

# THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

## INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 36.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

SUBSCRIPTION,  
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**JOHN MACDONALD & Co.**

500,000

**PAPER COLLARS**

RECEIVED AND ON ORDER,

EMBRACING

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

Toronto, April 13, 1871.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

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

TORONTO,

HAVE OPENED OUT

A more than usually attractive assortment of  
**BRITISH & FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS,**

WITH DESIRABLE LINES OF

Canadian and American Manufactures,

FOR THE

**SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,**

TO WHICH

They call the attention of their Customers and Friends.

AT

**32 YONGE STREET.**

"BEAVER MILLS" CARPET WARP, COTTON  
YARN, COTTON BAGS.

OFFICE:

102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, England.  
Toronto, March, 1871.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

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

Have now received their usual supply of

**SPRING 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, April 5, 1871.

32-ly

SPRING, 1871.

**J. GILLESPIE & CO.,**

HAVE OPENED

OVER 500 CASES NEW SPRING STYLES

FELT HATS

and

STRAW GOODS

34 YONGE STREET

TORONTO.

**SMITH & KEIGHLEY,**

TEA MERCHANTS

AND

**GENERAL GROCERS.**

Fresh Goods Regularly Received,

Stock and Assortment

Large and Attractive.

We solicit a special and early examination of  
our fresh

**TEAS,**

Just arrived ex ship "Benefactor" at New York  
from Shanghai.

A. M. SMITH.

Toronto, 1871.

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

32

**SAMSON,**

**KENNEDY,**

and **GEMMEL**

No. 60 CHURCH STREET,

ARE SHOWING

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

**PRINTS AND WHITE COTTONS.**

An inspection of Stock invited.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.**Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Have received the bulk of their Importations of

**NEW SPRING DRY GOODS & MILLINERY**

And in a few days will open out about Eighty packages more, to which they invite inspection by their friends and the trade generally.

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

JNO. CHARLESWORTH &amp; CO.,

44 Yonge Street,  
and 3 Wellington Street West, Toronto.  
Toronto, March 23, 1871. 1-ly**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, Cobourg.**Brown Brothers,**

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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

Importers of

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 8 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Agents for Moule's Patent Earth Closets.

**Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,**

(Late Ridout Brothers &amp; 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 &amp; TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

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

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

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

41-ly

ODELL &amp; 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  
Dunspough & 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 &amp; 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.

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.

**Jno. Boice & Co.,**

ARE PREPARED TO SHOW AN

ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Gentlemen's Furnishings,

Fancy Goods,

Small Wares, &amp;c.

Hamilton, March 24, 1871.

**Dundas Domestic,**

AT

**REDUCED PRICE LIST**

OF FIRST FEBRUARY.

[THOMPSON, BIRKETT &amp; BELL,

29-3m

HAMILTON,

**RICE BROTHERS,**

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS,

MONTREAL.

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

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

**J. G. Mackenzie & Company,**  
IMPORTERS  
AND  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
381 & 383 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

**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.

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

**John McArthur & Son,**  
Importers and wholesale Dealers in  
Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands),  
Sheet and Plate Glass of every Description,  
Linsed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes,  
Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials,  
Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, &c.  
Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperma, Olive, Machinery,  
and Wool Oils.  
18 LEMOINE STREET.

**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 LONGUEUIL LANE,  
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,  
Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.  
ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. 1y

**W. & F. P. Currie & Co.,**  
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
Importers of  
**IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,**  
GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,  
BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE  
Gas Tube Fittings, Boiler Rivets, Gauge Glasses, Paint  
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, 1871. 10Ja71

**James Robertson,**  
METAL MERCHANT,  
AND MANUFACTURER OF  
LEAD PIPE, SHOT, PAINTS, PUTTY &c.,  
ALSO,  
Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.  
PROPRIETOR, } Also { Dominion Saw Works  
Canada Lead & Saw Works, } } Toronto.  
Montreal.

**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 71 Vicille Montagne Zinc Company.

Established 1818.  
**SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.**  
FINE Watches, and Rich Jewellery, Silver and Electro-  
Plated Ware, French Clocks and Bronzes.  
CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
N. B. Sole Agents in Canada for the celebrated ULYSSE  
NARDIN WATCH. 52-1y

**Joseph Gould,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)  
IMPORTER OF THE  
CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY,  
AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,  
AND THE WELL-KNOWN  
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.  
115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.  
24 Aug 70

**N. S. Whitney,**  
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC  
WEBS, PRUNELLA LININGS, &c.,  
14 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,

**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 Mailland, Tylee & Co.,  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Feb 71 10 Hospital Street.

**Robert Mitchell,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,  
24 Sacrament Street, Montreal.  
Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of  
Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my  
address here.  
Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
receive prompt attention. 1 May

**R. Dunn, Fish & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,  
479 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
—  
Sole Importers of the celebrated  
GLADSTONE BRAND DOUBLE WARP RAVEN  
BLACK LUSTRE.  
36 Trade Mark registered.

**Mercantile Summary.**

The total cost of the Canals of Canada up to  
June 30th, 1870, was \$22,625,197.  
The Grocery business carried on by the late F.  
A. Rattray, Toronto, has been sold to Messrs.  
Fulton & Clow.  
We understand that Mr. James Massie, who  
has done a large grocery business at Guelph, has

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

## OGILVY &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

13 and 20 WELLINGTON STREET,  
TORONTO, | Cor. ST. PETER and ST.  
PAUL STREETS,  
MONTREAL.Stocks in BOTH PLACES are now WELL  
ASSORTED.

March 14, 1871.

1-y

## THOMSON &amp; BURN,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures

OF

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS.

10 and 12 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

lately sold out his business to Messrs. W. J. Paterson &amp; Co.

THE removal of the duty on breadstuffs has created a better demand for No. 2 and superfine flour in the Chicago market, these being the brands most in demand in the Lower Provinces.

MR. DONAHUE, whose wife carries on a millinery business at Hamilton, is not the person who left for the United States, as mentioned last week; it was Mr. O. Donohue, an auctioneer of Hamilton, formerly of London. Our informant confounded the two names—hence the unfortunate mistake.

MR. JOHN VILLIERS, doing a would-be-wholesale business on Yonge Street, under the style of John Villiers & Co., has made an assignment. Up to the time of this writing the full particulars had not transpired; but is believed the estate will show a large deficiency.

THE Messrs. Allen, the only great steamship proprietors on this side of the Atlantic, now advertise no fewer than twenty-two first-class iron steam vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 35,234 tons. There are but two or three corporations of the old world who can estimate their marine at as high a figure.

BRITISH COLUMBIA imported dry goods in 1870 to the extent indicated by these figures:

General dry goods	\$191,864
Clothing	162,349
Blankets	64,393
Total	\$418,606

The total value of all the importations of that Province in 1870 was \$1,605,809.

A HOTEL and General Store, in Listowell, were consumed on the evening of the 18th; the former

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 &amp; Co.

For sale, in store and to arrive:—

TEAS,

COFFEES,

SUGARS,

and NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS.

TEAS—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.

COFFEES—Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio.

SUGARS—Tierces and barrels Scotch Refined, Barrels Bright Porto Rico.

Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars,

CRAMP, TORRANCES &amp; CO.,

11-1y

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 &amp; 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 &amp; Co.,

37 &amp; 39 Front Street, Toronto.

was occupied by John Zimmerman, and the latter carried on by Roderich & Zinkan; both buildings were owned by Mr. Roderich. The stock of goods in the store was mostly saved, but somewhat damaged; but was insured for, it is said, \$3,000, which will probably fully cover the loss. The buildings are stated to have been insured for \$4,500.

OFFICERS for the current year were elected at a recent meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade as follows:—President, Hon. John Young; Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Darling; Treasurer, Mr. John Kerry. Council, Messrs. T. Macduff, A. Robertson, M P Ryan, J. Grant, J R Thibaudeau, Hugh McLennan, G A Drummond, F W Henshaw. Board of Arbitrators, Messrs. A. Allan, C. J. Cusack, V. Hudon, J. McDougall, G. Moffat, H. Mulholland, Peter Redpath, T. Rimmer, H. L. Routh, H. Thomas, D. Torrance, J. M. Young. Representative to the Dominion Board of Trade, Henry Lyman. Secretary, William J. Patterson.

AT THE annual meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade officers were elected for 1871:—President, Henry Fry; Vice-President, P. Garneau; Treas., H. W. Welch; Secretary, T. H. Grant; Council, A. Joseph, B. Bennett, A. Thompson, T. H. Dunn, M. G. Mountain, H. S. Scott, A. Fraser, J. Laird, M. Connolly and T. Ledroit. Board of Arbitrators, A. Joseph, B. Bennett, H. Fry, T. H. Dunn, H. W. Welch, Weston Hunt, J. G.

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.

5

1871.] R. H. GRAY &amp; 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.

## Henderson &amp; Bostwick,

IMPORTERS OF

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STRAW GOODS.

CORNER OF FRONT AND BAY STREETS,

TORONTO, ONT.

Ross, H. S. Scott, W. Wurtel, Hon. D. E. Price A. Fraser.

It is noticed by the London Times, as an ominous circumstance, that the markets of the Dominion are now chiefly supplied with edge-tools of home or American manufacture, and that Canadians limit their English purchases of hardware to a comparatively small range of articles, preferring to pay a higher price for those of American make. Unless British edge-tool manufacturers keep better up with the times in the style and quality of their goods, they cannot possibly do much business in this quarter of the world. In this connection it may be mentioned that the nails and tacks manufactured in St. John, N. B., at the works of S. R. Easter, are being shipped to London and to the Australian market, via Liverpool. Australia now buys a large proportion of her hardware on this continent.

HERE is what the Montreal Witness says about the commercial situation. Some sanguine people

will designate this as "croaking." If it shall lead some who are spreading too much sail to practice a little more caution, and cause others to take soundings as to their exact financial position, good will be accomplished—"Does any one remember the inflation for several years which preceded the dreadful collapse of 1857? or the inflation for several years which preceded the disasters of 1864? It would scarcely appear as if the actual race of merchants did remember these things, for we have just had a period of inflation for two or three years back which appears to be culminating this spring, and which, unless we have a good harvest and a heavy outlay of railroad and canal money, will probably produce a similar collapse this fall or next year."

A STEADY expansion of the beet-sugar industry of Great Britain is noticed every year, and it now gives employment to a large amount of capital, and supplies a demand for labor which is most sensibly felt in many districts on the continent. The production for three years is given thus, the figures for 1870-71 being estimated by a competent authority :

	1870-71 Tons.	1869-70 Tons.	1868-69 Tons.
German Union.....	250,000	215,382	208,140
France.....	275,000	285,382	224,767
Austria.....	125,000	152,205	124,068
Russian and Poland ..	135,000	132,500	112,500
Belgium.....	50,000	43,552	31,039
Holland, Sweden, and Italy .....	15,000	12,500	7,500
Total.....	900,000	841,285	658,224

TRADERS AND TRADE IN THE PROVINCES.

BY A NOVA SCOTIAN.

At last the merchants of Halifax are becoming alive to the necessity of opposing the further extension by Montreal and Toronto merchants and manufacturers, of their trade in this Province. Since Confederation, the clothiers, boot and shoe manufacturers, *et hoc* of old Canada, have been steadily increasing their sales in the Lower Provinces, and now at certain seasons of the year the country is overrun with the representatives of such houses. This is all right and proper as far as they are concerned, but it is a standing reflection on the enterprise of our merchants that their trade has been allowed—unopposed—to assume such large proportions.

In St. John, N. B., much activity has been displayed; most of the large firms of that city—in all branches of trade—have adopted the travelling system with considerable success and now the business men of St. John are active rivals for the Nova Scotian trade, of their brethren in the larger western cities. As to New Brunswick—the field is being rapidly recovered from the Canadians, (as they are still styled,) for its legitimate providers in St. John, who have shown a laudable determination not to be beaten in their own ground. That they have no slight task is evident from the fact that Montreal is the great centre of trade for the Dominion; there, heavier stocks and greater variety are necessarily kept, and the Lower Provinces are used in some measure as a field for

the disposal of surplus stocks, which are not likely to accumulate in places of so much more limited supply. But the right spirit is afoot in St. John, and springing into life in Halifax, so that for the future our friends in the west may lay their account to being met with a bold front by their Blue Nose opponents, who have the manifest advantage in their favour, of being on the spot, of more intimately knowing their customers and the wants of the country, while they are spurred in the race by the consciousness, that a valuable proportion of their trade will otherwise pass out of their hands, to which contingency they are by no means reconciled.

The building of the Intercolonial R R, the greater activity in lumbering and ship building, and the favorable results of the past season's fishing operations, have contributed to bring about a reasonably prosperous condition of affairs in the Province, and there is good reason for anticipating a large trade during the present year. The wholesale trade and manufacturing interests of Halifax are therefore stirring and making preparations for a vigorous extension of their operations and recovery of their lost ground; travellers are fitted out with samples and lists and there is no reason to doubt that Halifax will hereafter do her rightful share of the provincial trade.

It has been found that the system of shorter credits pursued by the Montreal and other western merchants has resulted in their favour, and adversely to the interests of those here who have generally given six or nine months, inasmuch as the more distant accounts becoming first due are paid to a considerable extent with the proceeds of goods sold by the home merchant, who, when his account becomes due, often finds himself compelled to accept a moiety of the same and give extension for the balance. A determination to reduce the term of credit is a very natural result, and the present prosperous time is well suited for establishing such an obvious improvement.

