County of York,

And Hamilton, to

A. H. MACAULAY,

Provincial Insurance Co. of Canada Office, 57 James St. (north) Royal Hotel Block.

Herrick & Crombie,

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS

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

OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.

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

Campbell & Cassels,

J. CAMPBELL,] 60 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.

Robert Beaty & Co.,

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BANKERS, BROKERS, &c.,

53 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO ST., TORONTO

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

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,

01y

MANAGER.

Agents' Directory.

J. L. HOOPER, Agent for Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life; also British America Marine. Hamilton.

GREGORY & YOUNG, Agents for Imperial Fire Ins. Co., Commercial Union Fire and Life, Montreal Marine, and Equitable Life Ass. Soc. Hamilton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLSON & SMITH, Produce Commission Merchants; Agents for the Western Marine Ins. Co. of Toronto. Office—43 and 45 South—cor. King and John Sts., Hamilton, Ont. J. W. WILLSON. C. R. SMITH.

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

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

JAMES FRASER, Agent Liverpool and London and Globe and Briton Medical and General Life Association, & Sec'y Metropolitan Perm't Bldg. Soc'y, No. 5 King-st. West, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. B. ROBIN, Agent Western, Provincial, Beaver, Citizens', & Can. Landed Credit Cos.; also Valuator for the Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada. Belleville, Ont.

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

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

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

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

A. G. BUCK, Agent for Home Fire Insurance, Canada Life, and Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, Caledonia, Ont. 1-y

Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The Queen City Fire Insurance Company." Toronto, 29th September, 1870. 7-6t

Insurance.

THE CONNECTICUT

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Assets: \$27,500,479 26. Surplus (computing Re-Insurance by N. Y. Legal Standard): 9,671,875 26. Income for 1869: 8,978,751 23. Total Death Claims paid to date: 9,566,987 00. Total Surplus Premiums returned to the Assured, to date: 6,785,680 00.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE IN 1870, \$2,300,000!

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

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

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

Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of interest exceeding that realized by any similar institution.

The necessary result of this economy in management, careful selection of lives, and highly productive investments, has been that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has afforded insurance to its members at a LESS AVERAGE COST, than any other Company.

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

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

Beyond doubt, the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL is the Strongest Life Insurance Company in the world; its ratio of Assets to Liabilities, as measured by the New York Lega Standard, is \$155.50 per \$100; and it grants all desirable forms of Insurance upon Strictly Equitable Terms, and the CHEAPEST ATTAINABLE RATES OF COST.

Z. PRESTON, Vice-President. W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary. EDWIN W. BRYANT, Actuary.

MEDICAL REFEREES:

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

HALDAN & O'LOANE,

Assistant Managers.

OFFICE—No. 53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

No. 96 St. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.

H. J. JOHNSTON,

Secretary and General Agent

I. C. GILMOR,

20-ly Agent at Toronto.

COMMERCIAL UNION Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and 355 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.

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

39-ly W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto.

Agricultural

Insurance Company of Watertown.

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

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

A. W. SMITH,

Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.

7-ly OFFICE—WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.



British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s

V.  R.

OLD IRISH WHISKEY,

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.,  
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.

Seymour'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 resell on  
arriving. Established 12 years. Sole  
manufacturer.

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

The Mercantile Agency,

FOR THE  
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE  
Established in 1841.

DUN, WIMAN & Co.

Montreal, Toronto and Halifax.

REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of  
Business Men in the Domin'ion, published semi-  
annually. 24-1y

