

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—No. 29

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

[JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,

ARE RECEIVING,
BY EACH STEAMER,
LARGE

RE-ORDERS

FOR
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1870.

32-1y

FALL, 1870.

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

AND IMPORTERS

HATS,

CAPS, and

FURS;

GLOVES,

MITTS,

AND GAUNTLETS,

BUFFALO ROBES.

64 YONGE STREET

3-1y

TORONTO.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

A. R. McMASTER
and BROTHER,

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

OPENED OUT

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

ON TUESDAY, 14TH INSTANT,

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

BEAVER MILLS COTTON YARN.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON BAGS
TO ORDER.

OFFICES:

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

Toronto, September, 1870.

32-1y

REFORD & DILLON,

TEA MERCHANTS,

GENERAL GROCERS.

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

STOCK AND ASSORTMENT

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

WE SOLICIT A

SPECIAL AND EARLY EXAMINATION
OF OUR

TEAS, JUST ARRIVED.

Ex Ship "J. S. STONE,"

AT

NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI

REFORD & DILLON.

Toronto, 1870.

32-1y

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

Have now received their usual supply of

FALL GOODS

SELECTED IN THE
VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD,

AND WHICH THEY

OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Also, constantly receiving the Products of the now

CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS.

The great superiority of those Goods over Imported
or Foreign, render them worthy of the
notice of the Trade.

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND

Long Stapled American Cotton.

PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL

STIFFENING, SIZING & CHEMICAL PREPARATION
that improve appearance, but destroy the fibre.

They are also noted for

THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, March 24, 1870.

32-1y

MOFFATT BROTHERS & Co.,

36 YONGE STREET,

Will show this week the contents of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

OF

SPRING GOODS,

Being the first instalment of this Season's Importa-
tions. To which they invite the

ATTENTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE

CANADIAN GOODS

in great variety.

DUNDAS MANUFACTURES

AT THE REDUCED PRICE LIST OF 1ST FEBRUARY

TERMS LIBERAL.

Toronto, March 1, 1871.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Are now receiving their supplies of
SPRING GOODS,
And, by the 1st of March, they will be able to show FULL
STOCKS in all departments, to which they invite the inspec-
tion of their friends and the trade generally.

Special Terms to Cash and Short Credit
Buyers.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,
44 Yonge Street,
and 3 Wellington Street, Toronto.
Toronto, 9th Feb., 1871. 1-1y

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

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

77 Front Street, Toronto and
Division Street, Cobou

Brown Brothers,
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,
66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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

ENGLISH GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE,
No. 8 Adelaide Street East,
TORONTO.

Cleverdon & Coombe,
Direct Importations of
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
From the Staffordshire Potteries. 43

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

**The British American Commercial
College,**

COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

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

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

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

41-1y ODELL & TROUT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,

IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

DEALERS IN
AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:
6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

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

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

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

AGENTS FOR CONVERSE'S EXTRA CALCINED
PLASTER.

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

GOODERHAM & WORTS,
DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

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

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,
SEWING MACHINE
MANUFACTURERS,
HAMILTON, ONT.

THIS FIRM MANUFACTURES THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN PATENT
FAMILY
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH HAS ALL

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

AND IS SOLD AT

VERY LOW RATES.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

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

GENERAL AGENT FOR ONTARIO.—E. H. MOORE, No. 51
Front Street East, Toronto.

LOCAL AGENTS.

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

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.

R. S. Foster's
NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

For price list and samples please address our Agent at
Montreal.

JOHN A. ADAMS,
30 St. Francois-Xavier Street.

J. F. Lawton,
Manufacturer of every description of
PATENT GROUND
WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

For price list and terms send address.

RICE BROTHERS,
PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL.

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

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.

1871
EARLY SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.

Have received a large portion of their
EARLY SHIPMENTS
and have pleasure in announcing that they will be prepared

ON THE 7th MARCH,

To show a fully assorted, well bought and most attractive
Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Their stock of

CANADIAN TWEEDS,

is now full, and unusually varied and fine.

DUNDAS COTTON MANUFACTURES

always in Stock at

MILL PRICES AND TERMS.

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.

Hamilton, 25th February, 1871. '34-ly

James Turner & Co.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

STORES, HUGHSON STREET.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

S. H. May & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, &c

CHANGES SMITHWICK, 25 AND 21 OZ.

STAR, DIAMOND STAR, AND DOUBLE THICK GLASS
17 July 70 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

J. A. Mathewson,

202 MCGILL STREET AND LONDREVIL LANE,

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

ly

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

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

Importers of

IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,

GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,

BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE

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

MANUFACTURER OF

"CROWN" SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.

A large stock always on hand.

34-

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

David Torrance & Co.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 9, 1870. 10Ja71

James Robertson,

METAL MERCHANT,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

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

ALSO,

Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.

PROPRIETOR,

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

Crathern & Caverhill,

61 St. PETER STREET,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,

Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.

AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk.
1 July 70 Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

Established 1818.

SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.

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

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

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

Joseph Gould,

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)

IMPORTER OF THE

CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY,
AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,

AND THE WELL-KNOWN

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
24 Aug 70

N. S. Whitney,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC

WEBS, PRUNELLA LININGS, &c.,

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1Ja71

A. Ramsay & Son,

Importers of

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.

37, 39 & 41 Recollet Street,

MONTREAL.

W. R. Ross & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

464 & 466 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

GREENE & SONS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

COLLECTION OF 1870.

FRESH SKINS.

THE FIRST DIRECT IMPORTATION

FROM

HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

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

GREENE & SONS.

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

FERRIER & Co.,

IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR:

Windsor Powder Mills,

La Tortu Rope-Walk.

Burrill's Axe Factory.

Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse.

31 Dec 70

Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,

Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Feb 71

10 Hospital Street.

Mulholland & Baker,

IMPORTERS OF

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

419 and 421 St. Paul Street,

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street

Robert Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,

24 Sacrament Street, Montreal.

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

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange w.
receive prompt attention.

Mercantile Summary.

WM. GREELY, harness maker of St. John, N. B., suddenly left for parts unknown a week or two ago, having previously borrowed monies from friends and others, all of which disappeared with himself.

Mr. SAVARY has introduced a short bill into the House of Commons, relating to the Insolvent Act, which ought to pass. It provides that the meeting of creditors of an insolvent may be held at the office of the interim assignee, as well as at

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

Notice.

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

CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co.

For sale, in store and to arrive:—

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

Yarmouth Bloaters.

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

For sale by

THOMAS GRIFFITH & Co.,

37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.

the place of business of the insolvent. Difficulties have arisen in consequence of the Act providing that the meeting shall be held at the place of business of the insolvent.

MR. WATSON, dry goods merchant of Ingersoll, who was supposed to be doing a good business in that locality, has assigned; the liabilities are pretty heavy. Messrs. Hogan and O'Neill clothiers of Hamilton, have failed and made an assignment.

THE TOTAL tonnage that passed through our canals in the year ending 30th June, 1870, including vessels and freight was 8,767,922 tons and the net tolls collected were \$407,462—the largest business both in tonnage and tolls ever done on the canals.

"OUR CORRESPONDENTS."

We are often in receipt of letters from subscribers which contain commendations or criticisms of what appears in our columns, or original views upon trade subjects. These letters are not written for publication, it is true, but still contain much sound sense and good logic, often quaintly expressed. We propose to print occasional short extracts from such communications (mentioning no names, of course,) varying the subjects as much as possible.

Here is a gentleman of decided views on the subject of commercial hypocrisy. His own high

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

Canada Confectionary and Biscuit Works.

William Hessin,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER

AND

BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

OFFICES AND FACTORY:

No. 7 FRONT STREET.

TORONTO.

1871.] R. H. GRAY & Co., [1871.

43 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO,

Will show this Season, the contents of 150 packages of Spring Goods, embracing:—

1,000 Dozen SCARFS AND BOWS,
 1,800 " HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
 1,100 " GLOVES, IN VARIETY,
 600 " BRACES, "
 600 " SHIRTS, "
 625 " LINEN COLLARS,
 20 DIFFERENT KINDS, PAPER-COLLARS
 1,600 Dozen HAIR NETS,

And a Complete Stock of HABERDASHERY and SMALL-WARES.

character gives weight to his words. . . .
 "Money don't amount to much if a man has not the character and ability to back it up. My mind is to raise poor honesty, and put down rich roguery. . . . But time and business transactions will bring out a man's true nature—he may practice as much deceit as he likes."

Another, who feels aggrieved, and not without cause, at a case of compromise "at his very door," and without enquiry by creditors about the morality of the case from disinterested people, writes: "This neighbor and fellow-merchant of ours has settled, I hear, at twelve shillings in the pound, or thereabout. It is surprising news, for his estate will pay 15s., at the least, or more likely 17s. 6d. Two gentlemen came up here to represent creditors, spent a couple of hours in looking over his affairs, and without looking or asking further, accepted his offer, and sell him back his stock at a discount of eight shillings per pound, and he now boasts that he has made enough to clear off all the liens on his real estate, and is much elated to find himself \$4,000 or \$5,000 better off." After giving some further particulars in the case, our friend thus moralizes: "I say this is not doing justice to the other merchants of the town who wish to pay twenty shillings, and does not encourage a standard of honesty among business men—far from it. Many a good and solvent man has been goaded or ground down by necessity to offer a compromise, from the subversion of trade by such reckless traders as this man, who has had extension or composition twice before. He has again thrown a cheapened stock on the market, and sacrifices goods as he has done for the past three years,

Jno. Boice & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

FANCY GOODS,

SMALL WARES, BERLIN AND OTHER WOOLS, HOSIERY, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, &c.,

3 KING STREET, HAMILTON. 29

Dundas Domestics,

AT

REDUCED PRICE LIST

OF FIRST FEBRUARY.

(THOMPSON, BIRKETT & BELL,

29-3m

HAMILTON,

whenever he was pushed for money. This damages legitimate trade to an extent that retailers feel directly and sorely, and that wholesalers will feel keenly before long. But it is their own fault, to encourage it."

A friend who writes little and seldom, but who is thrice welcome when he does, tells us: "The article in the TIMES of the 3rd—"Why so Many Fail in Business"—is one that ought to be cut out by every Canadian merchant, and hung up over his desk or by his looking-glass, as a constant protest, a daily reminder of the folly of living above one's means, and useless spending of money for that which is not bread. The duty which a business man owes to himself, his friends, and those who trust him, viz.: that of being just before he is generous, is too often lost sight of."

DEMERARA SUGAR MARKET.—From Sandbach, Parker & Co.'s Market Report dated Georgetown, Feb. 7. *Sugars*—There has been a strong active demand during the fortnight, and prices for Vacuum Pans on the 4th, before the arrival of the Mail, were fully 25c. per 100 lbs. in advance of previous quotations; since the arrival of the English Steamer with Mails of 17th ult. advising a great rise in the home markets, holders are increasing their limits, and \$7.25 has to-day been asked for samples that were sold four days ago at \$6.80, but we have not heard of any transactions at the increased quotations. There has been some demand for Muscovados, but as this class of Sugar is not made in any quantities, owing to the increased use of Vacuum Pans, it is difficult to purchase shipments of any size; \$4.50 for No. 0, D.S., has been the ordinary price. The shipments during the fortnight have been—four vessels to United Kingdom with 2,014 hhd., nine to United States with 1,852 hhd., and two to Halifax with 326 hhd. *Rum*—The shipments have been 1,791 puns. to United Kingdom. In view of the strong position of the English market holders are asking extreme rates, 60c. to 65c. per gallon, the consequence is there have been but few transactions in this Market. *Molasses*—The exports only amount to 450 puns. to Boston, U.S.; the quotations are from 20c. to 25c., as in quality, but the Market is very dull.

NORTH SHORE TRANSPORTATION Co.—The annual meeting of the North Shore Transportation Company was held in London last week, when the report was received, and the election of directors took place. The following gentlemen were elected:—Col. J. B. Taylor and B. Wheeler, W. Bowman, John Batt, E. W. Harris, M. Anderson, and V. Cronyn, Esq.

1871

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING UP THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ALL DEPARTMENTS COMPLETE

BY THE 8TH MARCH.

Office—34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AND

WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Toronto, March 2, 1871.

32-1y

THE
Monetary and Commercial Times.

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

OVER-TRADING—A WORD OF
WARNING.

A noticeable turn in the money market seems to have taken place very recently in the direction of greater stringency; some of the banks, at least, are disposed to limit their operations more closely within the line of customers' paper, showing little disposition to accommodate outside applications for discount. Reports that we have received from two or three towns in the western part of Ontario indicate that the change just noticed is likely to be generally felt. This is attributed, by some of our shrewdest business men, chiefly to an increased demand for accommodation from the importing trade, exceeding somewhat the anticipations alike of the banks and their customers. This increased demand is regarded as arising chiefly from a shortness of remittances by the country trade, rendering it necessary for wholesale houses to rely more upon the banks for the large amount of funds required at this particular season for the purchase of exchange, and for the payment of duties and freight. The demand from this latter source is now quite important.

The season, so far, is a rather peculiar one. Sleighing has disappeared sooner than was anticipated, and already the roads in many sections are in such a condition as to suspend the winter traffic, and seriously interfere with what may be described as the fag-end of the winter's trade. Added to this circumstance, the disappointing shortness of the

leading cereal crops has materially reduced the paying capacity of the country. It is estimated that nearly a million bushels of wheat will be required to feed those who, from being in former years sellers, will now be consumers, until next harvest; and hence there is a consequent inability to meet their engagements with store-keepers. This brings us at once to the manifest cause of the renewals which are now so commonly being asked.

On the 3rd June last, in advocating a policy of caution in reference to fall importations, we gave the following advice:—"The wholesale buyers are gone to make their selections in the British markets before the seed is fairly sprouted, and while the season's crop is yet a blank uncertainty. Still, on this crop, whatever it may be, depends the entire result. No other argument should be necessary to induce caution."

It has since been realized by some that these words were well-timed and worthy of consideration. The position of many of our traders is such, owing to the system of credit, that they can exist only under the most favorable conditions of trade; and there is an uneasy feeling noticeable under the present slight depression which should act as a warning of the dangers arising from over-trading that will certainly overtake us should we be unfortunately visited with a succession of unfavorable crops.

Under a little depression, not attended by other unfavorable circumstances, numerous failures have been reported during the first two months of the new year; and although some of them were not to be attributed to the causes above mentioned, in other cases they undoubtedly are. The real cause of these failures is to be found, however, in the fact that trade in most localities is being largely overdone—that there are generally half a dozen stores struggling along where not more than two or three could comfortably subsist.

