

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |                                     |   |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured covers /<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers damaged /<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers restored and/or laminated /<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages restored and/or laminated /<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Cover title missing /<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured maps /<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages detached / Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Includes supplementary materials /<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Only edition available /<br>Seule édition disponible  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Blank leaves added during restorations may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que<br>certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une<br>restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,<br>lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas<br>été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut<br>causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la<br>marge intérieure. |                                     |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |                                     | Continuous pagination.  |

# THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. VI—NO 31.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873.

{ SUBSCRIPTION  
\$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

JOHN MACDONALD and CO.

## OUR SHIPMENTS

FOR THE

Spring of 1873

ARE NOW BEING MADE.

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

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

3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Toronto, Jan. 2, 1873.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

THOS. C. KERR and Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in STAPLE  
AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS, HAMILTON,

Are now opening their

## FALL IMPORTATIONS.

And on the 20th inst. will be prepared to show complete  
assortments. Full stock of

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Hamilton, 14th August, 1873.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1873.

A. R. McMASTER  
and BROTHER,

Dry Goods Importers,

AND DEALERS IN

## CANADIAN

AND

American Manufactures,

Nos. 4 AND 12 FRONT STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

OFFICES—34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E. C.

Toronto, January 1873.

34-ly

## SMITH & KEIGHLEY, IMPORTERS,

12 and 14 Wellington Street, Toronto,  
Have now in Stock

3000 PACKAGES FRESH TEAS.  
250 Hds. SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS.  
500 BARRELS GOLDEN SYRUPS.  
1000 PACKAGES TOBACCO.  
250 BAGS COFFEES.  
2000 HALF BARRELS SALMON TROUT  
1000 do. WHITE FISH.  
4000 BOXES SCALED HERRINGS.  
2000 BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS.  
500 CASES ASSORTED PICKLES.  
300 KEGS BI-CARB SODA.  
100 CASKS SAL SODA.

Which they are offering low to cash and prompt paying  
Customers.

A. M. SMITH.

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

Toronto, 1873.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

GORDON MACKAY and CO.

Have now on exhibition the Largest  
and most

## MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

## HOME AND FOREIGN

## AUTUMN GOODS!

They ever offered to the Trade.

Special Terms made to Package Buyers.

TERMS LIBERAL AS USUAL.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1872.

34-17

SAMSON,

KENNEDY,

and GEMMEL.

ADVICES FROM

## OUR BUYERS

Assure us that

Our Stock this Spring will greatly exceed  
that of any former Season in

## EXTENT AND VARIETY.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

44 Scott and 19 Colborne St.

TORONTO.

January 30, 1873.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF MONTREAL.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED. - \$12,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID-UP, - - - 7,942,840  
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 4,000,000

Head Office, - - - Montreal.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

E. H. KING, Esq., President. Hon. T. RYAN, Vice-Pres.  
 H. Thomas, Esq., J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,  
 G. W. Campbell, Esq., M.D. D. Torrance, Esq.,  
 Peter Redpath, Esq., George Stephen, Esq.,  
 Donald A. Smith, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq., Gen. Man.

**Branches and Agencies in Canada.**

Montreal, Brockville, Stratford,  
 Quebec, Belleville, Sarnia,  
 Toronto, Cobourg, Newcastle, N.B.  
 Hamilton, Guelph, Picton,  
 St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Perth,  
 Ottawa, St. Marys, Simcoe,  
 London, Port Hope, Cornwall,  
 Kingston, Peterboro', Lindsay,  
 Brantford, Goderich, Fergus.

G. W. YARKER, Inspector of Branches and Agencies.  
 Agents in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal,  
 27 Lombard Street, Frederick Gundry, Secretary.  
 Bankers in Great Britain.—London, The Union Bank  
 of London; Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co. Liverpool,  
 The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen  
 Company and Branches.

Agents in the United States.—New York, Richard Bell  
 and C. F. Smithers, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of  
 Montreal, Wm. Richardson, Manager.

Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Bank of  
 New York. Boston, The Merchants National Bank.  
 Buffalo, The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank.  
 San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's Nfld.,  
 The Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia, The  
 Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand, The Bank of  
 New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental  
 Bank Corporation.

The Canadian

**BANK OF COMMERCE.**

Head Office, - - - Toronto.

Authorized Capital - - - \$6,000,000  
 Subscribed Capital, - - - 6,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital, - - - 5,602,952

**DIRECTORS.**

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.  
 H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President.  
 F. W. Cumberland, Esq., M.P. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.,  
 William Elliot, Esq., George Taylor, Esq.,  
 James Michie, Esq., Robt. Wilkes, Esq., M.P.

H. S. STRATHY, Cashier.

New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby, Agents.  
 London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

BRANCHES—Barrie, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood,  
 Dundas, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Mon-  
 treal, Orangeville, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Sarnia,  
 Simcoe, Strathroy, Trenton, Woodstock.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East  
 and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.  
 Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Col-  
 lections made on the most favorable terms. Interest  
 allowed on deposits.

**BANK OF TORONTO,  
 CANADA.**

**DIRECTORS.**

WM. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President.  
 JAMES G. WORTS, Esq., Toronto, Vice-President.  
 WM. CAWTHRA, Esq., Toronto.  
 A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto.  
 HON. A. A. URNHAM, Cobourg.  
 WM. FRASER, Esq., Port Hope.  
 WM. CANTLEY, Esq., Oakville.

Cashier—GEORGE HAGUE

Branches—Montreal, Peterboro', Cobourg, Port Hope,  
 Barrie.

Foreign Agents—London—The City Bank. New York  
 —The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Bell &  
 Smithers. Chicago—Messrs. Geo. C. Smith & Bro.  
 The Bank receives money on deposit, and allows  
 interest according to agreement.

Interest allowed on current cash accounts.  
 Letters of credit issued available in Great Britain, the  
 West Indies, China, and Japan.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF  
 BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, - - - £1,000,000 stg.

This Bank has Agencies in London, England, New  
 York, and San Francisco; and correspondents all over  
 the world.

The following are the Branches and Agencies in the  
 Dominion:—

ONTARIO.—London, Brantford, Paris, Dunnville, Ham-  
 ilton, Toronto, Napanee, Kingston, Ottawa, Arnprior,  
 Renfrew

QUEBEC.—Montreal, Quebec.  
 NEW BRUNSWICK.—St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's,  
 Fredricton, Moncton.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Victoria, Vancouver Island.

**ROYAL CANADIAN BANK**

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000.

Head Office, - - - Toronto, Canada.

President—JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., Q.C., M.P.  
 Vice-President—WILLIAM THOMSON, Esq.

Cashier,—THOMAS McCRAKEN, Esq.

Agents for the Government of the Province of Ontario.

Letters of credit issued on England, Scotland, Ireland,  
 France, Germany, China, Japan, and West Indies.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—England and Scotland—  
 National Bank of Scotland. Ireland—Ulster Banking  
 Company. New York—National Park Bank; R. Bell &  
 C. F. Smithers, 59 Wall Street. Buffalo, N.Y.—Farmers'  
 and Mechanics' National Bank. Oswego, N.Y.—First  
 National Bank. Chicago, Ill.—H. Richardson, Bank of  
 Montreal.

**THE DOMINION BANK.**

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000.

Head Office—Toronto.

Agencies—Orillia, Oshawa, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen  
 Street.

Interest allowed on Deposits.  
 Drafts issued on New York, Gold and Current Funds.  
 Drafts issued negotiable in Great Britain and Ireland.  
 Drafts on Great Britain purchased.  
 Drafts on New York, Gold and Currency, purchased.

**LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.**

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

Head Office, - - - Montreal.

J. PRATT, Esq., President.  
 A. A. TROTTIER, Esq., Cashier.

**FOREIGN AGENTS.**

London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 New York—National Bank of the Republic.  
 Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

**THE ST. LAWRENCE BANK**

Notice is hereby given that the

First Call of Ten per cent

On the Subscribed Capital Stock of this Institution, is  
 now due and payable at the office of

**MESSRS. FITCH & EBY, CHURCH ST.,  
 TORONTO.**

By Order of the Board,  
 K. F. LOCKHART, Cashier.

Toronto, Nov. 4, 1872.

The Chartered Banks.

**MARITIME BANK,**

(Of the Dominion of Canada)

**ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

Capital, - - - \$1,000,000.

President—Hon. A. J. SMITH, Senator.

Vice-President—JAMES DOMVILLE, Esq., M.P.

**DIRECTORS.**

Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, Senator.

J. V. TROOP, Esq.

GEORGE McKEAN, Esq.

Agents throughout the Dominion—Bank of Montreal,  
 New York—Bell & Smithers. Boston—Merchants' Na-  
 tional Bank. Chicago—Bank of Montreal. London—  
 The Imperial Bank.

Manager—J. W. H. ROWLEY, Esq.

Collections made on the usual Bank terms. Interest  
 allowed on Deposit Receipts at 5 per cent. per annum,  
 subject to 30 days notice.

**ONTARIO BANK.**

HEAD OFFICE, - BOWMANVILLE, Ont.

**DIRECTORS.**

HON. JOHN SIMPSON, President.

T. N. GIBBS, M.P., Vice-President.

HON. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., Lieut.-Gov.

HON. D. A. MACDONALD, M.P.

JAMES DRYDEN, Esq.

J. P. LOVEKIN, Esq.

WM. McMURTRY, Esq.

Agencies.—Guelph, Lindsay, Montreal, Oshawa, Peter-  
 boro', Ottawa, Port Perry, Port Hope, Pembroke,  
 Toronto, Whitby.  
 Foreign Agents.—London, Eng.—Bank of Montreal.  
 New York—R. Bell and C. F. Smithers. Boston—  
 Tremont National Bank.  
 D. FISHER, Esq., Cashier.

**Union Bank of Lower Can.**

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000.

Head Office, - - - Quebec.

**DIRECTORS.**

CHARLES E. LEVEY, Esq., President.

HON. THOS. MCGREEVY, Vice-President.

Hon. Geo. Irvine, John Sharples, Esq.,

D. C. Thomson, Esq., J. B. Renaud, Esq.,

Andrew Thomson, Esq., Cashier—P. MacEwen.

BRANCHES.—Savings Bank (Upper Town,) Montreal,  
 Ottawa, Three Rivers.

Foreign A ents.—London—The London and County  
 Bank. New York—National Park Bank, C. Ashworth.

**MERCHANTS' BANK  
 OF HALIFAX.**

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000.

**DIRECTORS.**

THOMAS E. KENNY, Esq., President.

HON. JEREMIAH NORTHUP, Senator, Vice-Pres.

James Butler, Esq., Thomas Abbott, Esq.,

John Taylor, Esq., Michael Dwyer, Esq.,

Georg: Maclean, Cashier. Joseph Wier, Esq.

Agents in Ontario and Quebec—Merchant's Bank of Can.  
 Agents in Nova Scotia:

Antigonish ..... T. M. King, Agent.  
 Bridgewater ..... Andrew Gow, "  
 Pictou ..... Wm. Ives "  
 Sydney ..... J. E. Burchell "  
 Truro ..... John B. Dickie "  
 Weymouth ..... Collin Campbell, Jr. "

Toronto Savings Bank,

74 CHURCH STREET.

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

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce

W. J. MACDONELL,  
 Manager

The Chartered Banks.

**LA BANQUE NATIONALE**  
BANKING INSTITUTION.

Authorized Capital, - \$2,000,000.  
Paid-up, do. - 1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE AT QUEBEC.

EUGENE CHINIC, Esq., President.  
HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President.  
Hon. U. I. Tessier, Abraham Joseph, Esq., C. Tetu, Esq., Ol. Robitaille, Esq., M.D., and Prudent Valec, Esq., FRANCOIS VEZINA, Esq., Cashier.

Branches, in Montreal and Ottawa. J. S. Paquet, Manager, Montreal. Sam. Benoit, Esq., Manager, Ottawa.

Agencies.—The Bank of Toronto for Province of Ontario. The Bank of New Brunswick for the Maritime Provinces. The Quebec Bank for Three Rivers. Messrs. John Le Boutillier & Co. for Gaspe; and John Meagher, Esq., for Carleton and County of Bonaventure. The National Bank of Scotland, London, England. Messrs. Ballin & Co., Bankers, Paris, France. The National Bank of the Republic, New York.

**THE QUEBEC BANK.**

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

Head Office, - - - - - Quebec.

JAMES STEVENSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JAS. G. ROSS, President. | Wm. WITHALL, Vice-Pres.  
Hon. Ex. the Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Lt. Gov. Prov. Que.  
Henry Fry, R. H. Smith,  
T. H. Dunn, A. F. A Knight.

Collections on all accessible points in the Dominion of Canada, forwarded to any of the following Offices, will receive prompt attention, and will be remitted for on the day of payment:

Quebec, (Que.) Ottawa, (Ont.) Montreal, (Que.) Toronto, (Ont.) St. Catharines, (Ont.) Pembroke, (Ont.) Three Rivers, (Que.)  
Agents in New York—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.  
Agents in London—The Union Bank of London.

**NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK**

Dividend No. 38.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank on and after

Thursday, the 2nd day of January next.

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

Also, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, for the election of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday, 13th day of January next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

C. M. ARNOLD,  
Cashier.

St. Catharines, 29th November, 1872.

**The Canada Guarantee Company.**

(Incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament.)

Capital . . . . . \$100,000.

DIRECTORS.

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

Legal Advisers—Messrs. Carter & Hatton.

Manager and Secretary—Edward Rawlings.

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

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

EDWARD RAWLINGS,  
Manager and Secretary.

Financial.

**BOND BROTHERS,**  
**STOCK BROKERS.**

7 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL—(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Orders received for the purchase and sale, for investment or on margin, of stocks, Bonds and Debentures, in Canada and the United States.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Messrs. SHEPHERD & GRIEVESON, London, Eng.  
Messrs. DRAKE BROS., New York.

**OSWALD BROTHERS,**  
**STOCK BROKERS,**

Members of the Stock Exchange.)

55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

Stocks and Shares of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

**Robert Beaty & Co.,**

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BANKERS, BROKERS &c.,

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

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, GOLD, SILVER, UN current money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses &c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.

Interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

**TAYLOR & MINTY,**

BANKERS, EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKERS,

Agents of the United States L'oyds,

AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, HAMILTON, ONT.

GEO. TAYLOR, FRANCIS C. MINTY.  
Late Manager of Bank of Late of the Bank of Mont-  
E.N. Am., Hamilton treal, Hamilton.

**Philip Browne & Co.,**

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

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

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES BROWNE. 8 PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Publ

**Herrick & Crombie,**

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND GENERAL AGENTS.

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

OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.

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

**Campbell & Cassels,**

C. J. CAMPBELL,] 56 & 58 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.

**E. FORD,**

**STOCK AND SHARE BROKER**

Member of the Stock Exchange.)

183 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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

Financial.

**BURNETT & THOMSON,**  
**STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.**

(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

61 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL

**J. D. CRAWFORD,**  
**STOCK BROKER,**

Member of the Stock Exchange,

17 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**THE FREEHOLD PERMANENT**  
**BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOC'Y.**

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session, for an act changing the name of the said Society and extending the powers now possessed by it.

JOHN LEYS,

Solicitor.

January, 8th, 1873.

**Imperial**

Fire Insurance Company of London.

NO. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND NO. 16 PALL MALL.  
ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,—

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent,

Toronto, 3 Manning's Block, Front Street.

CANADA

**LANDED CREDIT COMP'Y.**

DIVIDEND No. 23.

Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, on the paid up Capital of the Company, for the half year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1872, has this day been declared, and will be payable at the Company's Office, on or after the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next.

By order,

J. SYMONS, Secretary.

Toronto, 22 King Street, Jan. 15, 1873.

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Carillon Canal Dam and Slide," will be received at this office until noon of Monday, the 27th day of January next (1873), for the construction of a Dam, Timber Slide, and Canal with two Locks, in the Carillon Rapids.

Plans and Specification of the works can be seen at this office, and at the Engineer's Office, Point Fortune, on and after Wednesday, the 22nd day of January next, when printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

This Department does not however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 28th Dec., 1872.

The time for receiving Tenders for the above works has been extended to

MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY NEXT.

Department of Public Works, 14th January, 1873. 2t

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**CHILDS & COMPANY,**  
WHOLESALE

## Boots and Shoes,

51 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

*Offer Special Inducements to reduce Stock,  
previous to alterations in premises.*

**NEW FRUITS! NEW FRUITS!**

**First Arrival of the Season.**

The undersigned have just received, and will sell on the most favorable terms,

2,000 boxes Halves and Quarters Layer Muscatelle Raisins.  
500 boxes Mr. Raisins.  
400 kegs Seedless Raisins.  
300 half boxes 12 lb. Malaga Figs.  
100 kegs Malaga Grapes.  
100 boxes Lemons.

Also, a large and complete assortment of the finest 1 and 2 Crown Layer Raisins, blue and black; Basket Raisins, &c. &c.

**THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,**

37 & 39 Front Street.

TORONTO

## REMOVAL

OF

**Wholesale Boot & Shoe Warehouse.**

We beg to notify our customers and the trade generally that we have this day removed into our

**NEW PREMISES,**

**No. 15 FRONT ST. WEST,**

IN THE

**PHENIX BLOCK,**

(Formerly the Iron Block.)

Our Fall Stock is now complete, and we trust to have a call from our friends when in town.

**WALKER, EVANS & Co.,**

No. 15 FRONT ST. WEST.

**SAMUEL STERN,**

IMPORTER AND

**WHOLESALE DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,**

Jewelry, Electro-plated Ware, Cutlery, Stationery,  
Smoking Articles, Druggists' Sundries, Looking-Glass Plates, &c.,

**No. 14 Wellington Street West,  
TORONTO, ONT.**

**L. Coffee & Co.,**

**PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

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

Advances made on consignments of Produce

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**

FOR THE

**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.**

Established in 1841.

**DUN, WIMAN & CO.:**

Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax, and St. John, N.B.

**REFERENCE BOOK, containing Names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published quarterly.**

24-27

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**THOMAS LAILEY and CO.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS**

DEALERS IN

**AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.**

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

**J. B. Boustead,**

**PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

72 & 74 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Advances made on consignments.

**E. C. WINANS & Co.,**

GENERAL COMMISSION,

**Woolen Manufacturers' Agents,**

AND DEALERS IN

*Foreign and Domestic Wools, Dye Stuffs,  
Worps, &c.,*

77 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

Sole Agents in Canada for "Pure West Virginia Lubricating Oil."

Parson Bros.,

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

Leading Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

**Joseph S. Belcher,**

Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)

*Commission and West India Merchant,*

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

3-6m

**WILLIAM HARE,**

**General Commission Merchant,**

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

*Agent for the Phenix Fire Insurance and the  
Pelican Life Ins. Companies of London.*

Late Consul for the Hanse Towns.

## COTTON YARN.

WHITE AND COLOURED

**Beam Warps for Woollen Mills.**

Warranted of best quality, full length, and correctly numbered. Manufactured by

**WM. PARKS & SON.,**

New Brunswick Cotton Mills,

St. John, N. B.

**Hall & Fairweather,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND

**DEALERS IN FLOUR.**

**ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

**FALL IMPORTATIONS**

OF

**DRY GOODS.**

**John I. Mackenzie & Co.,**

Have received the bulk of their Autumn supplies of  
**BRITISH AND CANADIAN GOODS,**

And from this day forward they will be prepared to serve the trade with new and choice goods at a liberal discount for cash—short time or prompt payment at maturity.

**John I. Mackenzie & Co.**

20th August, 1872.

**DAVID McLELLAN & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS, PAPER GOODS,  
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CORSETS.**

53 King Street West,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

**Thomson, Birkett and Bell,  
HAMILTON.**

FULL STOCK OF

**DUNDAS DOMESTICS, YARN,  
AND BAGS,**

*At Reduced Price List of 6th August.*

**ONTARIO STEAM BISCUIT**

AND

**Confectionery Works,**

**Nos. 67, 69 and 71 KING STREET EAST.**

**Biscuits & Candies Wholesale.**

Manufacturer—I. C. CHILMAN,

HAMILTON, Ont.