Dry Lumber of all kinds, to Builders  
and Dealers, by the car load, at Whole-  
sale 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 2" Pickings, Clear Strips, Sheeting and Cut-offs, all  
thoroughly 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.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT—DEC. 9, 1870.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Groceries—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Leather—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$
Mens' Th'k Boots, 1 ex.	2 65 0 00	Dry Crushed .....	0 12 0 12	Do. 1st qual middle do..	0 24 0 26
" " No. 1.....	2 40 2 50	Extra Ground.....	0 13 0 13	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 22 0 24
" " No. 2.....	2 20 2 40	<b>Teas:</b>		Slaughter heavy .....	0 22 0 25
" Split Boots.....	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good..	0 42 0 50	Do. light.....	0 20 0 26
" Kip Boots, cl., 1 ex	3 15 0 00	" Fine to choicest..	0 60 0 65	Harness, best .....	0 28 0 32
" " " D.S., 1 ex.	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine..	0 50 0 70	" No. 2 .....	0 00 0 00
" " " clump No 1	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng..	0 38 0 75	Upper heavy.....	0 38 0 40
" " " D.S. No. 1	2 40 0 00	Oolong, good to fine..	0 50 0 65	light.....	0 40 0 44
Boys' Thick Boots, 1 ex.	1 90 0 00	Y. Hyson, com to gd..	0 34 0 65	Kip Skins, Patna .....	0 25 0 40
" " No. 1.....	1 70 1 80	Medium to choicest ..	0 65 0 80	French .....	0 70 0 90
Youths' " No. 1 ex.	1 55 1 60	Extra choicest .....	0 85 0 95	English .....	0 65 0 80
" " No. 1.....	1 45 0 00	Gunpow'r. to men..	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
Child's Fly top B's 6 to 9	1 20 0 00	" med. to fine..	0 70 0 85	25 lbs.) per doz....	0 70 0 85
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 50	" fine to fine's't..	0 85 0 95	Do. light .....	0 45 0 70
" " Cong. MS	1 80 2 20	Hyson .....	0 45 0 60	French Calf .....	1 20 1 57
" " Peb. & Buff Bal. MS	1 30 1 75	Imperial .....	0 42 0 80	Grain & Satn Clt @ doz..	0 00 0 55
" " Felt Bal. & Gait. MS	1 75 2 00	<b>Tobacco, Manufact'd:</b>		Splits, large @ lb.....	0 30 0 36
" " Calf Bal. (peg) DS	1 00 0 00	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, P B	0 30 0 32	" small .....	0 00 0 25
" " Peb., buff " DS	1 20 1 45	" " West. do, com	0 31 0 33	Enamelled Cow @ foot..	0 20 0 51
" " Calf Batts, DS ..	1 35 0 00	" " " "		Patent .....	0 20 0 21
" " Buff Batts, DS ..	1 15 1 25	[good to fine..	0 38 0 50	Pebble Grain .....	0 15 0 17
" " Split Batts, DS ..	0 95 1 10	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Buff .....	0 15 0 17
Misses' Polish Peb. Bal.		choice.....	0 55 0 80	<b>Oils.</b>	
DS MS 11 to 12.	1 30 0 00	<b>Hardware.</b>		Cod .....	0 62 0 65
" " Peb., Buff Bal. DS pg	0 95 1 10	Tin (net cash prices)		Lard, extra .....	1 45 0 00
" " Buff Batts DS No 1	0 95 0 00	Block, @ lb.....	0 33 0 35	" No. 1 .....	1 12 0 00
" " Split Batts DS ..	0 82 0 00	Grain .....	0 34 0 00	" No. 2 .....	0 00 0 00
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.		<b>Copper:</b>		Lubricating, patent..	0 00 0 00
DS MS 6 to 10.	1 05 0 00	Pig .....	0 20 0 22	" Mott's economic	0 30 0 00
" " Peb. & Buff Bal. D.		Sheet .....	0 29 0 31	Linseed, raw .....	0 75 0 77
" " S. peg 6 to 10..	0 75 0 85	<b>Cut Nails:</b>		" boiled.....	0 80 0 82
" " Buff Batts DS, 1 ex	0 70 0 00	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		Machinery .....	0 00 0 00
" " Split Batts DS ..	0 60 0 00	@ 100 lb.....	0 00 3 25	Olive, common, @ gal..	1 25 1 30
<b>Drugs.</b>		Shingle alone do ..	3 30 3 40	" salad .....	1 80 2 30
Aloes Cape.....	0 15 0 20	Lathe and 5 dy.....	3 30 3 40	" salad, in bots.	
Alum .....	0 02 0 03	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		qt. @ case....	3 60 3 75
Borax .....	0 18 0 20	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 0 09	Seal, pale .....	0 75 0 80
Camphor, refined..	0 45 0 55	Best No. 24.....	0 07 0 00	Spirits Turpentine....	0 55 0 60
Castor Oil.....	0 13 0 16	" 26.....	0 08 0 08	Whale, ref'd.....	0 85 1 00
Caustic Soda.....	0 03 0 05	" 28.....	0 09 0 00	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
Cream Tartar .....	0 25 0 30	<b>Horse Nails:</b>		White Lead, genuine	
Epsom Salts .....	0 03 0 04	Guest's or Griffin's		in Oil, @ 25 lbs....	0 00 2 10
Extract Logwood ..	0 10 0 13	assorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	Do. No. 1 .....	0 00 2 10
Gum Arabic, sorts..	0 33 0 35	For W. ass'd sizes..	0 18 0 19	" 2 .....	0 00 1 90
Indigo, Madras.....	1 00 1 10	Patent Hammer'd do..	0 17 0 18	" 3 .....	0 00 1 70
Licorice, com.....	0 14 0 25	<b>Iron (at 4 months):</b>		Common .....	1 30 0 00