The *Gazette* contains weekly a list of insolvents. Had we the facts and figures of all these failures grouped together for any considerable period they would convey an instructive lesson. We have kept a record of the principal failures occurring since January the first, and the loss to creditors resulting therefrom; and this only from one section of Ontario. We have altogether a list of twenty-seven, comprising seven general stores, five grocers, four dealers in boots and shoes, four dry goods firms, three lumber and wool merchants and four dealers in stoves and iron. The liabilities of these twenty-seven firms amount in the aggregate to over \$350,000. Of a large number of their estates a disposition has already been made, and the possible result of the others is already known. We

find there is a total loss to creditors of over \$150,000. These figures we know to be reliable; and they reveal the startling fact that one million five hundred thousand dollars of wholesale business has to be done, taking the profit at ten per cent., which is above the average, to yield sufficient margin to cover these losses. What they may amount to before the close of the year it is impossible to say; but we think these cited more than sufficiently prove the position we have formerly taken that the country has a certain paying capacity, and any attempt to force trade beyond that point must inevitably result in loss. We therefore see little reason for congratulation in the fact that the importations, especially of dry goods, are already very much in excess of those of last year; and in place of large expected profits to either wholesale or retail traders, we see rather a picture of embarrassment and difficulties. The trade of the country is already at its utmost tension, and any further expansion will be attended with loss to those directly concerned, and endanger every interest in the Dominion.

TRADE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A leading merchant of St. John sends us the following:

In common with other portions of the commercial world, trade in this city at the present season, is inactive and dull. In a great measure, however, this inactivity is apparent rather than actual; it is the wave receding to gather momentum for a forward movement—a higher reach. In the dry goods trade, the activity goes on, its locality is transferred—the buyers are in England, and other points of supply, arranging for the material for their spring and summer's work. In the great staple article of production—lumber—the greatest activity prevails, not here—but in the forests, where men and teams are working with every advantage of weather, in preparing to crowd the streams in spring with the raw material for manufacturing deals, scantling, boards, shooks, laths, palings, shingles, and other wood goods for the production of which our Province is noted, and for which there is every prospect of a large and remunerative demand. Indeed, during the past fall and winter, idleness even at the ports of shipment, has not been the rule. Box shooks for the West India trade have been in such request that the fall stock of logs for their manufacture, failing to meet the demand, logs have in considerable quantities, been brought to St. John by railroad, from a distance of forty to sixty miles, and here manufactured to go into vessels waiting for their cargoes. It is a peculiarity of this box-shook trade that the

lumber must be shipped in a green or undried state, hence the sawing of the shooks is done in the fall and early winter months; the boxes must not be manufactured and left to dry, but shipped as soon after being sawn as possible. This feature of the business works most advantageously for this port, inasmuch as the manufacture and shipment of spruce lumber comes to a close with the cold weather, and the requirements of the shook trade come in to keep mills and men employed well into winter.

Shipbuilding too, has assumed a phase of activity exceeding any that has characterized this branch of business for many years. Formerly, large ships were built for the English market; now a class of tonnage of less size is built and owned here, and the past few months have witnessed a greater disposition to invest in that class of property. Many persons in other trades put some of their surplus means in shipping, and having found it fairly remunerative, the tendency to become owner of a share in a ship is increasing, being stimulated, also, by a general opinion that this kind of property will be increasingly valuable, through the dying out of the United States marine.

A careful survey of our position leads to the conclusion that never in the history of the Province has the commercial soundness of the trading community stood higher, and in this prosperity all classes participate.

A large share of public attention has of late been absorbed by the contemplated River du Loup Railroad—a project which is considered to be in a fair way of accomplishment—when completed, it will be another link connecting the seaboard Provinces with Ontario and Quebec, to their mutual advantage.

THE INSOLVENT HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

When announcing the failure of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven, some time ago, we were not aware that there was so large an amount of unpaid losses in Canada as we have now reason to believe there is. This affects the position of Canadian policyholders very much. It also explains the reason why the Government refused to allow that Company to apply a portion of its deposit towards the re-insurance of its current risks with the Provincial. It is stated that there are old marine claims which have been for years in suit; fire claims especially in Quebec which were unsuccessfully resisted; new claims arising from time to time under policies in force; and last, but not least, legal expenses, which will absorb the entire deposit, and leave a considerable percentage of the claims unsatisfied. The amount of

claims already notified are said to exceed \$60,000.

We understand the Provincial has been taking advantage largely of a clause in the Home policy which enables the holder to surrender it and receive back from the Company a portion of the unearned premium. The Provincial offers its policies, taking the Home's in part payment at the surrender value; or it offers a policy to run from date until a year after the expiration of the Home's policy for one year's premium and the assignment of the Home's policy.

It may not be easy at first sight to see the advantage of this arrangement; but, on reflection, it appears that as the expense of commission, &c., on the part of the Home's premium surrendered is avoided, the Provincial has the chance of gaining all it eventually realizes over about 70 per cent of this surrender value. It will also have the "good-will" of a large business, which is all the more likely to remain, from the fact that it is obtained upon terms favorable to the assured. If the policyholders of the Home are unanimous in availing themselves of this arrangement, it will place matters in such a shape that the distribution of the deposit of the insolvent concern may be sooner made. We cannot see that there should be any hesitation on the part of the policyholders of the Home in falling in with the liberal proposals of the Provincial at once.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN MANITOBA.

We have been at some pains to learn, from visitors to Manitoba and from correspondents there, the state of commercial affairs in the new Province, and the prospects for wholesale traders in the Central Provinces doing a healthy and increasing trade with that Western Terra Nova.

We subjoin the impressions gathered:—The presence of the volunteers and troops, and the consequent increase in value and price of whatever the farming community had to sell, made business active and prosperous during 1870. Merchants and traders in the settlement are shaping their course to meet the new order of things. The terms merchant and trader are used distinctively. There are some dealers who buy in St. Paul and sell to farmers and town residents, some who buy there and trade goods for furs, and some who import from Canada or Britain and combine fur trade with local sales.

The fur trade, with its great possible profits, and also its attendant hazards, will hereafter more likely be left to traders outside the limits of the province, while those now in the settlement will drift gradually into the ordinary country trade of Canada.

Profits are at present good—50 to 70 per cent. can be realized readily; and although inevitable competition will reduce them shortly to near the usual Canadian standard, still the merchants who now have a footing, and through their

knowledge of local customs and language, can control, in a measure, that branch of the trade, are almost certain, with good management, to become increasingly prosperous.

With the immense back country, the market there is rarely glutted with goods, and an increase of importation does not appreciably affect any except the Hudson's Bay Company. Of ordinary country merchants there are probably enough just now for the population; but of mechanics and tradesmen, such as tinsmiths, carpenters, tailors, saddlers, shoemakers, there are but few, and those now here are busy and prosperous.

There is unfortunately much intemperance in the community; it is not long since it was "the fashion" in the settlement to drink hard, and that evil still exists to an extent which alarms a new-comer. The local idea of a merchant or a tradesman's probable success, is formed largely from the indications of his habits in this respect. The increase of immigration, however, and the introduction of other recreations than the "meeting of drouthy neebors" will effect a change for the better in social customs.

The want of banking facilities is beginning to be felt; the only means of transmitting monies or securities having been through the Hudson's Bay Company, or through Hamilton or Montreal houses, having resident agents or partners. Application has been made for a charter to incorporate the Bank of Manitoba, and it is not improbable that the Bank of Montreal will open an agency in Winnipeg in the coming Spring; a move of this sort will also be a very great convenience to the population, while being a necessity to the government.

HOW FIRE INSURANCE RATES ARE MANIPULATED.

We understand that considerable dissatisfaction is felt by the representatives of certain leading British fire insurance companies doing business in Toronto, with reference to the recent action of the School Board, in dealing with the insurance of the school property. The facts as reported to us are:

In the past, these risks have been given to the local companies, the Imperial securing a share through the Agent's connection with the Corporation. This year, the Trustees, being of opinion that they were paying too much for these insurances, owing to this system of favoritism, decided that they would obtain sealed tenders from the principal offices for the insurance of their risks. Accordingly, their Secretary was instructed to invite tenders from the different companies. He also waited personally upon some of them with the view of obtaining offers for insurance under a three year policy. The Western and British America had submitted tenders previously, for a similar policy, their rate being 2 per cent., then 1½ per cent., which being deemed excessive they were applied to again to modify it, but declined conceding any reduction. When the several tenders were opened, it was discovered that the offer of the North British and Mercantile was the lowest, conforming to the terms of the application

being 1 per cent. for a three year policy over the whole. The Hartford had put in a tender even lower—but for four years—which, as a three year tender was asked for, could not be entertained. The Committee, accordingly, reported in favor of the tender of the North British Company and recommended its acceptance.

At the next regular Board meeting, when the question came up for decision, one of the trustees, in order to postpone action thereon, spoke against time, and so threw over the subject to the fortnightly meeting following. Meanwhile, the terms of the several tenders were divulged—and the local companies previously named were once more advised to put in new tenders, agreeing with that of the North British, which they agreed to do. Accordingly, at the last meeting of the School Board the amended offer of the Western and British America was accepted on the terms originally put in by the North British and Mercantile.

It was but fair to the majority present, Messrs. W. S. Lee, Coatsworth, Wingfield and Bain, to add that they condemned the proceeding as most dishonorable and two of the number left the room rather than be present when the resolution was carried by the majority.

On the part of a School Board, such action is simply scandalous; the blame does not attach to the Companies taking the risks, although they were the subjects of undue favoritism, but to the Trustees who have lent themselves to these very unfair proceedings.

ROYAL INSURANCE.—A change has been made in the Canadian management of this office. Formerly the agents in Ontario reported to Toronto, and those of Quebec to Montreal; now all, in both provinces, including Toronto, report to the Montreal agents direct.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE.—A striking commentary on the progress of Life Assurance is afforded by the comparison given in a statement published by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in another part of this paper. It will be noticed that the business of this Company alone is in every item larger than that of all the companies doing business in the State of New York in 1859.

	Equitable 1870.	All N. Y. Co's. 1859.
Cash premium receipts.....	\$6,509,484	\$1,772,259
Gross income.....	7,191,105	2,722,185
Capital and accumulations.....	13,236,025	11,839,924
Amount insured in year.....	40,295,799	14,325,116
Amount insured, total.....	143,970,984	70,652,932
Policies outstanding.....	36,340	23,878
Policies written during the year..	10,068	4,724

The progress thus indicated is apparent throughout the Equitable's entire career, as the figures very plainly show.

—The Toronto and Muskoka Junction Railway Company held their annual meeting in Toronto on the 1st March. The Directors of last year were re-elected. The leasing of the line to the Northern Railway Company was ratified. Bonds were issued at the rate of £1,800 stg. per mile, payable in twenty-one years. The Managing Director, Mr. Cumberland, said that the cars would be running by the first week in October next.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, 8th March, 1871.

"Insufferably dull," are the words which best characterize the present Session of the Dominion Parliament up to the present time. Even when the business to come before the two Houses is not very abundant or important, there is generally a spice of political gossip going [which keeps up the interest; but the proceedings so far have not only been remarkably quiet, but Madam Rumor has been exceedingly reticent. Members seem to be more excited over the local elections going on throughout Ontario, than the business before Parliament, and as the Session is expected to close by Easter, its character is likely to continue the same until the prorogation.

The most important debate which has yet taken place has been on the High Commission now assembled at Washington. In the result of the deliberations of this body, Canada is quite as deeply, if not more interested than either of the high contracting parties, Great Britain or the United States. The Fisheries are among the most valuable resources of the Dominion, and there was but one feeling expressed during the debate, and that was this: that it would be a most unfortunate blunder, and one which might cause great dissatisfaction throughout this country, if the Fisheries, or even the right to use them were given up to the United States, without full and complete compensation being given to our people.

Fear was expressed that the Government of the Dominion had not pressed our claims for damages on account of the Fenian raid as firmly on the attention of the Imperial Government as they ought to have done. It is rumoured that in consequence of these remarks, the Atlantic cable has since been made use of to urge the Colonial Secretary to instruct the English Commissioners to insist on the Commission taking the claims into consideration. There can be no question, whatever, that our case in regard to the Fenian depredations is much stronger than that of our neighbours in regard to the Alabama claims, and that being the case, it would be simply pusillanimous not to insist that they should be considered in any settlement which may be arrived at.

It is only proper that I should add, there is an under-current of apprehension here, that the United States Commissioners will insist on being allowed to use the Fisheries without granting those changes in our commercial relations which were part of the Reciprocity treaty. That Sir John A. Macdonald will strongly oppose this, admits of no doubt, and there are some who believe he will retire from the Commission rather than to agree to any such one-sided arrangement. But considerable misgiving exists as to the result. Let us hope that all fears may be disappointed, and that the Commission may not only result in restoring good feeling between Great Britain and the United States, but in placing the commercial relations between our neighbors and ourselves on a more liberal footing.

The Finance Minister announced on Friday

last, a new Banking Bill. The measure will, however, be the same as that passed last Session with a few exceptions. It embodies "not only the provisions of the Act of last session, but also the general provisions of what he (Sir F. Hincks) might term the internal regulations of Banks, and which they themselves seemed desirous should be as near as possible assimilated." This bill, it is said, will extend the bank charters, or make provision to do so, for ten years. The measure is not likely to excite much opposition, as the House last Session supported the measure of Sir Francis by considerable majorities, and the principle will remain the same.

The canal question is another in which the *Monetary Times* takes an interest, and on two occasions there has been discussion upon it. These discussions were certainly premature, for the Canal Commission has not yet reported, and no official statement of the conclusions at which they have arrived are before the public. Judging by the sentiments expressed by various speakers hailing from different sections of the Dominion, the improvement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and the construction of the short Sault Ste. Marie and Bay Verte canals, meets with most favor. The Hon. Mr. McDougall and one or two others, however, took strong ground against improving our St. Lawrence highway for the benefit of the Americans, urging that these canals were quite large enough for our Canadian trade, and that if our neighbours around the great lakes wished them enlarged, they ought to pay a share of the expense. I hardly think this latter idea will meet with much favour in Canada, but it may be a question whether we should expend eight or ten millions more on our canals unless our American neighbours are prepared to adopt a more liberal fiscal policy towards Canadian productions.

The Nova Scotians in this city are quite jubilant over the abolition of the coal duties by the House of Representatives at Washington. If the Senate confirms the action the Lower Chamber the Nova Scotia coal trade will spring into fresh life and activity.

Very few private Bills of any importance have yet been brought into the Commons. Among the more important companies asking incorporation is the Dominion Life Association. Sir Francis Hincks, the Hon. W. P. Howland, Lieut. Governor of Ontario, the Hon. Wm. McMaster and a number of other prominent public men are among the petitioners. This Company proposes, in addition to the ordinary life assurance business, to adopt the system of registered policies. No other Canadian company has as yet adopted this system. From the results of its working in New York, Massachusetts and other States, there can be little doubt it will be popular with the public, affording as it will the most complete security possible to the policy-holders.