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

From our Own Correspondent )

PETROLIA, April 10, 1871.

There is no material change in business this week. Crude is still dull, with a downward tendency; the supply is about the same (1,000 brls. per day). The shipments are not so large, and the demand is limited.

Mr. Rosenberg got a slight show of oil at about 750 feet from the surface, in his test well, but he is still drilling. The Hyde well is not yet fairly tested, but has pumped at the rate of thirty barrels per day, and the oil is heavy. Mr. Chisholm, of Toronto, is represented to have a good forty-barrel well on lot 14, 11th con. Enniskillen. It was finished last week, and pumps oil free from water.

Nearly all the refineries, both here and in London, are shut down, and only work when orders come in. Refined oil has become a drug in the market in London, and some sales have been made at prices lower than it could be manufactured for; but I am afraid to name them, as I believe they have been forced on the market for some object, and are not the real market figures.

Export is still going on, but the depressed state of the market in New York is discouraging to exporters.

The market for all kinds of oil territory is flat. There are some new wells going down, but the

place lacks that spirit of enterprise which was so prominent here this time last year.

Crude, \$1.30 to \$1.35, delivered; Refined, no quotations. London Market—19c. to 20c. per gallon.

April 17.

Everything in the shape of trade is very dull here. Crude is still produced in large quantities, without any speculative demand: the lots supplied being to fill up old contracts. The production is about 1000 brls. per day; shipments are same as last week, say 19 brls per day.

A strike has been made on the Webster property of a 10 brl. well, by Johnson, Reynolds & McGarvy; and another on Peter Taylor's land, west half of lot 12, in the 12th conces. Enniskillen, by Wm. Wallace & Co., of a 30 brl. well.

The Hyde well, as yet, has done nothing; and, it is feared, will be a failure. The rest of the wells are doing as usual.

The Rosenberg Test Well is now 900 feet down, without a show of oil.

The Refiners of London held a meeting last week to try and combine, so as not to cut each others throats, by glutting the home market. No result has come of it yet; and, it is feared, the conflicting interests of different parties, will keep them as they are.

Refined market very dull, with no sales to report. London quotations are 18c. to 20; Petrolia, 17c. to 18c. per gall.; Crude, \$1.25 to \$1.35 delivered at Station.

BEEF SUGAR IN WISCONSIN.—Beet Sugar, from this time out, may be accounted an important branch of manufacture in Wisconsin. Hon. C. C. Kuntz, our Educational Chairman, and an extensive farmer in the town of Black Hawk, Sauk County, has just shown us a fresh, fine sample of beet sugar from the large manufactory adjoining his farm. It equals and resembles the best coffee sugar. The factory is just completed at a cost of \$40,000, and is turning out ten barrels of sugar per day. 200 acres of sugar beets were grown last season, yielding from ten to fifteen tons an acre. It is found that the yield of saccharine matter is from 10 to 18 per cent., in Sauk County, while the average in Illinois is 8 per cent. The company will have 500 acres of beets the coming season, from which is counted a product of 600,000 lbs. of sugar. Mr. Kuntz informs us that there are over 300 beet sugar manufactories in France, 300 in Germany, 180 in Austria, and 150 in Russia, and so on in Poland, Belgium, Holland and Sweden. The yield in these countries is set down at 630,000 tons per annum. Except in the sea-board towns, none other but beet sugar is used. The per cent. of yield in Sauk County equals the best in Europe. Our legislature, last winter, very properly exempted beet sugar manufactories from taxation for five years. The success of the Sauk County enterprise is the first to be chronicled in the State.—*Racine Advocate*.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—On the 15th April, Messrs. F. W. Coate & Co disposed of at auction the following property, the total amount realized being \$11,800; The commodious brick house, lot, and premises, No 480 Queen street west, to Mr. John Bagg, \$3,900. A lot 20 feet on Queen street by 13 feet, Mr. John Bagg, \$980. Two vacant lots 20 and 24 feet frontage, respectively, on Queen street, and of same depth, Mr. John Bagg, \$560 and \$720. A lot 20 feet frontage on Queen street, Mr. W. Finn, \$980. Two vacant lots, each 26 feet frontage on south side of Eden street, by 117½ feet to a lane, Mr. Pollis Johnstone, \$400, and \$340. A lot 26 feet frontage on the north side of Eden street by 102½ feet deep, Mr. John Bagg, \$340. Corner lot, King street and Bathurst street, Mr. John O'Donohoe, \$2,040. Corner lot, Stewart and Bathurst streets, Mr. John O'Donohoe, \$1,540. The sale was exceedingly well attended and bidding spirited.

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NEW BROOCHE GRENADINES.

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Toronto, March 22, 1871

32-1y

THE

**Monetary and Commercial Times.**

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1871.

**BRITISH COPYRIGHTS.**

It appears that our Government came to a decision on the question of British copyrights shortly before the commencement of the present year. During 1870, several despatches were received from Earl Granville, then Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject. These despatches would appear to have strongly urged the Governor-General and his advisers, to make further provision for the protection of British authors.

These documents were referred in November last, to a committee of the Executive Council, composed of Sir F. Hincks and the Hon. C. Dunkin, who carefully investigated the subject. They pointed out in their report what is well known, that the views of English publishers and the Canadian public are irreconcilable, because "the former insist on the extension of copyright without local publication, and to this the latter will never consent," but they made the following suggestion as the best solution of the difficulty at present attainable:—

"That the duty on the reprints of books first published either in Great Britain or its dependencies, when imported from foreign countries, should be materially increased;

that it should be levied in all cases for the benefit of the author or owner of the copyright, should such exist; that to prevent evasion of the law, a declaration should be requested from importers that any works which they may claim to import free of such duty have never been published in Great Britain or its dependencies; that foreign reprints of works published in Canada should be wholly prohibited; that any author publishing in Canada should be, as at present, protected in his copyright, but that unless British copyright works should be published concurrently in Canada, licensed Canadian publishers should be allowed to publish, paying for the benefit of the author or owner of the English copyright, an excise duty, which could be collected by means of stamps as easily as other duties of a similar kind."

This report met the approval of the Privy Council, was formally adopted by the government, on the 1st of December, and shortly thereafter transmitted to Lord Kimberley, who had succeeded the Earl of Granville as Colonial Secretary. Whether the Imperial Government approves of the views of our Government or not does not appear; up to the 1st of March last, no reply had been received from Lord Kimberley; and the chances are, therefore, that the question remains just where it was last year. So far as we observed, no action was taken during the recent session of parliament, to give effect to the minute of Council, adopted on the 1st of December. This fact also goes to show that the settlement of the question remains in abeyance, awaiting the adoption or rejection by the Imperial Government of the suggestion made by our authorities.

**GRAIN AND FLOUR IMPORTS.**

By a return laid before the Dominion Parliament shortly before its prorogation, we learn the exact amount of our importations of Flour and Grain from the United States, during the year ending the 31st December, 1870. The figures embrace all the four Provinces, and show that our importations were very considerable, the total value thereof running up to no less a sum than \$10,226,922.

By another column added by the customs department, it appears that of our total imports only \$2,632,979 worth were "entered for consumption" in Canada. This fact proves what has frequently been stated in this journal, that the greater portion of American flour and grain which is entered as importations at our various frontier ports, is not consumed in the Dominion, but only passes through this country on its way to the markets of the world.

In order to lay the facts before our readers we have prepared the following table, which shows at a glance, the total importations in quantities and values, and also the portion thereof, "entered for consumption."

	Free	Dutiable	Total	Entered for Consumption
Flour of Wheat and Rye	17,500 bbls.	312,314 "	\$23,856	\$98,856
Total	329,814 bbls.		\$1,554,811	\$1,671,204
Flour and Meal, all other	7,919 bbls.	21,725 "	\$94,554	\$84,504
Total	35,044 bbls.		\$155,553	\$145,273
Wheat	6,880 bus.	8,089,570 "	\$3,709	\$6,709
Total	8,087,259 bus.		\$7,733,297	\$645,311
Grain, other kinds	120,095 bus.	1,061,765 "	\$7,800,005	\$652,030
Total	1,182,400 bus.		\$7,965,522	\$704,422
Grand Total			\$10,226,922	\$2,632,979

The entries in this table under the head of "free," show the quantities imported from the 1st of January, up to the 7th of April, at which date the famous National policy, (peace to its ashes!) went into force, and duties on American grain and flour were exacted. The total amount of duties collected till the close of the year was \$109,926. This is but an insignificant sum compared with the hindrance thrown by such imports in the way of a branch of trade which is of the highest importance to the prosperity of Canada, and certainly not less so to us than to our American neighbours.

From the above statistics, we clearly learn that only about one fifth of the flour and grain we import from the United States, is consumed in this country. And there can be no question of the fact that, by consuming the quantity of American produce we did last year, (\$2,632,979 worth) we were thereby enabled to export just so much more of the surplus flour and grain produced by ourselves. Instead of being a loss to the Canadian farmers, or any other class, the transaction was doubtless profitable for the country, as a whole.

The great bulk of the total importations, (which were of the value, as we have seen of, \$10,226,922) was composed of wheat. Only a limited portion of this found a market in

the Dominion. It was brought in principally by our enterprising millers, who ground it into flour, and shipped it again to the English and American markets. It is to be presumed they made a profit by the transaction, and the country must have been benefitted by its manufacture in our midst, and by the employment given during its transportation from the West, both to our Railway and Navigation lines. So far from regarding with jealousy Canadian purchases of American produce, we consider such transactions a profitable branch of our annual trade, and deserving of encouragement.

#### COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS—THEIR USES AND FAULTS.

What is a commercial traveller? "A mercantile or commercial agent, who travels to obtain orders for goods, or selling goods on commission," says a good authority. But if it were required to define what a Commercial Traveller, properly, ought to be, in view of the enlargement of their functions among us at the present day, or the extent of the responsibility thrown upon them, the definition would be neither so brief nor so simple. We will attempt to describe what, in the opinion of sound and experienced merchants, a Canadian commercial traveller, of to-day ought to be, to fulfill properly the duties assigned him. He should have, first, a good business training, in things great and small pertaining to business generally; a technical knowledge of the particular branch in which he is employed; he should be a judge of goods, and aware of the process of making such manufactured articles as he sells. He should be a judge of character and of sufficient shrewdness not to be outwitted by the close, keen buyers, or the cunning "dead-beats" he is pretty sure to encounter. He ought to possess a knowledge of the country, or at least the part he travels, its requirements, its products and its capacities; to have judgment enough to perceive an overstock, to scent a failure afar off, or on the contrary, to see the opportunity for the extension of trade in a new district safely, or for selling a round parcel to a safe man. Above all, the true commercial traveller should be a man of good morals, good habits and good manners, the standard for which is, we presume, sufficiently established to need no elaboration from us.

There are estimated to be 1,500 commercial travellers in the Dominion, possibly more, now that St. John and Halifax warehousemen find it necessary to resort to them, to prevent their trade drifting into the hands of Montreal or Quebec men, and considering that there are no small number of sellers for

British houses going in and out amongst us. How many of these are worthy of the name? how many possess the experience or the judgment, the business knowledge, technical or general, to fit them for the post? One in ten? Well, let us be charitable, and take the estimate of a liberal, conservative wholesaler, who said, "twenty per cent. of them may do;" the obvious meaning is that the other eighty per cent. won't do—won't do any good. Selling goods by travellers is overdone, done to death, from Windsor, Ont., to Sydney, C.B., and a great cause of the ills that flow from it is, as well the pressure by competing merchants to sell, as the poor unthinking material they get to do the selling. If competent people were always employed to take orders, people who paid some heed to the requirements of the village or town, or their customer, and who were both willing and able to give some advice to him, concerning the quantity or assortment he should buy, we would hear less of the overbuying and consequent excessive competition in the country retail trade. Many a wholesaler who knows better, if he but took time to think the matter over, will send out in a dull time, or pending an overstock, his junior salesman with a set of samples, "to see what he can do," in the way of selling goods, give him *carte blanche* almost as to whom he shall call on, and send the goods upon his crude and hastily formed opinion, as to the desirability of such sales as he makes. But worse than this, a false economy is practiced in hiring cheap men for this important business. We have heard of cases—we hope they are exceptions—in which school-teachers *minus* business training; youthful tyros whose only apprenticeship had been served in a commercial college; and broken-down country traders, who through indolence or ignorance had made a mess of their own affairs, have been furnished with sets of samples and appointed to the position of virtual dispensers of credit because they offered to work cheap. "It is an easy matter to sell goods," many tell you; "and any one can do it"; granted, too easy altogether, but to sell goods discriminatingly in proper quantity to good men only, involves some knowledge and ability on the part of the seller. Besides, Commercial Travellers now-a-days often have other functions assigned to them than the mere selling of goods; they are required sometimes to take stock in a customer's premises; analyze his books, and report upon them; to advise with an embarrassed debtor about his affairs; or they may be telegraphed to retrace their steps a hundred miles or two, to represent their principals at a meeting of creditors. The more need, therefore, that they should be men of sense and experience; not greenhands, not reckless men, who think

only of their commission; not drunkards, who spend their evenings indulging in liquor for the sake of sociability, so-called, and must have more liquor in the mornings to stimulate their overtaken digestives. It may be said that proper men are scarce, and that therefore, inferior hands must be taken. To this we reply that there are good men enough for the wants of the country, to be obtained for a respectable salary; the trade of Canada by no means needs so many travellers, and the surplus are but working harm. When a merchant wants a book-keeper, he does not take one for the post hap-hazard, because he is cheap and wants work. He enquires carefully into his training, his habits and reliability, feeling that grave responsibilities rest upon him, and that the success of the business may be greatly affected by his competency or otherwise. It ought to be quite as much the case with travellers, whose discretionary power is even greater than that of a book-keeper, while he is removed, the most of his time from the oversight of his employer, who has his book-keeper day by day under his eye.