**WINANS, BUTLER & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

DEALERS IN

**WOOL, GRAIN AND FLOUR.**

Division Street, COBOURG.

**DONALD C. RIDOUT & CO.**

**ENGINEERS,**

AND

**DEALERS IN MACHINERY,**

Have in Stock or can supply on the shortest notice  
MACHINISTS' TOOLS, ENGINES, BOILERS, AND  
STEAM PUMPS, Wood-working and General Machinery  
of every description, at Manufacturers' Prices and  
on the most favorable terms.

**New and Second Hand Machinery**

Sold on Commission, and when consigned exhibited free  
of charge at the

**TORONTO MACHINERY DEPOT,**

86 York Street, Toronto.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**J. G. Mackenzie & Company,**

*Importers*

AND

*Wholesale Dealers in*

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

**B. HUTCHINS,  
TEA MERCHANT,  
188 & 190 McGill Street,  
MONTREAL.**

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
31 Dec 72

**S. H. MAY & CO.,**

*Importers and dealers in*

*Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,*

No. 474 ST. PAUL STREET,

**J. A. MATHEWSON,**

**Importer and Wholesale Grocer,**

202 MCGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

**CANADA MARBLE WORKS.**

R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—130 Bleury Street. MILL—552 William Street  
MONTREAL.

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

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

100 GREY NUN STREET,

*Importers of Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates,  
Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, Tin Plates,*

**BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES,**

Ingot Tin,	Rivets,	Veined Marble,
Ingot Copper,	Iron Wire,	Roman Cement,
Sheet Copper,	Steel Wire,	Portland do
Antimony,	Glass,	Canada do
Sheet Zinc,	Paints,	Paving Tiles,
Ingot Zinc,	Fire Clay,	Garden Vases,
Pig Lead,	Flue Covers,	Chimney Tops
Dry Red Lead,	<b>FIRE BRICKS,</b>	Fountains,
Dry White do,	<b>ORAIN PIPES,</b>	<b>PATENT ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES, &amp;c.</b>

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

34-

**CANADA SCREW COMP'Y,**

DUNDAS, ONT.

*Manufacturers of Gimlet Pointed Screws.*

Price as low as they can be imported. Quality unsurpassed.

Orders solicited.

**GEO. F. BURROWS,**

Manager.

21-3m

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**W. R. ROSS & CO.,  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

AND IMPORTERS OF

*TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,*

Merchants Exchange, No. 11 St. Sacrament St.

MONTREAL.

**H. L. ROBINSON & CO.  
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,**

No. 152 MCGILL STREET,

OPPOSITE ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

**JOHN McARTHUR and SON,**

*Importers and Wholesale Dealers in*

Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands),

Sheet and Plate Glass of every description,

Linseed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes;

Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials,

Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc.,

*Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive,  
Machinery and Wool Oils.*

18 LEMOINE STREET.

**N. S. WHITNEY,**

Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs,

Prunella Linings, etc.,

14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

**Copland & McLaren,**

Commission Merchants and Manufacturers of

**FOUNDRY FACINGS**

Of superior quality. Also Dealers in METALS, and all kinds of FOUNDRY, BOILER and MACHINE SHOP Supplies. Trade Mark—"WELLINGTON MILLS."

Cor. of Grey Nun & Wellington Streets,

**MONTREAL.**

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

49 St. Joseph St., Montreal,

Manufacturer of

**Fire Proof Safes,**

AND ALL KINDS OF

**FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITIES.**

**E. H. MOORE,**

54 Front St. East, Toronto,

General Agent for Ontario.

**D. MORRISON,**

*Biscuit Manufacturer,*

And Wholesale Confectioner,

45 and 47 York St., OTTAWA, Ont.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**SPRING TRADE, 1873.**

**GREENE & SONS,**

MONTREAL,

**WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS.**

**Felt Hats, Fur Hats,  
Silk Hats, Cloth Hats,  
Cloth Caps, Scotch Caps.  
Straw Goods.**

We have very complete lines of all the above articles. Our travellers are now upon the road with samples, and we shall be pleased to receive orders. We respectfully solicit an examination of our new styles.

FACTORIES:

FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.

FUR GOODS—525 ST. PAUL STREET.

SILK HATS—521½ ST. PAUL ST.

STRAW GOODS—524 ST. PAUL STREET.

WAREHOUSE—517, 519, 521 St. Paul St., Montreal

**GREENE & SONS.**

SPRING, 1873.

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,**

Caverhill Buildings, 37 Spring Gardens,  
St. Peter Street, Montreal. Manchester, England.

**DRY GOODS.**

We are now receiving weekly shipments for our Spring Stock, which will be, as usual, large and complete in every department.

January 16th, 1872.

**Mercantile Summary.**

A NEW cotton factory is to be built in Cornwall, to contain 500 spindles.

A LAW has been passed by both houses of the United States Congress repealing the bankrupt law.

THE firm of James Eaton & Co., of St. Marys has been dissolved, Mr. Jas. Eaton retiring. The business will be continued by Eaton & Deans.

A BOOKKEEPER for Messrs. Francis & Son, of St. John, N. B. was sent to deposit \$600 in the bank, but suddenly left with the money to the other side of the lines.

AN EFFORT is being made to organize a company to work the "Date" steel works at Niagara, and we believe that arrangements are about completed. The capital is put at \$500,000.

CABLE advices announce that an arrangement has been made in England to float \$1,500,000 of Montreal City Bonds at a price equal to 1 or 2 per cent. prem. for 6 per cents—So the Montreal journals assert.

The Leading Wholesale Trad of Toronto.

**THOMSON and BURNS,**

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures

OF

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

**GRAY, RENNIE & CO.**

43 YONGE ST., TORONTO,

CLEARING OUT

NUBIAS,

SCARFS,

SHAWLS,

HOODS,

HATS,

AND THE BALANCE OF

Knitted Woollens at Close Prices.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

THE approximate packing to Jany. 23rd at Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville, was 2,353,000 hogs, the total packing last season at these points was 2,573,731. It is estimated that the total packing in the West will be equivalent to about 5,400,000 hogs of the average weight of last year.

IT APPEARS FROM RETURNS just published that the total production of Petroleum in the Pennsylvania region in 1872 was 6,070,350 barrels, or an average per day of 16,585 barrels. These figures show an increase of 370,350 brls. on 1871. The total shipments last year were 5,639,208 brls, and the stock on hand at the close of the year is estimated at one million barrels. The exports of refined oil from the shipping ports compares thus for a series of years:—

1872	....	gallons	....	150,385,869
1871	....	do.	....	155,613,064
870	....	do.	....	141,238,155
1869	....	do.	....	102,748,604
1868	....	do.	....	99,281,750
1867	....	do.	....	67,052,029
1866	....	do.	....	67,430,451
1865	....	do.	....	29,805,523

The above quantities may be reduced to barrels by dividing by 40. A falling off as between 1871 and 1872 appears above which is doubtless owing to the combinations for holding this article out of the market in order to raise the price. A glance at the list of ports to which petroleum was shipped from New York enables one to learn how widely extended is the demand for petroleum. The market is as wide as the world, embracing every country and every climate within the bounds of civilization. China and the East Indies are large buyers of he article; Japan takes its quota; Brazil con-

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

**JOHN MACNAB & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY

**HARDWARE,**

British, French, German, American and Canadian manufacture.

Agents for the unrivalled Chester Emery; also, Foundry Facings.

5 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN MACNAB. T. HERBERT MARSH

**TEAS.**

The Subscribers are now receiving ex "Thames" from London,

800 HALF CHESTS AND CATTIES

CHOICE NEW SEASON'S

CONGOUS AND ASSAMS,

Also in stock and to arrive,

1250 HLF. CHESTS & CATTIES Y. HYSON,

375 PKGS. SOUCHONGS & CONGOUS,

150 " JAPANS & PEKOES.

Which will be offered to the Trade at low prices and on favorable terms.

P. G. CLOSE & Co.,

39, 61 & 63 FRONT ST., TORONTO.

sumes millions of gallons annually; Central and South America, and the West Indies—British, French and Dutch;—Australia and New Zealand, New South Wales and the ports of Africa, all assume more or less importance as consumers of American petroleum. The largest shipments to any single port were made to Bremen; but Antwerp and other Dutch ports take very large quantities. Gibraltar and Malta, and the ports of Spain and Italy take a very much larger quantity than is sent to the English or Irish ports. The price of refined in the market of Antwerp opened last year at 48 francs and after falling to 43 francs in the middle of the year closed at 54 francs per gallon. In New York the price opened at 21½c (gold) for white and ruling in the summer months at about 19 to 20c, closed at 22½c, the highest price obtained being 24½c. This was a slightly higher range than in 1871.

**OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Jan. 27, 1873.

Oil matters are very flat. The Crude Association have placed crude oil at \$1.32 per brl, and even this price does not meet the views of exporters, who are at present hors de combat owing to the sudden fall in prices in New York. The Refined Association still keep their prices up, and there is no doubt that they will hold out during their term.

The shipments of oil from here have fallen off this week, the production is about the same. No new wells.

The Refiner's Association Report for the month ending 31st Dec. is as follows:—

Oil bought this month (Dec.)	.....	brls.	9,426
Oil sold	do.	.....	9,055
Oil in stock	do.	.....	371

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1873. JANUARY. 1873.

**THOMAS WALLS & Co.,**

Have to hand

119 Packages

**ASSORTED GOODS,**

Bought by our Mr. Walls previous to the present advancing prices.

Merchants assorting their Stocks will find the above extra value.

THOMAS WALLS & Co.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

WHOLESALE:

**CHILDS & HAMILTON,**

MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Business was established in 1847, and is continued at the OLD STAND, No. 7, Wellington St. East, Toronto.

Our Productive Power has so much increased, that we are now producing all classes of Boots and Shoes, and of just the kinds required by our largely increasing TRADE. We have only to say that all dealers in Boots and Shoes requiring goods to suit the wants of this Province, will do well to send their orders to, or call on

CHILDS & HAMILTON.

Factory and Warehouse—No. 7 Wellington St. Toronto.

RECEIPTS.

Cash Receipts this month	.....	\$76,239.85
Balance over from last month	.....	3,923.81

Total ..... \$80,163.66

DISBURSED.

Paid Lambton Crude Oil Association	\$9,000.00
Paid Dividends to Refiners	8,581.20
Paid Rent	1,521.30
Paid Expenses	890.53
Paid for Oil	60,168.44
Paid Bank Charges	2.19

Total ..... \$80,163.66

Balance Sheet to Dec. 31st, 1872.

LIABILITIES.

Due on Oil	.....	\$1,885.28
Molson's Bank	.....	3,369.94
Assets over Liabilities	.....	9,230.77

\$14,485.99

ASSETS.

Outstanding accounts	.....	\$4,767.60
Steadwell's Mortgage	.....	4,249.62
Oil (371 brls)	.....	5,568.77

\$14,485.99

There was an explosion of a boiler last week on Mr. McMillan's well near the Webster lot. It completely destroyed the engine, engine house and derrick. The engineer was thrown into a drain which saved his life, he was covered with the debris, but not seriously hurt.

There is every probability of a very large Canadian company being formed here, all the principal oil producers and refiners in this part are going in. Their headquarters, and refining works, will be either here or in Sarnia, whichever place will remit the taxes for ten years on their operations. The capital will be large; as yet nothing definite is done. Mr. John McMillan is one of the chief men in it; they calculate to use all the petroleum produced, which may save the trouble of piping to London.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SPRING 1873.

Our STOCK is Large and Varied.

We are daily adding to it by Shipments of New and

SEASONABLE GOODS.

The attention of close buyers and the trade generally is requested.

DOBBIE & CARRIE,

Wholesale Dry and Fancy Goods,

9 Front Street West, Toronto.

January, 1873.

M. STAUNTON

Begs respectfully to inform his customers that in consequence of

The Late Fire,

His office in connection with his

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is at present over

Retail Warerooms,

Corner of King and Yonge Streets,

and that he will rebuild the factory without delay.

A RETAIL-WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

Ingersoll, 24th January, 1873.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to suggest to you the advisability of bringing before the wholesale trade of your city and elsewhere, through the columns of your very excellent paper, a grievance that we retail merchants in country towns suffer to some extent at their hands. That is the habit of selling goods to non-traders at their wholesale figures; particularly in carpets and things of that class. I have had at least six different cases of that kind come under my notice within the last four months of private individuals going to Toronto, and getting one or two pieces of carpet as the case may be, at prices as low as I or any other retail man can get them, and as a maker, of course they return and tell their friends and neighbors the advantage they gain by doing so, making it very difficult for us to obtain a profit on our stock. If such houses are determined to do so, by all means let them charge the regular retail price, and no one can find fault. This would give us a fair show and at the same time be a benefit to them. By placing this matter before them, you will confer a favor on many retail merchants in the country.

I am, Dear Sir,  
A RETAIL MERCHANT.

HIDES.—The imports of hides at New York, for 1872 were 2,900,746 of which 1,020,977 were from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 363,564 from Rio Grande, 65,968 from Orinoco, 378,377 from other foreign countries, and 1,071,860 were domestic. Prices were higher than at any time since 1865, prime Buenos Ayres, ranging from 20 to 23lbs were 28½ gold, to which point they have gradually risen from 19½ good in 1865. At Antwerp, in Holland, the rise in hides last year ranged from 9 to 18 per cent. Since the removal of the United States duty, that country has shipped leather to Europe, in considerable quantities.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SESSIONS, COOPER & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

36, 38 & 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JAS. COOPER.  
1 yr.

J. C. SMITH.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Ottawa.

BALANCE OF  
WINTER STOCK

Now forward, completing Importations for this year. Special attention is directed to

20,000 LINEN GRAIN BAGS,

ALSO,

3,000 PAIRS SHANTY BLANKETS

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

MAGEE & RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, November, 1872.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

(From R. J. Rouse & Co.'s Price Current, dated London, Jan. 1, 1873.)

In the early part of the year prices tended downwards, and by the end February had declined 2s; but in May and June the small stock, light arrivals, and advices of deficient crops in the British and Foreign West Indies, accompanied by reports of damage to the beet-root on the Continent, caused great speculative excitement, and an advance of 4s 6d from the lowest point was readily obtained; as supplies arrived the demand subsided, by the end of August the improvement was lost, and there has since been a further decline of 1s to 1s 6d, leaving the quotations of the current qualities 3s to 4s lower than in January last. This great fall in value has been chiefly owing to the Cuban crop turning out much larger than the early estimates; to the heavy supplies arriving here in response to the high prices, instead of going to the United States; and to the European beet-crop, notwithstanding unfavorable weather, exceeding that of 1871-2; while, at the same time, the consumption has been seriously curtailed by the failure of the fruit crop.

The imports into Great Britain in the past year have exceeded those of 1871 by nearly 83,000 tons. West India has fallen off 30,000 tons and beet 58,000 tons, but other kinds have increased. The stock of raw sugar at the end of May was reduced to 72,600 tons against 120,700, but is now 50,000 tons more than the close of 1871. The imports in the four principal ports of the United States in the eleven months ending 30th November were 521,000 tons against 523,000; deliveries, 537 against 500,000; and on the 1st ult. the stock in first hands was 42,000 tons against 78,000 in 1871. The total export from Havana and Matanzas to November 30 amounted to 1,844,000 boxes against 1,348,000, including 568,000 to Great Britain against 262,000 in 1871. The new Cuba crop is expected to be large, and the British West India a fair average. European beet is, according to Herr

Licht's latest estimate, likely to yield about 1,010,000 tons, being nearly 140,000 tons more than the previous season. Mauritius will produce about 130,000 tons against 125,000 in 1871-2. The quantity afloat for Great Britain from Mauritius is 11,000 tons against 2,300; from British India 10,300 tons against 1,500, and from Manila 21,000 tons against 94,000 twelve months since. Sugar has fallen to a price that will stimulate consumption both in this country and the United States, and we expect to see a more active trade and a higher scale of value at no distant period. The following table exhibits the imports, stocks, etc., in Great Britain:

	Imports		Stock Dec. 31	
	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.
West India.....	170,780	201,050	39,200	22,710
Mauritius.....	49,620	24,950	5,010	5,010
Bengal* and Madras	29,410	12,400	14,680	6,430
Java and Manila.....	249,810	210,680	56,610	34,150
Porto Rico, Cuba and Brazil.....	54,600	46,120	25,200	21,350
Beetroot.....	274,440	151,150	52,730	28,520
	93,440	151,510	9,300	9,560
Total.....	672,290	589,460	143,840	93,560
	Deliveries		Home consumption	
	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.
West India.....	1,020	2,350	152,670	202,770
Mauritius.....	610	740	46,140	21,870
Bengal* and Madras	490	1,080	21,840	23,380
Java and Manila.....	2,120	4,170	222,650	248,020
Porto Rico, Cuba and Brazil.....	2,120	2,520	49,790	62,550
Beetroot.....	2,760	5,020	243,000	149,750
	.....	390	93,300	149,320
Total.....	7,100	12,100	608,740	609,640

\*Nominal.

The following are the imports and stocks of sugar at the principal European ports for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1871 and 1872:

	Imports		Stock 30th Nov.	
	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.
*Holland.....	101,100	93,300	4,700	5,000
Antwerp.....	5,250	12,100	1,620	450
Hamburg.....	61,500	35,000	20	2,750
Havr.....	9,200	9,750	1,400	750
Bremen.....	1,530	1,480	.....	250
Trieste.....	12,600	13,040	670	850
Genoa.....	25,000	24,000	2,320	2,320
Continent.....	216,480	188,670	10,750	12,370
Great Britain.....	551,870	625,440	106,210	143,310
Total.....	763,350	814,110	116,940	155,680

\*The stock of sugar in Holland is in first hands only; in all other countries in first and second hands.

IMPROVEMENT OF INLAND NAVIGATION.—Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27.—In the State Assembly a bill was introduced by Mr. Thurlow Weed, for the construction of a ship canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain. It provides for the improvement of the Hudson River to Fort Edward, and for making a ship canal from thence to Whitehall, thirty miles distant, so that vessels of 1,000 tons burthen can pass from Lake Champlain to the Hudson. It is claimed that by the time this canal and river improvement is completed, should the Legislature authorize the work, the Canadian canals will be enlarged, and the Caughnawaga Canal will be built so that steam vessels of 1,000 tons can pass from Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and the lakes to the cities of Troy, Albany, and New York without breaking bulk, and in six days shorter time than now required. The entire estimated cost is calculated at from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Uxbridge, Jany. 30.—The Dominion Block, owned by J. Fawcett, was burned last night; it embraces five or six stores.



1873.

*Bryce McMurrich & Co.*34 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO.

SPRING STOCK

WILL BE

FULLY ASSORTED

EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

THE MONETARY TIMES,  
AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1873.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The telegraph brings statements from Ottawa every other day about what is being done, or said to be proposed, or concluded, about the Pacific Railway. The truth seems to be that nothing definite has been done; and it is very doubtful whether any thing can be done to further the undertaking, so long as the government allows itself to be influenced or trammelled by politicians of one party or the other. The original mistake was in allowing politicians to take the matter in hand; in incorporating companies containing large numbers of members of Parliament, belonging to both Houses and both political parties. Quarrels for precedence or plunder, or both, between two rival companies, have hitherto paralyzed the efforts of the government. If they would not agree to work together, nothing could be done with either; for, to deal with one, would have been to incur the opposition of the other. And this opposition no government would like to encounter. If the ground had been taken at first, that offers would be received from any company that gave proofs of its ability to meet the conditions demanded by government, this difficulty could never have occurred. The political element would have had to subside; and the work would have been undertaken on the best terms obtainable. Politicians are the worst possible class the government could undertake to deal with. They approach the government with an offer in one hand and

a menace in the other; an offer always liable to assume the shape of a demand, and a menace, the execution of which might produce a political catastrophe.