I learn that quite a number of fire and life insurance companies have not yet sent in their annual returns to the Finance department. The time has nearly expired for the returns to be laid before parliament, and those companies not forwarding them immediately will be left in the lurch.

The Hon. Mr. Trutch, of British Columbia, arrived in Ottawa on Saturday. He bears the documents of that Province asking to be admitted into the Dominion. The meeting of Mr. Trutch with the Government has been of a formal character, as all the conditions of the Union were settled last summer. Sir Geo. Cartier has given notice that he will move the resolutions for the admission of British Columbia, on Friday next. They will undoubtedly pass,—and then Canada's shores will be bounded by the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west.

Financial.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The following are Sir F. Hincks' resolutions respecting savings banks:—

1. That it is expedient to provide additional facilities in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the deposit of savings, at interest, with the security of the Dominion Government for the payment of interest and re-payment of principal; for that purpose to authorize the appointment of an assistant to the Receiver-General in each of the said Provinces, who shall have the management of the head Government savings bank in the Province for which he is appointed; and to empower the Governor in Council to establish branch savings banks in the said Provinces, to be under the management of agents to be appointed by the Governor.

The collectors of customs in New Brunswick are authorized to receive deposits of savings, continuing as such agents until others are appointed in their stead.

2. That it is expedient that the rate of interest, to be paid on deposits in such savings banks, shall be such as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct, not less than 4, and not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum; and to make provisions for the payment of interest and their payment of deposits, and other expenses of the said savings banks, out of the consolidated revenue fund.

3. That it is expedient to provide that the said assistants to the Receiver-General shall be the agents for the issue and redemption of Dominion notes under section 5 of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 4, and shall have the keeping of the Dominion stock books at the places for which they are appointed; and that the Governor in Council may authorize the issue of Dominion five per cent. stock under the said Act, the public debt not being increased by such issue beyond the amount for which there may at the time be special parliamentary authority.

4. It is expedient to repeal sections 73 and 75 of the post-office Act of 1867, and make other provision to prevent the increase of the public debt by deposits in savings banks or the issue of the said five per cent. stock.

5. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council may in his discretion appoint an assistant Receiver-General, and establish a savings bank at the city of Toronto or Montreal or in the Province of Manitoba, or in any other Province which may hereafter form part of the Dominion; and that to any such assistant or savings bank the foregoing provisions shall apply.

6. That it is expedient to provide that the St. John Savings Bank, New Brunswick, established under the Acts of the Legislature of that Province, shall be, and shall be held to have been since the 1st of July, 1867, a Government Savings Bank, under the control of the Governor in Council, and the property, assets and liabilities thereof to have been then transferred to and assumed by the Dominion, subject always to a proper allowance for any surplus or deficiency of such property and assets as compared with such liabilities in the settlement of the accounts between the Dominion and the said Province.

7. That it is expedient to make provision with respect to the several savings banks established in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec under the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada—4th and 5th Vic., cap. 32, 1841—which is only continued in force until the end of the present session—and for that purpose to continue the said Act until the end of next session; and to provide in the meantime that the trustees or managers of any such savings bank may declare their option; (1) to transfer to the Dominion Government the assets and liabilities of the institution, which shall be thereafter carried on as a Government savings bank; or (2) to transfer same

to a chartered bank; or (3) to continue the institution under a charter to be granted by the Governor, with a certain amount to capital, and under proper enactments for the security of the depositors.

8. That it is expedient to provide that if the trustees or managers of such savings bank decide on transferring the same to the Dominion Government, the Governor in Council, being satisfied of the solvency of the institution, the sufficiency of its assets to cover its liabilities, and the expediency of such transfer, may, by an order in Council, provide for the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the Government of the Dominion, after which such institution may become a Government savings bank, and be subject to the provisions mentioned in the first four clauses of the preceding resolution, as far as they can apply.

9. That it is expedient to provide, if any such savings bank be continued under a charter, the rate of interest to be paid to depositors shall be from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, but shall not be less than four nor more than five per cent. per annum; and that all deposits and monies beyond the amount of the capital of the bank shall be invested in Dominion stock, bearing interest at a rate exceeding by one per cent. per annum that so fixed, and which may be issued at par to the bank, such stock not to be transferable, but to be redeemable at such times, and after such notice as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

10. That it is expedient to provide that every person, corporation, or institution receiving money in small sums on deposit at interest as savings, shall be held to be acting as a savings bank, and bound to make such returns as to such deposits, and the investment thereof, as the Governor in Council may from time to time require, and to register with the Minister of Finance, and notify in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct, the name of the institution and that of the officer or person on whom process may be served in any suit or proceeding.

11. That it is expedient to provide that the capital represented by the deposits in the Savings Banks in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in deposit account as to which there have been no deposits or withdrawals since the 1st of July, 1867, shall not be charged against those Provinces respectively as part of the debt with which they entered this Union, but that all such accounts shall be transferred to a suspense ledger, and if hereafter any deposit or withdrawal be made in any such account it shall be removed from the suspense ledger, and the capital represented by such account and interest accrued since the 1st of July, 1867, shall be charged against Nova Scotia or New Brunswick as the case may be.

ASSIMILATION OF THE CURRENCY.

Sir F. Hincks, on Friday last, moved the House of Commons into committee to consider certain resolutions for the assimilation of the currency throughout the Dominion, (already published in THE MONETARY TIMES.) He observed it was hardly necessary to say one word in favour of the scheme. He regretted he had reason to fear that the people of Nova Scotia had not yet reconciled themselves to this measure. It was one of the objects proposed by this measure, an object not proposed last session, to expel British silver. (Hear, hear.) British silver depreciated as it was, and not intrinsically more valuable than American silver, should give way to currency of our own. British silver did very well for the large population of the British Islands, but not for our small population. We had silver enough of our own, and if we had not a sufficient quantity we had dies from which coin could be struck. It was not proposed to interfere with the gold coin at present in circulation—with the British sovereign or American half-eagle. British gold in circulation in this part of the Dominion was not more, or did

not reach to one-tenth of the whole amount. There was for every sovereign in circulation nine American half-eagles. He looked forward to the time when it would be expedient to declare that British sovereigns should no longer be a legal tender; and he might observe that the colony of Newfoundland had a gold coinage of its own. He had found that the Banks, in dealing with the Government, preferred Dominion notes and American gold to British gold. As to the smaller coinage, Canadian cents would be the only ones allowed to go into circulation.

Hon. Mr. Holton said the difficulty might be obviated by changing the terms of the resolution. He was of opinion that we might do with the present gold coin without going to the expense of having a new mintage of our own. On the whole, however, he concurred with the resolution.

Mr. Chipman, (Kings, N.S.), moved in amendment that the currency of Nova Scotia shall remain unchanged, and shall not be assimilated to currency of the United States, while we are a dependency of the British Crown.

Hon. Mr. Holton was glad that it was proposed to entirely displace British silver, and it was a very inconvenient coin. With regard to the proposition to secure Canadian gold coin, he was not without more information prepared to accept it. The American gold standard was not precisely the same as that of Great Britain, and it would be undesirable to have a currency consisting of two coins of the same nominal value, but differing slightly in intrinsic value.

Sir F. Hincks said there would be no difference in intrinsic value, though not of the same fineness.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said there was no doubt that the interests of Nova Scotia would not be overlooked. When Confederation was adopted in Nova Scotia, it was agreed that the currency should be assimilated, but it was delayed on account of the unanimous opposition to it of the Nova Scotia members showing their influence in the House. It was thought that a uniform international currency might be adopted, but that project was indefinitely postponed, and therefore it was no use in us waiting longer. He believed that three months after the currency was made uniform the people of Nova Scotia would be as pleased with the change as any other part of the Dominion. He pointed out the inconvenience in public accounts of postponing the date of assimilation from 1st July, 1871, to 1st January, 1872, as suggested by Mr. Chipman. He declared that the opinion of Nova Scotia was divided; many of the people were in favour of assimilation, and as evidence of it he read a letter from John R. Ryerson, a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature, urging that assimilation be made to take effect on the 1st of July, 1870. He also read extracts from an article written some time ago in favour of assimilation by Mr. Jack, an authority in banking in Halifax, though that same gentleman came last session to Ottawa to oppose assimilation. The change would only produce temporary inconvenience in Nova Scotia, and businessmen would be satisfied with it when they saw how it worked.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, (Lunenburg, N.S.) said that formerly he had opposed the assimilation of currency, but now he supported the measure because he saw that there was no probability of the scheme of international currency being adopted, as was expected last year when an European congress was deliberating on the matter.

Hon. Mr. Howe supported the scheme.

Mr. Oliver was of opinion that at present there was not enough small silver in circulation. He thought it would be well to consider whether there should not be an increase of Canadian silver or fractional currency as soon as possible.

Sir F. Hincks said he had considered the subject, and felt some anxiety upon it, as it would be inconvenient to have either too much or too little; but if it was found more was needed it could be supplied with little delay; certainly more silver coin would be needed when the

measure came in force, and also to supply the place of the twenty cent coins and the British silver, which were to be withdrawn. With regard to the time when the assimilation should take place, it would be expedient to take the time when the means of communication were opened so that supplies of coin could be placed at Halifax at the shortest possible notice, and at the least expense. The amendment was withdrawn, and the resolutions concurred in.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, March 8, 1871.

The stock market has continued to rule very active during the past week, with large transaction at rates that in some cases show a marked advance on our last quotations.

Banks.—Commerce continues very active, and in strong demand with large sales from 119 up to 126½, closing very firm without sellers under 129. Buyers of Toronto advanced to 195, without finding sellers under 200. Royal is firm at 90½ to 91½, with sales at 90½ to 91. Not much Ontario offering, is held at 111½ to 111¾. Montreal remains steady and active at 241 to 241½, with a fair demand. Merchants' somewhat stronger and advanced to 118½ for sellers and 118 bid. Sales of City are reported at 95, at which rate it is held.

Bonds.—Governments Sterling Sixes are in demand at 105, and Fives at 97½, but there are none offering. Dominion Stock is enquired for at 110½, and procurable at 111½. City Bonds are in demand at 93½, with sellers at 94. Counties are wanted at 102½ to 103, and scarce. First-class long dated Townships were placed at 96½ and 97.

Sundries.—Freehold Building Society is in good demand and scarce with sales at 130½ to 131. Canada Permanent is unchanged at 145 to 146. Buyers of Western Canada would give 130½ with few sellers. Union would be taken at 115½, and is scarce. Building and Loan is wanted at 106½, and offered at 107½. Sales of Canada Landed Credit were made at 101½, closing with a good demand and few sellers. No Huron and Erie on the market. Buyers of Western Assurance continue to advance, and would now give 114. British America sold at 80, at which rate it is wanted. No City Gas to be had.

MONTREAL STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Reported by Macdougall & Davidson, Brokers.

MONTREAL, March 8, 1871.

The market continues buoyant, with a strong upward tendency in all favorite stocks, except only that of the Bank of Montreal, which to-day shows a slight decline.

Banks.—Montreal was dealt in at 241½ and 241 to a considerable amount, but has to-day declined, sales having taken place in the forenoon at 240½, the market closing heavy at 240. There is a brisk demand for British, but there have been no shares in market for some time. Sales of City at 94½ and 95. Very little doing in People's; there are sellers at 105½, buyers at 105½. Ontario has been largely sold at 110½ to 111, closing firm, buyers offering 110½. 113½ is offered for Molson's, but no stock in market. Merchants has been largely sold at 117½, 117¾ and 118, to-day's quotations being 118 to 118½, at which rates there are buyers and sellers. Toronto is very scarce; there are buyers at 190, holders asking 200. No transactions to report in Jacques Cartier, to-day's quotation being 119 to 122½. The last sales of Quebec were at 117, holders to-day asking 118, with but small enquiry. Nationale purely nominal at 110. No Eastern Townships in market; 112 would be paid. Union shares are in market at 109½, buyers offering 108½. Merchants' inactive at quotations—

88½ to 90. Commerce has steadily advanced since our last, with sales at all prices from 118½ to 124, sales being this afternoon reported at 125. Royal Canadian—but little doing; there is a good demand at 90, holders asking 91.

Debentures.—Nothing doing in Governments, none in market. Dominion Stock and Bonds are scarce and in demand at 111. Montreal Corporation Bonds—The demand is irregular; sales continue to be made at 101½ and 101¾. Very little doing in Corporation Stock; there are buyers and sellers at 104 and 105 respectively. No Montreal Harbor of any issue in market.

Railway Stocks and Bonds.—Nothing doing in stock. There continues a fair demand for Montreal & Champlain Eights at 101½ to 102.

Sundries.—Montreal Telegraph has been sold at 177½, holders now generally asking 180. Richelieu Navigation is inactive at quoted rates—191 to 195—at which respectively there are buyers and sellers. Canadian Navigation is offered at par; no buyers over 98. City Passenger Railway has been sold at 182½; not now in market under 190. City Gas—The transfer books are closed. No business to report in Mining Stocks; Montreal Mining shares are offered at \$2.90 with buyers at \$2.60 per share.

Exchange.—Has continued steady at 9½ to 9¾, but the amount of business done has been unimportant.

BANK OF TORONTO.—A special general meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto was held on the 1st March to consider the advisability of an increase of the capital of the Bank, the same having been rendered necessary by the provisions of the Banking Act, limiting the circulation of a bank to its capital. After full consideration of the question, and hearing statements from the President and Vice-President as to the large increase in the business of the bank during the last seven years, it was resolved, unanimously, that the stock be increased to \$1,500,000, by an allotment to the stockholders, as they will stand in the books of the Bank on the 15th of March next, of one new share to each two shares of stock then held, at a premium of 5 per cent., the stock to be paid for in one sum before the first of December next. The allotment, at so low a rate of premium, is equivalent to the very large bonus to the stockholders who take it up; and considering the present high quotation of the Bank's shares the arrangement cannot fail to be satisfactory, not only to the large body of the stockholders of the Bank, but to enhance the value of its stock in the estimation of public.

STOCK SALE IN HALIFAX.—Mr. Nash sold the following stocks at auction: £100 Provincial Debenture, £106; 2 shares Union Marine Insurance Co. at £17 5s.; 8 ditto at £17; \$100 City School, \$103; 90 shares People's Bank at \$28.50; 9 ditto at \$29; 6 shares Merchants' Bank at \$50.25; 40 ditto at \$50; 30 shares Commercial Bank of Windsor at \$26.