Commercial travellers in Britain are, as a rule, men of middle age, well versed in business, sound of judgment, and many of them are cultivated gentlemen besides. It is probably true that the same standard is not needed here, the conditions of trade being different: as it is true that Old Country rules will not apply here, circumstances being materially altered. Nor must we look to the "drummers" of the United States for a pattern, if pattern there must be, with their continual "push trade, drive ahead, overreach the other fellow and make a sale; if the concern bursts to-day, we'll help him up tomorrow; it's a free country."

But among the best business minds of this country, there is no question that selling by commercial travellers is overdone, and that these forced sales bring about more insolvency than anything else. Many conservative merchants long set their faces against employing travelling salesmen, contending that it would bring about abuses and overtrading, until compelled to it by their trade being diverted to houses who did; and there are numbers who deplore the injudicious lengths to which the system has been carried, and the unbusiness-like, not to say discreditable, means sometimes employed in it. For this and other reasons, there is a strong feeling that the abandonment of the whole system would be a wise step. One prominent house in Ontario has ventured on this course, and does not seem to suffer any loss of business in consequence.

Strictly well-qualified commercial travellers may be a valuable adjunct to legitimate trade. They will always be in good demand,

and well-paid; and it would be as unfair to blame them for the mischief wrought by the unworthy members of their profession, as to say that the old conservative business houses of the Dominion are blameworthy for the injurious innovations adopted by their younger and less prudent competitors.

We are led to refer to this subject by the fact that a commercial travellers' association has been lately formed in Montreal, one of whose objects is, we understand, to raise the standard of its members, and to come to a better understanding of their mutual duties and obligations. We would say to this association: Establish a rigid standard of experience, character, and sobriety; refuse admission to all who fall below it, and trust to the representative merchants of the Dominion for support in your efforts for improvement. It will ultimately prove true in this, as in other lines of life, amongst either travellers or those who employ them, the weaker and the less worthy must go to the wall.

#### AN EXCITED STOCK MARKET.

The past week has witnessed a degree of excitement in the stock market which is without precedent in the financial records of this country. Bank stocks have nearly all advanced; the extent of the rise in the last fortnight is shown as follows:

	April 4.	April 19.
Bank of Montreal.....	244	274
Ontario Bank.....	119	121
City Bank.....	98	105
Banque du Peuple.....	113	116
Eastern Townships Bank....	112	115
Banque Jacques Cartier....	124	132
Mechanics' Bank.....	89½	91
Merchants' Bank.....	124	139
Molson's Bank.....	114	120
Banque Nationale.....	119	124
Dominion Bank.....	102	110
Bank of Commerce.....	135	140
Quebec Bank.....	120	125
Royal Canadian Bank.....	102	110
Toronto Bank.....	175	185
Union Bank.....	115	121

It will be seen that the Bank of Montreal has risen 30 per cent., Merchants' Bank 15 per cent., Bank of Toronto 10 per cent., &c. These are important facts, and for the present we leave every one to draw their own conclusions.

#### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

It appears by the report of the half-year, ending January, 21st inst., 1871, that the gross receipt for that period were £444,348 sterling; the working expenses, renewals and charges amounted to £267,481, leaving a balance of £176,867; to this adding profit from branch lines of £7,719, gives a total disposable balance of £184,586; of this sum, £42,400 is appropriated to payment of bond

interest; £17,300 to loss on American currency; £523 loss on working Erie and Niagara Railway, and £3000 as a sinking fund for ferry steamers, leaving a balance of profit available for dividend of £121,302. The Directors propose to apply £13,149 of this sum to payment of interest on preference stock £104,301 as a six per cent. dividend on the share capital, and leaving £3,780 to be carried forward to the current half-year. The shareholders have good reason to be satisfied, as we believe they are, with these results.

The gratifying news is telegraphed from Owen Sound, that the By-law of Grey county, granting \$264,000 in aid of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, has been carried by a large majority.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—The amount of capital allotted for the construction of the International Bridge is £205,000 stg., of 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, and £66,000 of preferential stock, together £271,000. Herepath's *Journal* informs us that applications were made to the extent of £1,200,000 for these securities or nearly five times the sum offered for subscription. Principal and interest are secured by a payment of £20,000 a year from the Grand Trunk, and additionally by tolls and general traffic. The issue price of the bonds is nominally 93½ per cent., and of the stock 91½ per cent; but by prepayment of instalments these prices are reduced to 91½ and 91¼ per cent, respectively. The interest on the bonds and stock now issued amounts to £16,260 stg., per annum, which leaves the sum of £3,740 of the £20,000 annual payment by the Grand Trunk, to be applied as a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at par. An increase of £10,000 stg. per annum is expected from the traffic of the Great Western and other railways over the bridge, which if realized would reimburse the bonds and preferential stock now issued at par in fifteen years.

THE MAGILL FIRE.—An Insurance Manager writes:—

"In your remarks respecting the 'Magill Fire,' you allow it to be inferred that Howie, McKinnon, and other bad characters have been employed by the insurance companies. I would remark that Armstrong was so employed, but the others were all employed by the creditors for the express purpose of preventing Armstrong from obtaining evidence and of damaging what they could not prevent being obtained. I think this ought to be made apparent to the public."

In censuring the insurance companies for the employment of these parties, we gave them more than their fair share of blame, for no doubt the creditors were at least equally culpable. We do insist that there was no sufficient justification for the resort to such disgraceful proceedings as those detectives were guilty of in a suit pending between a number of highly respectable insurance companies on the one side, and leading business men on the other.

—Mr. Henry McKinstry, Manager of the Royal Canadian Bank at Hamilton died suddenly on Monday morning last of heart disease. He had been somewhat unwell for a few weeks back, but nothing serious was anticipated, and he continued attending to his duties up to Saturday. Mr. McKinstry was a native of Armagh, Ireland, and came to this country in 1836. He was Manager of the Commercial Bank, and was elected Mayor of Hamilton three consecutive years. He was widely known and highly respected.

—The liabilities of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven, in this country are now ascertained to reach \$130,000, and will no doubt exceed that sum. Such is the statement of the general agents in Canada.

#### Insurance.

#### INSURANCE MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, April 15th 1871.

We—that is, the Insurance Superintendent, G. W. Miller, and your correspondent—do not intend the life companies shall have the glory of all the failures, so, by way of variety, we have wound up the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company. This office was organized in 1853 for the benefit of the late Joseph B. Hoxie, who was for many years its President, but resigned about two years ago, and took a position in one of the life companies. The writer remembers "Joe" Hoxie as far back as the memorable presidential campaign of "Tippacano and Tyler too" in 1840. He was a gentleman of handsome personal presence, genial temperament, a good stump speaker, and a charming singer. He was a power in that campaign, which was the first in forty years that elected a Whig to the Presidency. The Commonwealth's losses in 1869 and 1870 were heavy. Its return to Jan. 1, 1871, showed a premium income of \$192,517; losses paid, \$221,658; total disbursements, \$315,654; total income, \$214,909. The capital was \$250,000; assets, \$320,049. Yet the directors, instead of endeavoring to repair the breach in time, by assessing the stock, allowed the stockholders to pocket a 10 per cent. dividend of \$25,000 for 1870, which should have been "passed," and the balance necessary to make up the impairment paid in. But there was cheating all round. The President was in the habit of loaning money to personal friends, and when not paid back, the Secretary coolly entered it as losses! There appears to have been other by-play, such as altering checks from \$175.00 to \$1,750, &c. The Commonwealth passes to the shades along with the almost innumerable "gone before" of the past few years.

We are about to have another annual assembling of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and numerous are the queries as to whether the companies feel disposed to put it squarely on its legs again, and confer upon it something of its former authority and prestige. In a brief period of three years the Board accomplished great good for the companies. It reorganized the underwriting business upon a respectable and paying basis; classified and rated risks in many cities of all the principal States; and gave dignity, uniformity, and reliability to the business. From the despairing slough of 1865-66 the companies quickly regained strength, and in 1868 and 1869 were in the high tide of prosperity; but the danger once passed, the wisdom that guided was ignored. The days of unscrupulous competition returned along with 1870's large losses, and the general body of the fire offices are no better off than they were five years ago. We can only hope that the leading

influential offices will unite in an endeavor to restore the Board to its former usefulness.

I have referred to the failure of the Commonwealth Fire. I may properly mention, "in this connection," the fact that the appointment of William M. Tweed, Jr., son of the great "ring" master of Tammany, "Boss" Tweed, as receiver, has excited general surprise and suspicion here in the minds of underwriters. It was known that Superintendent Miller had been something of a politician in the western part of this State, and was a personal and political friend of Governor Hoffman; but that, in the administration of so purely non-political an office as that of Insurance Superintendent, he should appoint one of a family so generally distrusted and hated by the honest portion of the community, will only cause those to be still more outspoken who have not hesitated to assert that his "personal examinations" of the insurance companies is a "put-up job." Tweed, *fit* is an Assistant District Attorney, with \$10,000 a year, and other "fat takes" from the corporation. Tweed, *per se*, who is now running the Albany Legislature, is already worth his millions, plundered from the city by various devices.

The reaction of the general business among life companies during the year, 1870, the fact that two of them have gone to the wall, and that certain others must soon follow, puts an effectual squelcher upon the organization of any more new companies for some time to come. In a list of seventy-five life companies now before me, which includes all the companies of any character in the Union, I find that thirty-six of the seventy-five severally issued a less number of policies in 1870 than in 1869, and that thirty-nine companies on the list insured a less amount than in 1869. Many of these companies that have "gone back on themselves" are among the most substantial and popular; such as the *Etna*, decrease in the amount of insurance for 1870, 18 per cent.; *Equitable*, 20; *Guardian Mutual*, 19; *Knickerbocker*, 40; *Manhattan*, 30; *National of U. S.* (*Jay Cook & Co.*), 47; *Washington*, 46; *Mutual Benefit*, 58; *Northwestern*, *Milwaukee*, 26; &c. But the But the financial stagnation to which the companies were subjected in 1870 will do them good finally. It will teach them to labor and to wait; to be patient and economical. This is the law and the necessity of the business. It has its infancy, youth, and manhood. But many of the companies acted as if they believed they could anticipate normal development. *Vanus!* The grandest oak has its rings to indicate the patient growth of years which developed its stately height and splendid foliage.

An important Bill now before the Legislature (passed the Senate)—"An Act to provide for the incorporation and future regulation of life, health, and casualty insurance companies, and in relation to agencies of such companies"—prepared under the direction of Superintendent Miller, is likely to become a law. Among its twenty-three sections is one which provides that no life company shall hereafter be organized with a less capital than \$500,000—\$250,000 of which shall be deposited with the Insurance Department at Albany. This requirement will make the business of organizing companies hereafter "no goke." The Act, however, should go further, and adopt the salutary rule of Massachusetts, by limiting the dividends to the legal rate of interest payable in the currency of the time. This would be more effectual than a \$1,000,000 guarantee fund to shut out speculative capitalists.

The convention of Insurance Superintendents which is to assemble in this city on the 24th prox., is likely to be a meeting of considerable interest. We apprehend that the deliberations are not to be restricted to a dozen or so of Superintendents, but that Mr. Miller will invite the co-operation of distinguished actuaries and officers of long experience. If the convention shall be able to agree upon a uniform set of blank returns for all the Departments, and effect some degree of uniformity in the general legislation and practice of the De-

partments, it will not have assembled in vain. It is almost too much to hope that it will be able to agree to recommend to the several legislatures a bill for a uniform valuation in all the Departments, with the same assumptions as to interest and mortality. Now almost every Department has a different standard of valuation, so that a valuation in Massachusetts, with the Actuaries' Table and 4 per cent., is no *revise* of a valuation in the New York Department, where the American Experience and 4½ per cent. is the standard.

In connection with Mr. Miller's codification of the life insurance laws of this State, I should have referred to certain proposed changes in the fundamental law of Massachusetts. Mainly under the advice and championship of Hon. Elizur Wright, Massachusetts legislation upon the subject of life insurance has been distinguished for practical sagacity and an abiding sense of equity in behalf of the policyholders. And hence the "Old Bay State" has, to a considerable extent, given to other States their "cue" in such matters. Your readers are doubtless familiar with the Massachusetts "non-forfeiture" law, by which a policy is kept alive to the extent of all over-payments in the first year, after the assured has ceased to pay premiums. Mr. Wright now asks the Legislature to repeal the "non-forfeiture law," because experience has shown that it protects some policyholders too much, and others too little or not at all; and further, because in all cases where the party is insurable at the time of the lapse, there ought to be no deduction of forborne premiums from the claim. He now proposes to have the *cash surrender value* of the policies of Massachusetts companies established by an Act which is to supersede the present non-forfeiture law of that State as respects new policies. I have not space here to insert the Act, but the nub of it is, that a retiring member shall receive the reserve for his policy, less a sum sufficient to enable the company to replace his policy by a new one equally advantageous to the association; or, in other words, less the brokerage the company must pay to get a substitute policy. The question as to what is a fair surrender value has been the *questio vexata* of the business in this country from the beginning, and the practice of the companies, generally niggardly and inequitable until a comparatively recent period, has been the great scandal of life insurance. Many of the older offices got much of their "vast accumulation" from a quasi robbery of retiring members, by returning them little or nothing on the annual payments of years. There is much of forcible truth in the following paragraph from Mr. Wright's argument in behalf of his proposed law:—"I submit that an honest company cannot suffer in the long run by having "its policyholders always free to withdraw in "cash their self-assurance or savings banks deposit"—(by which he means the over-payments of the first years of the policy)—"subject to a "proper charge to compensate the company for "its loss of insurance value. Moreover, I submit "that there can be no more effectual safeguard "against mismanagement of the funds entrusted "to life insurance companies, than to establish "by law the exact surrender value of any insurance policy, at the end of any policy year in "its existence." There ought, in connection with this Bill, should it become law, to be some proviso to protect companies against a rush of surrenders in time of financial stringency.