Madder .....	0 14 0 18	Pig—Gartsherrrie No. 1..	00 00 00 00	White Lead, dry.....	0 05 0 09
Opium .....	8 50 9 00	Calder No. 1 .....	00 00 24 00	Red Lead .....	0 06 0 08
Oxalic Acid.....	0 24 0 32	No. 3 .....	00 00 23 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h..	0 02 0 03
Potash, Bi-tart.....	0 25 0 28	Other brands. No. 1..	22 00 24 00	Yellow Ochre, Fren'h..	0 02 0 03
" Bichromate.....	0 14 0 18	" No. 2..	0 00 0 00	Whiting .....	0 80 1 25
Potass Iodide .....	4 00 4 50	Bar—Scotch, @ 100 lb..	2 40 2 60	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Soda Ash .....	0 03 0 04	Refined .....	3 00 3 25	(Refined @ gal.)	
Soda Bicarb.....	3 37 4 00	Swedes .....	5 00 5 50	Water white, 5 brls..	0 27 0 00
Tartaric Acid.....	0 39 0 45	Hoops—Coopers.....	3 10 3 35	" single brl.....	0 29 0 00
<b>Groceries.</b>		Band .....	3 10 3 35	Straw, 5 brls.....	0 00 0 23
<b>Coffees:</b>		Boiler Plates.....	3 10 3 35	" single brl.....	0 00 0 24
Java, @ lb.....	0 20 0 22	Canada Plates.....	3 90 4 10	Amber, by car load..	0 00 0 00
Laguayra.....	0 17 0 18	Coatbridge.....	4 00 4 10	Benzine .....	0 35 0 38
Rio .....	0 15 0 17	Pontypool.....	3 50 4 10	<b>Produce.</b>	
<b>Fish:</b>		Swansea .....	3 90 4 10	<b>Grain:</b>	
Herrings, Lab. split..	6 62 6 75	<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb..	1 10 1 15
" " Canso.....	5 25 5 50	Bar, @ 100 lbs.....	0 06 0 07	" Fall 60 .....	1 15 1 20
" " round.....	4 00 4 50	Sheet .....	0 06 0 08	Barley, new .. 48 ..	0 53 0 62
" " scaled.....	0 43 0 45	Shot.....	0 07 0 07	Peas.....	0 68 0 69
Mackerel, brls.....	8 87 9 00	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		Oats.....	0 45 0 46
Loch. Her. wh' fishks.	2 50 2 75	No. 6, @ bundle....	2 70 2 80	Rye.....	0 00 0 70
" " half .....	1 25 1 50	" 9, " .....	3 10 3 20	<b>Seeds:</b>	
White Fish & Trout..	3 65 4 00	" 12, " .....	3 40 3 60	Clover, choice 60 ..	0 00 7 25
Salmon, saltwater..	15 75 16 00	" 16, " .....	4 30 4 40	Timothy, cho .....	0 00 0 00
Dry Cod, @ 112 lbs..	5 37 5 50	<b>Flour:</b>		Flax .....	2 00 2 25
<b>Fruit:</b>		Blasting, Canada....	3 75 0 00	<b>Flour (per brl.):</b>	
Raisins, Layers .....	2 00 2 10	FF .....	4 75 5 00	Superior extra.....	0 00 0 00
" " M. R.....	1 80 2 00	FFF .....	5 25 5 50	Extra superfine....	0 00 5 75
" " Valentias.....	0 8 0 8	Blasting, English ..	4 00 5 00	Fancysuperfine....	5 40 5 50
Currants, new .....	0 60 0 67	FF loose.....	5 00 6 00	Superfine No 1.....	5 15 5 25
" " old.....	0 05 0 5	FFF .....	6 00 6 50	" 2.....	
Figs .....	0 11 0 15	<b>Pressed Spikes (4 mos):</b>		Oatmeal, (per brl.)..	0 00 5 00
<b>Molasses:</b>		Regular sizes 100....	4 00 4 25	<b>Provisions</b>	
Clayed, @ gal.....	0 30 0 35	Extra .....	4 50 5 00	Butter, dairy tub @ lb..	0 18 0 19
Syrups, Standard ..	0 51 0 53	<b>Tin Plates (net cash):</b>		" store packed ..	0 14 0 16
" Golden .....	0 55 0 56	IC Coke .....	8 50 0 00	Cheese.....	0 12 0 13
Rice,—Arracan .....	4 00 4 25	IC Charcoal.....	10 00 10 20	Pork, mess, new .....	25 00 00 00
" " Rangoon .....	3 90 4 00	IX .....	12 50 0 00	" prime mess.....	00 00 00 00
<b>Spices:</b>		IXX .....	7 25 0 00	" prime .....	00 00 00 00
Cassia, whole, @ lb..	0 38 0 40	DC .....	9 25 0 00	Bacon, Canada.....	0 00 0 00
Cloves .....	0 10 0 12	DX .....	9 25 0 00	" Cumberland cut..	0 12 0 00
Nutmegs .....	0 45 0 70	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, @ lb</b>		" smoked .....	0 13 0 00
Ginger, ground .....	0 18 0 23	Green, No. 1 .....	0 00 0 07	Hams, covered.....	0 13 0 14
" " Jamaica, root..	0 17 0 20	Green, No. 2.....	0 00 0 07	" smoked.....	0 14 0 15
Pepper, black.....	0 14 0 15	Cured .....	0 00 0 00	Shoulders, in salt ..	0 11 0 12
Pimento .....	0 00 0 00	Calfskins, green.....	0 00 0 12	Lard, in kegs .....	0 13 0 00
<b>Sugars—(60 days):</b>		Calfskins, cured.....	0 00 0 12	Eggs, packed .....	0 00 0 25
Port Rico, @ lb.....	0 9 0 9	Sheepskins.....	1 00 0 00	Beef Hams .....	0 00 0 00
Cuba .....	0 8 0 9	<b>Hops.</b>		Tallow .....	0 07 0 7
Barbadoes (bright)..	0 9 0 9	Medium to good....	0 00 0 13	Hogs dressed, heavy..	0 00 0 00
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		<b>Leather, @ (4 mos.)</b>		" medium.....	6 00 6 50
Yellow, No. 2, 60ds..	0 9 0 9	In lots of less than		" light.....	00 0 00
" " No. 2 1/2.....	0 9 0 10	50 sides, 10 @ cut		<b>Salt, &amp;c.</b>	
" " No. 3.....	0 10 0 10	higher .....		Liverpool coarse.....	0 80 0 85
Crushed X .....	0 11 0 11	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Goderich .....	1 55 1 60
" " A.....	0 12 0 12	heavy, weights @ lb..	0 23 0 25	Plaster .....	1 05 1 10
Ground.....	0 12 0 12			Water Lime .....	1 60 0 0