—Molson's Bank have bought a building in St. Thomas, Ont., for \$3,500 to be filled up for offices. An agency will be opened under the management of Mr. Blackeney, with Sheriff Munro and G. T. Claris as local directors.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Coate & Co., sold the following properties at auction, on the 4th: sixty acres of good land in the township of Vaughan for \$1,400, and also 100 acres in the north half of Lot 31, 8th Concession of Wallace, for \$800; township of Dover, 800 acres in 100 and 200 acre lots, at from 77 to 82 cents per acre. Township of Romney—200 acres at \$4.70 per acre. Township of Aldborough, 50 acres at \$14.50 per acre. Township of Brock, 200 and 100 acres at \$4.70, and 100 at \$4.55 per acre. Township of Eckfrid, 25 acres at \$3 per acre. Township of Metcalfe, 50 acres at \$3.50 per acre. Township of Mersea, 200 acres at \$1.15 per acre.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Chatham, Feb. 24.—A fire broke out in the small building opposite the market, occupied by Miss Hicky as a millinery store, and although the firemen were on the ground and at work within five minutes of the alarm, the spread into the adjoining buildings, consuming Mr. Smith's merchant tailoring store, Mr. Paterson's barber shop, Mr. Boyd's grain warehouse and office, besides damaging in the building occupied by Mr. Callop as a saloon, and H. L. Smith as a photograph gallery, to such an extent as to render them of no value. The fire raged for three hours.

Windsor, March 1.—A fire broke out in Fricke's cabinet factory, destroying the whole building and contents. The fire caught from the stove in the upper story. Loss between \$1,000 and \$2,000; insurance \$1,000.

Frankford, Feb. 28.—A fire broke out in the drug store of Mr. Huffman, which destroyed the store and contents, and the adjoining hotel and another building, both owned by James Sullivan. The drug store belonged to Dr. Patterson, and was insured for \$400, with an insurance on stock of \$1,000. The insurance on the hotel and adjoining building was \$1,200.

Goderich, March 2.—The Saline House, Maitlandville, J. W. Pharris, proprietor, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. It was insured to full value. Loss unknown.

Thorold, March 1.—House and barn of Adam Lemon, on the west side of the canal were burned down. The house was insured. Some of the furniture was saved, which was partly insured. George Keefer's barn adjoining, was also burned, with a cow, pig and thirty fowls. Barn insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark falling from a neighbour's chimney.

Ottawa, March 2.—A fire broke out at half-past two this a.m., in Hutton, Shoolbred & Co.'s dry goods store in Sparks street, one of the finest establishments in Canada. It was burned to the ground with almost the whole of its valuable contents, the salvage only amounted to \$1,000. The stock was valued at \$150,000, and the building at \$20,000. The former was insured for \$61,500, and the latter for \$10,000.—\$4,000 in the Hartford and \$6,000 in the Imperial. On the stock the risks are as follows:—Liverpool, London and Globe, \$8,000; Etna, \$7,500; Western, \$5,000; North British and Mercantile, \$3,000; Commercial Union, \$5,000; Queen, \$10,000; Provincial, \$3,500; Hartford, \$4,000; Phoenix, \$10,000, and Royal, \$7,500. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm, the senior partner of which is now in England making usual spring purchases. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery. The clerks had been engaged up to 11 the previous night taking stock, and when they knocked off had booked goods to the amount of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The wholesale department was not included in the valuations, and would have brought up the total loss to a much greater amount. The loss on stock turns out to be \$94,543.52.

Toronto, March 6.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the grocery of James Davis & Co., Yonge street, opposite Albert street. Building and contents entirely destroyed; insured in the Western for \$1,200. Taylor's fruit store, adjoining, was damaged; insured in Liverpool and London and Globe for \$1,000. Gibson's saddle-shop, adjoining, was also damaged somewhat; no insurance. The Elna had \$1,000 on building.

Sarnia, Feb. 26.—House of Mr. John King was consumed; furniture was saved. House insured in Ontario Mutual of London.

Seaford, March 3.—Mr. Short's livery stable and Mr. Murray's blacksmith shop were burned, owing, it is supposed, to carelessness about lights in a stable.

Newcastle, Feb. 28.—The extensive green-houses with contents, and Kilcolman Gardens, township

of Clark, the property of James P. Lovékin, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss partially covered in the Provincial.

Brighton, March 1.—During the gale this morning the schooner *Octavia*, owned by J. Keeler, M.P., and moored for the winter in Presque Isle harbour, dragged her anchor and went ashore on Stoney Point near Boat Harbour. The vessel is light.

INCREASED DURATION OF LIFE IN AMERICA.—In England mortality has diminished two-fifths in a single century; 1740 the rate of death in Boston was 1 in 28 of the population, while now it is 1 to 42. The cause of the increase in longevity is increased comforts, better food and cookery, diminished hours of labor under the influence of machinery, a decrease in the intemperance and licentiousness which prevailed in Europe in the middle ages, and the advance in sanitary and medical science. The plague and the "black death" are unknown. Small-pox is but one-tenth, measles but one-fifth, fevers one-fourth, and consumption a little more than one-half as fatal now as in the seventeenth century.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.—This is what the *Insurance Review* of London, Eng., says of co-operative insurance:—"Co-operative insurance, in so far as regards the system of making levies to pay losses, has ignominiously failed in America. All experience shows it to be a sham and a delusion."

—An insurance bill is now before the New York legislature, which requires life insurance companies, before Aug. 1, 1871, to deposit in the Insurance Department \$50,000, and on the 1st of February following the further sum of \$150,000 in public stocks of the United States, or of that state, or of bonds of cities of that state at or above par, or bonds and mortgages which shall be held for the security of policy-holders; but the companies may collect the interest on the same. When the companies desire to relinquish their business, they may withdraw their securities, after giving due notice and making a proper exhibition.

—Recent events have exposed the imperfections of the insurance laws of Massachusetts. Although the Commissioner is empowered to investigate the condition of a company applying for permission to do business in the State, when once admitted, he has no legal right to repeat the examination, however suspicious he may have grown of its subsequent insolvency.—*Insurance Times*.

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent)

PETROLIA, March 27, 1871.

Crude oil is about the same. Great preparations are being made for developments in the spring; in fact, a large area both north and south of this place will be tested. The production for the past week was about 7,000; shipments, some 21 car-loads per day. The export firms are working, and shipping large quantities; the other refiners are not so busy. It is supposed that an attempt will be made this spring to ship petroleum by the St. Lawrence, it being estimated that it can be done cheaper and quicker.

No sales of lands to report.

Crude, per bil. \$1 30 to \$1 40
Refined, per gal. 0 19 0 00

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Feb. 17th, 1871.

Passengers..... \$19,820 40
Freight and Live Stock..... 65,101 32
Mails and Sundries..... 2,033 25

Total Receipts for week..... \$85,954 97
Corresponding week, 1870..... 78,328 73

Increase..... \$8,626 24

Comparative Statement of the Debt of the Dominion, 1867, '68, '69 and '70.

LIABILITIES.

	July 1st, 1867	July 1st, 1868	July 1st, 1869	July 1st, 1870
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Payable in London.</i>				
Imperial Guaranteed Loan (old)..... 4 p.c.	681,333 34	681,333 24		
“ “ Intercolonial..... 4 p.c.			7,300,000 00	7,300,000 00
Intercolonial Loan..... 5 p.c.			2,433,333 34	2,433,333 34
Consolidated Canad'n Loan Bonds, 5 p.c.	27,784,461 92	27,082,201 92	26,899,127 06	26,375,473 74
“ “ Stocks, 5 p.c.	3,770,153 93	4,472,413 93	4,657,488 79	5,181,142 11
Canada Bonds (old)..... 5 p.c.	267,666 70	267,666 70	267,666 70	267,666 70
“ “ “..... 6 p.c.	24,947,506 71	24,945,073 38	24,942,640 05	24,942,640 05
Nova Scotia Bonds..... 6 p.c.	4,580,506 66	4,460,300 00	4,460,300 00	4,460,300 00
New Brunswick Bonds..... 6 p.c.	5,037,486 66	4,886,620 00	4,886,620 00	4,886,620 00
<i>Payable in Canada.</i>				
Canada Bonds (old)..... 5 p.c.	192,925 01	192,925 01	192,925 01	192,925 01
“ “ “..... 6 p.c.	1,254,250 02	1,243,610 02	1,227,610 02	1,227,210 02
“ “ “..... 7 p.c.	873,200 00	873,200 00	300 00	300 00
Nova Scotia..... 6 p.c.	1,481,900 00	1,481,900 00	1,481,900 00	1,481,900 00
New Brunswick..... 6 p.c.	196,900 00	196,900 00	196,900 00	196,900 00
Exchequer Bills.....			6,575,410 05	2,224,353 70
Bonds convertible into Stock..... 6 p.c.		600,000 00	578,001 00	576,000 00
Dominion Stock..... 6 p.c.		1,427,538 68	3,272,861 09	4,093,001 20
Savings Banks, Canada..... 4 p.c.		130,688 89	503,614 26	895,070 41
“ “ “..... 5 p.c.		73,900 00	353,200 00	648,900 00
“ “ Nova Scotia..... 4 p.c.	644,687 02	670,287 18	658,734 93	770,579 85
“ “ New Brunswick..... 5 p.c.	599,359 85	633,250 24	694,100 83	810,053 48
“ “ “..... 6 p.c.	178,000 00	178,000 00	178,000 01	178,000 00
Nova Scotia Suspense Account.....			64,468 70	64,468 70
Indemnity to Seigneurs and Tps. 6 p.c.	3,869,810 02	3,869,810 02	3,869,810 02	3,860,645 58
Notes, Canada.....	3,113,700 00	3,795,000 00	4,830,000 00	7,479,353 33
“ “ Nova Scotia.....	605,859 12	552,325 79	467,743 12	334,301 05
Total Funded Debt.....	\$80,079,706 96	\$82,714,945 08	\$100,992,753 97	\$100,881,138 27
Trust Funds..... 6 p.c.	1,178,410 58	1,178,410 58	1,178,410 58	1,178,410 58
“ “ “..... 5 p.c.	5,230,369 35	5,276,388 66	5,299,207 87	5,336,088 93
Miscellaneous.....	458,092 38	252,783 21	97,948 05	131,801 44
Provinces—Ontario and Quebec.....	358,822 01	2,151,192 13	4,010,802 64	5,753,946 06
“ “ Nova Scotia..... 5 p.c.	1,260,527 30	843,857 72	653,708 18	470,213 26
“ “ New Brunswick.....	953,943 61	504,628 60		
Total Miscellaneous.....	\$9,440,165 23	\$10,207,260 90	\$11,240,077 32	\$12,870,460 27
<i>Banking Accounts.</i>				
London Agents..... various	1,226,548 53	4,372,873 87	49,080 91	215,570 75
Bank of Montreal..... do	2,249,416 67	2,500,000 00		2,022,805 51
Miscellaneous.....	50,214 34	101,586 35	80,086 19	3,731 96
Total Banking Accounts.....	\$3,526,179 54	\$3,974,460 22	\$129,167 10	\$2,242,108 22
Total Liabilities.....	\$93,046,051 73	\$96,896,666 20	\$112,361,998 39	\$115,993,706 76

ASSETS.

	July 1st, 1867	July 1st, 1868	July 1st, 1869	July 1st, 1870
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Investments.</i>				
Consolidated Can. Loan Fund..... 5 p.c.	1,207,222 26	1,562,488 92	1,952,795 58	2,001,462 24
Intercolonial “..... 5 p.c.			36,500 00	114,366 67
New Brunswick Bonds..... 6 p.c.	83,706 66	83,706 66	83,706 66	83,706 66
Sterling Debentures..... 6 p.c.			14,600 00	14,600 00
Northern Railway Bonds..... 6 p.c.	243,333 33	243,333 33	243,333 33	243,333 33
Cobourg Bonds..... 6 p.c.	21,210 47	21,210 47	21,210 47	21,210 47
Toronto Bonds..... 6 p.c.	18,883 00	17,183 00	12,803 00	7,263 00
Montreal Turnpike Bonds..... 6 p.c.	67,200 00	67,200 00	67,200 00	67,200 00
Consolidated Can. Loan Bonds..... 5 p.c.	53,533 33	53,533 33	53,533 33	53,533 33
Montreal Harbor Bonds..... 5 p.c.	211,266 68	211,266 68	211,266 68	211,266 68
Port Hope Bonds..... 5 p.c.	23,587 77	23,587 77	23,587 77	23,587 77
Hamilton Coupons..... 5 c.	22,248 89	19,345 85	16,781 35	16,781 35
India Bonds..... 5 p.c.	681,333 34	681,333 34	681,333 34	681,333 34
Bonds for Savings Bank..... 5 p.c.				9,000 00
“ “ Intercolonial..... 5 p.c.			234,000 00	157,106 66
Grand Trunk Postal Bonds..... variable	121,666 66	121,666 66	121,666 66	121,166 66
“ “ Preference Stock.....	121,739 66	121,739 66	121,739 66	121,739 64
Miscellaneous Con. Fund Investments.....	98,350 25	98,350 25	98,350 25	98,350 25
Gt. West'n Bonds (variable to '69) 4 p.c.	2,810,500 00	2,810,500 00	2,768,234 70	2,076,176 03
Intercolonial Construction Act..... 3½ p.c.			2,000,000 00	4,883,089 49
Exchequer Bills.....			6,575,410 05	2,224,353 70
Receiver General (incubed Stock), 5 p.c.				10,138 88
Total Investments.....	\$5,755,782 30	\$6,136,445 92	\$15,336,052 83	\$13,241,268 17

Comparative Statement of the Debt of the Dominion, 1867, '68, '69 and '70.

ASSETS.—Continued.

	July 1st, 1867		July 1st, 1868		July 1st, 1869		July 1st, 1870	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Province of Canada Debt.....5 p.c.	10,045,533	63	10,782,660	07	10,489,769	30	10,504,355	49
New Brunswick Debt.....5 p.c.					319,822	77	575,298	29
Provincial Accounts.....			940,699	44	3,842,165	67	5,957,580	08
Nova Scotia Suspense Account.....					125,054	61	156,349	81
Miscellaneous.....							11,119	41
Total Miscellaneous.....	10,045,533	63	11,723,359	51	14,776,812	35	17,204,703	08
<i>Banking Accounts.</i>								
Cash.....	589,085	23	1,425,786	00	2,966,930	73	2,275,101	50
Issue account of Specie Reserve.....	757,140	00	938,440	00	1,899,000	00	2,883,436	67
Financial Agents.....variable	22,403	59	10,569	18	1,118,259	68	12,204	42
Bank of Montreal Silver Debentures.....			572,443	47	72,443	47		
Silver Deposit Account.....							1,277,818	49
Silver Coinage Account.....							657,826	25
Miscellaneous Banking Accounts.....	117,465	61	332,487	38	331,180	13	231,607	73
Total Banking Accounts.....	1,486,094	43	3,279,726	03	6,387,814	01	7,337,995	06
Total Assets.....	17,317,410	36	21,139,531	46	36,502,679	19	37,783,964	31

Comparative Statement of the Debt of the Dominion from July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1870, according to the rate of interest it bears.