Some enthusiasts in the medical profession, including certain medical examiners, have occasionally advanced the theory that as the discoveries and improvements in the laws and practice of hygiene have already increased human longevity, there is no reason why man's life, by further discoveries and improvements, may not be extended from a century to 150 or even 200 years! And passing from "grave to gay," I am reminded of the present happy condition of one of our life insurance Presidents, who, at the round age of three score and ten, which was exit-time in Solomon's day, has recently taken to himself a

buxom young wife. He is the father of two life insurance companies, and hopes to be the father of a second family. Let us hope that his wife's "average expectation" on the law of "vital statistics" may not be disappointed.

The insurance press hereabouts turns out many things known under the general designation of "life insurance publications." They are, however, mostly ephemeral, catch-penny concerns, designed for business uses among offices. The number of American works having anything of a standard character and permanent value to the profession are few. Without any interest in it except what an examination of the work has inspired, I refer with satisfaction to Mr. M. Bigelow's "Life and Accident Insurance Reports." The first volume (*Hurd & Houghton*, publishers,) has just been issued. It contains all the American cases that have been published as late as the beginning of the present year. The next and succeeding volume will contain the subsequent American and English cases, and a selection of the most valuable English decisions heretofore published. The compilation has been thoroughly and conscientiously done, and the volume must be highly valued by the profession. There are 226 important cases, duly indexed, with an index to table of cases cited in the opinions and notes, and an alphabetical index by subjects.

*Finis.*—We are having the most charming weather possible for mid-April, and "all hands" are happier and more hopeful. Business, though not active, is, on the average, fair, with an outlook for steady improvement.

**FIRE RECORDS.**—Morpeth April 11.—A fire broke out in the upper part of Mr. Samuel Kitchen's dwelling. The building was quickly enveloped in the flames; and notwithstanding the exertions of the people of the village and surrounding country, the following buildings were entirely consumed, viz.:—Mr. Kitchen's store and dwelling, Mr. Sexton's hotel, Messrs Roll's & Wilson's storehouses, Dr. Fraser's office, Mr. W. R. Wood's boot and shoe shop, and Mr. Noblin's house. Mr. W. Wilson's large brick building was badly damaged—the wood-work being burned, windows broken, and walls warped. The greater part of the contents of the various buildings was saved from the fire, but of course much injured in removing. Messrs. W. J. Taylor and G. C. Wood are, also losers from removal of goods. This is the second time the goods of Messrs Heyward, Taylor and Wood have been thrown into the street within a few weeks. The insurance on any was light, and on Wilson's store-house and Jackson's goods there was none.

Meaford April 13.—Several barns in this city were burned recently owing to the dryness of the season.

Amherst, N. S. April 1st.—A large barn at Napin, owned by Mr. James Ripley, son of Thomas, was destroyed by fire with nearly all its contents, including twenty-two cattle. Loss \$1200; no insurance. The fire was caused by Mr. Ripley's son, seven years old, playing with matches in the barn.

London, April 13.—A fire broke out in the lumber shed of Mr. W. J. Thompson, carriage-maker, Dundas street, which extended to the broom factory of Messrs. R. & J. Gurd, and the residence of Mr. E. Miller, caretaker of the Primitive Methodist Church, the whole of which were totally destroyed. The firemen were promptly on hand, but the limited supply of water prevented them from saving anything. The losses are:—Mr. Thompson, about \$2,000; Messrs. Gurd, \$1,000; Mr. Miller, on furniture and building, about \$1,000. Loss \$5,000, no insurance.

April 12th.—The residence of David Glass, situated on the bank of the river was partly destroyed by fire last night, it occurred about 10 o'clock, the servant while lighting the gas in the billiard room in which a quantity of green branches had been hung about, and the gas

chandelier being surrounded by colored paper in her hurry lighted the paper, and in a moment the green branches caught and the fire spread all over the roof, which being slanting and covered with shingles, was one mass of fire; before assistance could be got the roof was completely burnt off, and the division walls of the second story burnt through and destroyed. The furniture was all saved, but slightly damaged. Loss about \$3,000; no insurance.

April 17th.—The Ontario Starch works, owned by T. S. Wills, situated a short distance from the city, was burnt down yesterday morning early. The building being all frame except the drying room, it was quickly consumed with all its contents. It is not known, how the fire originated, but is supposed in the drying room near the furnace from which a spark must have been escaped, a large number of hogs were kept on the premises, and many unable to escape were severely burnt. The building and contents were valued at about \$10,000, and were insured for \$6,500; Building, \$5,000; Stock, \$1,500; Royal, \$2,500, and Western, \$2,500. On Building and Machinery. Commercial Union \$1,500 on Stock.

Elgin Township Ont. April.—The barns, sheds &c., of Thomas Wiggins, were destroyed by fire loss \$800 partially covered by insurance in the Agricultural of London. The fire is supposed to have originated from the wad of a gun.

Arthur, March 30.—A fire broke out in the bakery in rear of the store belonging to Goodall & Ross. The building was completely consumed in a short time; loss small, no insurance.

Greenwood, April 10.—The dwelling house, stables, etc., occupied by John Gleeson, farmer, 5th concession of Pickering were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon; cause a defect in the stove pipe, loss about \$500. No insurance.

Bethany, April 4.—A fire broke out in J. Davey's harness shop, and with great rapidity spread to the adjoining houses, and before it could be stopped it consumed three shops and two dwellings—John Davey's harness shop and dwelling, William Smith's tailor's shop, and Wrightman's cooper's shop and dwelling house. There was only a very light insurance.

Smithville, April.—Residence of Mr. Telfer. Very little furniture was saved, and there was only a small insurance in the Waterloo company.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE.—The directors have resolved upon a dividend of 107 per cent. free of income tax (making, with the interim dividend paid last September, 12½ per cent. for the year), and an addition of 30,000 to reserve fund, leaving 12,952 to be carried forward to this year's profit and loss account.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE.—The new life policies of the year were stated at 841, for 426,410, yielding in new premiums 16,099. The reserve fund for that department being 2,296,177, showing an increase of 112,000. The fire premiums of the year were 931,727, and losses 508,384. The general profit and loss account showed an available balance of 317,578, out of which a dividend of 30 per cent. was declared, leaving 200,053. The funds of the company, including 391,752 capital, amount to 3,859,392.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—From the report for 1870 it appeared that although there had been a trifling diminution in the sale of land as compared with the previous year, a larger average price had been realized. A portion of the lands have been sold to persons in the lumber and bark trades, and 10,765 acres of land have been sold to settlers for agricultural purposes. The sales during the year amounted to 11,912 acres, of which 8,162 were resold, and 3,750 acres had reverted to that Company. The real estate at present comprised 388,263 acres, at a cost price, with subsequent outlay, of £93,895 18s. 1d. sterling, being an average of 4s. 11d. per acre. In Sherbrooke Town sales had been effected during the past year to the value of £2,509 5s. 5d. sterling, being the largest that had taken place for

several years, and the same applied to the sales generally. The balance of cash in London at December 31 last, after deducting £6,000 in payment of bills, amounted to £8,108.

ATTEMPT TO EVADE PAYMENT OF A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.—N. Y. Court of Common Pleas—Trial Term—Before Judge Loew and a Jury.—*Rebecca L. Foot vs The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.*—This interesting case, after a trial of three days, was brought to a conclusion on March 13th. The following are the facts of the case: Mrs. Rebecca L. Foot, widow of Major Foot, of the United States Army, sued the defendants to recover \$2,500 on a policy of insurance effected by her deceased husband about two years previous to his death. The facts in connection with the plaintiffs case have already appeared. The defence mainly rested on alleged misrepresentations by the insurer as to his state of health and the sobriety of his habits. The insurance company sought to prove that at the time he insured his life he was afflicted with a pulmonary disease, that it was hereditary in his family, and that he was addicted to habits of intemperance. His father, however, ex-Judge Foot, his widow, the plaintiff, and one of his brothers gave positive testimony as to the sober habits of the major, and as to his being free from symptoms of consumption up to the time when he received a wound in the right shoulder on one of the battlefields of our late war, which caused him to have hemorrhage of the lungs, of which he entirely recovered, weighing at the time the policy was taken out 175 pounds, his weight for years previous being about 145 pounds. Major Foot, it was proved enjoyed good health till about two years after the policy was taken out, when he had a severe hemorrhage and rapidly declined in health until he died. The defendants, however mainly replied upon a supposed warranty of the accuracy of the answers in the application. The case was submitted to the jury and they returned a verdict of the plaintiff for \$2,500.—*Wall Street Journal.*

—The National Life, of the United States exhibited, December 31, assets amounting to \$1,755,597.13. Of this handsome sum, all above \$1,000,000 has been the accumulation of only twenty-nine months. The company has two dollars assets for every dollar of liability and thus presents itself as fully entitled to public confidence and patronage. The gentlemen who have made the success of this company a matter of personal pride, (Messrs. Jay Cooke, C. H. Clark, E. A. Rollins and E. W. Peet,) are men of the very highest repute in financial and business circles, and if there is a company in the country where business principles are made the motive power in life management, the National is that company. In New York, Mr. George B. Lincoln, a most popular and competent manager, as every one knows, has charge of the company business. There can be no question as to the undoubted security afforded by this company to its policyholders.—*The Spectator.*

#### LIFE INSURANCE.

Though life insurance has received in later years much more attention than formerly, still there is a degree of prejudice coming from want of information, that does great discredit to the general intelligence of many. There is a sort of negative moral delinquency involved in the neglect to investigate the system, especially upon the part of those who have dependants whose assured welfare hang upon their forethought and provision. A study of the plans and a thorough understanding of their workings, incurs of itself inevitably and immediately a positive moral obligation to act. There can in reason be no occasion for refusal without violence to an enlightened conscience. This institution is the only means devised by which a man may perpetuate his life or its value for the support and protection of his family. Can a man afford to take the

chances of sudden death in the multiform ways in which it comes, or incur the liability to disease that will impair his health and destroy his usefulness? Common sense says no. Comparing the chances of a man's life to the security of his house, we find them eight to one against life. Both are property to your family, and to your family should be dedicated all you have and are. Think of how many of your acquaintances and friends in advanced years, with broken or impaired fortunes, are resting in comparative contentment because of a wise provision in the shape of a life policy that will in the event of their-taking off, sustain their families in their proper positions in society with all the comforts of home, and free from the distress of pinching poverty, who otherwise would have been constantly annoyed with evil foreboding that could only culminate in the terrible realities of an overshadowed and miserable existence, when the husband, and father should be called hence. Let no one call this fiction. These facts are being constantly illustrated and confirmed to the most casual observer. A duty discharged, is a burden lifted from the mind and heart. A life policy is a very balm to the anxious solicitude of an affectionate nature. Life insurance is day by day diffusing its light and comfort through the dark clouds of bereavement and sorrow, warming the sympathies of society and strengthening its bonds of brotherhood. The principles of life insurance are sound, and a fair and just appreciation of the scheme depends only upon a correct understanding of it. Let not the importunity of some pertinacious, canvasser make life insurance so offensive as to induce you to forego its consideration and repudiate its claims. Take a book and quietly investigate its merits. Some men undoubtedly are in this as in other matters, injudicious in their action and by overloading themselves, become embarrassed. Treat it in a cool, business-like manner, and no reproaches will succeed, but rather a hearty commendation. Changed circumstances in life have often suddenly made enthusiastic converts, who have deeply regretted and severely chided their delay in this important matter. Act in the living present.

"Be wise to-day  
Tis madness to defer

—*Western Insurance Review.*

—The rates of insurance on hulls established this year are about a cent lower than last year, and companies are offering to take risks on hulls at 5c. for A 1; 5½c. for A 2, and 6½c. for B 1. The season has also been extended to Dec. 5, instead of Nov. 30, as in former years. One company has been taking first-class tugs at 4c., without wrecking privileges, but the others are generally asking 5c.—*Chicago Chronicle.*

#### Financial.

##### TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, April 19, 1871.

During the past week, the market has ruled very active for all classes of securities. A degree of excitement prevailed under which the favorite stocks showed a still further advance. The market closes rather quieter, but steady and firm at the advanced rates.

*Banks.*—In early part of the week. Commerce advanced from 135 to 140, then fell off a little to 138, but recovered again closing with buyers at 140, 140½ being asked. 180 up to 187 was given for Toronto, but is now rather weaker with offerings at 183, but no buyers at that figure. Large transactions were made in Royal at rates from 103 up to 108, the demand continuing strong with no sellers under 110. For buyers of Ontario 120 is the closing rate without offerings under 121. A further advance is noted in Montreal from 249½ to 266½, with large sales between these figures.

Merchants' was sold as high as 144½, but subsequently declined to 136, closing at 138 to 139½.