The whole of the proceedings, which looked to the obtaining of the contract, were reduced to the level of an intrigue, in which each of the two rival rings sought to get the better of the other. There was nothing open or above board. Everything was done with as much secrecy as is possible where a large number of excited contestants are in the secret. The result thus far has been nullity. The government has latterly fancied itself reduced to the necessity of patching up a peace between the angry antagonists, and so managing as to secure the support of both for the scheme. Opposition senators and members of the House of Commons, in one or the other ring, were in a dubious position; nobody could say what the effect of success would be upon them. They were at least as much to blame for placing themselves in that position as the government was for allowing them to assume it. The remedy suggested, of submitting the proposed contract to Parliament, would prove no remedy at all. It would be impossible to get even a party vote on it; for the members of the rings would vote according to their interests, and not in any other way. If success were going their own way, does any one suppose that, after all the mud they have gone through to obtain it, they would refuse to vote themselves a hundred million dollar contract? If the politicians were thrown overboard, and the contract with the best company in the world offered for their confirmation, does any one suppose they would vote yea?

Why should the government go to the trouble of trying to patch up a company? Why not invite offers from any quarter, and select that which would be most in the public interest? Why not make it publicly known that this is the intention of the government? Corporate powers could be given to the successful company. All would have an equal chance. The country would get the work done on the best terms obtainable; and the government would stand justified before the country and the world. The secret proceedings that have been going on for months past look like a conspiracy against the public. A contract of a hundred millions of money is not a thing that should be given in the dark. The government cannot justify itself if it insists on negotiating only with politicians, seeking to make a selfish use of their power and position. Suspicion must necessarily attach to such a proceeding; and its success could bring only discredit and disaster.

Let the Government shake itself loose from the politicians and intriguing rings. Let it go into the money market of the world, with a fair and intelligent offer, open to all on whatever terms it may be necessary to prescribe; and act fairly and honorably with the rival offers it may obtain. It may then set both rings at defiance, and command success. Whether it will obtain success in any other way begins to be doubtful. Any selection of favorites or politicians for preference, or any manipulation of the stock, with a view of centering the control in the hands of particular individuals, will not commend itself to the public approbation. Let the Government make it known, without delay, that it is prepared to receive offers from any parties, on whatever conditions it may deem it necessary to impose; that there will be no favoritism and no unjust preferences, and we venture to believe that the present condition of paralysis and enforced inaction will speedily come to an end, and the work will be got under way, in the shortest possible time and under favorable auspices.

#### THE PRINCIPLE OF ASSESSMENT.

Municipal assessment can hardly be said to have been reduced to a principle. There is too much hap-hazard about it to be consistent with equity. But the time seems to have come when a change may be expected to be made; a movement in that direction has already commenced, in Toronto. The question, however, has a general interest; and any new mode of assessment must be looked upon as capable of general application.

A gentleman who was writing of Canada for the information of the British public recently, found it necessary to attempt to ascertain what proportion of the actual value of the real estate of the country was represented by the assessed value. At first, he was inclined to put the figure at fifty per cent; then, becoming perplexed, he thought he ought perhaps to put it higher. But there was no certainty in the matter; there can be none where property is assessed at any other than its real value. Any other assessment is necessarily arbitrary, and cannot be equitable in the result. The first thing to be done in any revised mode of assessment is to assess property at its real value, as nearly as possible; care being taken that an excessive value be not taken. In the case of real estate, is rental or selling price to be the rule of value, or are both combined to be taken into account? In many cases, there is no rental, no product except such as is derived from a farm or garden. At present "pad-

"docks" attached to houses are assessed only at what they would rent for as gardens or for what they are used. But why treat property on which no houses are built, which is not in demand for building purposes, and which is not attached to a house or a garden or paddock, on a different principle? It is generally less productive than even the garden. There is an anomaly here that must work injustice. Then there ought to be a difference between ground held as paddocks or gardens, from the necessity of its situation, and the absence of a local demand for building, and such as is centrally situated and could readily be sold for building purposes. When it could be disposed of for commercial building sites, the anomaly is the greatest. But the law of assessment knows no distinction. And in truth it is difficult to make any. For where is the dividing line between the two kinds of property to be drawn, and by what authority is it to be drawn? It could hardly be done without some arbitrary exercise of power. The distinction, the more especially as it discriminates against land not in immediate demand for building purposes, cannot be defended on any principle of equity.

If rent be taken as the sole rule of assessment, would not the smaller houses pay a disproportionately large tax; the effect of which would be discrimination against the poor and in favor of the rich? It is quite certain that small houses bring a larger rent in proportion to their cost than large or expensive houses. The consumer—who in this case is a tenant—always pays the tax; and his comparative poverty ought not to be disproportionately taxed. But as a general rule, rent should not be far from the true rule.

The question has been raised whether real estate should not be made to bear the whole municipal assessment, and persons who enjoy incomes from other sources go free. If it could be shown that real estate alone derives benefit from municipal taxes, the proposition would be reasonable. But a man may enjoy all the advantages a city or town has to give and not hold a foot of real estate. Why should he be exempted from the common burden, because he puts his property in a particular shape? The income tax may be objectionable—all taxes are—and more or less inquisitorial. It is certainly unjust to persons of known fixed incomes; but that would rather show that the means taken to ascertain other incomes are inadequate. If the income tax ceases to be municipal, will it not become Provincial or even national? It cannot be said there is no danger of this. The ad-

vantages derived from taxes by particular kinds of property can by no means be left out of the account. It is sometimes said that other forms of capital than land, if taxed, would emigrate to some happy land where it is not taxed. But we are not told where that blessed country is to be found. Capital will go where, on the whole, it earns the largest profits with good security.

If incomes derived from one source be taxable, why not those served from others? The discrimination which selects as objects of taxation incomes derived from trade, profession or calling, discriminates against the worker and in favor of realized capital. If there be any discrimination—we do not say that there should be—it certainly ought to be the other way. An income derived from a man's personal exertions dies with him; an income derived from capital survives him.

If merchants' stocks are taxed why not personal property in other shapes or incomes derived from realized capital, in other forms? Why should a city's commerce be an object of hostile discrimination? All these questions must be considered *au fond*, if there is to be any equitable revisal of assessments. In this article, we have rather indicated the subjects for discussion than attempted an exhaustive discussion of any one of them.

#### TAXATION EXCESSIVE AND COMPLICATED.

Our experience with the Municipal Loan Fund should serve as a lesson and a warning to the present generation, at least, on the subject of municipal indebtedness. The fact that several prosperous towns and counties have to compound with their creditors proves that the limit of solvency is about as easily overstepped by municipal bodies as by private individuals. To exact more than a certain rate per cent from taxpayers is practically impossible; so that in giving credit to a municipality the question is not as to the value of property in the municipality but as to what that property may fairly be expected to pay without serious inconvenience.

It is a fact which has not escaped notice that municipal indebtedness has immensely increased within the past few years. Cities and towns, counties and townships, have assumed burdens of a magnitude that in less prosperous times would be regarded with apprehension. Bonds have been issued as bonuses to railways, chiefly; also to encourage local manufactures, to build harbors, &c. with liberality if not with prodigality. It is an easy thing to get into debt—easy for individuals and easy for

communities. The promise and the performance are often pretty much divorced. In every community there is a class who favor all expenditures, invariably, for the reason that as they cannot share in the outlay, a portion of what is spent may come their way; and this class is usually the most noisy and active. But these municipal obligations are mostly incurred under outside pressure. The ways and means of "managing" a municipality are numerous, and in skilful hands are all-powerful. Not long ago we pointed out a dangerous piece of legislation, framed so as to lessen the difficulties in the way of obtaining what was wanted from municipalities. While we would not impose any obstacle to railway building and such public improvements as are pretty certain to give a good return, we think that in some cases municipal indebtedness has fully reached the limit of safety; and that point ought not to be passed however deserving the object. Owing to the complicated machinery by which these debts are incurred they grow almost imperceptibly to huge proportions. For instance we have the property of Ontario taxed, say, for railway purposes, first by the Ontario Government; then by county councils; and next by township councils, to which is added perhaps bonds or debentures issued by the school sections. And all these obligations are represented by the same property. It is easy to see therefore to what a dangerous extent indebtedness may be increased without attracting notice.

In the State of Ohio the practice of aiding all sorts of enterprises by grants of money or subscribing stock by municipalities was at one time carried to an alarming extent. A large majority of the undertakings so aided never paid more than expenses, and the consequence was, a general collapse and repudiation of engagements. The grievance was so serious as to induce the passage of a law prohibiting localities from taxing themselves for local improvements. For a long time this statute acted as a bar to such grants, but means were at length found to evade it and the old system has revived. The same thing has been carried to a greater or less extent in all the States, some of whom have sought a remedy in fixing the maximum rate of local taxation which can be levied.

At the present rate of growth municipal taxation with us promises to become excessive and if persevered in must produce an unpleasant reaction. One check would be to restrict the power of taxing the people in fewer hands. Instead of conferring it upon county and township councils and school trustees, let the county council

monopolize this function. Then certain classes of these grants are unwise, especially when the burden of debt is already heavy. It is not within the legitimate province of a municipal corporation to take stock in manufacturing enterprises of whose merits they know very little. It is a use of public money which is peculiarly liable to abuse as the experience of Ohio proves.

The whole subject merits careful investigation since it involves what to us appears a problem not unattended with some difficulties and which has an important bearing upon the satisfactory and successful working out of the schemes of improvement that are now in progress amongst us.

#### PROSPECTS FOR 1873 IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Economist* of Jan. 4th devotes a long article to the prospects of trade in 1873. After referring to the rapid progress of British commerce and industry since the panic of 1866—which in the words of Mr. Gladstone was not by steps but by leaps and bounds—the writer proceeds to say that the danger was very great that this sudden prosperity might be abused. To the mercantile community such periods have generally been fatal; even wise and cautious heads are usually turned at such times. And to bankers and other distributors of loanable capital such periods have been more fatal still. The ordinary funds of bankers and bill-brokers are lost at such times; new houses start into unmerited prominence and old ones embark in speculations which yield present profit but future disaster. The danger of the present period is greater because two checks will diminish the general prosperity, dearness of food and the slackening of trade that must result from the high prices of the two great “instrumental articles”—coal and iron. The last harvest in England was defective, but the French harvest was good which had the effect of keeping prices moderate. But the deficiency of 1872 is now pretty certain to be followed by an unfavorable harvest all over Europe in 1873. The great cause of the late activity—cheap corn—will not therefore continue to operate. The article concludes as follows:—

“If therefore we were to expect the usual course of the commercial cycle, if we were to expect that in 1873 ‘loanable capital’ would become exceedingly scarce because our trade had rapidly increased, and our loanable capital had been to a dangerous excess embarked in trade,—the prospect of the coming year would not be happy, but very dismal. Our prosperity having been so great, and the stimulating causes being (already in part, and likely in future to be still more) withdrawn, we should be exceedingly apprehensive if we imagined that in the usual

course of the wheel that prosperity was to be followed by an equivalent adversity.”

“We do not expect it first, because the period of prosperity has been too short to produce grave disasters. Bad business takes time to grow—especially bad lending business, which is the most dangerous, because when discovered it saps credit, and destroys the spring of industry. Bankers do not in a brief period of prosperity make such mistakes as we know by experience they often make in a long one. And secondly, even more for a peculiar reason. During the last year, long before money would have become dear in the ordinary course of events, and by the rule of the ‘cycle,’ it became dear from a peculiar and accidental cause—the German demand for bullion. The effect of the demand upon the money market is clear enough from our advertising columns. For the first six months of the year those columns were filled with the prospectuses of new companies; in the last six months new companies have been in comparison few—it was of no use bringing them out. The same spirit of caution and apprehension has prevented bad loans to trade. If for the whole of this last year our mercantile prosperity had been accompanied and intensified by a corresponding banking buoyancy, our danger would have been great. But the premature rise in the rate of discount has arrested the periodical turn. It has prevented our lending too much money to trade, or our lending it badly; it has restrained by a constant and healthy apprehension the stimulated energies of trade itself; and therefore we look forward to the year 1873 without apprehension, and even with fair hope. It may not be a year of equal prosperity to the two last years; but we see no ground to expect that it will be a year of calamity.”

#### A BAD WINDING UP.

The citizens of St. John, N. B., are not accustomed to the working of the Dominion Bankruptcy Act; even the lawyers there have not yet fully mastered it. Nor are the people of that Province well accustomed to such heavy failures in the wholesale trade as those of the several leading firms whose affairs are now in the hands of assignees. It is in this way that we must explain the strange phases which some of these cases have assumed, and the unwholesome public sentiment that prevails in a section of the community respecting them. In some estates there is a mysterious disappearance of assets, they are secreted or placed where they cannot be got at, and fictitious claims are said to have been trumped up to control meetings. And yet persons who are believed to have acted in this manner are made the objects of sympathy. While there are many men of high standing there who look upon these things in their true light, the general drift of opinion is as just stated. On moral grounds, all this is more especially to be deprecated, but it is not to be forgotten that the rights of creditors also are being prejudiced. A bad winding up is now certain. It is a rather unpleasant fact to contemplate, that the average dividend to creditors from these failures will not exceed 25 per cent.! In our way of thinking,

the parties who have conducted their business so recklessly as to reach this pitiful result, can establish little claim to public sympathy. On the contrary, many of them have been setting all business principles and rules at defiance, and rushed recklessly to the goal which they at length reached. We think those traders who suffered from the unfair competition to which they were so long exposed, are those really deserving of consideration. As we understand the duty of the press, it would be much more consistent to condemn the conduct, and justify the retribution of those fallen transgressors, than to condone their offences and conceal their infractions of right and justice between man and man. We have no tears to shed over the mishaps of reckless men whose wilful madness has brought depression and loss to a whole community.

#### WORKING OF THE MONEY MARKET.

In banking circles the “signs of the times” are watched with more than ordinary interest; and the next two months are regarded by some with anxiety. It is noted as a fact calculated to dispel doubts, that the country trade are making good remittances within the last fortnight; that, while the unusual depth of snow has blocked the side-lines and interposed a somewhat serious difficulty in getting to market, yet the general character of the sleighing is excellent. Produce is therefore moving with a good deal of freedom, which accounts for the satisfactory returns from country merchants just noticed. There has been for some time past a good deal of looking ahead and providing against financial difficulties. The stock market continues heavy and dull; and great interest attaches to its course in the near future. Of course, the principal interest of speculators centres in Bank of Montreal, as a serious fall in it would mean irreparable mischief to numerous investors, including a good many business men, in the Province of Quebec more especially. It is now asserted that fully 5,000 shares of the new issue (\$1,000,000) will have to be placed on the market and sold to the highest bidder.

The market is bare of exchange; and, as a good deal will have to be provided shortly, there is a question how that is to be done. It is rumoured that resort will be had to the Dominion Treasury for specie to a heavy amount within the next six weeks, for transmission to New York to cover sales of exchange, and its truth is not improbable. If the banks do not ask the Government for specie they must deplete their own stock of specie, and hold a much larger proportion of their reserves in legal tenders.

It comes to pretty much the same thing whichever mode is adopted. It may be mentioned as an item of news in this connection, that the Bank of Montreal have been offering exchange to be paid for in \$20 gold pieces, a decided preference being shown for this mode of payment, instead of legal tenders or cheques.

### AN UNEXPECTED SUPPLY OF EXCHANGE.

We learn that in order to stop the drain of specie abroad, which proved so exhausting to the resources of the banks last fall and which is liable to be renewed shortly with increased severity; and with the further object of absorbing legal tender notes that are liable soon to be presented at the Sub-Treasuries for specie, the Government will supply the banks with the exchange required for spring remittances, by selling bills on London to the amount of \$2,500,000. These bills will be sold *on credit*—a new and apparently easy way of paying foreign debts. We are not informed as to the manner in which this exchange will be provided for, whether by the sale of bonds or by the use of credit in London; possibly the sale of Pacific Railway securities may be in immediate anticipation. In financial circles, the suggestion of this mode of escape from an evident difficulty is credited to Mr. King. As a temporary measure of relief it will undoubtedly be effectual in relaxing the present monetary stringency; and will enable the Government at the coming session to escape a good deal of odium, arising out of the unsatisfactory working of the Dominion Note Act. It is to be expected that stocks will respond to this action by greater buoyancy, and that the effect will be seen in a restoration of confidence in many quarters where it was being badly shaken. The wisdom of the measure will depend much on the use that is made of it, but as the news only reached us at the last moment we are compelled to reserve comments till another issue.

**MONTREAL WATER SUPPLY.**—The Board of Trade and Corn Exchange of Montreal have been conferring with the Corporation authorities, by their respective committees, respecting the water supply of that city. At a long interview on the 27th inst., the views of several leading mercantile men were expressed, the general tenor of which was, that the most prompt and effective measures should be taken to secure an ample and unfailing supply of water for fire

and sanitary purposes. The wisdom of such action was made clearly apparent, from such arguments as a reduction in insurance rates, and greater safety to life and property. But the question of *how* it is to be done was not settled; on the contrary, it is at this point that opinion was widely divergent. A report was presented by the Water Committee of the City Council, setting out certain contemplated improvements pretty fully; but the plan was regarded by several speakers, including the Hon. John Young, as partaking too much of the nature of patchwork—not comprehensive enough. The Committee's proposal was to make a new canal, starting at the River St. Lawrence, a little above the Lachine Rapids, and of a sufficient capacity to give thirty millions of gallons at once; a new storage reservoir of large capacity for the increased supply, and a high level reservoir to supply the higher levels of the city. The present steam engines used for pumping would be abandoned, and water power relied on for that purpose, the precaution being taken, however, to have a steam engine always ready for use in case of accident. It is unfortunate that question of paramount importance should be postponed from year to year to be revived and discussed anew every winter, when destruction stares the city in the face, without arriving at some tangible result.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—A statement of the position of this Company on the 1st January presented in other columns shows that it is still strong in means notwithstanding the unprecedented losses of the past two years. No American fire insurance company has a stronger hold on public confidence than the Hartford; and its career has been very successful from first to last. It is well known to Canadians by a long course of business in this country.

—The note circulation of the Bank of France on Jan. 2nd, was \$555,000,000 or more than double the entire note circulation of the United Kingdom, and more than four times the circulation of the Bank of England. The cash in the Bank was \$150,000,000 or over 30 per cent. The discounts of the Bank were about \$125,000,000. What a banking institution and what a banking monopoly.

### Insurance.

**FIRE RECORD.**—Duncanville, Jan. 6.—R. Simpson's carding mill was burned this morning, together with two sets of cards and other machinery. Loss \$5,000. No insurance.  
Toronto, Jan. 24.—A small frame building on King, east of the Rossin House owned by S.

Rossin of New York, and occupied by Saml. Thompson as a fruit store and Hovendon & Meldrum as a paint shop. The latter were insured in the Hartford for \$1,700; contents of fruit shop in same Company for \$700. S. Rossin had a policy for \$1,000 in Queen City. Loss total.

Invermay, Jan.—The post office and Neeland's store adjoining were burned; very little saved; \$1,000 insurance on the building.

Blenheim Township, Jan.—Haywood's tavern was burned, furniture saved; insurance \$500.

Seaforth, Jan. 25.—A fire broke out in the steam saw-mill belonging to Mr. John Govendlock. The mill and about 36,000 feet of lumber were destroyed. No insurance. Loss about \$4,000.

Almonte, Ont., Jan. 28.—The woollen factory at Huntersville, near Clayton, in the Township of Ramsay, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening the 27th inst. The concern was insolvent, and the effect of the fire will be to lessen the dividend to creditors.

### A STANDARD BUILDING.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, have been discussing rates again. The report of the special committee appointed to fix standard rates was made on the 17th inst. It states that one per cent. is a minimum rate on merchandise in the average New York warehouse; and that the regular rate should be: on standard private warehouses, 35 to 40 cents; on standard public warehouses, 50 to 55 cents. What shall be known as *standard buildings* is clearly defined, as follows:—

1. Walls of brick of the thickness required by the present building laws (section 6), with projections to receive the beams, and coped.
2. Roof of iron or copper upon iron rafters, and without skylights.
3. Area—There shall not be more than 5,000 square feet of ground covered by the building, unless it be subdivided by one or more fire or party-walls, extending from the foundation to and through the roof, and coped.
4. Shutters of iron, having substantial iron frames to all windows except the first floor front, to be placed either inside or outside, at least four inches from any wood work and from the window frames and casings, unless they be of metal. Shutters on front of building to be so arranged as to be opened from the outside, middle row to be left open and rear shutters to be closed at night.
5. Parapet wall to be at least five feet high above the roof, 12 inches thick and coped, and to have openings three and a half feet above the roof, suitable for fire defence.
6. Cornices and gutters of brick, or of metal if secured to the building with metal fastenings only, and without backing of wood.
7. Floors to be without skylight, elevator or hatchway openings.