LIABILITIES.	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Without interest.....	5,540,631	46	7,357,516	08	16,126,758	75	15,992,256	24
At varying rates.....	1,475,965	20	1,372,873	87	49,080	91	215,570	75
At 4 per cent. interest.....	1,326,020	36	1,482,309	41	8,462,349	19	10,988,455	77
5 ".....	39,105,464	06	38,842,604	18	41,450,757	78	41,715,796	57
6 ".....	42,724,770	65	44,468,162	66	46,273,051	76	47,081,627	43
6 ".....	2,873,200	00	3,373,200	00				
Total debt.....	93,046,051	73	96,896,666	20	112,361,998	39	115,993,706	76
Total interest.....	4,851,710	70	4,974,279	93	5,188,641	90	5,355,614	93
Average rate of interest.....	5.21		5.13		4.62		4.61	
<i>ASSETS.</i>								
Without interest.....	1,463,560	84	4,209,856	29	15,812,184	66	15,675,193	64
At varying rates.....	3,174,600	16	3,162,825	75	1,460,016	25	353,960	99
At 3 and 3½ per cent.....					2,000,000	00	4,883,089	49
At 4 per cent. interest.....					2,768,234	70	2,076,176	03
5 ".....	12,244,725	90	13,334,215	96	14,019,390	12	14,358,230	70
6 ".....	434,333	46	432,633	46	442,853	46	437,313	46
Total Assets.....	17,317,410	36	21,139,531	46	36,502,679	19	37,783,964	31
Total interest.....	753,187	48	806,968	26	929,268	20	1,001,452	06
Average rate of interest.....	4.35		3.77		2.53		2.65	
Total Debt.....	93,046,051	73	96,896,666	20	112,361,998	39	115,993,706	76
Total Assets.....	17,317,410	36	21,139,531	46	36,502,679	19	37,783,964	31
Net debt.....	75,728,641	37	75,757,134	74	75,859,319	20	78,209,742	45
Total interest on debt.....	4,851,710	70	4,974,279	93	5,188,641	91	5,355,614	96
Total interest on assets.....	753,871	48	806,968	26	929,268	20	1,001,452	06
Net interest.....	4,098,523	22	4,167,311	67	4,259,373	70	4,354,692	90
Average rate.....	5.41		5.50		5.63		5.56	

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, March 8, 1871.

Trade for the week has been quiet and rather dull. The spring trade in dry goods has, however, opened out somewhat briskly, especially for staple goods. In other branches trade is steady. Breadstuffs and provisions are dull, the mildness of the weather exerting an unfavorable influence on the market for provisions.

ASHES.—There was very little business doing in ashes, but prices remain the same. We quote: First pots, \$5.90 to \$6; seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; thirds, \$4.55. Pearls dull at \$6.65 for firsts.

	Pots.	Pearls.
Receipts from 1st Jan. to date.....	1,380	281
Add stock 1st Jan.....	795	704

	2,751	985
Shipments from 1st Jan. to date..	1,605	444
Stock now in store.....	570	541

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The shipments for Feb. were fully up to the corresponding month of last year. Prices, however, owing to increased competition in the trade, are not quite so well sustained, while a considerable advance has taken place in many kinds of leather. We quote men's French calf, \$3 to \$3.50; do. kip, \$1.30 to \$1.40; do. calf congress, \$2 to \$2.50; do. buff, \$1.75 to \$2; do. prunella, \$1.50 to \$2; women's buff, \$1.10 to \$1.15; do. split, 85c. to \$1; do. prunella, \$0.90 to \$1.75; do. congress, \$0.75 to \$1.25; misses' buff boots, \$0.80 to \$1; child's buff and enameled boots, 50c. to 60c.

DRY GOODS.—A number of country buyers have been in market, purchasing to a satisfactory extent, and the numbers are steadily increasing. A good many spring woolsens have been sold, and the demand for fancy and dress goods is large. Canadian cottons have been sold freely, and it is now feared that the stock of these goods will fall short of the demand.

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts of dressed hogs are becoming very light, and prices are correspondingly firm. Packers are buying sparingly, but sales are effected at \$8 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs., according to weight and condition.

DRUGS.—Business during the past week has been moderately active. Cream Tartar is much firmer and a trifle higher, but prices of other articles are unaltered.

FISH.—The supply of salmon and green cod fish has been very light, and both are in active demand. Herring are moving off at quotations. Quotations are—salmon, tierces, \$23.50; barrels, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Labrador herrings, \$6.25 to \$6.50; dry cod, \$5.75 to \$6.00; green cod, brls, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do. do. in drafts, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Canso herring, brls., \$6.00 to \$6.25; do. do., half-brls., \$3.25 to \$3.37½.

FURS.—There has been a good demand for furs under the anticipation of better prices. The annual Hudson Bay Company's sale was to have taken place in London on the 6th inst. We quote—red fox, \$1.25 to \$1.50; marten, \$1.25 to \$1.75; do. Labrador, \$10.00 to \$12.00; mink, \$3 to \$4; bear, \$7 to \$10; lynx, \$1; wolf, \$2 to \$3; fisher, \$4 to \$5; beaver, \$1.20 to \$1.40; muskrat—fall, each, 10c.; winter, 12c.; racoon, 20c. to 40c.; skunk, 15c. to 20c.; otter, \$6 to \$8.

FLOUR.—The fluctuations in the markets of Liverpool and the leading American grain centres have had a tendency to restrict our trade in breadstuffs, and sales for some time have been unimportant. We quote: Superior Extra \$7.20 to 7.30; Extra \$6.90 to 7.00; Fancy \$6.65 to 6.80; Fresh Supers, (Canada wheat) \$6.30 to 6.40; Western States Supers, free \$6.25 to 6.30; Medium Strong Supers, (Canada wheat) \$6.40 to 6.50; Strong Bakers' \$6.50 to 6.60; Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) in bond \$6.10 to 6.20; Canada Supers, No. 2 \$5.90 to 6.00; Western States, No. 2, free \$5.90 to 6.00; Fine

\$5.50 to 5.60; Middlings \$5.00 to 5.25; Pollards \$4.00 to 4.25; U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs. \$3.00 to 3.10; City bags, (delivered) \$3.30 to 3.35; Oatmeal, per 200 lbs. \$5.90 to 6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Continues lifeless, and entirely nominal. **Corn**—Business was moderate and prices steady at 85c to 90c per bushel of 56 lbs. duty paid. **Oats**—There was a fair degree of life in the market and prices were well sustained at 45c to 46c per bushel of 32 lbs. **Barley**—Remains moderately active and firm at 65c to 67½ per bushel of 48 lbs. **Peas**—Are steady and firmly held at 95c to \$1 per bushel of 66 lbs. **Seeds**—The demand for timothy was only fair, and prices were tolerably steady at \$4.00 to 4.20 per bushel of 45 lbs.

GROCERIES—The market has varied but little during the week; a fairly active. Business for the season has been done. **Sugar**—Raws are quoted as follows:—Porto Rico, 9½c. to 9¼c.; Cuba grocery, 9c. to 9¼c.; Cuba refinery, 8¾c. to 9c.; Canada Sugar Refinery—loaves, 14c.; dry crushed, 13¼c.; ground, (table), 13¼c.; extra ground, 13¾c.; crushed A., 12¼c.; yellow refined, 9¼c. to 10¼c.; inferior do. (hhds. and tcs), 9½c. to 9c.; inferior do. (in brls), 9c. to 9¼c.; syrups, standard, 44c.; golden, 50c.; amber, 80c. **Teas**—There is nothing special to quote. **Fruit**—Lager raisins are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.80; Valencias, 7¼c. to 8c.; currants, 6¼c. to 7c. **Starch**—Canada, 8¼c. to 9c.; American, 6c. to 9c.; English, 12c. to 14c. **Coffee**—Green Laguayra is quoted at 17c. to 18c.; Maracaibo, 17c. to 19c.; Jamaica, 16c. to 18c.; Java, 19c. to 25c.; Rio, 15¼c. to 16c.; Cape, 15c. to 16¼c. **Rice**—Aracan, \$3.75 to \$4; Rangoon, \$4.75 to \$4.

OILS—There has been only a moderate trade in oils during the past week, but prices are well sustained. Linseed oil has been advancing in England for several weeks past, and the market therefore is unsettled, and the prices we give are not liable to remain steady for any length of time. We quote: linseed oil, raw, 72¼c. to 75c.; linseed oil, boiled, 77¼c. to 80c.; cod oil, 56c. to 57c.; pale seal oil, 60c. to 63c.; straw seal, 55c. to 60c.; olive, \$1.15 to \$1.25; petroleum, by car-load, choice, 29c. to 30c.; petroleum, low grades, 24¼c. to 25¼c.

PROVISIONS—Butter—The enquiry was limited to current wants, and the following prices were obtained: inferior to medium, 15c. to 18c.; fair to good, 18c. to 20c.; and good to choice, 21c. to 22c. **Cheese**—Trade was rather quiet, but values remain unaltered at 12½c. to 13¼c. per lb. for medium to strictly choice. **Pork**—The market, although quiet at present, is very steady and firm at \$22.50 to \$23 for mess pork; \$20.50 to \$21 for thin mess; \$18 for prime pork, and \$19 for extra prime. **Lard**—Was quiet and steady at 12¼c. to 13¼c. per lb. **Tallow**—Continues steady at 6c. per lb. for unrendered. **Salt**—Business has been fair and prices steady as follows: fine 73c. to 75c.; coarse, 50c. to 55c.; factory filled, \$1.35 to \$1.54.

TORONTO MARKET.

During the past week the whole sale trade has been rather quiet, as have also the produce and provision trade, and there is little to note of special interest. The weather continues mild and spring-like, and the snow may be said to have entirely disappeared here, and in the vicinity of the city; although in country parts north and west of Toronto there is still sleighing.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is active, manufacturers being now filling orders taken in January and February for forward delivery, as well as new orders now coming in. List prices now published are of spring goods being supplied to the trade, and as the leather market is firm, they are not

likely to alter for some time. Collections have been fair but hardly so good as they should be when the large amount of goods sold last fall is taken into consideration.

DRUGS—Business has been fairly active, with a good many letter orders coming in. There are few changes to note in prices. **Caustic Soda**—Has become scarce in this market, and held more firmly at 4¼c. to 5c.

DRY GOODS—There is now beginning to be some inquiries for goods, but few orders have as yet been taken. Stocks of staples are large, perhaps in excess of the probable wants of the trade, and the assortment of printed goods is superior it is said to that of any previous season. London goods are not yet to hand, the bulk of those ordered for this market being on board a steamer now long over due at New York, an accident to her screw necessitating her coming out under sail. Prices of cottons will vary very slightly from those of last season, and are firm, notwithstanding the reported decline in raw cotton in the Liverpool market. Manchester manufacturers have their order books well filled in advance—sufficient to keep them fully occupied up to next May; and there are a number of additional orders in the market ready to be placed. Any decline in goods is therefore extremely improbable, more especially in view of the fact that any marked cheapness of the raw material will bring out heavy buyers and a further decline be at once checked. As a proof of this, there was recently a slight advance in Manchester in the face of a falling market for the raw material.

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

GROCERIES—Trade has been very quiet, very few goods having been placed during the week. There is no change whatever to note in quotations, there having been few transactions on which to base prices. **Sugars**—may be considered a shade less firm, with less enquiry, although prices have not in any respect given way, and stocks either of raw or refined are by no means excessive. Nothing special to note in other articles.

HARDWARE—Business has been rather morl active during the past week, a good many small orders having been received from travellers and by mail shipment before the breaking up of the snow roads.

HIDES AND SKINS—Receipts of slaughter Hides are fair, and a good many Western are also arriving. At the same time the demand has somewhat fallen off, and sellers find it difficult to obtain a market at previous rates. **Calfskins**—Are beginning to come in more freely, with ready sale for all arriving at full prices. **Sheepskins**—are in only moderate supply, with a steady demand for all coming in at from \$1 to \$1.50 according to quality.

LEATHER—This market has not been very brisk, although there exists a good enquiry for *Upper, Harness and Splits*. *Spanish Sole*—is firm and in fair request. *Kips* are dull.

PAINTS AND OILS—As the season advances, the enquiry improves, and there is now a fair degree of activity. There is no change to make in quotations.

PETROLEUM—The market continues very flat, and prices are entirely without alteration.

PRODUCE—In the early part of the week, advancing English and American markets caused holders of breadstuffs here to advance their views, checking business almost entirely, very few sales, so far as made known, having taken place. Subsequently the advance in foreign markets was partially lost, and buyers here withdrew their offers, holders indisposed to submit to a decline. **Flour**—Receipts of the week have been on a tolerably liberal scale, amounting to 3,308 brls., but few buyers have come forward, and no parcels are reported as having changed hands. Prices are consequently, in the absence of transactions, to be considered as nominal. **Wheat**—During the fore part of the week the market was very quiet, but afterwards a demand arose for spring, which was saleable at \$1.39 to \$1.40. At the close the enquiry partially fell off, and these prices were barely obtainable. Fall has been quiet throughout, and may be quoted with nothing doing at \$1.35 to \$1.40 for red winter to white. **Barley**—Receipts of the week by rail were 7,616 bus. bushels. There has been a firm demand, which has become more active towards the close, on an advancing market. A gain of 2c. may be noted for the week. Few sales have been made public. 2,500 bus. No. 2 changed hands a few days ago at 60c., and a car of choice was sold at the close at 70c. **Oats**—The market has been fairly supplied during the week, and with a falling off in the demand, prices are lower. Holders are still asking 56c. to 57c., but there are no buyers over 55c. at which price some few cars changed hands. **Peas**—Deliveries have been very light, not a bushel coming by rail. There has been steady demand, and all lots offering were readily taken at full prices. 84c. to 85c. would now be paid, and choice samples would bring 1c. to 2c. more money. **Rye**—Wanted at 75c. to 80c., but none in market. **Seeds**—A temporary demand for clover was caused by anxiety to make up shipping lots for immediate despatch, and as high as \$5.25 was paid, but there is now no special enquiry, and \$5 is the outside quotation for choice samples. Timothy is neglected and 25c. lower. Flax seed unchanged. **Hay**—\$9.50 to \$13.50. **Straw**—\$9.25 to \$9.50.