**Bonds.**—Government "Sixes" may be quoted at 106, and "Fives" at 98½, but there is nothing doing. Dominion Stock would be taken at 111. Cities are in demand at 94, with sales at that rate. Counties sold freely at 103½, which would be given for first-class, and 95½ to 96½ for Townships.

**Sundries.**—Sales of Freehold were readily made at 135, and buyers willing to advance a half per cent. Canada Permanent changed hands at 150, closing firm. Small amounts of Western Canada were offered at 136, with takers at 135. Buyers of Provincial are giving 108½, holders generally asking 110. Union sold at 116½, with a limited amount on the market. Holders of Building and Loan are asking 110 with 108½ bid. Last sales of Landed Credit were made at 105, closing in good demand at that rate. All the Western Assurance offering at 135 was readily taken. British America would be taken at 90, and City Gas at 125, Montreal Telegraph are in some demand, and sold up to 182½.

—The Prince Edward Island House of Assembly has decided to adopt a system of decimal currency, which will go into operation Feb. 1, 1872.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**—The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month ended 31st March, 1870:—

Customs.....	\$1,097,483 77
Excise.....	298,980 53
Post Office.....	22,972 49
Public Works, including Railways.....	42,476 87
Bill Stamps.....	15,046 00
Miscellaneous.....	85,237 80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,562,197 45</b>
<b>Expenditure.....</b>	<b>\$ 848,739 34</b>

**Railways.**

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Traffic for week ending March 31st 1871.

Passengers.....	\$29,200 33
Freight and Live Stock.....	69,116 47
Mails and Sundries.....	2,032 52

Total Receipts for week.....	\$100,349 38
Corresponding week, 1870 ..	86,368 59

Increase..... \$13,980 79

—The shareholders of the Québec and Gasford railway have decided to lease the road to Mr. Hurlburt on his undertaking to complete it at a cost of about \$34,000, and guarantee interest upon the capital at the rate of six per cent. The road was built by Mr. Hurlburt, who is one of the largest shareholders in the company.

—The rails of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway have been laid to Goodwood, and it is expected Uxbridge will be reached by the 20th inst.

—The forty-first United States Congress granted 33,760,000 acres of the public lands to aid railway companies.

**RAILROAD SYSTEMS.**

Mr. F. R. Delano, Superintendent of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, contributes an article to the *St. Paul Press* on narrow gauge railroads, in the course of which he speaks as follows of the adaptation of the capacity of railroads to their business:

A varied experience since 1839 with the American railroad system, all the way from Massachusetts to Minnesota, leads me to the following conclusions:

That from the rapid construction and consolidation of trunk lines, and the varied requirements of patrons thereof, that it is necessary that the great trunk lines across our continent from east to

west should be composed of 4 tracks, of the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge—two tracks for passengers and two for freight, with sidings at every ten miles, to admit of the passing and meeting of trains.

The whole business of these lines should be governed by the speed of the trains, both passengers and freight.

Passenger trains denominated first-class should have a time card of 50 to 60 miles per hour, and as much more as possible, on which all persons willing to take the risk incident to that speed could travel, and the price per mile would be in proportion to the expense of maintaining such trains. Second-class passenger trains which would run at a regular speed of 25 miles per hour. Third-class passenger trains at 15 miles per hour. For passage on either class of these trains we would pay our money and take our choice.

On the freight tracks there would be run four classes of trains: First-class, 25 miles per hour. Second-class, 15 miles per hour. Third-class, 10 miles per hour. Fourth-class, 6 miles per hour. And the price of freight in proportion to speed. If you are in a hurry, pay for it. From these great trunk lines, side lines of the same gauge, but with generally a single track, will be built and operated in close connection and sympathy therewith. From these side lines, and also from the great trunk lines, the narrow gauge 3 feet, 30 inches and 2 feet will come in to the relief of all, and will be emphatically the country roads—the farmers' road.

The narrow gauge will have its cheap road bed, culverts and bridging; will have its light track; will have its small engines and cars; all will be of as good workmanship, and will be as comfortable and convenient for both passengers and freight as the present style of cars, and they can all be accommodated by having railroads, and they will pay, both for the transportation of themselves and freight, such sum as the speed at which they wish to move demands.

The cost of the 4-track line would be from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per mile. Cost of the single or double 4 feet 8½ inch gauge side lines the same as now from \$20,000 to \$80,000 per mile, according to locality.

Cost of the narrow gauge of 2 feet, 2½ feet, and 3 feet, from \$6,000 to \$10,000 per mile as per locality, and when the narrow gauge line should become too heavily taxed with business, or extended in length beyond what was ever intended or thought of in its first inception, it can very easily be converted into a 4 feet 8½ inch gauge by widening its embankments and excavations, extending culverts, making stronger bridges, putting down new ties and iron, and putting on the equipment of the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, and using your narrow gauge track and equipment where its location is required.

—The Directors of the Great Western Railway have declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum for the half year ending on the 31st January, 1871.

**UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.**—The number of patents issued with the revenue, &c., of the U. S. Patent Office for a series of years are shown as follows: The following is a comparative statement, showing increase during periods of ten years:—

YEARS	Applications filed.	Caveats filed.	Patents issued.	Cash received.	Cash expended.
1837..	.....	.....	435	\$29,289 03	\$33,506 98
1847..	1,531	553	572	63,111 10	41,878 25
1857..	4,771	1,019	2,901	196,132 61	211,582 60
1867..	21,276	3,597	13,915	646,581 92	632,363 32
1873..	24,429	3,795	13,378	681,565 86	625,679 77
1869..	19,271	3,624	13,986	693,145 81	486,439 78
1879..	19,171	3,273	13,341	669,456 76	557,147 19

—The £25 shares of the Canada Company are worth £80 each in the market.

**Commercial.**

**MONTREAL MARKET.**

MONTREAL, April 18, 1871.

We have had some heavy rain during the past week, but the weather continues very cold and raw, which tends to keep back vegetation. The country roads are reported to be in a very bad state. The harbor now presents a lively appearance, being well filled with small craft from winter quarters, a number of which have sailed with general cargoes for the Gulf ports, a good many of them are still unchartered, owing to the high rates of freight which are asked.

The new Custom House here was formally taken possession of yesterday, which will afford ample provision for the transaction of business, and is looked on with satisfaction by the merchants who have been obliged to transact business in the old building, which is to be fitted up for the offices of Excise.

Business has not been very active in Groceries, owing to parties waiting for the opening of the Lachine Canal on the 20th inst. Breadstuffs are rather brisker, market closing steady. Provisions dull. Ashes, dull and lower. In stocks a large amount of business has been done.

**ASHES.—Pots.**—In the early part of the week, price of firsts advanced to \$6.17½, to fill orders for immediate shipment; since then, prices have declined, and the market closes easy at \$6 to \$6.05, an increased firmness so soon as shipments can be made by steamers via the River St. Lawrence. There are no inferior grades in the market; the nominal price of seconds is \$5.30; and thirds, \$4.60. **Pearls.**—There has been very little done in this ash during this week; receipts are still very limited. Holders have been asking \$7.50, but buyers are not willing to advance on \$7.40. The stocks now in store are, Pots 795 brls.; Pearls 139 brls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—There is no change in this branch of business. Manufacturers are kept busy supplying the orders from the Western buyers; prices are firm, and no change is expected so long as Leather continues so high. Men's No. 1 stogias, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Kid clump, \$3; Calf clump, \$3.75; Calf congress, \$2.50 to \$3; Boy's boots, \$1.80 to \$2; Women's Calf boots, D.S., \$1.30; Buff, do., D.S., \$1.25; Split, do., D.S., \$1.10; Buff congress, D.S., \$1.30; Balmorals, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Pebbled do., F.L. \$1.40 to \$1.70.

**COALS.**—The demand for coal for household use has been very small, but as the stocks for manufacturing purposes are now getting low, several large lots have changed hands, principally Smith's and Scotch steam. Owing to the uncertainty which prevails in the American coal market; holders here hardly know what prices to ask, as it is not probable that they can receive any fresh supplies for some time to come, and are not at present pressing sales; there is no change to note, this week, in prices.

**CATTLE.**—There has not been so much demand this week, and prices are easy, with a fair supply of good cattle, which sold at the following rates: 1st class cattle, per 100 lbs., \$8 to \$8.50; 2nd class do., \$7.50; 3rd class do., \$7; Milch Cows, \$30 to \$50; Sheep, extra fat weathers, more in demand, and brought from \$8 to \$10 per 100 lbs., and fair to good Sheep, \$4 to \$6; Lambs are steady at \$2.50 to \$4; Hogs are in light supply, with a fair demand, at \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—The demand this week has been only limited, and heavy articles are not much pressed on the market. Alum is easier at \$2.12½ to \$2.15; Bleaching Powder still scarce and held for 3c. to 3½c.; Bi-Carb. is steady, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Soda Ash, nominally 2c.; Caustic Soda has been sold in small parcels at 3½c., on the spot, but ½c. less would be taken for lots to arrive; Sal Soda is firm at from \$1.40 to \$1.50; Cream Tartar crystals are steady at 22½c. to 23c. Licorice Paste 12½c. to 16c., Coppers \$1 to \$1 10; Sulphur, \$3.50

to \$4; Saltpetre firm, \$12. No change to note in other articles; the stocks of heavy goods are getting very low, and an increased firmness is looked for, owing to advices from England.

**DRY GOODS.**—The satisfactory state of this market, noted last week, still continues; the stocks on hand are large, as compared with former years, but no difficulty is experienced in disposing of them; prices have a decidedly upward tendency.

**FISH.**—With the exception of Salmon, all kinds of fish are entirely neglected, and as salmon is not now in any quantity in market, its price is nominal at \$15.50 to \$16, but the demand has been brisk. The quotations for other fish are, in the absence of transactions, entirely nominal, and we do not repeat them.

**FURS.**—It is anticipated, with the opening of navigation, that there will be more furs offering for some weeks to come, and it is most likely that quotations will remain unaltered for the rest of the season, viz., as follows: Red Fox, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Martin, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Musk, \$3 to \$4; Bear, \$7 to \$10; Lynx, \$1; Wolf, \$2 to \$3; Fisher, \$4 to \$5; Beaver, \$1.20 to \$1.40 per lb.; Muskrat, fall, 10c. each; do. winter, 12c.; do. spring, 20c.; Raccoon, 30c. to 40c.; Skunk, 15c. to 20c.; Otter, \$6 to \$8.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts for the past week, 11,222 bbls.; total receipts from 1st January to date, 94,564 bbls., against 87,464 bbls. at corresponding date of 1870, being an increase of 7,100 bbls. The stocks in store, and in the hands of millers, on the 15th inst., were, 134,117 bbls., against 125,754 bbls. on the 1st inst., and 46,480 bbls. on 15th April, 1870. Owing to the opening of navigation, there has been a fair enquiry for flour for shipment to the lower ports, and a number of round lots have changed hand for shipment thence, principally Supers from Western wheat; market closes easier, with only a limited amount of business doing; buyers are anxious to obtain concessions which holders are unwilling to accede to. The following are to-day's prices: Supers, extra, \$7 to \$7.20; Extra, \$6.75 to \$6.90; Fancy, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Fresh Supers from Canada wheat, \$6.20 to \$6.25; Western States Supers \$6.10 to \$6.15; Medium Strong Supers, \$6.30 to \$6.35; Strong Bakers' flour, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Welland Canal, \$6.10 to \$6.15; Canada Super No. 2, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Fine, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Middlings, \$5 to \$5.15; Pollard's, \$3.75 to \$4.25; Upper Canada bags, \$3 to \$3.30. Oatmeal, \$5.90 to \$6.

**GRAIN.**—Wheat.—The total receipts from 1st of January to date, have only been 2,450 bush; large quantities are now on the way from the West, and after the Canal is opened, on Thursday, the imports to record are expected to be large. The stocks in store, and in the hands of millers, on the 15th inst., was 250,299 bus., against 240,593 bus. on the 1st inst., and shows a decrease of 181,059 on the stock held in this city on the 15th April, 1870. There have been no transactions during the week, the nominal price for No. 2 is \$1.42½, and \$1.45 for No. 1 spring. Corn is dull and lower, the quotations for cargoes to arrive being 67½c. to 70c. Oats.—There has been a firm market all week, at 46c. to 47c., but the supply has not been equal to the demand. Barley—dull and quiet, at 62½c. to 65c. Pease.—The stock in store, on the 15th inst., was 13,7009 bus.; the amount of business done has been limited, but prices have ruled firm at 95c. to \$1. Timothy Seed has been weak, and prices are quoted considerably under last week's rates, only good samples are saleable at \$3.25 to \$3.55. Beans—are in fair demand, at \$1.30 to \$1.40 per 60 lbs.

**GROCERIES.**—Teas.—The demand has been light at auction sale last week; the following were the prices realized for Moyune Young Hyson: 45c., 43c and 42c. Sugar—Market has been rather more active than last week, and the principal sales have been for refining purposes at 8½c. to 8¾c. Fair to good grocery samples, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Scotch refined has been dealt in to some considerable extent at 9½c. to 9¾c. The refinery prices are, for loaves, 13½c.; dry crushed, 12½c.; crushed A 12c.; yellow

refined, 9½c. to 10½c.; standard syrup, 44c.; golden do., 50c.; amber, 80c. Molasses—are entirely neglected, only very small lots changing hands to meet immediate wants at last week's quotations. Fruit.—Layer Raisins are dull, but holders continue very firm, and nothing can be obtained under \$1.70 to \$1.80, chiefly at the outside rate; Valencias are steady at 6½c. to 7½c. Currants—are in small supply, and are firmly held at 7½c. to 8c. Coffee—is quiet, and quotations remain at 15c. to 25c., according to quality. Cassia—32½c. to 35c. Cloves, 8½c. to 9c.; Nutmegs, 60c. to 65c.; Pimento, 6½c. to 7c.; Black Pepper, 14½c. to 15c.