**NOTE.**—No change to be made for skylight openings when closed with heavy rough plate glass, not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, on iron frames, or with iron shutters; nor for elevator or hatchway openings if provided with substantial trap-doors.

8. Stairways to be closed.
9. Height to be not over 60 feet.
- NOTE.**—The highest part of the front, from the top of the gutter to the level of the sidewalk, in all cases, to be taken, and when fronting on two streets the lowest front to be measured.
10. Width of street not to be less than 50 feet.

11. Mansard roof—If constructed entirely of iron or other metal, and covered with slate or metal having walls through the roof and coped, no wood whatever being used in its construction and having iron shutters to all openings, will

be subject only to charge for height, which, from the main cornice to the top of the roof, shall be added to the height of the building below the main cornice in determining the entire height of the building.

Subject to charges and deductions now existing as per foot notes, page 27, "Rate Book."

**AN INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.**—There is no doubt that some responsible official will have to be given the charge of the Insurance affairs of the country. Fire Insurance Companies involve the safety of all the personal property in the Dominion. Life Insurance Companies involve the interests of half the families of the country. If these companies were not solvent, or if their affairs were badly managed great loss and damage would accrue to classes the least able to bear disaster. The solvency and good management of these companies therefore should be matters of solicitude with the government; and some means should be adopted for making the public fully acquainted with the merits of companies doing business in the Dominion. The companies at present appoint their own auditors and trumpeters; and it is often the least solvent that makes the loudest noise and sends round the loudest almanacs and blotting pads and other advertisements. Every day people are entrusting the savings of their lifetime (as Insurance policies are) in the hands of home and foreign companies, whose solvency they have no means of judging except from their own statements, which are often practical cheats. Short of a great Government Insurance plan, some official inspection of existing companies seems to be the best thing. Just one official would be insufficient without some check, some highly competent Board to overlook his work, and to prevent him from being tempted by great fees to puff certain companies, as has Geo. W. Miller, Superintendent of Insurance for New York a year ago or more. Insurance legislation also needs to be watched since not a session passes without the obtaining by some companies of leave to amend their charters or rules or laws. So wide-spread has Life Insurance become, that it is considered almost a duty for a man in precarious position to be insured. Whether the increased tendency to live right up to income, neglecting to save money for families, is not an evil that counterbalances in some respect the benefit of Life Insurance is a matter for the theorist. In the meantime the whole business of insurance is demanding investigation and superintendence by some competent Tribunal; not one which will issue certificates of merit to be used as advertisements; but one which prohibits suspicious or weak companies from doing business in the Dominion, and which would rigidly enforce all laws binding those that are permitted to do business here.—*Halifax Express.*

**INSURANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.**—Doubts having been raised as to the legality of policies of insurance for the benefit of wives and children, effected by the payment of one sum as premium, as also for a limited term of years, Mr. Hodgins has introduced a bill to remove these doubts. It is a bill of three short clauses. The first clause recites the Acts now in the statute books of the Dominion and the Province, relating to policies of insurance, and declares that they shall apply to policies for a limited time, and to those effected by one premium. The second makes valid all existing policies of the kind referred to in the preamble. The third is in these words: "In the event of the persons for whose benefit an insurance under the said Acts has been effected, dying in the lifetime of the insured, it shall be lawful for the said insured within one year after the death of such person, by any instrument in writing attached to or endorsed upon the policy of insurance, to declare that the share formerly allotted

to such person or persons as the said insured may determine; and it shall be further lawful for the said insured from time to time, by any further or other instrument in writing attached to or endorsed on such policy, to alter the shares and allotments of such insurance money among the parties entitled as he may deem proper."

## Railways.

### THE LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held in London January 17th.

**Annual Report.**—Your Directors have the honor to submit a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the past year, with remarks on the same. The total receipts from passengers, freights and sundries, for the eight months ending Aug. 31, the road was under their control is as follows:—Passengers \$21,151.14; Freight, \$25,325.58; Mails, express and sundries \$1,897.61; Rent, \$205.50; Total, \$48,579.83.

Working expenses, including repairs, renewals compensation and charges due on former years' transactions:—Track repairs, \$10,361.84; Traffic expenses, \$15,951.45; Fuel account \$5,051.61; Oil and tallow account, \$426.07; Insurance, \$110.00; Compensation, \$1,366.19; Printing and advertising, \$560.34; Directors' salaries, \$2,847.90; Taxes account, \$1,621.81; Engine and car repairs, \$5,608.33; Interest account, \$362.07; Total, \$44,266.70; Net profit, \$4,313.13.

But to this amount must be added the amount to be realized from stores and fuel, and which have been sold to the Great Western Railway Co., as per terms of lease, and of the value of which we have no authorized report. Consequently your Directors are not in a position to give the actual working expenses for the current term, as the working expenses as presented in the report have been charged with all the material purchased during the term, as also stores to the credit and unpaid accounts from last year.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities, independent of the bond account which existed when your present Board took charge of your business:—

**ASSETS.**—London station, \$3,066.59; St. Thomas station, \$897.95; Port Stanley station, \$945.42; Cash in bank, \$3,998.43; Hospital Committee (for wood, &c.) \$403.85; Incidentals, \$189.14; Cash, \$272.65; Total, \$9,774.03.

**LIABILITIES.**—Owing bank, \$10,700.00; Taxes \$627.00; Wages, \$1,800.00; Directors' salaries, 868.00; J. Dodson, \$272.00; Printing, \$164.65; Colin Munro, (rent) \$120.00; G. W. R. (Lincoln engine) \$5,500.00; Smith and Chapman, 112.59; J. Ellison, \$40.00; J. Rapley, \$286.55; Sundries, \$146.00; Fairbanks, (scales) \$618.00; Total, \$22,255.59; Amount paid off, \$11,481.56.

Your Directors, in retiring from office, have to report that all liabilities outside of the interest account have been paid off, as the balance sheet, certified by Auditors, will show.

We annex a statement showing the comparative earnings of the Road with the corresponding months of last year:—

	1871	1872
December, (1870)	\$4,075.72	\$4,120.72
January, (1871)	3,068.79	4,022.22
February,	2,811.39	3,582.12
March,	2,530.63	3,050.74
April,	3,863.57	4,653.10
May,	4,814.43	5,978.16
June,	5,276.83	5,900.95

July,	5,919.58	7,975.04
August,	7,586.33	8,671.44
Total,	\$39,947.45	\$47,960.54
		39,947.45
Increase over 1871,		\$8,013.09

There has been a large falling off in the coal traffic during the current year in consequence of the oil refiners having ceased to use it as fuel, the patent of "Law's" having enabled them to use the refuse tar for that purpose. But the loss has been counterbalanced by the large importations of iron and lumber at Port Stanley, used in the construction of the Canada Southern and the Air Line.

Your Directors, since the last meeting of the shareholders, convened on the 20th of August last to consider and vote upon the question of leasing the road to the G. W. R. Co., lost no time in taking an inventory and getting at the value of the rolling stock, &c., belonging to the road, which the G. W. R. Company were to pay cash for, in accordance with the 21st clause of said lease. As yet only an approximate estimate as to what will be realized on this sale has been arrived at, but the amount will not be less than \$46,000. This, together with the amount of first quarter's rent (\$5,000), will place at the disposal of your Company \$51,000, to be divided pro rata among the first mortgage bondholders.

Your Directors have purchased the first mortgage bonds of T. Wilson, Esq., amounting to \$15,575, giving in exchange therefor the stock held by your Company in the North Shore Transportation Co., thus confining the proprietorship of first mortgage bonds to the city of London and the town of St. Thomas.

Your Directors regret an important omission in the 6th clause of the Lease, but for which we are not responsible. This clause refers to rates and fares, and the words omitted were these:—"And not in any case to exceed the present rates and fares of the L. & P. S. Railway."

Your Directors would recommend to their successors to remedy this difficulty by having the above words added to the Lease, to accomplish which there are one of two courses to adopt: 1st. To send the Lease back to England and have the clause inserted by the English Directors of the G. W. R. Co. 2nd. To get an Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario, legalizing the insertion of this clause. The latter course we would recommend as being more binding and less expensive. The G. W. R. Co., we are assured, are quite willing that this should be done. If such course should be deemed desirable an expression of same by resolution is necessary.

The report was adopted. Directors were elected as follows:—Hon. John Carling, J. M. Cousins, James Egan, Col. Ellison, E. W. Harris, John Birrell, Samuel Barker, Chas. P. Smith and W. P. R. Street. A resolution was then adopted recommending the correction of the Lease; also formal resolutions after which the meeting adjourned.

### FAILURE OF THE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM IN INDIA.

In the official report submitted to the English Government by Colonel Kennedy, Consulting Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railroad, the change to narrow gauge is represented as a national misfortune. During the administration of Earl Dalhousie, the ablest Governor-General in British India for over a generation, the admirable railroad system of that country was devised, and the gauge was fixed at five feet six inches. This gauge was fixed after a careful and scientific consideration of the bulk and weight of the classes of Indian



produce likely to constitute the business of the railroads. But under the excitement occasioned some years ago by the celebrated "battle of the gauges," the English Government resolved to reduce the gauge of future railroad extensions to three feet three and three-eighths inches. In cases, however, where a break of gauge was regarded as especially injurious, provision was to be made for a third rail to accommodate the broad gauge cars.

In explanation of this control exercised by the English Government over the railroad system of India, it is the result of the interest guarantee system. The Government does not advance the money for the construction of a railroad. It only guarantees private capitalists a certain amount of interest, the payment of which terminates when the railroads earn sufficient dividends to pay interest on the money invested. Pending this result the British Indian Government is entitled to be represented in the Board of Directors, and exercise a certain influence in the expenditure and management. It was under this system that the Government derived the right of establishing and changing the gauge.

Colonel Kennedy states that from the record of two years' traffic on one of the leading railroads in British India, the average range of specific gravity for forty three different classes of goods was from 224 cubic inches per ton of weight to five cubic feet of bulk per ton of weight, and that the actual average of two years' traffic was eighty cubic feet per ton, after making all due allowance for waste in stowage. This would give an average space of 640 cubic feet for the stowage of eight tons in the ordinary car of the five and one half feet gauge, the height of the load above the platform not exceeding five feet, and the centre of gravity of the gross load not exceeding five feet above the rails.

But when it came to pack eight tons of loosely pressed cotton measuring 1,488 cubic feet, or wool, measuring 1,120 cubic feet, on a wagon having only three feet three inches transversely between the wheels, and with only one-half the stability, it was found that the thing could not be done. It would be necessary to build the load twenty or thirty feet high, and render it top heavy. The fitness of a narrow gauge car running down an inclined plane to the nearest, port or general depot, to carry heavy minerals measuring from five to twelve cubic inches to the ton, and with the entire load of eight tons contained in eighty cubic feet of wagon space, could not be doubted, and possessed unquestionable advantages. But these advantages by no means applied to a railroad through agricultural and cotton districts where the cars must be broad and wide, and adapted for the transportation of more bulky commodities.

The plea of economy urged on behalf of the narrow gauge system is alleged to be wholly illusive. The Government estimates of the cost of constructing a railroad on the three feet three and three eight inch standard English gauge from Kotree to Mooltan (Indus Valley line) is placed at \$15,000,000; third rail on the Scinde and Punjab lines, \$2,600,000; total 17,600,000. While the cost of the standard gauge for the same line is estimated at \$16,700,000, a difference of \$900,000 in favor of the broad or standard gauge. The actual difference of \$1,700,000 in favor of the narrow gauge line, without the third rail, was found to be more neutralized by the increased cost of equipment or rolling stock, rendered necessary in order to render its actual working capacity equal to that of the broad gauge line. Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer of the British Government on State railways, gives another estimate of the comparative expenses of constructing the three lines which would increase the difference against the narrow gauge system to a sum of \$2,700,000.

The Government engineers also find that to perform the same—standard gauge—work with the narrow gauge rolling stock, it would require 1.45 the number of cars, with a corresponding increase of engine power. In the estimates of the Indus Valley Railroad the cost of rolling stock is estimated at \$7,215 a mile for standard (five feet six inches) gauge and at \$4,810 for an equal number of narrow gauge cars and locomotives. Adding four-fifths to the narrow gauge estimates in order to make the transportation facilities equal to the standard gauge will bring the cost of rolling stock up to \$6,660, making a difference of \$1,445 against the narrow gauge system. Private contractors of admitted responsibility actually offered to construct the proposed Indus Valley and Peshawar Railroad on the standard gauge plan for less money than the Government was prepared to spend on the narrow gauge line for the same distance, the gradients, curves, bridges, etc., to be in all respects equally substantial, and the broad gauge road to be completed in less time than it was proposed to construct the narrow gauge line.

Other evidence is also given in the reports purporting to show that the advantages of the narrow gauge system were altogether imaginary when compared with the broad gauge system. In fine, the Government engineers concur in representing the narrow gauge system as a failure and as a serious national misfortune so far at least as British India is concerned. It is not suitable to the country and the wants of the agricultural and business classes. One engineer condemns it as being the most costly, inconvenient and dangerous principle that could be devised for general traffic.—*Bulletin.*

**NEW RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The mileage constructed in the several States and Territories during 1872 were as follows: Alabama, 134; Arkansas, 156; California, 195; Colorado, 105; Connecticut, 25; Dakota, 234; Delaware, 26½; Florida, 10½; Georgia, 46; Illinois, 686½; Indiana, 183; Indian Territory, 149; Iowa, 452; Kansas, 445; Kentucky, 142; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 62½; Massachusetts, 37; Maryland, 190; Michigan, 571; Minnesota, 307; Mississippi, 22; Missouri, 314; Nebraska, 212; Nevada, 18; New Hampshire, 43; New Jersey, 103; New York, 435; North Carolina, 60; Ohio, 456½; Oregon, 82; Pennsylvania, 251; South Carolina, 88; Tennessee, 15; Texas, 391; Utah, 57; Vermont, 31; Virginia, 49½; Washington, 40; West Virginia, 76; Wisconsin, 459½. The total is thus 7,364½ miles—an increase of 12.1 per cent. for the year, the aggregate being larger than last year, and the rate of increase a little less. The statements of mileage for the whole country have always hitherto been quite incorrect, and we presume are still somewhat so, but adopting the figures of one of the tables given in the last issue of "Poor's Manual," which are probably more nearly correct than for any previous year, the total length of the completed railroads of the United States was 68,216 miles at the close of 1872.

**THE BREAD SUPPLY.**—Importation of grain and flour into the United Kingdom:—

	1872. cwts.	1871. cwts.	1870. cwts.
Wheat	41,121,180	39,315,392	33,218,964
Barley	14,792,295	8,513,928	7,524,599
Oats	11,383,654	10,955,501	11,350,997
Beans	2,852,631	2,975,073	1,627,264
Peas	1,289,011	1,028,662	1,968,963
Maize	24,157,657	16,620,719	17,517,769
Wheatmeal	4,397,886	3,993,542	5,262,153
Total	99,974,304	83,302,817	78,470,709

**SHIPPING OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**—The total number of vessels owned in Yarmouth at the present time is 248 with a total tonnage of 95,932 tons, an increase of 750 tons over the previous year. This list comprises 3 steamers, 33 ships, 84 barques, 6 brigs, 25 brigantines, and 97 schooners. During the year, 21 Yarmouth vessels measuring 7,354 tons were lost, and 20 vessels measuring 8,788 tons were sold, so that it necessary follows that 16,892 tons of shipping must have been added to the marine of Yarmouth during the year. From a schedule which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the new vessels added to the shipping of Yarmouth during the year aggregated 14,800 tons, and numbered 21, consisting of 4 ships, 11 barques, 2 brigantines, and 4 schooners. The tonnage added to St. John during the year aggregated 37,302 tons, and the number of vessels was 86, consisting of 8 steamers, 12 ships, 21 barques, 33 barquentines, 1 brig, 4 brigantines, 35 schooners, and 3 woodboats. Halifax added 46 new vessels, measuring 14,606 tons, to its registered list during the same period, consisting of 1 ship, 16 barques, 1 brig, 5 brigantines, and 23 schooners. The comparison, therefore, between the three leading shipowning ports of the Maritime Provinces of new vessels added during the year is as follows:—

St. John,	86 vessels,	of 37,302 tons.
Yarmouth,	21 "	14,800 tons.
Halifax,	46 "	14,606 tons.

From this it will be seen that St. John continues to retain the lead it has held for so many years, and has added to its shipping during the year over 8,000 tons more than Halifax and Yarmouth combined; yet this is stated without prejudice to either of these ports, both have done well, especially Yarmouth, which is, we believe, ahead of any town of its population in the world in the matter of shipowning. We have not, at the present moment of writing, the means of stating exactly the amount of tonnage registered at the port of St. John, but it is not less than 250,000 tons. The tonnage of Halifax is probably between 85,000 and 90,000 tons.

It should be noticed also that most of the vessels belonging to these three ports are of a superior class, and that of late years especially a great improvement has taken place in the character of provincial vessels. Of the 248 vessels owned by Yarmouth 33 are ships and 84 barques, forming about 90 per cent. of the entire tonnage of the port—the same state of things prevails to a large extent in St. John, where about 80 per cent. of the tonnage of new vessels were ships and barques. Great as have been the achievements of Yarmouth we are glad to observe that the efforts of its citizens in the construction of ships are to suffer no abatement during the present year, and that 21,500 tons of shipping are now being built, or have been contracted for by Yarmouth shipowners—a larger amount by the way by several hundred tons than the entire tonnage owned by Yarmouth in the year 1854.—*St. John Telegraph.*

**DAGNER OF DECKLOADS.**—The serious loss of life and property through vessels carrying deckloads has arrested the attention of English underwriters. It was stated at a recent meeting of insurance associations that thirty vessels carrying deckloads and belonging to the North of England, had been lost on their voyages from Quebec to the United Kingdom last fall, and that fifty per cent of the large fleet which left the St. Lawrence in the fall of the year, timber laden for England, were either lost or missing. It was computed that the actual loss in ships' cargoes this winter, through the abandonment of large vessels laden with timber from America, in the Atlantic, was between £200,000 and £300,000; and the larger proportion of the loss, with the fearful sacrifice of life which ensued, was owing to vessels carrying deck cargoes.

## Commercial.

## MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, Jan, 28, 1873.

Snow has continued to fall more or less every day during the week but the temperature has not been very low which makes out of door exercise very pleasant at the present time. We have had several very heavy gales of wind drifting the snow and interfering a good deal with railway traffic.

Trade has been fairly active and prices of almost all staples well maintained and in some instances advanced, as will be noted under the particular heads. Hardware is still advancing and higher prices than we quote are yet looked for. Groceries firm and active, coffees have advanced. Breadstuffs active. Provisions quiet and steady. Ashes easier than during the previous week.

**ASHES.**—This market has been easier, and the amount of business reported falls a good deal short of the previous week. Firsts which were only offered in limited quantity found buyers at from \$6.80 to 6.85, to-day market closes quiet at \$6.75 to 6.80. Seconds are worth \$5.80 and thirds \$5.50. **Pearls.**—Very little has been done in this description of ash, and it may be quoted as nominal all week at from \$8.50 to 8.60, but very few sales were reported. The stocks at present in store are Pots 675brls; Pearls 468brls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Merchants are very sanguine of doing a good business, orders are coming in very freely for shipment in the spring, prices do not exhibit any material change as yet. We quote:—Men's No. 1 Stogas \$2.50 to 2.75; No. 2 ditto \$2.25 to 2.30; Kip Clump, \$3.00; Calf Clump, \$3.75; Calf Congress, \$2.50 to 3.00; Boys Boots, \$2.00 to 2.25; Womans Calf Boots, D.S. \$1.30; Buff ditto, D.S. \$1.25; Balmorals D.S. \$1.40 to 1.60; ditto Buff Congress, D.S. \$1.35; ditto Split Boots, D.S. \$1 to 1.20.