PROVISIONS—The market has been exceedingly dull, with small receipts and light demand. Quotations are generally unchanged. **Eggs**—Begin to arrive and the extreme high prices which have ruled during the winter have given way. They now sell at 15c to 16c for packed, and 20c to 25c retail. In other articles no change to note.

WOOL—There has been considerable sales both of *Fleece* and *PulleJ* during the week, for shipment and to manufacturers, and stocks though still considerable are being rapidly reduced. There is very little now coming in, receipts being readily taken at prices within the range of quotations.

MONEY—Sterling Exchange, 60 days' sight or 75 days' date, 109½; Gold drafts on New York, 4 prem.; Currency drafts on New York or Greenbacks, 89½ to 90½; American silver, large 4 to 5; small 6 to 7 discount. Gold in New York has been steady, closing firm at 111½.

GRAND TRUNK—The traffic receipts for the weeks named were—

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
1870.....	26,300	24,000	25,100
1871.....	27,600	29,100	31,500
Increase 1871.....	£1,300	£5,000	£6,400

Increase in 1871 to February 19, from 1st January, on 49 days against 50 days in 1870 £27,604 sterling.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO, ONTARIO.

President - The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P.

Vice-President - LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., of Moffatt, Ross & Co.

Other Directors - C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Campbell & Cassels, Toronto; Hon. M. CAMERON, Ottawa; W. J. MACDONELL, Esq., President, Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto; A. R. McMASTER, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto; H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Commerce, Toronto; GEORGE DUGGAN, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto; A. T. FULTON, Esq., of Geo. Michie & Co., and Fulton, Michie & Co., Toronto. ANGUS MORRISON, Esq., Barrister, M.P., Toronto; WM. KAY, Esq., Goerich.

Manager - ARTHUR HARVEY, Esq.

Assistant Secretary - GEO. C. HINE, Esq.

Adjuster of Fire Losses - W. HENDERSON, Esq.

General Agent, Marine Department - Capt. C. G. FORTHER.

Solicitors - Messrs. DUGGAN & MYERS.

Bankers - THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Lists of the losses paid by the Provincial Insurance Company from June 30th, 1869, to June 30th, 1870, were duly published last autumn.

The following losses have occurred since that time, and the "Provincial" refers to all the undermentioned for testimony as to the promptness and fairness with which their losses have been adjusted and paid.

The Company studiously avoids litigation. It never disputes on technical points an honest claim. It has no adjusted claim whatever due and unpaid. It does not profess to insure for low rates, but it endeavors to deserve high ones.

R. A. Scott.....	London	\$2,000 00
Charles Ferguson.....	Erin	60 00
Thomas Morgan.....	Merrickville	200 00
Isaiah Pratt.....	North Gower	15 00
The Merchants' Bank.....	Kingston	3,000 00
P. Lamphier.....	Grahamsville	2,050 00
Stewart & Matheson.....	Brantford	345 54
J. F. Triggerson.....	"	183 50
J. Eastwood & Co.....	Hamilton	77 23
British American Ins. Co., re-insurance on the same property.....	"	29 37
Evans Cameron.....	Bell's Corners	800 00
W. E. F. Carrier & Co.....	Quebec	6 81
Alf. Clement.....	Morrisburg	60 00
Thomas Dardis.....	"	960 00
P. Fetterley.....	"	94 60
Sarah Philo.....	"	12 00
D. McIntyre (of Montreal).....	Lucan	800 00
J. Wardell.....	Toronto	225 00
Mrs. F. Austin.....	Cobourg	250 00
Robertson & Martin.....	Peterboro	800 00
Joseph Seal.....	London	74 00
T. B. McCullough.....	Peterboro	200 00
Col. F. W. Haultain.....	"	1,940 00
Thomas Corbet.....	Caledon Tp	5 00
E. S. Eddy.....	Ottawa	1,087 72
R. Armstrong.....	East Gwillimbury	700 00
W. J. McCleverty.....	Orangeville	500 00
W. R. Lloyd.....	"	89 00
James Clarke.....	St. Catharines	250 00
W. J. Middleton.....	Orangeville	1,250 00
John May.....	"	81 50
Thomas Jackson.....	"	800 00
Longway Bros.....	"	1,875 00
William Armstrong.....	"	800 00
J. Gardhouse.....	"	1,800 00
F. Irvine.....	"	33 00
W. G. Donnelly.....	Niagara	530 00
Harrison & Sheppard.....	Newmarket	500 00
J. Robertson.....	Madoc	462 50
H. J. Henderson.....	Owen Sound	600 00
Lampert & Allan.....	Port Rowan	64 27
W. Chaplin.....	Toronto	788 46
Jas. Hurst.....	"	5 00
W. Mather.....	Cheltenham	900 00
C. H. King.....	"	182 68

L. H. Slaght.....	Waterford	\$1,195 28
Young & Radford.....	Ottawa	955 51
R. Armstrong.....	Kirkfield	50 00
Robt. Kenly.....	Ottawa	28 00
George Crandall.....	Lindsay	40 00
McKenzie & Still.....	St. Thomas	2,090 00
A. Henderson.....	"	250 00
Sarah Edmundson.....	"	64 00
A. Cowan.....	"	20 00
G. C. Rhyard.....	"	35 00
R. N. Gilpin.....	Ottawa	100 00
H. Silvester.....	Clarksville	71 00
Mrs. Meigs.....	Bedford District, P. Q.	875 00
Telfer Wiggins.....	Collingwood	13 34
A. Copp.....	Hamilton	800 00
Jacob Goldberg.....	Perth, (Gault Bros., Montreal)	1,000 00
Robt. Gilpin.....	Ottawa	100 00
H. Sylvester.....	Tecumseth	77 39
F. Pulford.....	Windsor	825 00
Alonzo Bowers.....	South Mountain	250 00
E. P. Watson.....	Sarnia	9 62
David Price.....	Dunville	30 00
Peter Desjardins.....	Stoney Point	700 00
Robert Jordan.....	Toronto	15 00
G. E. Squires.....	Glercoe	35 00
Wm. Jeffrey.....	Cobourg	4,000 00
Jeffrey & Co.....	"	2,000 00
R. H. Smith.....	Newmarket (about)	600 00
Cameron & Ritchie.....	Strathroy	1,100 00
Bank of Toronto.....	Cobourg	400 00
A. Monckhouse.....	Toronto	117 00
Isaac Smith.....	Chatham	280 00
His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.....	"	35 00

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE "HOME" INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN, NOW INSOLVENT.

The Provincial Insurance Company by its Agents, will take assignment of the policies of the "Home" as part payment of a new policy in the "Provincial."

The assignment must be made in the following words: Assigned to the Provincial Insurance Company of Canada, this of 1871, in consideration of value received according to the short term rates therein stipulated for.

The "short rates" are as under: -

POLICY FOR	Charge this proportion of whole premium.				Allow this per centage of whole premium.
	1 Year.	3 Years.	4 Years.		
1 month	3 months	4 months	4-20ths or 20 p.c.	89 p.c.	
2 "	6 "	8 "	6-20ths " 30 "	70 "	
3 "	9 "	12 "	8-20ths " 40 "	60 "	
4 "	12 "	16 "	10-20ths " 50 "	50 "	
5 "	15 "	20 "	12-20ths " 60 "	40 "	
6 "	18 "	24 "	14-20ths " 70 "	30 "	
7 "	21 "	28 "	15-20ths " 75 "	25 "	
8 "	24 "	32 "	16-20ths " 80 "	20 "	
9 "	27 "	36 "	17-20ths " 85 "	15 "	
10 "	30 "	40 "	18-20ths " 90 "	10 "	
11 "	33 "	44 "	19-20ths " 95 "	5 "	

The Company to have the benefit of part of a month or quarter.

The calculation of short rates and all pecuniary loss may, however, be saved by applying for a "Provincial" policy to run for a year after the "Home" policy expires, paying a full year's premium and surrendering the "Home" policy.

Thus: John Smith having a "Home" policy expiring June 2nd, 1871, \$2,500, premium \$50, can, by paying \$50 and surrendering the "Home" policy, obtain a "Provincial" policy from this date until June 2nd, 1872.

All these "Home" policies will have to be filed with the Minister of Finance, and the claim for the surrender value of them made through Chancery. Care in using the proper form is, therefore, particularly requested.

The above offer is conditional on our agents approving of the risk and the rate.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from Toronto

EAST.				
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	5.37	12.07	5.27	7.07
Arrive.....	9.37	11.67	6.57	11.07

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

Great Western Railway.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.00	11.45	4.00	5.30
Arrive.....	9.20	11.00	5.30	9.20

Northern Railway.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.45	5.45
Arrive.....	11.10	8.10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

Union Permanent Building & Savings Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Of this Society will be held at the Society's Office, 82 King Street east,

ON MONDAY, 27th DAY OF MARCH,

Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving a report from the Directors and statement of accounts for the year ending the 28th February, ult; for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, as provided by the statute. By order, W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

29-2t

Agricultural

Insurance Company of Watertown.

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

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

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

HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.

7. OFFICE - WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO

Dickson & Macgregor.

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

CHARLES R. DICKSON, ALEX. MURRAY MACGREGOR



Intercolonial Railway of Canada.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURES.

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

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

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

Tenders marked "Tenders for Bridges," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 10th day of MARCH, 1871.

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

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

MICHIGAN SCHOOL BONDS.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST!

PAYABLE IN DETROIT AND NEW YORK.

For sale by

WILKINS & CO.,
DETROIT.

LOST

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

AN ORDER BOOK,

Valuable only to the owner. Anyone sending it to

"THE MONETARY TIMES,"

Will be suitably rewarded. 26-2t

BROOMS.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BROOMS.

BROWN'S LOCKED BINDING BROOM.

PATENTED 1871.

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

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

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

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

W. J. Piton, R. H. Hunter,
GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

WINNIPEG,

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Consignments solicited.



Government House, Ottawa.

4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulation.

On, from and after the 1st day of March proximo, the Port of Queenston in the Province of Ontario, shall be and is hereby discontinued as an independent Port of Entry, and shall be and is hereby constituted an Out Port of Entry and placed under the Survey of the Port of Niagara.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada

53-3t

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY.

(From The Spectator for March.)

ANOTHER year of admirable management has enabled the Equitable Life to add to its assets the handsome sum of \$2,725,201; and the Company closed the transactions of 1870 with aggregate accumulations amounting to \$13,236,025. The long series of successes which, elsewhere unprecedented in the history of life insurance, have marked every step of the Equitable's progress, have led the public to expect great things, and from year to year this expectation has been abundantly realized. Such exceptional energy has been exhibited by the managers, such *esprit du corps* characterizes its picked army of agents, such solidity is stamped upon the investments which secure its gathered millions, and so firmly anchored is the Company itself in the confidence of the people, that the Equitable may be said to have reached the point which entitles it to be considered a national institution of the very highest grade.

All the records of life insurance enterprise, whether in our own country or in Europe, will be searched in vain for precedent or parallel of the Equitable's twelve years' work. And what this Company has done for itself, has, measurably, been done for the life insurance scheme throughout the United States. The prudent plans of a conservative management have never been forgotten, however startling to others may have seemed the onward progress of the Company. That mission which it was born to fulfil has always been kept in view, and, as all will admit, has thus far been accomplished to the very utmost.

The Company was originated by men who firmly believed that life insurance was weighted with possibilities such as most of its friends and promoters a dozen years ago dared not dream of. And the progress of the Equitable has been but the consistent development of the determined spirit which first breathed into it the breath of life. From the earliest formative step, through all the plans of all its years, this energy of will and action and aspiration has halted at no obstacle, but surmounting every difficulty, steadily and sturdily pressed forward. Where precedents lent no aid to point the path of progress, they were extemporised; when novelty became a necessity of advancement, it was pressed into service; not only what had been done by others, but far more than others had thought of doing, was the measure of this self-assumed mission, on the part of those who organized and equipped the Equitable Life. And the fruit of all this earnest endeavor is before the world in the figures which so strikingly write the record of the Company's wonderful progress. As derived from the authentic reports of the New York Insurance Department, we present in their regular series the successive annual steps of this remarkable career:

Year.	Income.	Gross Assets.	Policies in force.
8 59	268
8 60	\$79,070 76	\$162,617 06	769
8 61	103,429 91	210,636 11	1,185
8 62	172,188 41	324,012 88	1,989
8 63	308,090 67	584,713 51	3,264
8 64	579,079 67	1,025,331 37	5,539
8 65	971,505 75	1,586,523 95	8,069
8 66	1,807,296 40	3,077,788 30	13,335
8 67	3,247,022 74	5,125,423 25	20,511
8 68	4,840,157 46	7,721,077 02	27,606
8 69	6,268,392 35	10,510,224 42	33,473
1 870	7,184,344 13	13,236,024 54	36,340

Perhaps the share of the Equitable, in cultivating public sentiment in favor of life insurance in the United States, is most strikingly shown by placing side by side the figures which exhibit the present condition of this single company and those reported as representing the condition of all the New York life companies in 1859, when the Equitable began its work. It will be noticed that, in every item, the one company is able to report a business in 1870 exceeding that of all the New York life companies eleven years ago.

	Equitable 1870.	All N. Y. Co.'s 1859.
Cash premium receipts.....	\$6,609,484	\$1,772,259
Gross income.....	7,191,105	2,722,185
Capital and accumulations.....	13,236,025	11,839,924
Amount insured in year.....	40,295,799	14,325,116
Amount insured, total.....	143,070,984	70,652,936
Policies outstanding.....	36,340	23,278
Policies written during the year..	10,063	4,484

The progressive movement, of which the Equitable is admitted to have been the pioneer, and in which its energy has enabled it to retain the position of a leader, has during these years known no interruption. There is some propriety, therefore, in accrediting the Equitable with having introduced and facilitated a popular mode of doing the life business such as was never known before. Incidentally, at least, the wonderful progress of the system in this country is traceable to this single source. And all this has been done without the least compromise of that con-

servatism which alone can ensure the performance of a success so suddenly achieved. While there has been many a bold movement made, many a new plan put in practice, everything has been calmly forecasted and the victory organized in advance. That which the timidity of others shuddered to attempt, has first been tested warily, and then adopted as a settled system. The financial accumulations of this immense business have been carefully watched over, and so invested as to compel the admiration and confidence of the public. It is questionable if any institution in the United States, constituted by the people the custodian of a sacred trust, can exhibit a more substantial list of assets, or a more secure mode of investment. We append, as evidence of this, the last financial statement of the Equitable:

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1871.