**HIDES.**—There has been a fair demand for butcher's Green Hides, and prices are firm at 8c. to 9c. per lb., at which price all offering have been taken; for Pelts there has also been a moderate enquiry, and prices are firm at \$1 to \$1.25 each.

**HARDWARE.**—There has been a considerable falling off in the activity noticed in this branch of business last week, owing probably to the prospects of the steam transport by the canals opening this week, but the principal houses have been kept pretty busy, and with the arrival of ships from sea will have their hands full of work; prices continue steady, and without any change from those of last week.

**LEATHER.**—Business continues much the same as last week, receipts are in some cases larger than the demand. Spanish Sole is easier, but not quotably lower; Splits are reduced in price. The following are the present quotations in this market: No. 1 Sole, B.A. 25½c. to 26c.; No. 2 do., 23½c. to 24c.; Oak Sole, 40c. to 44c. Waxed Upper, light, 42½c. to 45c.; Heavy do., 40c. to 42½c.; Grain Upper, 40c. to 43c.; Splits, 25c. to 32c.; Russets, 26c. to 30c.; Harness in limited demand at 30c. to 34c.; Rough Leather, 27c. to 28c.; Pebble Grain, 15c. to 17c.; Buff, 15c. to 16c.; Pink Linings, \$4.70 to \$5.50; Red Roans, \$6.50 to \$8; Patent Cow, 19c. to 20c.; Enamel, 18c. to 19c.

**LIQUORS.**—Brandy—is in moderate request, at last week's quotations, which are firm. Gin—is rather easier; Hollands, \$1.30 to \$1.40; Scheidam, \$3.60 to \$3.70. Rum—is quiet, and unchanged in price, with sales of Jamaica at \$2 to \$2.10 per gallon; High Wines are active at 47½c. to 50c. for Upper Canada brands, and 52½c. for Montreal; Rye Whiskey is steady and unchanged at 83c. to 85c.

**NAVAL STORES.**—There has been some little business done, but nothing like activity is noticeable, and prices do not present much change from last week. Spirits of Turpentine, 65c. to 67½c.; but owing to the advance in the American market, it is not expected that this quotation will be repeated. Strained Rosin, \$3.25 to \$3.30; No. 2 do., \$3.50 to \$3.75; No. 1 do., \$4 to \$4.50. This article is understood to be very low in stock in the U. S., and advanced prices are looked for. Tar dull and unchanged at \$3.50.

**OILS.**—Fish oils have been dull, and very little business transacting. Cod, 56c.; Pale Seal, 60c. to 63c.; Steam Refined, 62½c. to 65c.; Straw Seal, 52½c. to 55c.; Linseed is scarce, and is very firm at our quotation of 72½c. to 77½c. for raw, and 77½c. to 80c. for boiled; large transactions have taken place with our range, and a further advance is looked for, owing to the strong feeling in the English market; Olive is rather scarce, and is firm at \$1.15 to \$1.20; Crude Whale is quoted at 52½c. to 57½c.; Petroleum is dull and lower: low grades are selling at 22c. to 24c., and good to choice samples at 26½c. to 29c.

**PROVISIONS.**—Butter.—Receipts 243 kegs; no shipments. There is not any activity in this market, and the demand has been confined to local wants, at 13c. to 15c. for common to medium, 15½c. to 17c. for fair to good, and 17½c. to 19c. for good to choice. Cheese.—Receipts 380 boxes; shipments via Portland, 265 boxes; market during the week has been dull and nominal, with only small sales at 12c. to 13c. per lb., according to quality. Pork.—There is very little movement in this commodity, but prices continue very steady. Mes Pork, \$20.50 to \$21; Thin Mess, \$18.50 to \$19;

Prime Pork, \$16; Extra Prime Pork, \$15; Hams in good demand, and firm, at 12½c. to 13c. per lb. Lard—quiet and steady, at 11½c. to 12c. per lb. Tallow—in bbls., 9c. to 9½c. Beef—Prime Mess, per 304 lbs., \$27.75 to \$28.

**RICE.**—is scarce and firm, and is quoted rather higher. Aracan, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Rangoon, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**SALT.**—There has been more activity in this article, but the supply is still limited and held by one party; prices have advanced. Sales of Coarse at 65½c. to 67c.; Fine at 73c. to 75c.; and Factory filled at \$1.35 to \$1.54.

**WOOL.**—Fleece Wool, 29c. to 34c.; Pulled Wool, super., 28c. to 30c.; do., No 1, 23c. to 25c.; do., Black, 23c. to 25c. There has been an active demand for wool, and prices are firm, and some sales have taken place at an advance on our quotations.

#### TORONTO MARKET.

Trade has been somewhat less active during the past week, which has closed with a much smaller demand for most kinds of goods than had previously existed. In Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., business has been very slack, the Produce and Provision Trades are quiet, the Boot and Shoe Trade alone showing a continuance of activity. Collections are now slow and remittances indifferent and fully the average amount of renewals are asked for by country merchants. The roads have improved somewhat, but it is again raining and should the wet weather continue for several days, travelling will soon become as bad as before.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Trade has been steadily active, and orders have come in freely, so that there is no accumulation of stock. Prices are firm and unchanged, and while leather maintains its value, any decline in quotations for Boots and Shoes is an improbability.

**DRY GOODS.**—The bulk of the spring trade is now over, and though there are still buyers in town and some orders coming in, business is comparatively quiet. Sales so far as known foot up very largely, and the present belief is that more goods have been sold than in the corresponding season of any previous year. Stocks here are pretty well sold down, but there is still a fair assortment of goods, and buyers as yet find no difficulty in supplying their wants.

**FREIGHTS.**—There are very few freights of fering, except of lumber for Oswego and a few other ports. No barley now moving, and very little flour or grain. The following are the spring rates on the Grand Trunk now in operation: Flour to Kingston, 25c., grain, 13.; flour to Prescott or Brockville, 30c., grain, 15c.; flour to Montreal, 35c., grain, 18c.; flour to Quebec, 55c., grain 28.; flour to St. John, New Brunswick, 90c., grain, 45c.; flour to Halifax, 95c., grain, 48c.; flour to New York, 76c., grain, 38.; flour to Boston, \$80c., grain, 40c. gold. The steamers Chase and Carlotta leave Portland for Halifax on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The St. Lawrence Canals are now open and the first boat for Montreal is expected to leave Toronto today.

**FREIGHTS.**—Are dull, very little flour or grain offering, except barley, of which some cargoes continue to be taken. The following are the spring rates on the Grand Trunk now in operation:—Flour to Kingston, 25c., grain, 13c.; flour to Prescott or Brockville, 30c., grain, 15c.; flour to Montreal, 35c., grain, 18c.; flour to Quebec, 55c., grain, 28.; flour to St. John, New Brunswick, 90c., grain, 45c.; flour to Halifax, 95c., grain, 48c.; flour to New York, 75c., grain, 38.; flour to Boston, 80c., grain, 40c. gold. The steamers Chase and Carlotta leave Portland for Halifax on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The St. Lawrence canals will probably be open for business by the 20th, and the steamers of the Royal Mail Line will commence running shortly after.

**GROCERIES.**—Trade has been quiet during the week, with small sales of general goods, and no

large transactions reported in any line. Prices are generally unchanged, and there is little of note to chronicle. *Coffee*—A small enquiry, with limited sales within the range of quotations. *Fish*—Stocks of all kinds small, but little demand, and prices low as compared with points east. *Fruit*—Raisins are a trifle firmer, with stocks slowly decreasing. The supply of Valentias in particular is lighter, and holders are looking to obtain more money. Currants, new crop, are scarce, and sellers are in some instances asking ¼c. to ½c. more than previously, but there are still sellers at 7½c. for round lots. *Rice*—meets with moderate demand, and is scarce and firm for good samples. *Spices*—There are very few selling, and prices are nominally unaltered. *Sugars*—Have sold in small lots at full prices, but no large transactions are reported. The market, however, is very firm, it being impossible to import profitably at present quotations. The Cuba markets are stiff at the recent advance, and no sugars can now be bought there at prices to meet the views of the trade here. In New York, arrivals have been more liberal, and there has been some accumulation of stock, but holders have been thereby induced to press sales and no decline is anticipated. Stocks notwithstanding, these large receipts, are still little more than one half what they were at the corresponding date of last year. In refined goods there has been only a small business done here during the week, and there is no change to note in prices. *Teas*—A few small lots of Young Hysons and low grade Imperials have changed hands lately at fully previous prices, and the market for greens generally, is firmly maintained. Not much doing in blacks which are steady and unchanged. *Tobacco*—There is a slight improvement in the tone of the market, but quotations are nominally without alteration, and prices continue to be unremunerative to to both manufacturers and dealers. *Wines and Liquors*—There has been very little doing, and there is no change to note in the prices of any article.

**HARDWARE.**—Trade which was moderately active during the forepart of the week, has become very quiet, the demand having almost entirely fallen off. Stocks of heavy goods are generally low, and prices are tolerably firm, but some reduction from present quotations may be looked for after the arrival from sea of the spring fleet with fresh supplies.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—The receipts of domestic Hides are small, but the market is still well supplied with Western, and there is no improvement in quotations. *Calfskins*—Receipts are ample, but not in excess of the demand, and all arriving are readily taken at quotations. *Sheepskins*—The supply is insufficient, and all coming in meet ready sale at full prices.

**LEATHER.**—The market is quiet, but firm for leading articles. *Spanish Sole*—Is in small supply with a fairly active demand, and prices are fully maintained. *Upper*—Is scarce and wanted. *Canadian Calf*—Neglected and weak. *Splits*—Dull and very slow of sale. *Harness*—Sells to a small extent, and prices are firm.

**LUMBER.**—We note no important change in the lumber trade this week; about 800 M. has been shipped since the twelfth, a considerable portion of which has been clear lumber. The high prices offered by eastern buyers for common grades, this season, have induced dealers to make large shipments of this class; consequently, the local market is comparatively ill supplied, and home buyers may calculate upon paying higher prices this season for common and cull kinds, in order to compete with the eastern demand. Clear, \$24; Culls, \$6 to \$8; Flooring, 1½ in., \$10 to \$12; Shingles, No. 1, 18 in. \$3; do., No. 2, 16 in., \$2 to \$2.25; Laths market ill supplied, \$1.70 per M.

**PETROLEUM.**—Trade continues dull, and prices are without change.

**PRODUCE.**—The market has ruled quiet during the week, closing with prices the turn in buyers favour for nearly all articles. *Flour*—In the forepart of the week, supers were held firmly, with a sale of 100 bbls at \$5.90 f.o.c. here. Subsequently there was some decline from this figure, and \$5.80 was accepted for 100 bbls. also f.o.c. here, and at the close \$5.75 would have been taken for a lot of 500 bbls. Of other grades, the principal sales reported were 100 bbls. coarse at \$4.80 f.o.c.; 200 bbls fancy at \$6.20 f.o.c. at Hamilton; 600 bbls. do at \$6.00 at Norval; 100 bbls. Spring extra at \$6 f.o.c. here. *Oatmeal* Has been without much enquiry. In the early part of the week \$5.65 would have been paid for a round lot, but the market fell off slightly, and at the close not more than \$5.60 would be paid. A sale of 100 bbls. was reported at \$5.60 f.o.c. at Hamilton. *Wheat*—White wheat was in fair demand in the beginning of the week, but holders are asking \$1.50 at which there were no buyers. At the close, there were no buyers over \$1.42 to \$1.43 sellers still asking \$1.50 with no possibility of effecting sales. For Spring, there were buyers at \$1.40 to \$1.42, with sales of a few cars at these prices, but at the close \$1.38 to \$1.40 were the outside quotations obtainable. *Barley*—The market has been abundantly supplied during the week, and prices are irregular and lower. No 1 may be quoted at 67c. to 68c. in store, with no eagerness to purchase at these figures, No 2 being worth about 60c. to 62c. *Oats*—Have been steady throughout the week, with sales at 52c. for cars on the track, 53c. being occasionally obtained. *Peas*—Very little has been done, holders placing their demands altogether above current values. The last sale reported was at 91c, and even that figure is hardly obtainable, while many are asking 93c. to 94c. in store. Stocks are in small compass, but there is no margin for shipment at present prices. *Seeds*—Nothing doing, except in a retail way, at prices within the range of quotations. *Hay*—Deliveries have been light, and higher prices have been obtained than heretofore, from \$11 to \$17 being the range. *Straw*—has also been scarce and brought from \$8 to \$11.50.

**PROVISIONS.**—There has been an active local demand, and sales foot up pretty well, but few round lots have changed hands. *Butter*—Choice dairy is scarce, and commands from 17c. to 19c.; inferior has sold to some extent at 11½c. to 12½c.; new butter only coming in in small quantities. *Cheese*—is moving off freely at 12½c. to 13c. *Eggs*—are in fair supply at 12c. to 12½c. *Lard*—sells for local consumption at 12c. to 12½c. *Pork*—There have been some small sales of Mess at \$19 to \$19.50, but the occasional enquiries for round lots have led to no transactions so far as reported. *Bacon and Hams*—There has been a steady demand for the city trade at 10½c. to 11c. for Cumberland cut; 12½c. for smoked hams; and covered, at 13½c. to 14c. A sale of 1000 sides bacon and 1000 dried hams, was made at 9½c. all round.