<b>Soap &amp; Candles.</b>	\$ c.	c.	<b>Brandy:</b>	\$ c.	\$ c.
Golden Bar	0 07	0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s	2 25	2 35
Silver Bar	0 07	0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co.	2 25	2 35
Crown No. 1	0 05	0 05	Brandy, cases	8 50	9 00
	0 03	0 03	Brandy, com. per c.	4 00	4 50
<b>Wines, Liquors, &amp;c.</b>			<b>Whiskey.</b>		
<b>Ale:</b>			GOODERHAM & WORTS'		
English, per doz. qrts.	2 00	2 75	Wholesale Prices:		
Guinness DubPortr.	2 35	2 40	Terms Cash.—Under 5		
<b>Spirits:</b>			brls., net: 5 to 10 brls.,	Ia	Duty
Pure Jam. Rum. 16 o.p.	1 80	2 25	2 1/2 p.c. off: 10 brls. and	Bond.	Paid
De Kuyper's H. Gin.	1 55	1 65	over, 5 p.c. off.		
Booth's Old Tom.	1 90	2 00	Family Proof Whiskey	0 38	0 91
<b>Gin:</b>			Old Bourbon	0 38	0 91
Green, cases	4 00	4 25	" Toddy	0 33	0 83
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 50	6 00	" Malt	0 33	0 83
<b>Wines:</b>			Alcohol, 65 o.p.	0 61	1 71
Port, common	0 75	1 25	Pure Spirits 65 o.p.	0 62	1 72
" fine old	2 00	4 00	" 50 o.p.	0 56	1 56
Sherry, common	0 75	1 50	" 25 u.p.	0 30	0 80
" medium	1 70	1 80	Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.	0 24	0 70
" old pale or golden	2 50	4 00	" 36 u.p.	0 23	0 66
<b>Brandy:</b>			" 40 u.p.	0 22	0 62
Hennessy's, per gal.	2 30	2 50	<b>Wool.</b>		
Martell's	2 30	2 50	Fleece, lb.	0 30	0 31
			Pulled "	0 26	0 27