Net cash assets, January 1, 1870..... \$9,173,871 30

RECEIPTS:

Premiums..... \$6,502,723 59
Interest..... 591,112 20
Rents, (eight months)..... 90,508 34 7,184,344 13

\$16,358,215 43

DISBURSEMENTS:

Claims by death..... \$1,375,316 55
Cash dividends, including additions paid to policyholders.. 1,129,958 36
Annuities, matured endowments and surrendered policies..... 722,070 31
Total paid policyholders.. \$3,226,445 22
Expenses including commissions..... 1,088,565 43
Dividend on Capital..... 8,213 33 4,323,223 98

NET ASSETS (exclusive of future premiums)..... \$12,034,991 45

Invested as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages..... \$7,464,162 50
Real estate (uncumbe'd) 2,246,025 19
U. S. stocks, cost..... 641,372 45
New York State, city and town bonds, cost..... 587,496 34
Bonds of other states, cost 67,804 55
Cash in banks and other depositories..... 805,262 39
Loans on call secured by U. S. stocks..... 165,061 72
Personal assets connected with building..... 57,906 31

Actual cash investments..... \$12,034,991 45
Interest due and accrued..... 63,753 19
Rents due and accrued..... 15,102 46
Premiums in hands of agents and in course collection..... 148,222 00
Office premiums in course of collection..... 204,815 93
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year..... 692,042 00
Market value of stock in excess of cost..... 77,097 56

TOTAL ASSETS, January 1, 1871..... \$13,236,024 59

The assets are thus appropriated:

Total liabilities including reserve for re-insurance of existing policies..... \$11,843,172 00
Capital Stock..... 100,000 00
Surplus eleven months only since February 1, 1870..... 1,292,852 59 13,236,024 59

	No.	Amount.
Policies issued during year....	10,063	\$40,295,799 00

being the largest amount issued during the year by any Company.

The high character of the gentlemen to whom the management of the Equitable is entrusted, whether as officers or as directors, has been so often a subject of remark, that further reference is superfluous. As actions speak louder than words, so what these gentlemen have done, and are doing, sufficiently attests their integrity and devotedness. The triumphs they have won are the result of character and the reward of personal exertion. And the tide of public confidence which has, from the beginning, set in toward the Company will know no ebb so long as such respectable and zealous endorers lend to it their names and influence.

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Insurance.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER
31st, 1870.

NET ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870. - \$1,224,432.40

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Prem's on Policies	\$640,982 18
Extras, &c.	1,513 73
Interest	96,885 05
	\$739,639 96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Claims by Death and Annuity	\$105,848 30
Surrendered Policies	19,578 65
Re-Insurance	17,080 40
Taxes	10,541 19
Expenses	218,807 33
	\$371,855 87

INCREASE IN NET ASSETS DURING

THE YEAR,	\$367,825 09
	\$1,592,307 49

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871.

Cash on hand and in Bank	\$89,707 74	
\$450,000 U. S. Bonds (Cost)	452,597 60	
\$35,000 Virginia State 6's (Cost)	16,747 26	
Dominion of Canada 6's (Cost)	63,873 33	
Loans on First Mortgages on real estate	339,366 70	
do. Bonds and Stocks (worth \$902,900)	591,000 00	
do. Other Securities	28,552 70	
Office Furniture and all other Property	10,457 46	\$1,502,307 49
Present Value of Re-Insured Policies	\$16,850 00	
Premiums Deferred (Semi-Annually and Quarterly)	94,443 60	
do. in Course of Collection	33,265 00	
Market value of Investments in excess of Cost	17,377 74	
Interest accrued	11,354 00	\$173,289 74

GROSS ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, \$1,765,597 2

Number of Policies in force, January 1st, 1871	7,259 00
Amount do. do. do.	\$18,549,637 00

The Annual Statement, as given above, shows that this Company has accumulated, during the twenty-nine months of its existence, the sum of \$765,597.23, which, with the Capital Stock of \$1,000,000, makes a total amount of available and Valuable Assets of ONE MILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN 23.100 DOLLARS, the whole of which is held safely and profitably invested for the security of its Policy-Holders.

A valuation of the Policies in force on the first day of January, 1871, made by the most rigid method, and upon the same standard as to Interest and Mortality as that upon which its Premiums are based, shows that the full present value, or amount required to safely-re-insure its risks on that date, was \$807,389.

A careful examination of the above figures, and of the character of the Assets, gives conclusive evidence that the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. of the U. S. of AMERICA affords to policy-holders that which is the most desirable in any Life Insurance Co., namely, abundant security.

The ratio of Assets to Liabilities is over 200 per cent.; that is, the Company has more than \$200 for each \$100 of liability.

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the shortest notice.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—MARCH 9, 1871.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Cont'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Cont'd	\$ c. \$
Mens' Th'k Boots, 1 x	2 65 0 00	Dry Crushed	0 13 0 15	Do. 1st qual middledo.	0 25 0 27
" " " No. 1	2 40 2 50	Extra Ground	0 13 0 15	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 22 0 24
" " " No. 2	2 20 2 40	Teas:		Slaughter heavy	0 22 0 25
" Split Boots	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good	0 42 0 50	Do. light	0 26 0 26
" Kip Boots, cl, 1 ex	3 15 0 00	" Fine to choicest	0 60 0 65	Harness, best	0 28 0 22
" " " " D. S., 1 ex	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine	0 50 0 70	" " No. 2	0 00 0 00
" " " " clump No. 1	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng	0 38 0 75	Upper heavy	0 38 0 40
" " " " D. S. No. 1	2 40 0 00	Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	" " light	0 40 0 44
Boys' Thick Boots, 1 ex	1 90 0 00	Y. Hyson, com to gd.	0 34 0 55	Kip Skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
" " " " No. 1	1 70 1 80	Medium to choice	0 65 0 80	French	0 70 0 90
Youths' " " No. 1 ex	1 55 1 60	Extra choice	0 85 0 95	English	0 65 0 80
" " " " No. 1	1 45 0 00	Gunpowd'r. to med.	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
Child's Fy top B'ts 6 to 9	1 20 0 00	" " med. to fine	0 70 0 85	35 lbs.) per doz.	0 70 0 85
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 50	" " fine to fine'st.	0 85 0 95	Do. light	0 45 0 70
" " Cong. MS	1 80 2 20	Hyson	0 45 0 60	French Calf	1 20 1 40
" " Peb. & Buff Bal. MS	1 30 1 75	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Grain & Satn Clr @ doz.	0 00 0 55
" " Felt Bal & Gait. MS	1 75 2 00	Tobacco, Manufact'd:		Splits, large @ lb.	0 30 0 36
" " Calf Bal. (peg) DS	1 60 0 00	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf. @ lb	0 30 0 32	" " small	0 00 0 25
" " Peb., buff " DS	1 20 1 45	" " West. do. com	0 31 0 33	Enamelled Cow @ foot.	0 20 0 51
" " Calf Batts, DS	1 35 0 00	" " Western Leaf,		Patent	0 20 0 21
" " Buff Batts, DS	1 15 1 25	[good to fine.	0 38 0 50	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
" " Split Batts, DS	0 95 1 10	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 40 0 60	Buff	0 15 0 17
Misses' Polish Peb. Bal.		" " choice	0 50 0 80	Oils.	
DS MS. 11 to 2.	1 30 0 00	Hardware.		Cod	0 62 0 65
" " Peb., Buff Bal DS pg	0 95 1 10	Tin (net cash prices)		Lard, extra	1 45 0 00
" " Buff Batts DS No. 1	0 95 0 00	Block, @ lb.	0 33 0 35	" " No. 1	1 00 0 00
" " Split Batts DS	0 85 0 00	Grain	0 34 0 00	" " No. 2	0 00 0 90
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.		Copper:		Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
DS MS. 6 to 10.	1 05 0 00	Pig	0 20 0 22	" " Moti's economic	0 30 0 00
" " Peb. & Buff Bal. B.		Sheet	0 29 0 31	Linseed, raw	0 75 0 77 1/2
DS MS. 8 to 10.	0 75 0 85	Cut Nails:		" " boiled	0 80 0 82 1/2
" " Buff Batts DS, 1 ex	0 70 0 00	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		Machinery	0 00 0 00
" " Split Batts DS	0 60 0 00	@ 100 lb.	0 00 2 55	Olive, common, @ gal.	1 20 1 25
Drugs.		Shingle alone do	3 40 3 30	" " salad	1 80 2 30
Aloes Cape	0 12 0 16	Lathe and 5 dy.	3 40 3 45	" " salad, in bots.	
Alum	0 02 0 02 1/2	Galvanized Iron:		qt. @ case	3 65 3 75
Borax	0 18 0 20	Assorted sizes	0 08 0 09	Seal, pale	0 70 0 80
Camphor, refined	0 45 0 55	Best No. 24	0 07 0 00	Spirits Turpentine	0 65 0 70
Castor Oil	0 13 0 16	" " 26	0 08 0 08 1/2	Whale, ref'd	0 85 1 00
Caustic Soda	0 04 0 05	" " 28	0 09 0 09 1/2	Paints, &c.	
Cream Tartar	0 25 0 30	Horse Nails:		White Lead, genuine	
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	Guest's or Griffin's		in Oil, @ 25 lbs.	0 00 2 30
Extract Logwood	0 10 0 13	assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 10
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 30 0 33	For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	" " 2	0 00 1 90
Indigo, Madras	1 00 1 10	Patent Hammer'd do.	0 10 0 17	" " 3	0 00 1 70
Licorice, com.	0 14 0 25	Irons (at 4 months):		Common	1 30 0 00 1/2
Madder	0 16 0 18	Pig—Gartsherrrie No. 1	00 00 60 00	White Lead, dry	0 05 0 09
Opium	8 00 8 50	Calder No. 1	00 00 25 00	Red Lead	0 06 0 08
Oxalic Acid	0 24 0 32	" " No. 3	00 00 24 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h.	0 02 0 03
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	Other brands. No. 1	25 00 26 00	Yellow Ochre, Fran'h.	0 02 0 03
" " Bichromate	0 14 0 18	" " No. 2	0 00 0 00	Whiting	0 80 1 25
Potass Iodide	4 50 5 00	Bar—Scotch, @ 100 lb.	2 40 2 60	Petroleum.	
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	Refined	3 00 3 25	(Refined @ gal.)	
Soda Bicarb	3 50 4 00	Swedes	5 00 5 50	Water white, 5 bris.	0 27 0 00
Tartaric Acid	0 39 0 45	Hoops—Coopers	3 10 3 35	" " single bri.	0 29 0 00
Groceries.		" " Band	3 10 3 35	Straw, 5 bris.	0 00 0 23
Coffees:		Boiler Plates	3 10 3 35	" " single bri.	0 00 0 24
Java, @ lb.	0 20 0 22	Canada Plates	3 90 4 10	Amber, by car load	0 00 0 00
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	Coatbridge	4 00 4 10	Benazine	0 35 0 38
Rio	0 16 0 17	Pontypool	3 90 4 10	Produce.	
Fish:		Swansea	3 90 4 10	Grains:	
Herrings, Lab. split	6 62 7 00	Lead (at 4 months):		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 35 1 40
" " Canso	5 25 5 50	Bar, @ 100 lbs.	0 06 0 07	" " Fall 60 "	1 35 1 40
" " round	4 00 4 50	Sheet	0 06 0 08	Barley, new 48 "	0 62 0 70
" " sealed	0 43 0 45	Shot	0 07 0 00	Peas	0 84 0 85
Mackerel, bris.	8 87 9 00	Iron Wire (net cash):		Oats	0 55 0 57
Loch. Her. wh'nsks.	2 50 2 75	No. 6, @ bundle	2 70 2 80	Rye	0 75 0 80
" " half "	1 25 1 50	" " 9 "	3 10 3 20	Seeds:	
White Fish & Trout	4 00 4 25	" " 12 "	3 40 3 50	Clover, choice 60 "	4 75 5 00
Salmon, saltwater	15 75 16 00	" " 16 "	4 30 4 40	Timothy, cho "	4 50 4 75
Dry Cod, @ 112 lbs.	5 50 5 75	Powder:		Flax	2 00 2 50
Fruit:		Blasting, Canada	3 75 0 00	Flour (per bri.):	
Raisins, Layers	1 90 2 00	FF	4 75 5 00	Superior extra	0 00 0 00
" " M. R.	1 75 1 80	FFF	5 25 5 50	Extra superfine	6 50 0 00
" " Valentias	0 8 0 8 1/2	Blasting, English	4 00 5 00	Fancy superfine	6 00 6 25
Currants, new	0 07 0 07 1/2	FF loose	5 00 6 00	Superfine No. 1	5 80 6 00
" " old	0 06 0 06 1/2	FFF	6 00 6 50	Provisions	
Figs	0 11 0 15	Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		Oatmeal, per bri.)	5 75 6 00
Molasses:		Regular sizes 100	4 00 4 25	Butter, dairy tub @ lb.	0 17 0 10 1/2
Clayed, @ gal.	0 30 0 35	Extra	4 50 5 00	" " store packed	0 13 0 14
Syrups, Standard	0 50 0 51	Tin Plate (net cash):		Cheese	0 12 0 13
" " Golden	0 53 0 54	IC Coke	8 50 8 75	Pork, mess, new	21 00 21 50
Rice—Arracan	4 40 4 50	IC Charcoal	10 50 20 75	" " prime mess	00 00 00 00
" " Rangoon	4 25 4 30	IX	13 00 13 25	" " prime	00 00 00 00
Spices:		IXX	7 50 7 75	Bacon, Canada	0 60 0 00
Cassia, whole, @ lb.	0 85 0 40	DC	9 50 9 75	" " Cumberl'd cut	0 10 0 11
Cloves	0 10 0 12	Hides & Skins, @ lb		" " smoked	0 11 0 11 1/2
Nutmegs	0 08 0 70	Green, No. 1	0 00 0 08	Hams	0 00 0 00
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	Green, No. 2	0 08 0 07	" " smoked	0 12 0 12 1/2
" " Jamaica, root	0 17 0 20	Cured	0 08 0 00	Shoulders, in salt	0 10 0 10 1/2
Pepper, black	0 15 0 16	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 10	Lard, in kegs	0 00 0 12 1/2
Pimento	0 09 0 09 1/2	Cured	0 00 0 12 1/2	Eggs, packed	0 15 0 15
Sugars—(60 days):		Sheepskins	1 00 1 50	Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
Port Rico, @ lb.	0 0 0 0	Hops.		Tallow	0 02 0 07
Cuba	0 8 0 10	Medium to good	0 02 0 03	Hogs dressed, heavy	7 37 7 50
Barbadoes (bright)	0 0 0 0	Leather, @ (4 mon.)		" " medium	7 25 7 37
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		In lots of less than		" " light	0 00 0 00
Yellow, No. 2, 60ds.	0 9 0 9 1/2	50 sides, 10 @ cent		Salt, &c.	
" " No. 2 1/2	0 10 0 10 1/2	higher.		Liverpool coarse	0 80 0 85
" " No. 3	0 10 0 10 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Goderich	1 65 1 60
Crushed X	0 11 0 12	heavy, weights @ lb.	0 34 0 20	Plaster	1 05 1 10
Ground	0 13 0 13 1/2			Water Lime	1 60 0 0 1/2