**WOOL.**—The market has been very poorly supplied, and but little business has been done; prices remaining as last quoted.

**PROMISSON NOTES.**—A decision by Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, United States, holds that, where a blank had been left in a note, at the time of filling up, signing and delivery, and afterwards had been increased in amount by writing over the blank, the maker was answerable for the full face of the note as altered, after it had passed to the *bona fide* holder for value, in the usual course of business. The case was that of Garrard vs. Hadden, error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. The maker of the note filled in the words "one hundred," leaving a blank between the words "hundred" and "dollars" in the printed form. The payee afterwards filled the blank by inserting "and fifty," thus making the note call for "one hundred and

fifty dollars." In this condition it was purchased by the plaintiff, and the drawer refusing to pay the face of the note, suit was entered. There was nothing on the face of the note to show the slightest alteration, and the hand-writing and the ink were the same, and there was no crowding of the words, the blank giving ample room. The drawer was held to have invited the fraud by his own negligence in delivering a note that admitted tampering with. He could have saved all difficulty by scoring the blank with the pen. As between the maker and the payee, the alteration would have made the note void, but not so, as between a drawer and an innocent holder for value. The Chief Justice, after citing the authorities on the point, says: "We think this rule is necessary to facilitate the circulation of commercial paper, and at the same time increase the care of drawers and acceptors of said paper, and also of bankers, brokers, and others in taking it. This rule will not apply to cases where the alteration is apparent on the face of the paper."—*Legal Journal*.

—THE NUMBER of passengers killed on the railways of Great Britain in 1870 was 66 out of 307,000,000 of passengers carried; or, in round numbers, one person was killed for every 3,410,000 carried. The previous year one was killed in every 13,000,000. One passenger was injured by causes beyond their control in every 283,000 in 1870, and one in every 372,000 in 1869.

—The fine residence of the late Hon. John Ross, at Davenport, near Toronto, surrounded by fifty acres of land, handsomely laid out and elaborately cultivated at great cost, was put up at auction at the mart of Messrs. Coate & Co. The upset price is \$20,000, but \$16,500 was the highest bid offered, and there was no sale effected.

—The Insurance Times denies the statement of the Spectator that there were policies of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven that did not appear on the Company's books at all. The Times is wrong, for once. Such a policy was issued in the city of Toronto, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the right source.

#### THE SAVINGS' BANK MEASURE.

The bill respecting certain Savings' Banks in Quebec and Ontario opens with the preamble that it is advisable to provide for the interests of depositors by obliging the Savings' Banks to keep in reserve a certain amount of capital. Clause 1st then repeals the fifty-ninth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. Clause 2nd provides that the acts now in force respecting the Savings' Bank of Quebec, Savings' Bank of Notre Dame de Quebec, the City and District Savings' Bank of Montreal, Savings' Bank of Northumberland and Durham, and the Savings' Bank of Toronto shall remain in the Statute Book, and will so apply in so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of the new measure until the end of the session of parliament commencing immediately after the first January, 1872, and no longer; provided always that if the liabilities and assets of any of those banks are transferred to Her Majesty or handed over to any of the chartered banks, or to any Savings' Banks erected into a Corporation under the provisions of the present bill, the rights and obligations so transferred will continue as if the acts in question had not expired, but all the provisions of the acts respecting the organisation of these Savings' Banks will cease to exist from the moment the transfer has been completed. Clause 3rd next provides that at any time, nevertheless, before the expiration of these respective acts, the operation of the Savings Banks in question may be transferred or

continued, in accordance with one of the following modes, which is left to the option of the Trustees or Managing Director, or a majority among them. 1st. The assets and liabilities may be transferred to the Dominion Government; or, 2nd, they may be handed over to some chartered Bank having the principal seat of its affairs or a branch bank in the same place or city; or, 3rd, the Governor General may grant a charter to the Savings Bank on terms and conditions which are mentioned hereafter. Should the Trustees or Managing Directors in the meanwhile refuse to rank the institution they preside over under any of the above three provisions within the delay mentioned, 1872, they will not be allowed after the passing of the present measure to invest the moneys handed in by depositors in securities which cannot be realized before the expiration of the Act under which such Savings Bank has its being: and they will be required to adopt all possible means to liquidate the affairs of the bank before such expiration. Should they, on the other hand, decide to transfer their assets and liabilities to the Dominion Government, an expert will examine their books and securities on behalf of the Government, and it will depend upon his report whether the Governor, by order in Council, shall conclude to accept them. All the powers, liabilities, etc., of such Savings Bank will thereupon be transferred to Her Majesty, on behalf of the Dominion Government, who will be fully responsible for all debts and liabilities or actions, when the affairs of the Savings Bank thus ceded will be carried on at the same place as the branch of the Government Savings Bank there established by virtue of the other Savings Bank bill now before Parliament, under the control of an officer appointed by the Receiver General; or else the business of the Bank may be continued, with a view to liquidation under the direction of the person who may be so appointed under the regulations which may be drawn up from time to time by His Excellency. Should the excess of the assets over the liabilities be established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, he may order that an equal amount be invested in Dominion bonds at 5 per cent. and interest will be annually paid to the Municipal Corporation where the Savings Bank was in existence, on condition that such annual interest should be applied by such municipality to the objects of charity. But should the Bank be unable to establish its excess in the satisfactory manner indicated above, the Governor may order that the proceeds of the assets shall be taken into account for five years, and that the excess of these proceeds over the obligations as assumed by Government be invested as stated above, and the interest thereon annually applied through the Local Municipal Corporation to charitable purposes. If, on the contrary, the Trustees or Directors should evince their intention of handing over the assets and liabilities of their respective institutions to any one of the chartered Banks, the terms of such transfer will have to be ratified at a general meeting of Shareholders of the Chartered Institution, and then enforced by an order in Council, whereupon the accepting bank will be fully liable for all debts, etc., of the ceding institution, and subject in the manner already indicated to charitable obligations therein referred to. The Trustees or Directors of any Savings Bank may, in the third place, carry on the affairs of their institution by virtue of a regular Charter, provided they can obtain a sufficient number of Shareholders as parties to a capital of not less than two hundred thousand dollars, or more than two millions, divided into shares of not less than four hundred dollars, upon which they may be incorporated for a number of years not yet mentioned in the bill, under the general terms of the regular Banking Act, and will thereupon take over all the effects, liabilities, etc., of the Savings Bank. The remaining clauses are equally in this respect, with this exception, that Shareholders may, if they see fit, apply a portion of their profits to objects of charity, as is now done by the City and District Bank.

**CUBAN SUGAR CROP.**—A competent authority says.—“My opinion at present is that, on the whole, and in spite of the insurrection, the Cuban sugar crop for 1870 will prove only from 10 to 15 per cent. short of the crop of 1869. Of this crop 3,129,747 cases, or boxes, were exported; therefore I anticipate an export for 1870 of, say, about 2,800,000 cases, of an approximate aggregate value of from 12,000,000*l.* to 13,500,000*l.* sterling. This includes, of course, the value of the molasses crop, which is added (in equivalent) to the above stated number of boxes or cases.”

### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.  
INVESTED FUNDS.....£2,835,118 18s. 8d. Stg.

The £6 5s. paid shares of this Company are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £8 10s. stg.

Fire and Life Insurance effected on the most favorable terms.

#### Toronto Branch:

LOCAL OFFICES, NOS. 4 AND 6 WELLINGTON STREET,  
FIRE DEPARTMENT.....R. N. GOOCH, Agent,  
LIFE DEPARTMENT.....H. L. HIME, Agent.

General Agents for Canada,  
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON.

### Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for track laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere de Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office, in Ottawa, up to six o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples to be seen at the offices of the commissioners and of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

S. WALSH,  
ED. B. CAANDIES,  
C. J. BRYDGES,  
A. W. McLENAN,  
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,  
Commissioners Office,  
Ottawa, 19th April, 1871.



### Dominion of Canada,

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa, 30th March, 1871.

#### Uninvoiced Goods.

#### NOTICE.

By direction of the Hon. the Minister of Customs.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from and after the first day of May next, the 49th section of the Act respecting the Customs, 31 Vic. Cap. 6, which declares that "if any package is found to contain goods not mentioned in the invoice, such goods shall be absolutely forfeited" will be strictly enforced, and the goods not invoiced shall be absolutely forfeited accordingly.

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

36

### Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from Toronto

EAST.				
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	5.37	12.07	5.37	7.07
Arrive.....	9.37	11.07	6.57	11.07
WEST.				
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.30	11.45	3.45	5.30
Arrive.....	4.30	10.05	12.50	9.05

### 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.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.45	3.45	.....
Arrive.....	11.10	8.10	.....

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

### 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

### EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.

### S. R. Foster's

NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

For price list and samples please address our Agent 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



### Government House, Ottawa.

THURSDAY, 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situated in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic. cap. 6, intitled, "An Act respecting the Customs," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on, from, and after the first day of April inst., the Port of Esquimaux shall be and the same is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe, in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council,  
Canada.

36-37

### Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JOHN VILLIERS, trading under the name of JOHN VILLIERS & Co.,  
An Insolvent.

THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified, to meet at his place of business, in Toronto, on MONDAY the EIGHTH day of MAY, at ELEVEN o'clock a. m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN KEIR Assignee.  
Toronto, April 18th, 1871.

**Mercantile.**

**Lawson, Harrington & Co.,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
 DEALERS IN  
 DRY AND PICKLED FISH, FISH OILS  
 AND KEROSENE.  
 COMMERCIAL WHARF,  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

**Joseph S. Belcher,**  
 (Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)  
**COMMISSION & WEST INDIA MERCHANT,**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

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

REFERENCES.—Quebec Bank, Toronto; G. H. Starr, President People's Bank, Halifax; R. W. Fraser & Co., Halifax; Geo. Hughes & Co., Boston. 3-6m

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

**W. J. Pitou, R. H. Hunter,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION**

AND  
**MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS**  
 WINNIPEG,  
 PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Consignments solicited

**Richard Hall & Co.,**  
**HARDWARE Merchants, 37 Front Street, Toronto.**

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

**Parson Bros.,**  
 PETROLEUM Refiners, and Wholesale dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Warehouses 51 Front St. Refinery cor. Silver and Don Sts., Toronto.

**Childs & Hamilton,**  
 MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 23

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

**John Beard,**  
**WOODSTOCK, Ont.,** Manufacturer of First-class Turned Flour Barrel Heading. Insurance and Land Agent. 24

**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.

A. ER BROWN,  
 26-3m 241 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

**Hotels.**

**Albion Hotel,**  
 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS.

FARE. . . . . 1.50 PER DAY

**St. James' Hotel, Montreal.**

THE undersigned beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a

**Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,**

under the management of Mr. Samuel Montgomery (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. Frederick Gerken, both well known to the travelling community both in the United States and Canada, as being connected with the St. Lawrence Hall.

The ST. JAMES' is favorably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses. The rooms being well appointed and ventilated, are cheerful for families, while the *menage* will be unexceptionable, and no pains will be spared in ministering to the comfort of guests. The proprietors, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fall Trade; and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage.  
 H. HOGAN & CO.

**Real Estate.**

**Wadsworth & Unwin,**

(Successors to Dennis & Gossage)

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

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

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

**The Canadian Land and Emigration Company**

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

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

TOWNSHIP OF DYSART,

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

AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AN ACRE.

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

AT ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE.

For particulars, apply to

CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,  
 Manager, C. L. & E. Company, Peterboro

Or to ALEX. NIVEN, P.L.S.,  
 Agent C. L. & E. Company, Haliburton, Ontario.

**Financial.**

**Money to Loan**

TO ASSIST PARTIES IN BUILDING THEIR OWN DWELLINGS, STORES OR WAREHOUSES,

IN THE CITY OR ELSEWHERE.

Also in the purchase of Farm or other kinds of productive property. Loans for long or short periods repayable by instalments to suit borrowers.

Rates lower than by any other mode.

Apply at the office of the Union Building Society, 82 King Street East.

W. MACLEAN,  
 Secretary and Treasurer.

**Financial.**

**Philip Browne & Co.,**  
 BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.

DEALERS IN

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

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.  
 JAMES BROWNE, 8 PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

**THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY**

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

INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

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

ANNUAL INSTALMENTS,

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

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

For further particulars apply to

J. W. G. WHITNEY,

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

And Hamilton, to

A. H. MACAULAY,

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

**Herrick & Crombie,**

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS

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

OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.

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

**Campbell & Cassels,**

J. CAMPBELL, 60 King Street, East, [W. G. CASSELS  
 TORONTO,

**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**

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

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

**Robert Beaty & Co.,**

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BANKERS, BROKERS, &c.,

53 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO ST., TORONTO

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

**Toronto Savings Bank,**

72 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS received, from Twenty Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

W. J. MACDONELL,

MANAGER.