**DRY GOODS.**—The principal trade doing at present is in Canadian woollen goods for which good orders are received. New stocks are arriving by rail and merchants are busy preparing to send out samples and in a few weeks the spring trade will have fairly commenced. Fancy goods are in better demand now than for sometime past. The clothing trade is good and large orders are constantly coming in. Remittances are reported as being satisfactory.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—The wholesale trade has been quiet all week the stocks generally are light and holders are very firm in their views. **Saltpetre.**—Maintains its value and sales are reported from \$10.50 to 11.00; **Alum** is hardly so high as last week nothing over 2½c being reported; **Bleaching Powder** is scarce and held now for 2½c, in the early part of the week sales were made at 3¼ to 3½c; **Soda ash** has changed hands in moderate lots at 3½c but is now held for ¼c more; **Bi carb** is firm and prices well maintained at 5½c; **Sal soda** some small sales only reported at rather under last weeks prices the quotations now being 2½ to 2¾c; **Cream Tartar** 28 to 30c; **Blue Vitriol** 7 to 8c., no change in other articles.

**FISH.**—Market is very dull. Dry Table Cod is scarce but the demand is light at \$4.25 to 4.50; Green Cod in barrels \$3.50 to 3.75; **Salmon** is nominal at \$16. to 17.00; Labrador Herrings \$3.75 to 4.00; Split herrings \$2.50 to 3.50; Round herrings \$2.00 to 2.50.

**FURS.**—English advices have a depressing effect on this market and no activity is looked for for sometime to come, our quotations do not exhibit much change.—Beaver \$2 to 2.50 per lb.; black bear, \$10 to 12; fisher, \$6 to 7;

silver fox, \$25 to 50; cross fox, \$2 to 5; red fox \$1.50 to 1.60 lynx, \$1.75 to 2; dark marten, \$5 to 7; pale marten \$2 to 2.50; dark mink, \$3. to 4; mink prime 2d \$1.50 to 2; fall muskrat, 8c. to 10c winter do., 12 to 15c; spring do., 20c; racoon, 40c. to 50c; skunk, 25c; otter, \$10 to 12.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts during the past week 5593 brls; total receipts from 1st January to date 18,798 brls being a decrease of 18,402 brls on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1872. Business is still to a great extent confined to the supply of local wants but prices have generally been in favor of holders until at the close a considerable advance was established on last weeks prices. The following are the closing prices at to-days market:—Extra \$7 to 7.40; Fancy \$6.65 to 6.75; Ordinary supers from Canada wheat \$6.15 to 6.20; Strong Bakers flour \$6.30 to 6.50; Canada super No. 2 \$5.65 to 5.70; Fine \$5 to 5.10; Middlings \$4 to 4.25; Pollards \$2.50 to 3; Upper Canada Bags \$2.80 to 2.90; Oatmeal in good demand at \$5 to 5.20 according to quality. Cornmeal \$3.00 to \$3.15.

**GRAIN.**—**Wheat.**—Receipts during the past week 2800 bushels; total receipts from 1st January to date 11,550 bushels being a decrease of 3500 bush on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1872. The only transactions in this cereal which we have heard of this week were a few thousand bushels of No. 2 Milwaukie spring at \$1.46, and some car loads of Upper Canada spring at \$1.45; **Maize**, in small demand car loads sell at 57½ to 60c; **Peas.**—Market quiet but steady at 77½ to 80c; **Oats.**—Steady at 32c for new and 34c for old; **Barley**, is steady at 55 to 60c; **Pot Barley**, \$5.50 to 5.75; **Pearl Barley**, \$9.50 to 9.75.

**GROCERIES.**—**Teas.**—There has been a good jobbing demand, especially Japans, Twankays, and Young Hysons, at about the following rates. Twankays, 30 to 36c; Finest Japans 55 to 65c; medium ditto, 40 to 50c; and low grades 25 to 35c. **Coffees.**—As indicated last week this market is very strong, and holders are very firm in their views, the following prices have been realized and still higher are looked for. Ceylon Native 18½ to 20c; ditto plantation 25 to 27c; Rio 17½ to 20c according to sample; Maracai-bo 19½ to 20½c; Singapore 17 to 21c; Java, 22 to 25c. **Sugar.**—Very little doing beyond supplying local wants of fine and prime grocery grades at 8½ to 9c; Scotch refined is placed readily at 9½ to 9¾c. **Molasses.**—Some little business has been doing in Centrifugal at 22½ to 25c and Mnscofado at 25 to 30c; Sugar house molasses is worth 20 to 25c according to size of package. Syrups are easier, amber at 72 golden 44c; **Pruit.**—Market has been very dull and few sales reported, but there is a marked firmness in prices. Layers are held for \$1.50 to 1.60 according to lot and sample. Valencias can be procured from 6½ to 7¾c or perhaps a shade less. Currants are steady at 5½ to 6½c; no change to notice in other fruits. **Spices.**—Are in small supply and prices are very firm. Black Pepper 15½ to 16c; White ditto 37½ to 40c; Nutmegs 80c to \$1.00; Mace \$1.25 to 1.35; Cassia 23 to 25c; Jamaica Ginger 18 to 20c; **Rice.**—Quiet at \$4.10 to 4.40.

**HIDES.**—The usual business for this season has been doing, all offering are readily bought up within our range of quotations. Salted Hides \$9.50 to 10; No. 1 Green, \$9 to 9.50; No. 2 ditto, \$8.50 to 9; No. 3 and Bulls \$7 to 8; Sheep and Lambskins are scarce, very few coming in and sold for \$1.25 to 2.

**HARDWARE.**—English advices continue to note an advance in that market especially in pig iron, which is difficult to procure. The uncertainty in prices has tended very much to restrict trade, and the advance in prices which will be noticed in many articles in our list, is not likely to be reduced for some time, and manufacturers are not willing to bind themselves

even at the present high rates. Travellers speak of the stocks in the West as being very low, but buyers there are only operating on a small scale looking for easier prices. The following is our revised quotations:—**Pig Iron**—Coltness, \$46.50 to 47.50; Gartsherrie, \$46.50 to 47.50; Summerlee \$43.50 to 45; Glengarnock, \$42 to 44; Laug loan, \$43.50 to 45; Eglinton, \$41 to 43; Clyde, \$39 to 41; Hematite, \$49 to 50. **Bars**—Scotch or Staffordshire, \$70 to 75; best refined, \$80 to 85; Swedes, \$100 to 120. **Hoop and Band**, \$4.50 to 6.00. **Sheets**, \$6 to 7.50 **Plates**—Best, \$5 to 7; Lowmber and Bowling, \$9 to 10. **Nails**—Cut, \$5.00 to 6.50; pressed, \$6.00; pressed spikes, \$6.50 **Canada Plates**—Hutton, \$7.25 to 7.50; Swansea, \$8.00 to 8.25. **Tin Plates**—Charcoal IC, \$13.00 to 13.50; ditto IX, \$15.00 to 15.50; coke, IC, \$12.50 to 13. **Sheet Lead**, \$7 to 7.50; pig lead, \$6 to 7. **Zinc**—Spelter, \$6.50 to 7; sheet, \$7.50 to 8. **Galvanized Iron**, 11c to 13c. **Cast Steel**, 14c to 16c; spring do., 6c to 6½c; sleigh shoe, 5½c to 6c. **Window Glass**—For good 4th quality, under 25 united inches, \$3; to 40 inches, \$3.20; to 50 inches, \$3.50.

**LEATHER.**—There is no change to notice in prices. A fair demand exists for most kinds except Spanish sole which is dull of sale, our quotations remain as last week:—No. 1 Spanish sole, 26c to 27c; do. No. 2, 24 to 25c; Buffalo sole No. 1 23; do. No. 2, 21c; slaughter sole No. 1. 30 to 32c; light waxed upper, 40 to 42c; heavy do. 36 to 38c; grained upper 38 to 42c; large splits, 26 to 33c; small do. 25 to 28c; sheepskin linings, \$30 to 40c; harness, 29 to 31c; buffed cow, 15 to 17c. pebbled cow, 15 to 17c; patent cow, 19 to 20c.

**LIQUORS.**—Business during the past week has been entirely confined to supply of the local trade nothing of a wholesale or speculative demand existing at the present time, our quotations are therefore nominal and unchanged.—**Brandy** \$7.25 to 7.87½ for cases, and \$2.10 to 2.25 in wood. **GIN.**—Steady DeKuyper's in wood at \$1.42½ to 1.45, and Hontmans \$1.35 to 1.37½ Green cases \$3.25 to 3.65; Red cases \$6.00 to 6.57½; **High Wines** \$1.52½ to 1.55.

**NAVAL STORES.**—For **Spirits of Turpentine** the market keeps very steady at 80c. **Rosins.**—are in fair demand prices show very little change strained \$5.25; No. 2 \$5.50; No. 1 \$5.75; Pale \$6.00 to 7.00; Coal and Pine Tar and Pitch are scarce, the former at \$3.00 the latter is worth \$5.50.

**OILS.**—**Cod Oil.**—Has only been moving this week in retail lots at 54 to 56c. Very little doing in **Linseed** oil, Raw is procurable at 73 to 75c and boiled at 77½ to 80c. **Seal** oil is neglected and quotations are nominal. **Olive** oil has an upward tendency and sells from \$1 to 1.12½; **Bleached Whale.**—Is not in much demand nominal prices being 80 to 85c; and **Crude Whale** 52½ to 57½c. **Palm** oil is unchanged. **Petroleum.**—There has been very light receipts by the G. T. R. this week and market has shown a good deal of firmness. Car lots have been sold at 37½c and smaller parcels at 39 to 42½c.

**PROVISIONS.**—**Butter.**—Receipts, 366 kegs; Shipments 152 kegs. There has been a fair demand for choice and medium dairy, the former at 18 to 20c, the latter 12 to 16c, the low grades are not saleable here at present. **Cheese.**—We have no receipts or shipments to record, the market at present is very quiet; Finest new commands 12½ to 13c and Fine Factory 10 to 11½. **Pork.**—Receipts 100 brls shipments 3 brls market dull and nominal; Old mess \$14.50; New mess has been dealt in to some extent at \$16 to 16.50. **Dressed Hogs.**—Are in light supply and demand, good sales are readily effected at \$5.50 to 5.60. **Lard.**—Quiet and easier at 9 to 9½c; Tallow quiet at 7½ to 8½c.

**SALT.**—No wholesale business transpiring, coarse \$2 to 2.10; Fine, \$1.75 to 1.90

**WOOL.**—There has been more business doing

this week than for some time past and considerable sales are reported within our range of quotations. Lower Canada pulled from 32 to 38c, for unassorted Lower Canada pulled 35 to 36c is offered, holders asking 40c.

### TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 30.

Business has remained very quiet during the past week in nearly every branch of trade, and there have been few changes in values calling for special remark. Money is not coming in from the country too rapidly, and more paper has to be renewed than is at all desirable. In some instances this is caused by a desire on the part of retail traders to become holders of bank stock, and instances have been reported where men actually made the fact that they had subscribed for such stock an excuse for asking for the renewal of notes falling due. This is most undesirable, and must lead to a very unhealthy state of affairs should it have become at all general. There is a certain amount of stringency at the leading monetary centres, and should it become intensified by the failure of country merchants to make their remittances with even ordinary promptness the results might easily become serious.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Trade continues slack as usual at this season of the year, but the spring business will shortly open, and it is expected that a large amount of goods will be wanted.

**CATTLE.**—*Beeves.*—With more liberal offerings of desirable cattle and only a limited shipping demand, prices of first and second class animals have given way, and butchers were able to supply their wants at fully half a cent under last weeks prices. Sales have been at \$4.50 per 100 lbs live weight for first class, \$4 for second class and \$3.50 for third class. *Sheep.*—There has been a steady demand, and the receipts having been light prices rule firm at full rates. First class are quoted at \$8, second class \$6, and third class \$3.50 to 4.50. *Lambs.*—There has been few in, and the enquiry being sufficient to absorb a good many more than have offered, prices have advanced to \$6 for first class, \$4.50 for second class, and \$3.50 for third class. *Calves.*—The receipts have fallen off and the demand has been fair, so that prices are again firm at \$4 to 8.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—Trade has been moderately active during the past week, but prices are entirely without change.

**DRY GOODS.**—Importers are beginning to prepare for the spring trade, but there is nothing doing as yet beyond filling small orders to sort up winter stocks. There is some complaint of the slowness with which money comes in, but, as grain has been coming forward more rapidly within the last week or two, and as trade in country parts is reported fairly active, it is probable that storekeepers will soon be in a position to reduce their city indebtedness.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—There has been no change in Liverpool quotations for American flour during the past week, but present prices are here generally looked upon as high, and it is not considered safe to count on their permanency, so that the tendency has been slightly downwards and the week closes with sellers of superfine at prices which were readily obtainable at the beginning of it. Extra has been quiet, but with small stocks holders are firm at \$6.50. Fancy is also in moderate supply and sales have been made at \$5.85 to 5.90, choice brands commanding up to \$6.00. Superfine has been offered freely, stocks having increased somewhat, and sales have been made at \$5.60 to 5.65 at which there are still sellers. Strong bakers' would probably command 5 to 10c over these figures. *Oatmeal.*—Holders are firmer in consequence of the advance in oats and \$4.75 is now the lowest price at which good grades are obtainable.

One car however, sold yesterday at \$4.72. *Bran* is in small supply and held at \$15 to 16.00 by the car load with no late sales to report.

**GRAIN.**—*Wheat.*—Stocks in store have increased, and were on the 27th inst 111,895 bush, of spring and 63,967 of fall against 59,580 bush of spring and 32,750 bush of fall at this time last year. No recent transactions have been reported in white wheat, which is quoted at \$1.42 to 1.43 for No. 1 and \$1.35 to 1.36 for No. 2. Spring is rather less firm than at this day week. The only transactions of importance reported in this grade were the sale of several lots, about 20,000 bush in all, of No. 1, at \$1.26 to 1.27 in store. At the close it is not probable that over \$1.25 f.o.c. could be obtained. *Barley.*—In the early part of the week there was a fair demand with light receipts, and prices were run up somewhat, but there has since then been more coming in, and buyers having partially withdrawn from the market, the advance has been entirely lost. No. 1 would not now bring much over 68c on the track, and No. 2 is quoted at 65 to 66c. A few cars of rejected changed hands yesterday at 60c f.o.c. *Oats.*—Supply has continued light, but there are a good many known to be on the way and prices have not further advanced. Sales of Canadian have been at 44 to 45c by the car load on the track, some broken lots bringing 46c. Chicago oats are offering at 43c to arrive which buyers are not willing to pay. *Peas.*—The only recent sale reported was of a car of choice shipping peas at 67c on the track. *Rye.*—Very little coming in, taken at 65 to 66c from farmers' waggons.

**GROCERIES.**—Trade generally very quiet and prices without special change. A few lines of teas have changed hands, including some low grade Young Hysons and Japans at late rates. Coffees have moved to only a very limited extent, but prices are firm. Sugars have been in very light request, but stocks are not large and there is no special pressure to sell. In fish there is little doing, there being no demand for herrings and lake fish being in very scanty supply. Fruit is very dull and prices are weaker though not nominally lower.

**HARDWARE.**—There has been a moderate business in shelf goods, but heavy hardware has moved sluggishly, partly from want of an active enquiry, and partly because holders are firmer in their demands and not disposed to cut under as has recently been the case. Cable and Mail advices from England, do not indicate any probability of an immediate decline there, and the tendency for some time has been towards a higher scale of prices.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—*Hides.*—Prices are somewhat firmer, receipts having fallen off somewhat, and there being increased competition for all offering. *Calfskins.*—Not many offering yet, but rather more than previously, all coming in finding ready sale at quotations. *Sheepskins.*—In moderate supply and selling freely at \$1.75 to \$2.00.

**HOPS.**—After selling to a fair extent at 37½ to 40c the demand has again fallen off, and quotations are now nominal at 35 to 40c.

**LEATHER.**—*Spanish Sole.*—In good request with sales of several large lots at 27c for mixed weights. *Slaughter.*—In very light request and quotations unchanged. *Harness.*—Almost entirely neglected. *Upper.*—Inactive, but scarce and prices firm. *Russets.*—Stocks light and demand fair, desirable qualities commanding full rates.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Butter.*—Choice scarce and firm, readily saleable at up to 16c for really fine. Ordinary in rather better request with sales of several round lots at 8 to 8½c. *Cheese.*—Is quiet and selling in a retail way at 12 to 13c. *Lard.*—Late sales have been at 9c, retail lots going at 9½ to 10c. *Bacon.*—Small sales of smoked at 8½c. No Cumberland cut moving at present. *Hams.*—There have been some lots of smoked

selling at 10½c, but holders are not offering at under 11 to 11½c. *Pork.*—Some recent sales of mess have been at \$14.00 to 14.25. *Dressed Hogs.*—A good many have come in during the week, and the market is firm at \$5.20 to 5.25, sales having been chiefly at these figures.

**WOOL.**—The market is dull for all descriptions, and in the absence of recent transactions quotations are nominal.

**POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.**—The following is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill with sundry amendments as reported to the Senate, Dec. 19, by Mr Ramsay: The Postmaster General is required as soon as practicable, to establish telegraph offices at all postoffices on telegraphic circuits, and at all other postoffices within ten miles of any circuit where the salary is not less than \$300 per year. And is required also, to establish telegraph offices at such other places as the wants of business may require. The charge for the transmission of telegrams shall be uniform for equal distances, at a rate not exceeding one cent per word for each circuit through which they shall be transmitted, to be commuted as follows: For distances under 500 miles, 250 miles shall be deemed a circuit, and for any excess 500 miles shall be deemed a circuit. For night messages, 1,000 miles or less shall be deemed a circuit. All words are to be counted, and no communication shall be transmitted at a rate less than 25 cents for each circuit. These rates shall cover the cost of immediate delivery within one mile of the telegraph office, or within the letter-carriers' delivery, and of transmission by mail when received or destined for any part where there is no postal telegraph office; but when the addressed lives more than a mile from the office, or beyond said delivery, such telegram shall be delivered through the usual letter delivery, or by special messenger, upon the payment of a just and proper sum to be fixed by the Postmaster General. Government messages are to have priority. All other messages shall be sent in the order of their reception, except night messages. Telegraphic tolls are to be prepaid by stamps. The money order system is to be adapted to the telegraph. The rate for special despatches to newspapers for each 100 words or less, for each circuit of 500 miles, shall not exceed 75 cents, if sent by night, and \$1 if sent by day; but when copies of the same despatches are dropped off at one or more offices, the rate for each shall not exceed 50 cents by night and 75 cents by day, and at the same rate for each word in excess. The rates for Press Associations are not to exceed those now paid by the New York Associated Press or other News Associations for similar service. A postage of 5 cents shall be paid on each press despatch. A fourth Assistant Postmaster General is to be appointed to exercise a general supervision over the administration of the telegraph. The Postmaster General is authorized to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, as his agent, for the term of ten years, according to the provisions of this act, and the said company shall have the right to construct lines on all post routes, and provide lines of telegraph to every postal and telegraph office. In case the company shall fail to perform the service according to the provisions of the contract, the Postmaster General may take possession of said lines of telegraph and contract with some other party instead; and charge to said company any loss that may accrue. Fine and imprisonment are to be imposed for violations of confidence or hindrance of transmission.

—The contract for building the line between Wingham and Kincardine, on the Kincardine branch of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, has been awarded to Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton.



**THE BOSTON FIRE.**—From the annual report of the Hon. Julius A. Clarke, Commissioner of Insurance, presented to the Massachusetts Legislature it appears that Twenty-eight companies have been admitted to do business in the State since the Boston fire. Previous to the fire there were fifty-six Mutual Fire Insurance companies in the State. Their aggregate cash assets amounted to \$5,306,244; liabilities, including Boston loss, \$6,820,931; surplus as regards policy holders, \$1,093,015; total Boston loss \$5,392,879. Thirty-five companies lost nothing by the fire, so that the Boston losses of Mutual companies were limited to twenty-three companies, of which four, whose losses aggregate \$3,963,528, are in the hands of receivers. There are thirty-one joint stock companies in the State; their aggregate assets amount to \$18,515,910; liabilities, including Boston loss, \$35,070,374; surplus as regards policy holders, \$16,554,464; total Boston loss, \$30,018,225.