Soap & Candles.		Brandy:		\$	\$	c
Golden Bar	0 07 0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s	2 30 2 49	2	30	2 49
Silver Bar	0 07 0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co.	2 30 2 40	8	75	9 00
Crown No. 1	0 03 0 03	Brandy, cases	4 25 4 50			
Wines, Liquors, &c.		Whiskey:				
English, per doz. qrts.	2 00 2 75	GOODERHAM & WORTS'				
Guinness DubPort	2 35 2 40	Wholesale Prices:				
Pure Jam. Rum, 16 o.p.	1 80 2 25	Terms Cash—Under 5				
De Kuyper's H. Gin	1 55 1 65	brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.,				
Booth's Old Tom	1 90 2 00	2½ p.c. off; 10 brls. and				
Green, cases	4 09 4 25	over, 5 p.c. off.				
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 50 6 00					
Port, common	0 75 1 25	In Duty				
" " " "	2 00 4 00	Bond. Paid				
Sherry, common	0 75 1 50	Family Pro Whiskey	0 35 0 88			
" " " "	1 70 1 80	Old Bourbon	0 35 0 88			
" " " "	2 50 4 00	" " " "	0 30 0 80			
Hennessy's, per gal.	2 40 2 60	" " " "	0 30 0 80			
Martell's	2 40 2 60	" " " "	0 30 0 80			
Wool.		Wool.				
Fleece, lb.	0 30 0 31	Pulled	0 25 0 27			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share parval	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15s.	Briton Medical and General Life...	10	2	21 22
20,000	10	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	9 94
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2½	4 44
53,000	9½	Edinburgh Life	100	15	34½ 35
400,000		European Life and Guarantee	2½	26s6	
20,000	5 £2½	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100	50	52½
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	10	74 74
7,500	10	Imperial Life	100	10	16½
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	31 4
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7½	25½ 23½
35,862	36	London Assurance Corporation	25	12½	47½
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	4½
391,752	49	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	8½
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	15½
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile	50	6½	28½
40,000	59	Ocean Marine	25	5	18½
	£9 p. s.	Phoenix			151
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	1 14
100,000	11½	Royal Insurance	20	3	6
20,000	19	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2½	5½
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	72
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25	1½	
	£4 15s6d				

CANADIAN.

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share parval	Offered	Asked.
8,000	4-6mo.	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	¢ c
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	112 115
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	200
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	\$11	
	\$3 p. sh.	Quebec Fire	40	32½	£20 £21
	10	" " " " "	100	40	85 90
10,000	6-6mo.	Western Assurance	40	10	113 115

AMERICAN.

When org'niz	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500		Etna Life, of Hartford	\$190	207	250
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford	100	210	212½
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	245	252
1859	10,000		Home, of New Haven, Ct	100		
1863	5,600		Trav'ers' Life & Accident	101	110	114

RAILWAYS

When org'niz	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked.
			Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.	76 78
			do do 6½ p.c. stg. mort. bonds	100	"	89 92
			Buffalo and Lake Huron Pref	100	"	41 44
			do do 5½ p.c. bonds, 1872-3-4	100	"	80 82
			Montreal and Champlain	200	"	16 21
			do do 8 p.c.			101102
			Grand Trunk	100	"	12 13
			do Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6½ p.c.	100	"	93 95
			do First Preference, 5½ p.c.	100	"	58 59
			do Second Pref. Bonds, 5½ p.c.	100	"	40 41
			do Third Pref. Stock, 4½ p.c.	100	"	31 33
			do Fourth Pref. Stock, 3½ p.c.	100	"	17½ 18½
			Great Western	20½	"	14 15
			do 6½ p.c. Bds. due 1873-76	100	All.	99 100
			do 5½ p.c. Bds. due 1877-78	100	"	95 97
			do 5½ p.c. Pref. issue at 80		"	100 101
			Northern of Canada, 6½ p.c. 1st Pref. Bds.	100	"	91 93
			do do 2nd "	160	"	82 85

EXCHANGE

	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 60 days	9½ 9½	9½ 10	9½ 10
Sight or 75 days date	9½ 9	9½ 9	9½ 9
Private do	9½ 10	9½ 10	9½ 9
Bank on New York	10 10½	15 10½	9½ 10
Private do	10 10½		9½ 10
Gold Draft do	par to ½ prim.		1pm
American Silver	4½ 5½		

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, March 8.	Montre'l, March 7.	Quebec, March 7.
BANKS.							
British North America	£50	All.	3½ b p.c.	July and Jan	109½ 110	109½ 110	109½ 110
Canadian Bank of Com'e.	\$50	All.	4		127 129	125 130	122 125
City Bank Montreal	100	"	3	June 1, 1 Dec.	92½ 95	93 95	94 95
Du Peuple	50	"	3½	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	105 105½	105 105½	105 105½
Eastern Townships	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.	117 118	112 112	112 112
Jacques Cartier	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	119 123	118 122½	119 121
Mechanics' Bank	50	80	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	89 92	88 92	91 92
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	117½ 118	117½ 118	117 118
Molson's Bank	50	"	3	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	112 114	113 114	112 114
Montreal	200	"	6&b2	1 June, 1 Dec.	240 240½	240 240½	240 241
Nationale	50	"	3½	1 Nov., 1 May.	110	110	109 110
Niagara District	100	75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.			
Ontario Bank	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	111 111½	110½ 111	110½ 111
Quebec Bank	100	"	3½	1 June, 1 Dec.	117½ 118	117 119	117 118
Royal Canadian	40	All.		1 Jan., 1 July.	90 91	90 91	90 91
Toronto	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	190 200	190 200	190 200
Union Bank	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	108½ 109	107 108	107 108
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	\$25	3½		101 101½		
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50	All.	5		145½ 146		
Do. In'd Steam Nav. Co.	100	All.	5 12m			98 100½	98 100
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	100	"	None.			105	
Freehold Building Society	100	All.	5		130½ 131		
Hamilton Gas Company			4½				
Huron Copper Bay Co.			25			45 60	
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50	All.	4½		115 116		
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	15 1				2 60 2 90	
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All.	5		178 180	177½ 180	177 178
Do. Elevating Co.	100	"	5				
Do. City Gas Co.	40	"	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep			Bks clsd
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	"	4				Bks clsd
Quebec Gas Company	200	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.			165 170
Quebec Street R. R.	50	25	4				125 130
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	All.	15-12m	1 Jan., 1 July.			100 101
People's Telegraph Company	100	"	None.				98 102
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	"	2pc. 3m	3 Feb.			
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50	"	2pc. 3m	1 My Au Mar Fe			120
Union Per. Building Society	50	"	5		115½ 116		
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	All.	5		130½ 131		

SECURITIES.

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6½ p.c. stg.	104½ 105½	105 105½	104½ 105
Do do 5½ p.c. cur., 1883	97½ 97½	98 98½	96 98
Do do 5 do. stg., 1885	97½ 98	97 97½	97 97½
Do do 7 do. cur.			
Dominion 6 p.c. 1878 cy	110½ 111½	110 110½	110 111½
Dominion Bonds			
Hamilton Corporation			
Montreal Harbor, 8½ p.c. d. 1869			
Do do 7 do. 1870			
Do do 6½ do. 1875	103 104	104 105	
Do Corporation, 6½ p.c. 1891	101 102	101 101½	101 102
Do 7 p.c. stock	116 119	116 119	116 118
Do Water Works, 6½ p.c. stg. 1885	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	
Ottawa City 6½ p.c. d. 1880			
Quebec Harbour, 6½ p.c. d. 1883		95 97	
Do do do.			50 60
Do do do.			60 70
Do do do.			75 85
Do City, 7½ p.c. stock			100 100½
Do do 7 do. 8 do.			100 100½
Do do 7 do. 5 do.			100 100½
Do Water Works 6½ p.c. stg., 5 years			95 96½
Do do 6 do. 1½ do.			
Toronto Corporation, 6 p.c. stg. 29 years	94½ 96	93½ 94½	
Kingston City 6½ p.c. 1872		92½ 95	
County Debentures	103		

PRODUCE—Comparative Price in Toronto Market

	1871. WEDNESDAY, March 8.		1871. WEDNESDAY, March 1.		1870. March 8.		1869. March 8.		1868. March 8.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat, Fall	1 38	1 40	1 35	1 40	0 83	0 88	99	1 01	1 70	1 80
Spring	1 35	1 40	1 33	1 35	0 81	0 83	0 95	0 97	1 62	1 64
Barley	0 62	0 70	0 62	0 68	0 45	0 58	1 30	1 33	1 23	1 26
Oats	0 55	0 56	0 55	0 57	0 32	0 34	0 50	0 52	0 58	0 59
Pens	0 84	0 85	0 82	0 83	0 55	0 56	0 75	0 82	0 80	0 85
Flour, No. 1 Super. brl	5 80	6 00	5 80	6 00	3 50	3 55	4 00	4 15	7 00	7 10
" " " " "	6 00	6 25	6 00	6 25	3 70	3 75	4 25	4 30	7 25	7 00
" " " " "	6 50	6 00	6 50	6 00	4 00	4 05	4 60	4 65	7 40	7 63
Oatmeal	5 75	6 00	5 75	6 00	3 60	3 70	6 00	6 00	6 25	6 50
Pork, Mess	21 00	21 50	21 00	21 50	23 50	24 00	26 00	27 00	17 50	18 50
Butter	0 13	0 19½	0 13	0 19½	0 14	0 17	0 20</			

Insurance.

PROVINCIAL Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONT.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P. Vice President.—Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty. Other Directors.—C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Campbell & Cassells, Toronto; Hon. M. Cameron, Ottawa; W. J. Macdonell, Esq., President Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto; A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice President Bank of Commerce, Toronto; George Duggan, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto; A. T. Fulton, Esq., of Geo. Michie & Co. and Fulton, Michie & Co. Toronto; Angus Morrison, Esq., Barrister, M.P., Toronto; James S. Crocker, Esq., Toronto. **Manager.**—Arthur Harvey, Esq., Fire Inspector.—Wm. Henderson, Esq., General Agent, Marine Department.—Capt. C. G. Fortier, Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company. No claim that has arisen under the present management has been unadjusted for as long as a week, and all adjusted claims are paid.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

Provincial Insurance Co's. Buildings, }
Toronto, June 28, 1870. } 46

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.



CAPITAL,
£2,000,000 - - - STERLING.

FIRE RISKS.

taken at reasonable rates of premium, and

ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,

By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

General Agents for Ontario,

25-ly N. W. cor. King and Church streets, Toronto.

Phoenix

Fire Assurance Company

LOMBARD ST. AND CHANCING CROSS,
LONDON, ENG.

Insurances effected in all parts of the World.

Claims paid

WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,

Agents for Toronto,
36 Yonge Street.

Insurance.

General Insurance Agency,

SWEETS BURG.....PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE AND MARINE.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
FARM PROPERTY ONLY.

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIFE AND ACCIDENTAL.

E. H. GOFF,

GENERAL AGENT,
SWEETS BURG,

23-3m

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

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

CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 Stg.

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

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

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT

A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

Capital, 1st January, 1870.....\$228,773 95

Cash and Cash Items.....\$76,874 66

With 32,822 Members.

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

N. B.—The "Agricultural" is now establishing Agencies portions of the Province of Quebec.

Queen

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

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

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.

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Resident Secretary and General Agent,
A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

Wm. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly 8-ly

Insurance.

BEAVER AND TORONTO

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

Number of Policies issued to July, 1870, - - - 36,000
Premium Note capital, over - - - - - \$220,000

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 Household Branch) and their contents, and City, Town, and Village Property generally. Also Country, Stores, Taverns, Flour Mills, &c., &c., &c. The rates of insurance will be on the lowest scale of Mutual Insurance Companies.

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

Cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no profits are required. This company has authority under the Statute 27 and 28 Victoria, cap 99, to issue Policies of Insurance on

LIVE STOCK.

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

HOUSEHOLD BRANCH.

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

FARMERS' BRANCH.

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

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

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

1-ly

PHENIX MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn

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

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,

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

AND DIVIDES ALL THE

PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

GEN. AGENT, MONTREAL.

GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED

to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

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

THIS Institution differs from other Life Offices; in that the BOUNTIES 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.

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Sir G. E. CARTIER, M.P., Minister of Militia.
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J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., (J. H. R. Molson & Bros.)

Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds.....\$17,005,026.

Life Reserve Fund.....\$9,965,100

Daily Cash Receipts.....\$20,000

Directors in Canada:

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman (President Bank of Montreal).
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal).
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.
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FIRE INSURANCE Risks taken, at moderate rates, and every description of LIFE Assurance effected, according to the Company's published Tables, which afford various convenient modes (applicable alike to business men and heads of families) of securing this desirable protection.

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

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G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion,
Montreal.

1y

Insurance.

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

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

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

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

Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

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Fire Inspector: Marine Inspector:
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 Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation.
 Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.
 THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,
 23-ly *Manager.*

Canada Farmers'

Mutual Insurance Company.
 HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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

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

Etna

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

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

LOW CASH RATES

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM, Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.
 JOHN GARVIN,
 General Agent, No. 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

The Orient

Mutual Insurance Company, New York.

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

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

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
 The undersigned continues to receive applications for open and Special Policies, and to effect insurances on hips, Cargoes, and Freights, with above well-known Company, payable in Gold or Canadian Funds.
 HENRY MCKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.
 Montreal 1st Feb. 1879 27-ly

Insurance.

CANADA
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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

CANADA LIFE

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

SECURITY AND SAFE CUSTODY

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

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

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

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

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of BOSTON.

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

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.

A. G. RAMSAY, MANAGER.

Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURNE, Esq., Toronto Street.
 General Agent for Eastern Ontario,
 GEORGE A. COX,
 1y Peterborough.

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.
 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.....\$100,000

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
 229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
 DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., St. Hilaire; the Hon. Jno. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank.
 RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.
 Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1869.....\$1,279,670 00
 Net Liabilities, do. do.....1,201,715 00

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

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

The Gore District

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

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

The Ontario

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

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

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

Insurance.

WESTERN
Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL,\$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. NO. McMURRICH, President.
 CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

The Waterloo County

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

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

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

London Assurance Corporation.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

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

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

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

The Victoria

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

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

Montreal

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000

INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

Imperial

Fire Insurance Company of London.

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PALL MALL.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacramento Street.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.
 Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets

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