**INSURANCE COMPANIES**  
ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share parval.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15s.	Briton Medical and General Life...	10	2	23
50,000	10	Commer' Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	7 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	4 1/2
53,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	3 1/2
400,000		European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	20s 6	—
20,000	5 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100	50	5 1/2
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	10	7 1/2
7,500	10	Imperial Life	100	10	16 1/2
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	3 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7 1/2	25 1/2
35,882	36	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	49
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	—
391,752	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	7 1/2
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	15 1/2
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	28
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25	5	18 1/2
	29 p.s.	Phoenix			150
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	1 1/2
100,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance	20	3	6
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2 1/2	5 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	73
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25	1 1/2	—

**CANADIAN.**

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share parval.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
8,000	4-6 mo.	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	71 7 1/2
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	110 111
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	200
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	\$11	—
	\$3 p.sh.	Quebec Fire	40	32 1/2	£15 £20
	10	" Marine	100	40	85 90
10,000	5 6 mo's.	Western Assurance	40	10	90 91

**AMERICAN.**

When org'd.	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500		Etna Life, of Hartford	\$100		250
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford	100	220	221
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	255	261
1859	10,000		Home, of New Haven, Ct	100		
1863	5,000		Trav'ers' Life & Accident	101	114 1/2	116

**RAILWAYS**

When org'd.	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence				£100 All.		76 78
Do. do 6 p.c. stg. mort. bonds				100 "		88 91
Buffalo and Lake Huron Pref.				100 "		0 0
Do. do 5 1/2 p.c. bonds, 1872-3-4				100 "		80 82
Montreal and Champlain				200 "	16 21	
Do. do Pref.				100 "	100	
Grand Trunk				100 "	10 11	10 11
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 p.c.				100 "		89 91
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.				100 "		55 57
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c.				100 "		35 37
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c.				100 "		29 31
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.				100 "		15 16
Great Western				20 1/2 "	14 15	13 13 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Bds. due 1873-76				100 All.		97 99
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-78				100 "		94 96
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. issue at 80.				100 "		1 1/2 1 1/2 pm
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds.				100 "		92 94
Do. " 2nd "				100 "		84 87

**EXCHANGE.**

	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 30 days	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Sight or 75 days date	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Private do.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Bank on New York	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Private do.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Gold Drafts do.	par to 1/2 pm.		
American Silver	6 1/2		5 10