The companies of other States doing business in Massachusetts report their condition as follows:

Companies.	Cash assets.	Liabilities, including Boston fire.	Total Boston loss.
	\$	\$	\$
Maine .....	1,246,070	845,290	532,500
N. Hampsh..	264,098	64,987	8,500
R. Island ...	2,623,570	1,291,907	122,968
Conn'ticut. .	12,356,937	7,843,930	3,982,375
New York ...	28,452,807	14,769,954	7,460,687
Pennsylva ...	13,614,809	8,730,870	2,710,500
Ohio .....	.....	.....	260,000

Wisconsin ..	377,918	159,910	55,500
California ...	.....	.....	75,000
Mass. Cos.—	58,933,309	33,706,948	15,207,130
Mutual .....	5,306,244	6,820,931	5,392,879
Joint Stock.	18,515,910	35,070,374	30,018,225
India Mut.	.....	.....	.....
Fire Mar.	699,055	465,120	345,000
For'gn Cos.	.....	.....	4,864,458

Totals.... 83,454,319 76,063,373 55,827,692  
 These figures show that the total insurance losses by the Boston fire amount to \$55,827,692. Of the 115 companies which survive their losses, more than thirty have been compelled to adopt measures for the restoration of their capital or assets, in most cases by assessments ranging from twenty to seventy-five per cent, and in a few others by reduction of capital.

**DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY.**  
 —There is every reason to regard the once prosperous and thriving American Whale Fishery as a thing of the past. It is gradually declining under the combined effects of Arctic dangers and home competition. The trade had already fallen off from its former prosperity when the terrible disaster to the whaling fleet in 1871 inflicted upon it a blow from which it is never likely to recover. No new vessels are constructed, and old ones are allowed to decay in the harbors because it is regarded as unprofitable to make the necessary repairs. The trade is every year decreasing in importance. It was expected last year that the loss of the whaling fleet would improve prices. But more oil was

imported than was expected, and the price of sperm declined until towards the close of the year. Whale oil was equally dull, owing to the want of an export demand. Very little seal oil was imported, and this and a reduced catch of menhaden ought to have strengthened the market. But it was found that the immense increase in the production of lard oil in the West, owing to the cheapness of corn and hogs, introduced new elements of competition which seriously affected the rates for sperm and whale oils. The discovery and general use of petroleum has also exercised a very depressing influence on the trade. Under these circumstances, the whaling business of New Bedford has fallen to a low stage. Of twenty vessels now in that port half are offered for sale, and the others are lying idle. It is the same in New London. The number of whalers actually cruising is about the same as last year at this time, but they are not reinforced by new arrivals. The news from the fisheries is not encouraging. In the North Atlantic the take was quite successful, but in the South Atlantic and Pacific the catch was very small. The catch of humpbacks on the African coast has been large. Several whalers are wintering in Hudson Bay and Cumberland Inlet. The following table shows the present whaling fleet as compared with a year ago:—

	Dec. 31, 1871.		Dec. 31, 1872.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Massachusetts....	195	43,170	176	43,251
New London .....	19	3,100	20	3,156
New York .....	2	396	3	486
Sag Harbor .....	2	345	2	325
San Francisco .....	4	581	3	569
Total .....	223	54,572	204	47,787

Bulletin.

# SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, January 1st, 1873.

## ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT DECEMBER 31st, 1872.

### ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and Cash Items .....	\$274,297 39
Rents and Accrued Interest .....	47,125 21
Real Estate unencumbered .....	448,175 60
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, (1st Lien) .....	460,067 13
Bank Stock, Hartford Market Value .....	351,271 00
do. New York do. ....	263,250 00
do. Boston, do. ....	79,615 00
do. St. Louis, Albany, and Montreal, Market Value .....	97,859 21
Railroad Stocks, do. do. ....	59,300 00
State, City, and R. R. Bonds do. do. ....	51,530 00
U. S. Stocks and Bonds, do. do. ....	71,906 00

### LIABILITIES.

\$2,204,396 54

All Outstanding Claims .....

Principal Offices located at HARTFORD, CONN., CHICAGO, ILL., AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., with Agencies in all prominent localities throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada.  
 GEO. L. CHASE, PRESIDENT. J. D. BROWNE, SECRETARY. C. C. LYMAN, ASSISTANT SEC.

H. J. MORSE, & CO.,  
 A. DAVIDSON, } AGENTS.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

Canada, Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of  
County of York. }  
In the matter of Robert Nicolls, of Toronto, an Insolvent.  
On Thursday the thirteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.  
Toronto, 7th January, A.D. 1873.  
5t **ROBERT NICOLLS.**

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.**

In the matter of William James Skerry, of the City of Toronto, Grocer, an Insolvent.  
I, the undersigned, William Ferguson Munro, of the City of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 7 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.  
Dated at Toronto, this 9th day of January, A.D. 1873.  
**WM. F. MUNRO, Assignee.**

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

Canada, Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of  
County of York. }  
In the matter of John Paterson, Thomas Murphy, James Norris and Henry Braid, as well individually as co-partners, trading under the name, style and firm of John Paterson & Co.  
On the fifth day of March next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.  
**JOHN PATERSON,**  
One of the above-named Insolvents.  
Toronto, January 29th, 1873.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

In the County Court of the County of York.  
In the matter of Richard Hills, Insolvent. Thomas May, Richard Wolf, Frederick Albert May and James Paterson, Plaintiffs. Richard Hills, Defen ant.  
Upon the application of the Plaintiffs, and upon reading the Writ of Attachment in this cause, the return thereto, by the Sheriff of the County of York, the order made herein on the twentieth day of January instant, and no petition to quash or stay proceedings having been filed, and three days from the return day of said Writ having expired, I do order that a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent be held at the Chambers of the Clerk of this Court, in the Court House, Toronto, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of February next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee herein.  
Dated at Chambers, this 28th day of January, 1873.  
(Signed) **J. DUGGAN, Judge.**

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

Canada, Province of Ontario. In the County Court of the County of York.  
In the matter of Pliney Kingsley Sanderson, trading under the name, style and firm of Sanderson & Co., an Insolvent.  
The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Friday, the seventh day of March next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.  
Dated at Toronto, the twenty-seventh day of January, A.D. 1873.  
**PLINEY KINGSLEY SANDERSON.**  
By his Attorney ad litem, **RICHARD SNELLING.**

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

In the matter of Pliney Kingsley Sanderson, an Insolvent.  
A first Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Seventeenth day of February, 1873, after which dividend will be paid.  
**JOHN KERR, Assignee.**  
Toronto, 31st Jan., 1873. 2t

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

In the matter of Edward Grace, an Insolvent.  
I, the undersigned John Shaw, of the City of Toronto, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claim before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 37 Scott Street, Toronto, on Friday, the 28th of February next at three o'clock afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for ordering the affairs of the Estate generally.  
**JOHN SHAW, Official Assignee.**  
Toronto, 27th January, 1873.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.**

In the matter of Alexander Weir, an insolvent.  
A First and Final Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the Twenty-seventh day of January instant, after which dividends will be paid.  
**W. T. MASON, Assignee.**  
Dated at Toronto, this 11th day of Jan., A.D. 1873. 2t

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.**

In the matter of Thomas Henry Taylor, of the City of Toronto, Clothier, an Insolvent.  
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 7 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, in the City of Toronto, on Friday, the thirty-first instant, at eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.  
**WM. F. MUNRO, Interim Assignee.**  
Dated at Toronto this 16th day of January, A.D. 1873.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

**CAR FERRY STEAMERS.**

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a Car Ferry Steamer for use on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, of 280 feet measurement over all, will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st March next.

Plans may be seen, and specifications and all further information obtained, on application to W. K. Muir, General Superintendent, Hamilton, on the 8th of February, and will be open for inspection for a fortnight.

**JOSEPH PRICE,**  
Treasurer.

General Offices, Hamilton, 13th January, 1873.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

**50,000 WHITE OAK TIES.**

The Directors solicit TENDERS for 50,000 White Oak Ties, not less than 8 feet long, 9 inches face (ten per cent to be 12 inch face for "joints,") and 6 inches thick.

Offers to state place of delivery alongside of track on main line or branches, and the number per month during the year 1873.

Payment (less 10 per cent until completion of contract) will be made for each month's deliveries, on the 20th of the following month.

Offers sealed and marked "Tenders for Ties," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 1st day of February, 1873.

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

General Offices, Hamilton, }  
13th January, 1873.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

In the matter of George Ross, an Insolvent.  
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, in Court Street, Toronto, on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1873, at eleven o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an assignee.  
**JOHN KERR, Interim Assignee.**  
Toronto, 20th Jan., 1873.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.**

Canada, Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of  
County of York. }

In the matter of William Dever of Toronto, Butcher, an Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

**WILLIAM DEVER,**  
By Smith, Rae & Fuller, his attorneys ad litem.  
Toronto, 26th December, 1872.

**The Victoria**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property at low rates.

**BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.**

**GEO. H. MILLS, President.**  
**W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.**

HEAD OFFICE ..... HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
Aug. 15-187

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Carillon Canal, Dam and Slide," will be received at this office until noon of Monday, the 27th day of January next (1873), for the construction of a Dam, Timber Slide, and Canal with two Locks, in the Carillon Rapids.

Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at this office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after Wednesday, the 15th day of January next, when printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,  
**F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public works,  
Ottawa, 28th Dec., 1872.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

Canada, Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of  
County of York. }

In the matter of Malcolm Niven, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the fourteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

**MALCOLM NIVEN,**

By **WM. MORTIMER CLARK,** his attorney ad litem.  
Toronto, 3rd January, 1873.

**WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT**

**Notice to Contractors.**

Contractors are hereby informed that the time for receiving Tenders for the construction of the Nine Locks, Weirs, and other works, on the new portion of the Welland Canal, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, has been extended to

**Saturday, the 25th of January next.**

By order,  
**F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 26th Dec., 1872. }

**DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

**DIVIDEND No. 3.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, for the half year, ending THE 31st DECEMBER, 1872, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, and will be payable at its offices on and after SATURDAY, the 25th of JANUARY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Company (the office of the Bank of Toronto) on

**WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY,** at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the Annual Report, and to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,  
**J. C. SMALL, Secretary.**

Toronto, 11th January, 1873.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

In the matter of John Crealock of Toronto, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, Exchange Buildings, Wellington Street, Toronto, on Saturday, the eighth day of February next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an assignee.

**W. F. MUNRO, Interim Assignee.**  
Toronto, 20th January, 1873.

## Mathushek Pianos

Are the best. So say A. Farini, H. Mollenhauer, Chas. Fradel, J. J. Watson, O. e. Bull, A. D. W. Bessemen, E. Mollenhauer, Otto, Muller, and scores of other artists. We are sole agents for the Dominion, also agents for the

“STECK,” “ARION,”  
LABELLE, HARDMAN,

And American and English

COTTAGE PIANOS,

AND

PRINCE ORGANS.

CHEAPEST PIANOS IN THE CITY.

ALL WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.

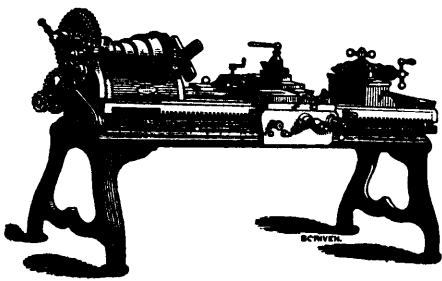
Call and see them. Catalogues sent to any address.  
Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' wholesale prices.

WARE-ROOMS, COLBORNE STREET,  
TORONTO.

NORRIS & SOPER.

WM. NORRIS.

L. N. SOPER.



THE GUELPH  
MACHINE & TOOL Co.

MANUFACTURE

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

Of Superior Design and Workmanship,

Complete with best modern attachments.

GUELPH, Ont.

Government House, Ottawa.

Tuesday, 24th day of December, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by the Act passed in the 35 year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled: "An Act to amend an Act of the present Session and to enable the Governor in Council to impose a duty on Tea and Coffee imported from the United States in the case therein mentioned" it is provided that if at any time any greater duty of Customs should be payable in the United States of America on Tea or Coffee imported from Canada than on Tea or Coffee imported from any other Country, then the Governor in Council may impose on Tea or Coffee imported into Canada from the said United States a duty of Customs equal to the duty payable in the United States on Tea or Coffee imported from Canada; provided that Tea or Coffee imported into Canada from any Country other than the said United States, but passing in bond through the United States shall be free from duty.

And whereas the contingency contemplated by the above recited Act has occurred, and Tea and Coffee imported into the United States from Canada are subject to a duty of ten per cent *ad valorem*, while Teas and Coffees imported from Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope are free from duty.

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, and under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a duty of ten per cent be imposed, from and after the first of January next and the same is hereby authorized to be levied and collected on Tea and Coffee imported into Canada from the United States of America, from and after that date.

Government House, Ottawa.

Wednesday, 18th December, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 5, His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a new Inspection District be, and the same is hereby set off and established in the Province of Ontario, to be composed of portions of the present Inspection Districts of London and Toronto, and known as the Inspection district of Windsor, and that henceforward the three Inspection Districts aforesaid shall be respectively constituted as follows:—

The Inspection District of Windsor to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of  
Windsor,  
Lambton,  
Goderich,

The Inspection District of London to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of  
London,  
Guelph,  
Paris,  
St. Catharines,  
Hamilton,

The Inspection District of Toronto to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of  
Algoma,  
Collingwood,  
Toronto,  
Cobourg,  
Peterborough,  
Belleville,

W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

### Notice.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 27th Dec., 1872.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an order in Council, bearing date the 26th inst., and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 34th Victoria, Cap. 10 has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:—

Felt, Cotton, and Woollen Netting, and *I lush*, used in the manufacture of *Gloves and Mitts*.

By command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs:

Brown Brothers,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

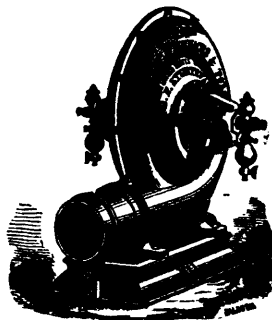
ACCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order of the best materials and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.

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

3-ly

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to authorise the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery for Ontario, to admit ROBERT WARDROP, Esquire, of the City of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law, to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.



STURTEVANT  
Patent Pressure Blower,

For Cupola Furnaces, Forges, Steamships, Iron Mills, Ventilation, Etc., and Exhaust Fans of all kinds for carrying off Shavings, Dust, Smoke, Gas, and other noxious fumes.

B. F. STURTEVANT,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,

72 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

The Depositors' Mutual Association.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session to incorporate "The Depositors Mutual Association," for the purpose of borrowing money, receiving deposits and lending money on Mortgages, Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other real or personal securities, either primarily or as collateral, and buying and selling Mortgages, Bonds, Debentures, Stocks, and other securities, and to divide the profit amongst the proprietors on the mutual principle.

PATTERSON & BEATY,  
Solicitors, Toronto.

Dated 17th December, 1872.

(1872) (1872)  
AS USUAL, COMPLETE SUCCESS!

Ten first prizes at two Exhibitions

W. BELL & COMPY,

GUELPH, ONT.,  
Received every First Prize for

ORGANS & MELODEONS.

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and Central Exhibition, Guelph.

This grand success, in addition to last year's record of a Silver Medal, 3 Diplomas, and 12 First Prizes, prove that our Instruments in the opinion of competent judges are incomparably superior to all others.

Sole Proprietors of the ORGANETTE, containing Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes, acknowledged by all to be the greatest improvement yet introduced. Their superiority is conceded by other makers, from the fact that at Guelph they withdrew from competition, thus acknowledging their inability to compete with them.

Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Send for catalogue containing fifty different styles of instruments.

Guelph, Oct. 15, 1872.

W. BELL & Co.

BUCHANAN, ANDERSON & Co.

MERCHANTS.

Commission Merchants

AND

GENERAL AGENTS,

62 King St. East,

TORONTO.

British Advertisements.

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.

Seymer's Straw Bottle Envelopes,



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

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

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

**MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.**—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—*Cassell's Household Guide*.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 10th May, 1873.

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

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

GOOD FARM LANDS

Can be purchased by actual settlers on advantageous terms from

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company

Apply to C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager Peterborough,

**WADSWORTH, UNWIN & BROWNE, CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND VALUATORS.**

Surveys of every description performed in all parts of Ontario.

Office—50 Adelaide Street East, opposite the Court House, TORONTO.

V. B. WADSWORTH. CHARLES UNWIN. H. J. BROWN.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—JAN. 30, 1873.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes:</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Groceries—continued.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Leather—continued.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' French Calf Boots.	3 62 4 00	Dry Crushed.....	0 12 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality	
"Taple Kip Bts No. 1, Ex	3 25 3 50	Extra Ground.....	0 14 0 14 1/2	middle, wgs. lb.....	0 27 0 28
"Dbl. " No. 1, Ex	2 35 3 10	<b>Teas:</b>		Do. No. 2.....	0 23 0 25
"Taple D. S. Kip Bts, No. 1	2 40 2 85	Japan common to good.	0 35 0 45	Slaughter, heavy.....	0 27 0 30
"Stogas, No. 1, Ex.	0 00 2 75	" fine to choicest.....	0 50 0 65	Do. light.....	0 26 0 29
" " No. 2, " "	0 00 2 50	Colored, common to fine	0 45 0 75	Harness, best.....	0 28 0 30
" " No. 2, " "	0 00 2 25	Congou & Souchong.....	0 30 0 80	" No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
" " No. 1, " "	0 00 2 30	Oolong, good to fine.....	0 45 0 60	Upper heavy.....	0 35 0 37
" D. S. Buff Fox Bal.	0 00 2 40	Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 36 0 55	" light.....	0 37 0 40
" " Congress.....	1 60 2 40	Medium to choicest.....	0 80 0 87	Kip skins, Patna.....	0 35 0 40
" Calf Fox Cong.....	2 30 3 00	Extra choice.....	0 50 0 60	English.....	0 35 0 40
" Goat & Seal Cong.....	2 65 3 00	Gunpowd com. to med.	0 60 0 75	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	0 60 0 65
" Prunella Congs.....	1 25 2 25	" med. to fine.....	0 80 0 90	lbs.), per doz.....	0 30 0 35
" Split & Kip Cobourgs	1 20 1 50	" fine to finest.....	0 38 0 50	Do. light.....	1 25 1 60
" " Bunkums	1 37 1 70	Hyson.....	0 42 0 80	French Calf.....	0 30 0 35
Boys' No. 1 ex Stoga Boots	0 00 2 00	Imperial.....	0 42 0 80	Splits, large, 1/2 lb.....	0 00 0 24
" Calf Balmorals.....	0 00 1 60	<b>Tobacco—Manufactured:</b>		" small.....	0 20 0 21
" Buff & Pebb Congs.	1 35 1 80	Dark 5s & 10s.....	0 34 0 37	Patent.....	0 20 0 21
" Split & Kip Bunkums	1 07 1 45	" " Western Leaf,		Pebble Grain.....	0 13 8
" Cobourgs.....	0 92 1 10	" good to fine.....	0 42 0 50	Buff.....	0 15 0 18
Youths' No. 1 ex Stogas	0 00 1 60	Bright sorts, gd. to fine	0 55 0 80	Russetts, light.....	0 35 0 40
" " D. S. Kip.....	0 00 1 70	" choice.....		" heavy.....	0 25 0 27
" " Bals & Congs.....	0 60 1 35				
" Split & Kip Bunkums	0 85 1 10				
" " Cobourgs.....	0 00 0 90				
Womens' Buff & Cf. Batts	1 30 1 50	<b>Hardware.</b>		<b>Oils.</b>	
" Buff & Pebb. Bal	1 10 1 60	<b>Tin (net cash prices):</b>		Cod Oil.....	0 62 0 65
" Split & Cf. Batts	0 00 1 00	Block, 1/2 lb.....	0 37 1/2 0 39	Lard, extra.....	0 90 0 95
" Goat & Kid Bals	2 25 2 50	Grain.....	0 40 0 42 1/2	" No. 1.....	0 80 0 85
" Kid Cong & Bal	2 25 2 50	<b>Copper:</b>		" No. 2.....	0 75 0 80
" Buff Batts.....	1 15 1 40	Pig.....	0 27 0 29	Lubricating, patent.....	0 00 0 00
" Split.....	0 95 1 00	Sheet.....	0 28 0 30	" Mott's economic	0 40 0 00
" Prun. Bal & Cong. com.	0 70 1 20	<b>Cut Nails:</b>		Linseed raw.....	0 77 1/2 0 82 1/2
" " fine	1 37 1 20	3 inch to 6 inch.....	5 30	" boiled.....	0 8 1/2 0 87 1/2
Misses' Split & Buff Batts	0 90 1 05	2 1/2 inch to 2 1/2 inch.....	0 00 5 55	Machinery.....	0 30 0 40
" " Peb & Buff Bals	0 95 1 15	Shingle.....	6 05 0 00	Olive, common, 1/2 gall.	1 15 1 25
" Prun. Bals & Cong	0 70 1 25	Lathe.....	7 55 0 00	" salad.....	1 80 2 30
Childs' Peb. Buff Bals.....	0 75 0 90	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		" qt., per case.....	3 30 3 80
" Split & Buff Batts.....	0 60 0 80	Best, No. 2.....	0 11 0 11 1/2	Seal, pale.....	0 80 0 85
" Prun. Bals & Cong	0 60 1 00	Best No. 24.....	0 11 0 11 1/2	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 80 0 85
" Turned Cacks.....	4 50 6 25	" 26.....	0 11 1/2 0 11 1/2	Whale, refined.....	0 90 0 00
" Strap.....	5 00 6 00	" 28.....	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
<b>Drugs.</b>		<b>Horse Nails:</b>		White Lead, genuine, in	
Aloes Cape.....	0 14 0 20	Guest's or Griffin's as-		Oil, 25 lbs.....	0 00 2 25
Alum.....	0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2	sorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	Dc. No. 1.....	0 00 2 05
Borax.....	0 27 0 30	E. T. or W. asd. sizes	0 19 0 20	" 2.....	0 00 1 85
Castor Oil.....	0 15 0 16	Patent Hammered do.	0 00 0 17	" 3.....	0 00 1 65
Caustic Soda.....	0 06 0 06 1/2	<b>Iron (at 6 months):</b>		Common.....	1 30 0 00
Cream Tartar.....	0 30 0 31	Pig—Gartsherric, No. 1	00 00 00 00	White Lead, dry.....	0 07 1/2 0 09
Epsom Salts.....	0 02 1/2 0 03	Eglinton No. 1.....	45 00 00 00	Red Lead.....	0 07 0 08
" extract Logwood.....	0 10 0 13	" No. 3.....	0 00 0 00	Venetian Red, English.	0 02 0 03
Indigo, Madras.....	0 90 1 05	Other brands, No. 1.....	40 00 42 00	Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02 1/2 0 03
Madder.....	0 15 0 17	" No. 2.....	0 00 00 00	Whiting.....	0 02 1/2 0 03
Opium.....	8 25 8 50	Bar—Scotch, 1/2 100 lb.	3 25 3 50	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Oxalic Acid.....	0 35 0 40	Refined.....	0 00 0 00	(Refined, 1/2 gallon.)	
Potass Iodide.....	9 50 10 25	Swedes.....	7 25 7 50	Delivered at London, Ont	
Soda Ash.....	0 03 1/2 0 04	Hoops—Coopers.....	4 00 4 25	No. 1 5 cars.....	0 00 0 35
Soda Bicarb.....	0 06 0 06 1/2	" Band.....	4 00 4 25	Delivered in Toronto:	
Tartaric Acid.....	0 50 0 50	Boiler Plates.....	5 00 5 25	No. 1, 1 car.....	0 00 0 35
		Canada Plates:		" less than car.....	0 36 1/2 0 37 1/2
		Hatton.....	7 75 9 00	Benzine.....	0 00 0 40
		Arrow & Glamorgan.....	8 00 8 50	<b>Produce.</b>	
		Swansea.....	8 50 8 75	<b>Grain:</b>	
		<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb... 1 22 1 26	
		Bar 1/2 100 lbs.....	0 06 1/2 0 07	" Fall, 60 lb..... 1 30 1 42	
		Sheet.....	0 06 0 07	Barley, 48 lb..... 0 61 0 68	
		Shot.....	0 06 1/2 0 07 1/2	Peas, 60 lb..... 0 65 0 67	
		<b>Iron Wire (4 months):</b>		Oats..... 34 lb... 0 43 0 45	
		No. 6, 1/2 bundle.....	3 25 3 40	Rye..... 56 lb... 0 65 0 66	
		" 9, ".....	3 55 3 70	<b>Seeds:</b>	
		" 12, ".....	3 85 4 00	Clover, choice, 60 lb... 5 00 5 25	
		" 16, ".....	4 25 4 40	Timothy, choice, 60 lb. 3 00 3 50	
		<b>Powder:</b>		Flax..... 56 lb... 1 75 2 20	
		Blasting Canada.....	4 00 0 00	<b>Flour (per brl.):</b>	
		FF.....	5 00 0 00	Superior extra..... 0 00 7 25	
		FFF.....	5 25 0 00	Extra..... 6 50 6 55	
		Blasting, English.....	0 00 0 00	Fancy..... 5 85 5 90	
		FF..... loose.....	5 00 5 50	Superfine No. 1..... 5 60 5 65	
		FFF.....	5 50 6 00	" 2..... 4 65 4 75	
		<b>Pressed Spikes (4 months):</b>		Oatmeal, per br... 4 65 4 75	
		Regular sizes, 100.....	0 00 6 75	<b>Provisions</b>	
		Extra.....	7 00 9 00	Butter, dairy tub, 1/2 lb	0 14 0 16
		<b>Tin Plate (4 months):</b>		store pack..... 0 05 0 13	
		IC Coke.....	12 00 00 00	Cheese..... 0 12 0 18	
		IC Charcoal.....	12 75 13 00	Pork, mess, new..... 14 00 15 00	
		IX.....	14 75 15 00	Bacon, Canada..... 0 0 0 00	
		IXX.....	16 75 17 00	" Cumberland cut..... 0 06 1/2 0 07	
		DC.....	12 00 12 25	" smoked..... 0 00 0 00	
		<b>Hides &amp; Skins, 1/2 lb:</b>		Hams, salt..... 0 10 1/2 0 11	
		Green, No. 1.....	0 00 0 08	" smoked..... 0 10 1/2 1 1 1/2	
		" No. 2.....	0 00 0 07	Shoulders, in salt..... 0 00 0 00	
		Cured.....	0 00 0 07	Lard, in kegs..... 0 09 0 10	
		Calfskins, green.....	0 10 0 12	Eggs, fresh..... 0 25 0 28	
		" cured.....	0 00 0 13	Beef Hams..... 0 00 0 00	
		Sheepskins.....	1 25 2 00	Tallow..... 0 00 0 00	
		<b>Leather, @ 4 months:</b>		<b>Salt, etc.</b>	
		In lots of less than		Liverpool coarse..... 1 60 1 75	
		50 sides, 10 cent.		Goderich..... 1 40 1 50	
		higher.....		Plaster..... 0 00 1 00	
		Spanish Sole, 1st quality		Water Lime..... 0 00	
		heavy, weights, 1/2 lb	0 24 0 26		

Soap and Candles.					
Golden Bar.....	\$	c.	\$	c.	
" Silver Bar.....	0 06	0 07	2 10	2 25	
Brown.....	0 05	0 05	2 10	2 25	
No. 1.....	0 03	0 03	3 75	9 00	
			4 35	4 50	
Wines, Liquors, &c.					
<b>Als:</b>					
English, per doz. qrts.	2 00	2 75			
Guinness Dublin Porter	2 35	2 40			
<b>Spirits:</b>					
Pure Jam. Rum, 16 o.p.	1 80	2 25			
DeKuyper's H. Gin.....	1 55	1 65			
Booth's Old Tom.....	1 90	2 00			
<b>Gin:</b>					
Green, cases.....	4 00	4 25			
Booth's Old Tom, c.....	5 50	6 00			
<b>Wines:</b>					
Port, common.....	0 75	1 25			
" fine old.....	2 00	4 00			
Sherry, common.....	0 75	1 50			
" medium.....	1 70	1 80			
" old pale or golden	2 60	4 00			
<b>Brandy:</b>					
Hennessy's, per gallon	2 25	2 40			
Martell's.....	2 25	2 40			

<b>Brandy:</b>					
J. Robin & Co.'s "	2 10	2 25			
Otard Dupuy & Co. "	2 10	2 25			
Brandy, cases.....	3 75	9 00			
Brandy, com. per c.....	4 35	4 50			
<b>Whisky:</b>					
GOODERHAM & WORTS'					
Wholesale Prices:					
Terms Cash.—Under 5					
brls., netl., 5 to 10 brls.					
24 p.c. off; 10 brls. and					
over, 5 p.c. off.					
Family Proof Whiskey.	0 35	0 88			
Old Bourbon.....	0 35	0 88			
Old Rye.....	0 30	0 80			
" Toddy.....	0 30	0 80			
" Malt.....	0 30	0 80			
Alcohol, 65 o.p.....	0 55	1 65			
Pure Spirits, 65 o.p.....	0 50	1 50			
" 50 o.p.....	0 50	1 50			
" 25 u.p.....	0 26	0 67			
Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.....	0 21	0 67			
" 36 u.p.....	0 20	0 63			
" 40 u.p.....	0 19	0 59			
<b>Wool.</b>					
Fleece, lb.....	0 45	0 50			
Pulled.....	0 33	0 39			

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES	
				Toronto, Jan. 30.	Montreal Jan. 30.
<b>BANKS.</b>					
British North America.....	[strig. \$50]	4,866,666	3 b 1/2 p.c.		111
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	50	5,300,000	4	115 1/2	116 1/2
City Bank, Montreal.....	80	7,200,000	3		116 1/2
Du Peuple.....	50	1,600,000	4		82 1/2
Eastern Townships.....	50	750,000	3		83
Exchange Bank.....			4		106 107
Hamilton.....			3		115
Jacques Cartier.....	50	2,000,000	4	96	98
Mechanics' Bank.....	50	1,500,000	4		98 1/2
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	100	9,000,000	4		96 100
Metropolitan.....		1,000,000	4	108 1/2	108 1/2
Molson's Bank.....	50	1,500,000	4		108 1/2
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	6 & b 2	178 1/2	179 1/2
Maritime.....					109 112
Nationale.....	50	1,250,000	4		179 179 1/2
Dominion Bank.....	50	8,884,000	4		92 1/2
Ontario Bank.....	40	2,500,000	4	106	107 1/2
Quebec Bank.....	100	2,000,000	4	100	100 1/2
Royal Canadian.....	40	2,000,000	4		105 107
Toronto.....	100	1,500,000	4	96 1/2	97 1/2
Union Bank.....	100	2,000,000	4	196	199
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>					
Canada Landed Credit Company.....	50	500,000	4	105 1/2	106 1/2
Canada Permanent Building Society.....	50	1,500,000	5 1/2	148	149
Canadian Navigation Co.....	100				88 95
Canada Rolling Stock Co.....	100				95 100
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bdg Socy.....	100	250,000			99
Freehold Building Society.....	100	500,000	5	127 1/2	129
Huron Copper Bay Co.....			25		35 50
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society.....	50	520,000	4 1/2		
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	1,250,000	5		182 182 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.....	40		4		213 216
Montreal City Passenger Railway Co.....	200		4		300 310
Quebec Gas Company.....	50		4		
Richelieu Navigation Co.....	100		4		185 191
Dominion Telegraph Company.....	50		5 12mo.	106 1/2	108
Provincial Building Society.....	100	350,000	4 1/2	103	105
Imperial Building Society.....	50	200,000	4	98 1/2	100 1/2
Building and Loan Association.....	25	400,000	4	103	105
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co.....	50	400,000	4		
Union Permanent Building Society.....	50	125,000	2 p.c. 3 m	111	112 1/2
Western Canada Building Society.....	50	500,000	5	125	129

INSURANCE COMPANIES. ENGLISH.—(Quotations on the London Market, Jan. 4, 1873.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15 s	Briton Medical and General Life.....	£10	2	2 1/2
50,000	20	Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine.....	50	5	9 11
24,000	8	City of Glasgow.....	25	2 1/2	4 1/2
5,000	10	Edinburgh Life.....	100	15	32 1/2
20,000	6 b 10 s	Guardian, £10 originally paid.....	100	50	56
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire.....	100	10	83
10,000	15	Lancashire Fire and Life.....	20	2	4
55,862	11	Life Association of Scotland.....	40	8 1/2	26
10,000	5	London Assurance Corporation.....	25	12 1/2	56 1/2
391,752	40	London and Lancashire Life.....	10	1	3 1/2
20,000	14	Liverpool & London & Globe F. & L.....	20	2	17 1/2
40,000	28	Northern Fire and Life.....	50	5	24
.....	f 6 p. s.	North British and Mercantile.....	10	1	13 1/2
200,000	10	Phoenix.....	10	1	37
100,000	11 1/2 b f 3	Queen Fire and Life.....	20	3	6 1/2
20,000	10	Royal Insurance.....	50	2 1/2	7 1/2
10,000	25	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	50	12	71 1/2
4,000	5 b 0	Standard Life.....	25	1 1/2	13
.....	£4 15s. 9d.	Star Life.....	25	1 1/2	13
<b>CANADIAN.</b>					
8,000	4-6 mo	British America Fire and Marine.....	\$50	\$25	p. c.
2,500	5	Canada Life.....	100	25	83 85
10,000	7	Citizens Fire and Life.....	100	25	
15,000	.....	Confederation Life.....	100	10	
5,000	.....	Sun Mutual Life.....	100	10	
5,000	.....	Isolated Risk Fire.....	100	10	
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance.....	£50	£5	100
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine.....	£50	£5	200
.....	83 p. sh.	Quebec Fire.....	60	11	200
.....	10	" Marine.....	40	32 1/2	
2,000	10	Queen City Fire.....	100	40	
15,000	7 1/2-6 mo	Western Assurance.....	50	10	
.....	.....		40	14	98 100

SECURITIES.	Toronto.	Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 1/2 ct. stg.....	105	105 105 1/2
Do. do. 5 ct. cur.....	97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/2
Do. do. 5 ct. stg., 1885.....	97	97 99
Do. do. 7 ct. cur.....		
Dominion 6 1/2 ct. stock.....	107	107 1/2 108
Dominion Bonds.....		
Montreal Harbour bonds 6 1/2 p. c.....		101 103
Do. Corporation 6 1/2 ct. 1891.....		93 1/2 97 1/2
Do. 7 1/2 ct. Stock.....		108 113
Quebec Water Works 6 1/2 ct.....		
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 ct., 20 years.....	95 1/2	97
Kingston City, 6 1/2 ct., 1872.....		
County Debentures.....	100	101
Township Debentures.....	94 1/2	95

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Par val. of Sh'rs.	Offered.	Asked
1863	20,000	15	Agricultural.....	\$ 5		
1853	1,500	.....	Ætna Life, of Hartford.....	100	250	300
1819	30,000	6	Ætna Fire, of Hartford.....	100	153 1/2	157 1/2
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford.....	100	157	159
1863	5,000	.....	Travlers' Life & Accident.....	101	122	125

EXCHANGE.	Toronto.	Montreal.
Bank on London, 60 days.....		
Private do.....	9 1/2	9 1/2
Bank on New York.....		8 1/2 8 1/2
Private do.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Gold Drafts do.....	par to 1/2 premium	par to 1/2 prem
American Silver.....	3 1/2	5

RAILWAYS.	Sh'rs.	Paid.	Toronto Jan. 23.	London, Jan. 4.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....	£100	All.	92 95	100 101
Do. do. 6 1/2 ct. stg. m. bds.....	100	"	73 74	17 1/2 18 1/2
European & N. A. 6 per 1 M. Bonds, 1898.....	100	"	69 100	67 68 1/2
Grand Trunk.....	100	"	57 58 1/2	36 37
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 ct.....	100	"	22 23	22 23
Do. First Preference, 5 1/2 ct.....	100	"	99 101	100 101
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 1/2 ct.....	100	"	105 106 1/2	100 101
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 ct.....	100	"	30 32	30 32
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 ct.....	100	"	105 106 1/2	100 101
Great Western.....	20 1/2	"	90 95	83 93
Do. 6 1/2 ct. Bonds, due 1873-76.....	100	"	88 90	88 90
Do. 5 1/2 ct. Bonds, due 1877-78.....	100	"	90 95	83 93
Do. 5 1/2 ct. Pref. issue at 90.....	100	"	105 106 1/2	100 101
Do. 6 per cent Pref. issue at 90.....	100	"	90 95	83 93
Midland, 6 1/2 ct. 1st Pref.....	100	"	90 95	83 93
Northern of Canada, 6 1/2 ct. First Pref. Bds.....	100	"	90 95	83 93
Do. do. Second do.....	100	"	90 95	83 93
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Stock.....	100	60 p.c.	90 93	90 93
Do. do. Bonds.....	100	90 p.c.	7 1/2	99
Toronto and Nipissing, Stock.....	100	90 p.c.	90 93	90 93
Do. do. Bonds.....	100	90 p.c.	7 1/2	99

PRODUCE.									
Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.									
1873.		1873.		1872.		1871.		1870.	
Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 23.
Wheat, Fall... 60 lbs.	1 30 @ 1 42	1 30 @ 1 45	1 28 @ 1 30	1 30 @ 1 32	1 30 @ 1 32	1 30 @ 1 32	1 30 @ 1 32	1 30 @ 1 32	1 30 @ 1 32
" Spring.....	1 22 @ 1 26	1 22 @ 1 28	1 22 @ 1 26	1 30 @ 1 40	1 30 @ 1 40	1 30 @ 1 40	1 30 @ 1 40	1 30 @ 1 40	1 30 @ 1 40
Barley..... 43 lbs.	0 64 @ 0 68	0 65 @ 0 70	0 64 @ 0 68	0 30 @ 0 33	0 30 @ 0 33	0 30 @ 0 33	0 30 @ 0 33	0 30 @ 0 33	0 30 @ 0 33
Oats..... 34 lbs.	0 37 @ 0 40	0 43 @ 0 45	0 43 @ 0 45	0 53 @ 0 57	0 53 @ 0 57	0 53 @ 0 57	0 53 @ 0 57	0 53 @ 0 57	0 53 @ 0 57
Peas..... 60 lbs.	0 05 @ 0 06	0 05 @ 0 06	0 07 @ 0 07	0 75 @ 0 80	0 75 @ 0 80	0 75 @ 0 80	0 75 @ 0 80	0 75 @ 0 80	0 75 @ 0 80
Flour, No. 1, Super. brl.	5 60 @ 5 65	5 50 @ 5 55	5 50 @ 5 55	5 75 @ 5 85	5 75 @ 5 85	5 75 @ 5 85	5 75 @ 5 85	5 75 @ 5 85	5 75 @ 5 85
" Fancy..... brl.	5 50 @ 5 55	5 50 @ 5 55	5 50 @ 5 55	6 00 @ 6 05	6 00 @ 6 05	6 00 @ 6			



**NOTICE.**

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders at their office in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 31st of January, 1873, for 700 Tons of Railroad Spikes, according to sample, to be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, and the offices of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, and Moncton, Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered as follows:—300 tons at Campbellton, 225 Tons at Newcastle, 175 Tons at Moncton, N. B., in equal quantities in the months of June, July, August, September, and October next.

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

Intercolonial Railway,  
Commissioner's Office,  
Ottawa, Dec. 12th, 1872.

**The Gore District**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

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

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR

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

**ISOLATED DWELLINGS,**

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,  
Secretary.

A. T. McCORD, Jr., Agent,  
No. 7 Toronto Street, Toronto.

February 1st, 1872.

**Canada Farmers'**

**Mutual Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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

THOMAS STOCK,  
President.

RICHARD P. STREET,  
Secretary and Treasurer. 26

**Montreal**

**Assurance Company**

INCORPORATED 1840.