**STOCK AND BOND REPORT.**

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.				
					Toronto, Dec. 6.	Montre'l Dec. 5.	Quebec, Dec. 5.		
<b>BANKS.</b>									
British North America	£50	All.	3 1/2 p.c.	July and Jan.	108 108 1/2	108 108 1/2	107 1108		
Canadian Bank of Com'e	\$50	All.	4		120 121	120 120 1/2	120 121		
City Bank Montreal	100	"	3	June 1, 1 Dec.	87 87 1/2	86 1/2 87	85 86		
Du Peuple	50	"	3 1/2	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	104 104 1/2	104 105	104 105		
Eastern Townships	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.		112 112 1/2	111 112		
Jacques Cartier	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	113 000	113 000	113 000		
Mechanics' Bank	50	80	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	75 80	75 80	75 77		
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	119 120	120 120 1/2	119 120		
Molson's Bank	50	"	3	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	109 000	109 000	109 000		
Montreal	200	"	6 & b2	1 June, 1 Dec.	225 227	225 226	225 000		
Nationale	50	"	3 1/2	1 Nov., 1 May.	104 000	104 105	104 105		
Niagara District	100	75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.					
Ontario Bank	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	106 107	106 107	106 107		
Quebec Bank	100	"	3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	109 000	109 100 1/2	109 000		
Royal Canadian	50	60	None.	1 Jan., 1 July.	70 71	69 70	69 70		
Toronto	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	150 151	150 151	150 151		
Union Bank	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	109 110	000 000	109 110 1/2		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>									
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	\$25	3 1/2		100 100 1/2				
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50	All.	5		136 137	000 000			
Do. In'd Steam Nav. Co.	100	All.	5 12 m			105 110	106 109		
Do. Glass Company	100	"	None.						
Freehold Building Society	100	All.	5		125 x-d				
Hamilton Gas Company			4 1/2						
Huron Copper Bay Co.			25			25 32 1/2			
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50	All.	4 1/2		116 117				
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	15 1				4 00 4 15			
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All.	5		217 1/2 230	220 230	220 230		
Do. Elevating Co.	100	"	5			112 115			
Do. City Gas Co.	40	"	4	15 Mar., 15 Sep.		170 000	170 000		
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	"	4			160 000	160 000		
Quebec Gas Company	200	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.			122 123		
Quebec Street R. R.	50	25	4				90 95		
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	All.	15-12 m	1 Jan., 1 July.		175 000	175 000		
St. Lawrence Glass Company	100	"	None.						
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	"	2 p.c. 3 m	3 Feb.					
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50	"	2 p.c. 3 m	1 My Au Mar Fe	116 117		116 117		
Union Per. Building Society	50	"	5		112 112 1/2				
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	All.	5		127 127 1/2				

**SECURITIES.**

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	105 105 1/2	103 106	104 1105
Do. do. 5 p.c. cur., 1883	95 1/2 96	95 96 1/2	95 1/2 96
Do. do. 5 p.c. stg., 1885	96 96 1/2	96 96 1/2	96 96 1/2
Do. do. 7 p.c. cur.			
Dominion 6 p.c. 1878 cy	110 110 1/2	110 110 1/2	110 110 1/2
Dominion Bonds			
Hamilton Corporation			
Montreal Harbor, 8 p.c. d. 1869			
Do. do. 7 do. 1870			
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875	103 10 1/2	104 105	
Do. Corporation, 6 p.c. 1891	104 105	110 110 1/2	
Do. 7 p.c. stock	116 119	117 119	117 120
Do. Water Works, 6 p.c. stg. 1885	100 101 1/2	100 101 1/2	
Ottawa City 6 p.c. d. 1880		95 97	
Quebec Harbour, 6 p.c. d. 1883			45 50
Do. do. 7 do. do.			55 60
Do. do. 8 do. 1880			60 70
Do. City, 7 p.c. stock			100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 8 do.			100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 5 do.			100 100 1/2
Do. Water Works 6 p.c. stg., 5 years			95 96
Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do.			
Toronto Corporation, 6 p.c. stg.	93 93 1/2	92 1/2 93	
Kingston City 6 p.c. 1872		92 1/2 95	
County Debentures	103 103 1/2		

**PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.**

	1870. WEDNESDAY, December 7.		1870. WEDNESDAY, November 30.		1869. December 7.		1868. December 7.		1837. December 7.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat, Fall... 60 lbs	1 15	@ 1 20	1 15	@ 1 25	0 82	@ 0 84	1 05	@ 1 15	1 50	@ 1 60
Spring	1 10	1 15	1 10	1 14	0 89	@ 0 82	1 00	1 06	1 41	1 42
Barley... 48 lbs	0 53	0 62	0 50	0 62	0 50	0 70	1 25	1 30	0 73	0 80
Oats... 34 lbs	0 45	0 46	0 48	0 50	0 30	0 31	0 52	0 53	0 50	0 52
Peas... 60 lbs	0 68	0 69	0 68	0 70	0 53	0 55	0 80	0 83	0 65	0 72
Flour, No. 1 Super. brl	5 15.	5 25	5 15	5 25	3 90	4 00	4 50	4 65	6 30	6 45
Fancy... brl	5 40	5 50	5 40	5 50	4 00	4 10	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Extra... brl	0 00	5 75	0 00	5 75	4 20	4 25	0 00</			

**Insurance.**

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

**LANCASHIRE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
CAPITAL,  
£2,000,000 - - - STERLING.  
FIRE RISKS  
taken at reasonable rates of premium, and  
ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,  
By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.  
S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,  
General Agents for Ontario,  
25-ly N. W. cor. King and Church streets, Toronto.

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

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.**

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

**DIRECTORS:**

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

Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

Toronto Office—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. COOCH, Agent.

**Insurance.**

**THE EQUITABLE**  
Life Assurance Society.  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
CASH ASSETS ..... \$13,000,000  
ANNUAL CASH INCOME, ..... \$7,000,000  
NEW BUSINESS IN 1869, ..... \$51,021,141

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

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

HOLLAND & DEMING, General Agents for Ontario.

Good Agents and Solicitors wanted in unrepresented localities.

**The Canada Insurance Union.**

OCEAN MARINE.

Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incorporated in Canada:

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

AND AN

ASSOCIATION OF UNDERWRITERS.

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

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

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

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

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

AGENT IN MONTREAL,

JOHN RHYNAS.

Commercial Chambers, 96 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**Insurance.**

**BEAVER AND TORONTO**  
Mutual Fire Insurance Company,  
OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.  
Number of Policies issued to July, 1870, ..... 38,000  
Premium Note capital, over ..... \$220,000  
C. E. CHADWICK, Toronto, President.  
D. THURSTON, Toronto, Vice-President.  
S. THOMPSON, Managing Director.

**CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.**

**MERCANTILE BRANCH.**

All property of a class not specially hazardous will be insured by this Company, including Stores and their contents, Dwelling Houses (not included in the Household Branch) and their contents, and City, Town, and Village Property generally. Also Country, Stores, Taverns, Flour Mills, &c., &c., &c. The rates of Insurance will be on the lowest scale of Mutual Insurance Companies.

Parties insured in either Branch are exempt by law from all liability for losses sustained in the other Branches.

Cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no profits are required.

This company has authority under the Statute 27 and 28 Victoria, cap 92, to issue Policies of Insurance on

**LIVE STOCK.**

Applications will be received through any Agent of the Company, for Insurance against death from any cause, of Horses, Bulls, Oxen, Steers, and Cows.

**HOUSEHOLD BRANCH.**

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

**FARMERS' BRANCH.**

Country Dwelling Houses, isolated, with the Household Furniture, &c., contained therein. Also, Barns and Out-houses, and Farm Produce: Hay and Grain in Stacks; Horses and other Cattle, Waggon, Sleighs and Harness; and Farm Implements and Machines generally; Churches and School Houses, not situated in cities, towns or villages, and isolated from all other buildings.

Agents of this Company are not allowed to charge any fee for Application or Survey.

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

**PHENIX MUTUAL**  
Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS OVER ..... \$5,000,000.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,

either on the "HALF-NOTE" or "ALL CASH" plans,  
AND DIVIDES ALL THE

PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,  
GEN. AGENT, MONTREAL.

GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED

to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.

ESTD APPLY AS ABOVE.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds ..... \$17,005,026.  
Life Reserve Fund ..... \$3,865,100.  
Daily Cash Receipts ..... \$20,000

**Directors in Canada:**

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

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

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

THOMAS BRIGGS Esq, Agent, Kingsto

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

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

WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 18 King Street East.

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

ly..

**Insurance.**

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

THE important and peculiar feature originally introduced by this Company, in applying the periodical Bonuses, so as to make Policies payable during life, without any higher rate of premiums being charged, has caused the success of the BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL to be almost unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance. Life Policies on the Profit Scale become payable during the lifetime the Assured, thus rendering a Policy of Assurance a means of subsistence in old age, as well as a protection for a family, and a more valuable security to creditors in the event of early death; and effectually meeting the often urged objection, that persons do not themselves reap the benefit of their own prudence and forethought.  
 No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps or Services within the British Provinces.

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

**Fire and Marine Assurance.**

**THE BRITISH AMERICA**  
**ASSURANCE COMPANY**

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

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

Hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C., A. Joseph, Esq.,  
 George J. Boyd, Esq., Peter Paterson, Esq.,  
 Hon. W. Cayley, G. P. Ridout, Esq.,  
 Peleg Howland, Esq., E.H. Rutherford, Esq.,  
 Thomas C. Street, Esq.

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

Fire Inspector: Marine Inspector:  
 E. ROBY O'BRIEN. CAPT. R. COURNEEY.

Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation.

Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,  
 23-ly *Manager.*

**Canada Farmers'**

**Mutual Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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

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

**Etna**

**Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.**

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

Its valuable features  
**LOW CASH RATES**

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM, Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.  
 JOHN GARVIN,  
 General Agent, No. 3 Toronto Street, Toronto.

**The Orient**

**Mutual Insurance Company, New York.**

THIS Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in LONDON and LIVERPOOL, at the Counting Rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.  
 ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.

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

HENRY McKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.  
 Montreal 1st Feb., 1878 27-ly

**Insurance.**

**Reliance**

**Mutual Life Assurance Society**  
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1846.  
 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.....\$100,000

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:  
 229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.  
 DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B. St. Hilaire; the Hon. Jno. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., Cashier Moisson's Bank.

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

Surplus.....\$77,955 00  
 Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

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

**CANADA**

**Life Assurance Company.**

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE following are examples of the Profits added to Policies.  
 Bonus Additions made to the following Policies existing 30th April, 1870.

No. Policy	Issued during year ending 30th April.	Original sum assured.	Bonus added.	Present sum assured.
35	1848	\$2,000 00	\$938 10	\$2,938 10
451	1850	4,000 00	1,692 83	5,692 83
907	1852	400 00	114 65	514 65
1423	1854	1,000 00	248 29	1,248 29
1938	1856	1,400 00	565 34	2,965 34
2515	1858	1,500 00	318 84	1,818 84
2924	1860	4,000 00	799 15	4,797 15
3795	1862	5,000 00	819 32	5,819 32
4616	1864	1,000 00	139 50	1,139 50
5200	1866	6,000 00	750 00	6,750 00
5811	1867	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
6063	1868	2,000 00	150 00	2,150 00
6842	1869	4,000 00	200 00	4,200 00
8102	1870	5,000 00	125 00	5,125 00

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

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

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.  
 Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURNE, Esq.,  
 May 25. 1y Toronto Street.

**The Gore District**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

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

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

**Queen**

**Fire and Life Insurance Company,**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

**LIFE RISKS**

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

**CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 Stg.**

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.  
 Resident Secretary and General Agent,  
 A. MACKENZIE FORBES,  
 13 St. Sacramento St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.  
 Wm. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

**The Ontario**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

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

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

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

**Insurance.**

**WESTERN**

**Assurance Company,**

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

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

**DIRECTORS.**

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

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

On Hull, Cargo and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

**The Waterloo County**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.  
 ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE business of the Company is divided into three separate and distinct branches, the

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

Each Branch paying its own losses and its just proportion of the managing expenses of the Company.

C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.  
 J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-ly

**London Assurance Corporation.**

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

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

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