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

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.

BRANCH OFFICE—22 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Marine Inspector.....CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.  
Local Secretary and Agent.....R. N. GOOCH.

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

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

**Ætna**

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE ÆTNA IS NOT SURPASSED IN ECON- omical management in financial ability, in complete success, absolute security, by any company in the world.

Its valuable features—  
LOW CASH RATES,

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM, Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

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

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL . . . . . £1,000,000.

Head office for the Dominion, 9 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

H. J. JOHNSTON, Gen'l Agent.

ISAAC C. GILMOUR, Agent, Toronto.  
McKENZIE & MACKAY } Agents, Hamilton  
TAYLOR & MINTY }

**ST. LOUIS MUTUAL Life Insurance Comp'y. OF ST. LOUIS, MO.**

ASSETS OVER \$6,000,000.

This Company having deposited with the Receiver-General \$50,000, for the benefit of its CANADIAN POLICY HOLDERS, and having complied with the law in all other respects, its General M. nager for Ontario, Mr. R. S. BAIRD, has opened an office in this city at No. 11 TORONTO STREET.

That eminent and well-known actuary, Hon. Elizur Wright, of Boston, in a letter to this Company says:—"The higher rates of interest in the West give your Company a decided advantage, and the day is not far distant when, if you seek those fields, the St. Louis Mutual Life will draw more money from the East than Eastern Companies now draw from the West. The indemnity will be as certain, and, on the average, sure to cost less than in companies which cannot invest so profitably."

\$1,000 compounded for thirty years at ten per cent. interest amounts to \$17,449.40, while the same amount, compounded for the same length of time at six per cent., amounts to only \$5,743.50. It is therefore a self-evident fact that the company which receives the highest rate of interest on its investments, other things being equal, will pay the largest dividends to its policy holders.

Particular attention is invited to the

**SAVINGS DEPOSIT PLAN,**

recently introduced by this Company. On this plan a person can insure on the ordinary life rates, and at the end of fifteen years, or of any subsequent period of five years, withdraw his entire interest in the Company, which, at the end of twenty years, would, on most conservative estimates, be considerably more than DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS PAID..

**THOSE DESIRING LIFE INSURANCE**

Would do well to examine this as well as the other popular plans presented by this Company, before insuring elsewhere.

WM. OLDRIGHT, M. D.,  
Medical Examiner,

**JAMES FORSTER.**  
CITY MANAGER.

**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.

**METROPOLITAN LIFE**

**Insurance Comp'y**

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, - - No. 319 BROADWAY.

JOSEPH F. KNAPP, President.  
J. R. HEGAMEN, Vice-President.  
R. A. GRANNISS, Secretary.  
WILLIAM P. STEWART, Actuary.  
B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Deposit at Ottawa for Canadian Policy-holders.

**THE RESERVE DIVIDEND SYSTEM**

is one more step in the march of progress. Presented only after mature thought, it invites the test of the severest scrutiny. Its chief merit is its

**PERFECT ADAPTABILITY**

to the wants of insurable lives. The

**RESERVE DIVIDEND**

AND

**RESERVE ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

originated and published by the Company's Actuary, under copyright, in 1869.

These Policies mark a REVOLUTION IN THE PRACTICE OF LIFE INSURANCE, and are conceded by disinterested Actuaries, and those most familiar with the business, to possess advantages over any plans hitherto introduced.

The principle involved renders EVERY FORM of insurance a provision in life. It converts an ordinary Life Policy, otherwise payable only in the event of death, into

**A CASH ENDOWMENT, MATURING EVERY TEN YEARS.**

**F. A. MOORE & SON,**  
60 Church St., Toronto,

Superintendents for Ontario and Quebec.

THOS. A. TEMPLE & SON, St. John, N.B.

Superintendents for the Maritime Provinces.

**North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.**

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.  
INVESTED FUNDS..... 2,838,118 18s. 8d. Stg.

The £6 5s. paid shares of this Company are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £28 10s. Stg.

Fire and Life Insurances effected on the most favorable terms.

Toronto Branch.

Local Offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Wellington Street.  
FIRE DEPARTMENT.....R. N. GOOCH, Agent.  
LIFE DEPARTMENT.....R. J. DALLAS,  
Molson's Bank.

General Agents for Canada—

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON.



**AGRICULTURAL**

Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

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

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

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

This Company commenced business in Canada in June, 1870, and up to the present time has issued upwards of 10,000 Policies—a result in first year's business unparalleled in the history of Canadian Insurance.

**ADVANTAGES OFFERED.**

- 1st. Absolute security to Policy-holders in the shape of a large paid-up Cash Capital, with over half a million dollars surplus, and having a deposit of one hundred thousand dollars with the Government for the security of Canada Policy-holders especially.
- 2nd. This Company confines its business to farm property and detached residences, thus securing our patrons from the liability of paying losses on Stores, Hotels, Shops, and all other hazardous property.
- 3rd. A large and profitable business, with ample assets, enables the Company to adjust all honest losses, and pay without any delay.
- 4th. This Company insures against loss and damage by lightning, even where no fire occurs. No other Company in Canada gives this security to its Policy-holders.

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

Office—Wellington Street.

**The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE ..... WATERLOO, ONT.  
ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS DIVIDED into three separate and distinct branches, the VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES, Each Branch paying its own losses and its just proportion of the Managing expenses of the Company.  
C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.  
J. HUGHES, Inspector.

**THE MUTUAL**

*Life Association of Canada*

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

**PRESIDENT.**

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

**VICE-PRESIDENT.**

A. Wood, Esq., of Wood & Leggat.

ACTUARY AND MANAGER,  
William Powis.

**SECRETARY.**

Robertson Macaulay.

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

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

PREMIUMS ABSOLUTELY NO-FORFEITABLE, and which may be withdrawn at any time with interest, deducting therefrom an equitable share for claims and expenses.

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

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

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

W. J. SMYTH,  
Manager Toronto Branch.

**Queen**

**FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms  
LIFE RISKS will be taken on terms that will compare favorably with other Companies.

CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal  
Resident Secretary and General Agent—

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,  
Great St. James Street, Montreal.

WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto.

Insurance.

**THE STANDARD Life Assurance COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - - MONTREAL.

Policies in force, over Eighty Millions of Dollars.  
Accumulated Fund, over Twenty Millions of Dollars.  
Income, over Three Millions and a half.  
Claims paid in Canada, over \$500,000.  
Funds invested in England, United States, and Canada, with the most perfect safety.  
Deposited at Ottawa, for benefit of Canadian policy holders, \$150,000.

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

W. M. RAMSAY,  
Manager, Canada.

**WESTERN**

Assurance Company,

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL.....\$400,000.  
FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HON. JOHN McMURRICH, President.  
CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.  
DIRECTORS.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.  
JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATTY, Esq.  
A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, Jr., Esq.  
JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.  
B. HALDAN, Managing Director.  
FREDK. G. C. LOVELACE, Secretary.  
WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.  
CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.  
JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

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

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

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

**THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Capital

£2,000,000 Stg.



The only British Insurance Company having a Head Office in Ontario.

Head Office for Ontario:

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

GENERAL AGENTS—S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

MANAGER,—Wm. CAMPBELL.

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

McDonald & Badgerow,  
Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors,

WHITTEMORE BUILDINGS,

Toronto Street, Toronto.

D. MITCHELL McDONALD. GEO. W. BADGEROW

Insurance.

**EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Wm. C. Alexander, President.

Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President.

R. W. GALE,

Manager for the Dominion of Canada,

198 St. James Street, Montreal.

1. Net Cash Assets, 1st Feb., 1872 \$18,000,000
2. Annual Cash Income..... 8,000,000
3. Total paid policy-holders, 1871 3,459,340.37
4. Surplus, 1871..... 1,700,000

NEW BUSINESS, SUM ASSURED, 1871,

\$41,804,027.00.

This Society has led the van in the Insurance world for many years; it has introduced more improvements and given greater impetus to the business than any Life Company in the United States, and is deserving in this respect of the praise and gratitude of the community.

There are many reasons for selecting the **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**.

**FIRST**—No Company has such large annual transactions, thereby infusing into its business a constant accession of fresh and selected lives, which is one of the greatest elements of strength.

**SECOND**—Liberality in dealing with all claims: observing, at the same time, a due regard to the interests of its present large body of Policy-holders by a firm resistance to any attempt at imposition.

**THIRD**—Perfect organization in every department, which renders official information easily attainable and secures a complete administration of its affairs.

**FOURTH**—Being one of the most progressive institutions of its kind in the world, it is ever prepared to seize at once upon all the improvements in the business that Science can suggest.

The **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** issues every recognized form of Policy, and especially the

**TONTINE SAVINGS FUND INSURANCE**, which the Company introduced. This new plan has become very popular, as equalizing among all who are insured under it the advantages which arise from the profits of the business, without in any respect infringing upon the normal results for which Life Insurance was first instituted.

The **EQUITABLE** feels that it has the strongest claims upon public confidence. Under the management that distinguishes it and the principles by which it is guided, perfect security is given for the future, than which no greater inducement can be held out to all wishing to insure their lives.

Further information regarding the different kinds of Policies issued by the Society can readily be obtained at

The Company's Offices,

120 Broadway, New York.

Or from any of its representatives throughout the United States and Canada.

**HEAD OFFICE FOR ONTARIO,**

58 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

CAPT. R. N. MACCUAIG,  
General Agent, Ontario East, and Inspector

J. GORDON MORTIMER,

Inspector of Agencies, Ontario West

EDWARD A. SCADDING, Special Agent.

**GEO. B. HOLLAND,**  
General Agent for Ontario.

Insurance.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE**  
Life Assurance Company.

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

Deposited at Ottawa, for the EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS, THE SUM OF

**\$100,000.**

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

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

**BEAVER AND TORONTO**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office, Bank of Toronto Buildings, Wellington Street.

Number of Policies issued to Oct., 1871 - - - 44,000

Premium Note Capital, over - - - - - \$200,000

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

CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

*Mercantile Branch.*

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

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

6m

**The Agricultural**

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

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

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, continues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Company in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued the unprecedentedly large number of 1854 Policies!! a greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

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

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

3rd. The large amount of cash on hand enables it to meet all its engagements promptly.  
4th. Being purely mutual, all profits accumulate for the benefit of the members, and are: t paid away to go into the pockets of stockholders, as is the case in proprietary companies.

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

**D. C. MACDONALD,** Secretary.

**COADY** General Agent and Inspector.

Agents' Directory.

**JAMES H. PECK,** Agent for Lancashire, Ætna, and Andes Fire Insurance Companies, also Sec and Treas. Hastings Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Belleville, Ont.

**D. W. COWARD & CO.,** Com. & Produce Merchants, Agents for the Liv. and Lon. and Globe Fire and Life, Com. Union Fire and Life, Andes Fire and Marine Ins. Co's, Ottawa

**W.M. MOWAT,** Sect. Co. Perth Mutual F. I. Co., Ins. and Real Estate Agt, money invested on first class securities, mortgages in first-class securities for sale. Stratford. O.

**DIXIE WATSON,** Official Assignee, Fire, Life and Accident Ins. Agent. First-class Companies represented. Money loaned, and collections made—Goderich, Ont.

**GEORGE GROVES,** Official Assignee, Real Estate and Insurance Exchange—Agent, Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Commercial Union, Fire and Life, Isolated Risk, Fire Ins. Co.—St. Catharines Ont.

**JOHN H. MILLER,** Agent for North British and Mercantile, British America, Western, Ætna, Fire and Life, Travellers Life and Accident, &c.—Broker, Land-agent, &c.—Galt, Ont.

**JAMES TROUT,** Fire, Life, Insurance, Land, and General Agent; Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building and Saving Soc., of Toronto, Meaford, Ont.

**KERR & ANDERSON,** Official Assignees, Brokers and Accountants. Agents for Guardian Fire Ins Co. of England. Office, cor. Church & Court sts. Toronto.

**J. T. & W. PENNOCK,** Fire and Life Insurance. Agents and Adjusters, representing first-class Companies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.

**ROBERT D. VIBERT,** Fire and Marine Insurance Agent; General Commission and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Broker &c. Perce, Gaspé, P. Q.

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

**GEO. A. COX,** General Agent, Canada Life, Eastern Ontario Branch. Also agent for North British & Mercantile, Imperial, Commercial Union, Western, and Hartford Fire Insurance Co's.

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

**ROBERT MARSHALL,** Notary Public, Agent for the Montreal, British America & Quebec Marine Insurance Co's and for the Imperial, Ætna, and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies. St. John, N.B. 22

**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 Ætna 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.

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

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

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

**R. N. GOOCH,** Agent, Life Association of Scotland, North British & Mercantile (Fire) and Montreal Ins. Comp'y (Marine), No. 32 Wellington st. east, Toronto.

**JAMES FRASER,** Agent, Liverpool and London and Globe and Briton Medical and General Life Association, and Sec'y Metrop'n Perm't Bldg. Soc'y, No. 5 King street 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. B. BEDDOME,** Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Ins. Agent and Adjuster, Albion Buildings, London, Ont. None but the most reliable Companies represented.

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

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

Insurance.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

**THE BRITISH AMERICA**

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Corner of Church and Court Streets,  
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

Hon G. W. Allan, M.L.C., Hugh McLennan, 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:

E. ROBY O'BRIEN

Marine Inspector:

CAPT. R. COURNBURN.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL

23-1y.

Manager.

**PROVINCIAL**

Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE....TORONTO STREET....TORONTO, ONT

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D. C. L., Q.C., M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Bros.

OTHER DIRECTORS:

C. J. Campbell, Esq., of A. Cameron, Esq., Cashier,  
Campbell & Cassells, Toronto. Merchants' B'k, Toronto.  
Geo. 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., Bar-  
rister M.P., Toronto.  
W. Kay, Esq., Goderich.

Manager.—Arthur Harvey, Esq. Geo. A. Hine, Esq.  
Asst.-Sec'y. 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 description of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of Insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

**COMMERCIAL UNION**

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

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

CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 Stg'

MORLAND WATSON & Co., Gen'l Agents for Canada  
FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

**ROYAL**

Insurance Company.

Of Liverpool and London—Fire and Life.

Subscribed Capital..... \$10,000,000  
Annual Income..... 4,000,000  
Funds in hand over..... 9,500,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium

Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms Gentlemen of position and influence desirous of acting as Agents in unrepresented districts, should apply to the undersigned.

**M. L. ROUTH,**  
**E. F. BEDDALL**

Chief Agents for the Dominion.

TORONTO OFFICE—Royal Insurance Bldg., Yonge St.  
F. H. HEWARD, Agent.



Insurance.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

This Institution having been  
ESTABLISHED IN 1847,

Has long since surmounted all the dangers of the early years of Assurance Companies.

*Its ample Capital and Funds,*

And its management in the hands of persons of long experience of such business, afford

*Perfect Security*

to assurers. These features, as well as the Company's

MODERATE RATES,

render the Institution one whose advantages are not surpassed by any other, and explain the fact that it stands at the head of all the Life Companies in Canada.

Detailed Reports and Table Rates may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

A. G. RAMSAY,  
Manager and Secretary.

R. HILLS,  
Assistant Secretary.

Agent in Toronto.—E. BRADBURNE,

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.:

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

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

OFFICE.—Anjoining Bank of Toronto, Wellington St.  
THOMAS R. WOOD, Agent.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN,  
Manager for Canada, Montreal  
Oct. 17—9—1yr.

PHENIX

Fire Insurance Company of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804.  
Unlimited liability of all the Stockholders, and large Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.,  
General Agents for Canada,  
310, St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society,  
Established 1840.

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

DIRECTORS—Walter, Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., the Hon. J. Hamilton, F. W. Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank.  
Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1870.....\$1,400,145 06  
Net Liabilities, do. do. .... 1,208,625 00

Surplus ..... \$101,520 00

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary  
Agent—WM. JEFFERY, Esq., Broker.

Insurance.

THE  
Connecticut Mutual  
LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Organized in 1846, had, on the first day of January, 1872,  
Assets amounting to \$31,978,401.66, and a Surplus  
of \$5,670,764.74.

This Company has steadily pursued two great practical ends:

FIRST.

To place the security of its policies beyond the power of adverse contingencies. Nothing containing any element of hazard is truly safe unless more than apparently safe: a purely Mutual Company has no resource whatever beyond the premiums charged upon its policies; wherefore these premiums must be apparently higher than any foreseen contingency will exhaust, or future solvency is in peril:

SECOND.

To reduce the actual outlay of its members for their policies to the lowest possible rate. To accomplish this, and yet maintain that perfect security without which all insurance is a delusion, it charges a nominal premium entirely ample for any contingency, and higher than it expects ever to really need; and then to practically reduce this premium in each year to the actual necessities of the Company for the time being, and take from the policy holder no more than present conditions demand, it allows him to retain from 20 to 30 per cent. of the first premium as a permanent credit or loan, and to retain from each subsequent premium that portion of the previous year's full premium actually proved to be surplus; so that at no time does the Company take from him a higher actual premium than is needed to carry the risk for the year, and provide the reinsurance fund.

It is strictly Mutual. Nothing is diverted to stockholders, and each member has his insurance at its exact cost to the company.

Its rate of expense has been from the beginning less than that of other companies; its mortality has been favorable so far, and its rate of interest as high as can be had upon investments of the highest order.

It is believed that in the accomplishment of these two great purposes the Company has had no superior competitor.

JAMES GOODWIN, President.  
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

Liverpool and London and Globe  
Insurance Company.

AVAILABLE ASSETS - - - \$27,000,000

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.  
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman,  
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy Chairman, (President Metropolitan Bank).  
E. H. KING, Esq., (President Bank of Montreal.)  
WM. CHAPMAN, (Commissioner Trust & Loan Company.)  
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Merchant:

LOSSES PAID IN COURSE OF THIRTY-FIVE  
Years exceed FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Claims by CHICAGO FIRE, estimated at nearly \$3,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Security, prompt payment and liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy Company.

FIRE AND LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions

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

THOMAS BRIGGS, Agent, Kingston.  
F. A. BALL, Inspector of Agencies, Fire Branch.  
GEORGE J. PYKE, Inspector of Agencies, Life Branch.  
WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 18 King Street East.

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

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

Life Assurance Company

ISSUE Policies on all the most approved methods. This Company is PURELY MUTUAL; its business confined to the Province of Ontario; its rates of Assurance are self-sustaining, yet lower than others on the participating plan. There being no Stock-holders, all advantages go to the benefit of Policy-holders. Dividends declared yearly after Policies are three years

WM. HENDRY, Manager,  
Waterloo, Ont.

Insurance.

CONFEDERATION  
LIFE ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MASONIC HALL, TORONTO

CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

Stock and Mutual Plans Combined.  
Deposited with Dominion Government for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS, \$50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K. C. M. G.,  
Finance Minister of Canada.  
VICE-PRESIDENTS—HON. WM. P. HOWLAND,  
C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.  
HON. WM. McMASTER, President Canadian Bank of Commerce.

This Association offers the following advantages:  
1. It is a Canadian Institution under home management.

2. Perfect security by character of directors, wealthy proprietary and large guarantee capital, only one-tenth of which participates in profits.

3. Holders of mutual Policies share in profits and management.

4. Equal and just application of non-forfeiture principle, not arbitrary, but fixed by charter.

5. A policy free from vexatious restrictions.

6. Its investments made in Canada, thus being a source of home benefit instead of a constant drain of wealth into foreign channels

7. Comparatively low rates, its participating premium is over 10 per cent. less than ordinarily charged by mutual companies, and the stock rates over 25 per cent. less than the same.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Apply with references to  
WILLIAM McCABE,  
General Manager, Toronto.

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—St. JAMES ST..

DIRECTORS.

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq. (D. Torrance & Co.)  
GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq. (Gillespie Moffatt & Co.)  
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., Minister of Inland Revenue  
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. RITCHIE, MORRIS & ROSE.

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE  
REVIEW—INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO

Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Railways  
Mining, Public Companies, Invest-  
ments, and Joint Stock En-  
terprise.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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

Canadian Postage pre-paid on Foreign Subscriptions.  
Office—No. 64 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

J. M. TROUT,  
Business Manager.