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. - \$1,224,482.40

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.  
Prem's on Policies \$640,982 18  
Extras, &c. 1,813 73  
Interest 96 885 05 \$739,680 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 8

INCREASE IN NET ASSET DURING  
THE YEAR, - - - - - \$367,825 09  
\$1,592,307 49

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871.  
Cash on hand and in Bank \$89,701 74  
\$450,000 U. S. Bonds (Cost) 452,507 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 339,306 70  
do. Bonds and Stocks (worth \$302,900) 591,600 00  
do. Other Securities 28,552 70  
Office Furniture and all other Property 10,457 16 \$1,502,307 49  
Present Value of Re-Insured Policies \$16,850 00  
Premiums Deferred (Semi-Annually and Quarterly) 94,443 00  
do. in Course of Collection 33,265 00  
Market value of Investments in excess of Cost 17,377 74  
Interest accrued 11,354 00 \$173,280 74

GROSS ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, \$1,765,587 2  
Number of Policies in force, January 1st, 1871, 7,259 00  
Amount do. do. \$18,549,637 0

The Annual Statement, as given above, shows that this Company has accumulated, during the twenty-nine months of its existence, the sum of \$765,587.23, 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.

The National Life Insurance Co. of the U. S. of America is the only American Life Company that has made a deposit in Canada for the exclusive benefit of "Canadian Policy-holders."

LIVINGSTONE, MOORE, & CO.,

General Agents for Canada, Toronto.

Office:—York Chambers, Toronto St.

Agents' Directory.

JOHN TISSIMAN, Agent Hartford Fire and Canada Life Insurance Companies; General Land Agent, &c., &c., Chatham, Ont. 26

A. C. BUCK, Agent of Liverpool and London and Globe, Provincial, and Canada Life Insurance Companies; Exchange Broker; Money loaned and received on deposit. Caledonia, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARCHIBALD McKEAND, Agent, Hartford Fire Ins Co., Travelers' Ins. Co., (Life and Accident,) No. 11 James Street, Hamilton.

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

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

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

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

JAMES FRASER, Agent Liverpool and London and Globe and Briton Medical and General Life Association, & Sec'y Metropolitan-Permut Bldg. Soc'y, No. 5 King-st. West. Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

ANNUAL STATEMENT,

JANUARY 1st, 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  
\$12,358,215 43

DISBURSEMENTS.  
Claims by death.....\$1,375,316 55  
Cash dividends, including additions paid to policyholders. 1,129,058 36  
Annuities, matured endowments and surrendered policies. .... 722,070 31  
Total paid policyholders ..\$3,226,445 22  
Total expenses, including commissions..... 1,088,565 43  
Dividends on capital ..... 8,213 33 4,323,223 68

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

Invested as follows:  
Bonds and mortgages .....\$7,464,162 50  
Real estate (unnumbered).. 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 ..... 57,806 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 of 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 stocks 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 Feb. 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.

R. W. GALE,  
Manager for Dominion of Canada.

GEO. B. HOLLAND. } HOLLAND & DEMING,  
GEO. B. DEMING. } General Agents for Ontario.

OFFICE—58 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

British Advertisements.

**Dunville & Co.'s**  
  
 V. R.  
**OLD IRISH WHISKEY,**  
 BELFAST,  
 Of same quality as that supplied to the  
**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,**  
**DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,**  
**PARIS EXHIBITION 1867,**  
 And now regularly to the House of Lords, the quality of  
 which is equal to the Finest French Brandy, may be had  
 in casks and cases, from the principal Spirit Merchants in  
 Canada. The trade only supplied.  
 Quotations on application to  
 Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO.,  
*Royal Irish Distillers;*  
 Belfast Ireland.

**JOHN HEATH,**  
 (Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)  
*Buckingham Buildings, George Street, Parade,*  
*and 33 Newhall Hill,*  
 BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,  
**STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,**  
 AND  
**STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.**

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

  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
**STEEL PENS.**  
 Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

**Seymer's Straw Bottle**  
**Envelopes**  
  
 shipped in eight gross canvas pack-  
 ages, at 6s 6d per gross, or forwarded  
 for packing empty bottles or Wines  
 and Ales for shipment. They save  
 freight, breakage, &c., and resell on  
 arriving. Established 15 years. Sole  
 manufacturer.  
 THOS. WHITEHEAD,  
 37 Eastcheap, London, E. C.

**The Mercantile Agency.**  
 FOR THE  
**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE**  
 Established in 1841.  
**DUN, WIMAN & Co.**  
 Montreal, Toronto and Halifax.

REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of  
 Business Men in the Dominion, published semi-  
 annually. 24-17

**Dry Lumber of all kinds, to Builders**  
**and Dealers, by the car load, at Whole-**  
**sale Prices.**

THE Subscribers have on hand an unlimited supply of  
 Dry boards of all kinds, 1 1/2" and 1 1/4" Flooring, 1 1/2"  
 and 2" Pickings, Clear Strips, Sheeting and Cut-offs, all  
 thoroughly dry, and loaded on cars to suit purchasers, at  
 the lowest wholesale prices.  
**McDOUGALL & BRO.**  
 Office, south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets,  
 over Dow's Dry Goods store.  
 All Orders promptly supplied. Bills cut to order on  
 the shortest notice.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 20 1871

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Groceries—Cont'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Leather—Cont'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Calf Boots.....	3 37 1/2 3 75	Dry Crushed.....	0 13 0 13 1/2	Do. 1st qual middle do..	0 25 0 27
" " Fox Cg'ss G'trs	2 37 1/2 2 50	Extra Ground.....	0 13 1/2 0 13 1/2	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 23 0 24
" Buff C'ngs Gaiters	1 65 2 30	<b>Teas:</b>		Slaughter heavy.....	0 22 0 26
" Prun. ".....	1 35 2 00	Japan com'n to good..	0 42 0 50	Do. light.....	0 22 0 21
" Oubourgs.....	1 15 1 45	" Fine to choicest..	0 60 0 65	Harness, best.....	0 28 0 34
" Balmorals.....	1 50 2 00	Colored, com. to fine..	0 50 0 70	" No. 2.....	0 26 0 30
" Top Kip.....	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng..	0 38 0 75	Upper heavy.....	0 38 0 40
" " No 1 ex	3 15 0 00	Oolong, good to fine..	0 50 0 65	light.....	0 43 0 46
" Dble sole Kip 1 ex	3 00 0 00	Y. Hyson, com to gd..	0 34 0 55	Kip Skins, Patna.....	0 70 0 80
" Thick Boots.....	2 00 2 65	Medium to choice.....	0 65 0 80	French.....	0 70 0 80
Boys' Thick Boots.....	1 70 1 90	Extra choice.....	0 85 0 95	English.....	0 65 0 90
" Foxd Cong Gaiters	1 65 1 90	Gunpowd'r c. to mea..	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
" Balmorals.....	1 20 1 50	" med. to fine..	0 70 0 85	35 lbs. per doz....	0 70 85
" Cobourgs.....	0 95 1 65	" fine to fins't..	0 85 0 95	Do. light.....	0 65 70
Youths' Congrs Gaiters	1 35 1 50	Hyson.....	0 45 0 60	French Calf.....	1 20 1 40
" Balmorals.....	1 10 1 35	Imperial.....	0 42 0 80	Splits, large & b..	0 30 0 55
" Cobourgs.....	0 80 0 90	<b>Tobacco, Manufact'd:</b>		" small.....	0 00 0 14
Womens' Cf Batts & Bals	1 30 1 65	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, & b	0 30 0 32	Enamelled Cow & foot..	0 20 0 21
" Ph'd Batts & Bals	1 20 1 45	" " West. do, com	0 31 0 33	Patent.....	0 20 0 21
" " Batts & Bals MS	1 30 1 75	" " Western Leaf,		Pebble Grain.....	0 15 0 18
" Kid Congs & Bals	2 10 2 50	[good to fine..	0 38 0 50	Buff.....	0 15 0 3
" Prun Congs & Bals	0 85 1 25	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 35 0 60		
" Prun Cong & Bals ex	1 20 2 00	" choice.....	0 50 0 80	<b>Oils.</b>	
Misses' Buff Batts & Bals	0 80 0 95	<b>Hardware.</b>		Cod.....	0 62 0 65
" Ph'd Batts & Bals	0 95 1 15	Tin (net cash prices)		Lard, extra.....	1 45 0 00
" Prun. Cong & Bals	0 80 0 90	Block, & b.....	0 33 0 35	" No. 1.....	1 00 0 00
" Cong & Bals ex	1 00 1 30	Grain.....	0 34 0 00	" No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
Children's Buff Batts & Bals	0 60 0 75	<b>Copper:</b>		Lubricating, patent...	0 00 0 00
" Pebbl'd Balmorals	0 80 1 00	Pig.....	0 20 0 22	" Mot's economic	0 30 0 00
" Prun. Cong & Bals	0 70 0 80	Sheet.....	0 23 0 31	Linseed, raw.....	0 75 0 77 1/2
" Cong & Bals ex.	0 85 1 10	<b>Cut Nails:</b>		" boiled.....	0 80 0 82 1/2
<b>Drugs.</b>		Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		Machinery.....	0 00 0 00
Aloe Cape.....	0 12 0 16	& 100 b.....	0 00 3 25	Olive, common, & gal..	1 20 1 21
Alum.....	0 02 1 03 1/2	Shingle alone do.....	3 40 3 30	" salad.....	1 80 2 30
Borax.....	0 18 0 20	Lathe and 5 dy.....	3 40 3 45	qt. & case.....	3 65 3 75
Camphor, refined.....	0 45 0 55	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		Seal, pale.....	0 70 0 80
Castor Oil.....	0 13 0 16	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 0 09	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 70 0 75
Caustic Soda.....	0 04 0 05	Best No. 24.....	0 07 1 00	Whale, ref'd.....	0 85 1 00
Cream Tartar.....	0 25 0 30	" 26.....	0 08 0 08 1/2	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
Epsom Salts.....	0 03 0 04	" 28.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	White Lead, genuine	
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 1 13	<b>Horn Nails:</b>		in Oil, & 25 lbs.....	0 00 2 30
Gum Arabic, sorts.....	0 30 0 33	Guest's or Griffin's		Do. No. 1.....	0 00 2 10
Indigo, Madras.....	1 00 1 10	assorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	" 2.....	0 00 1 90
Licorice, com.....	0 14 0 25	For W. ass'd sizes.....	0 18 0 19	" 3.....	0 00 1 70
Madder.....	0 16 0 18	Patent Hammer'd do..	0 16 0 17	Common.....	1 30 0 09
Opium.....	7 50 8 60	<b>Iron (at 4 months):</b>		White Lead, dry.....	0 05 1 09
Oxalic Acid.....	0 24 0 32	Pig—Gartsheerje No. 1	00 00 25 00	Red Lead.....	0 06 0 08
Potash, Bi-tart.....	0 25 0 28	Calder No. 1.....	00 00 24 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h..	0 02 0 03
" Bichromate.....	0 14 0 18	No 3.....	25 00 26 00	Yellow Ochre, Fien'h..	0 02 0 03
Potass Iodide.....	4 75 5 00	Other brands. No 1..	25 00 26 00	Whiting.....	0 80 1 25
Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 04	" No 2.....	0 00 0 00	<b>Petroleum</b>	
Soda Bicarb.....	3 50 4 00	Bar—Scotch, & 100 b..	2 40 2 60	(Refined & gal.)	
Tartaric Acid.....	0 40 0 45	Refined.....	3 00 3 25	Water white, 5 brls..	0 27 3 00
<b>Groceries.</b>		Swedes.....	5 00 5 50	" single brl.....	0 29 0 00
<b>Coffees:</b>		Hoops—Coopers.....	3 10 3 35	Straw, 5 brls.....	0 00 0 20
Java, & lb.....	0 20 0 22	Band.....	3 10 3 35	" single brl.....	0 00 0 21
Laguayra.....	0 17 0 18	Boiler Plates.....	3 10 3 35	Standard White.....	0 22 1 02 1/2
Rio.....	0 16 0 17	Canada Plates.....	3 90 4 10	Benzine.....	0 35 0 38
<b>Fish:</b>		Coatbridge.....	4 00 4 10	<b>Produce.</b>	
Herrings, Lab. split..	6 62 1 7 00	Pontypool.....	3 90 4 10	<b>Grains:</b>	
" Canso.....	5 25 5 50	Swansea.....	3 90 4 10	Wheat, Spring, 60 b..	1 38 1 42
" round.....	4 00 4 50	<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		" Fall 60 ".....	1 40 1 50
" scaled.....	0 43 0 45	Bar, & 100 lbs.....	0 06 0 07	Barley, new .. 48 " ..	0 02 0 08
Mackerel, brls.....	8 87 9 00	Sheet.....	0 06 0 08	Peas..... 60 " ..	0 80 0 91
Loch. Her. wh'e brks..	2 50 2 75	Shot.....	0 02 1 00	Oats..... 74 " ..	0 52 0 63
" half.....	1 25 1 50	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		Rye..... 56 " ..	0 75 0 80
White Fish & Trout..	3 50 4 00	No. 6, & bundle.....	2 70 2 80	<b>Seeds:</b>	
Salmon, saltwater...	15 75 26 00	" 9, ".....	3 10 3 20	Clover, choice 60 " ..	4 25 4 40
Dry Cod, & 112 lbs..	5 50 5 75	" 12, ".....	3 40 3 50	Timothy, cho.....	3 50 3 75
<b>Fruit:</b>		" 16, ".....	4 30 4 40	Flax..... 56 " ..	1 75 2 00
Raisins, Layers.....	1 85 2 00	<b>Powder:</b>		Flour (per brl.).....	
" M R.....	1 75 1 80	Blasting, Canada.....	3 75 0 00	Superior extra.....	00 0 00
" Valentias.....	0 71 0 84	FF.....	4 75 5 00	Extra superfine.....	6 25 6 30
Currants, new.....	0 07 1 08	FFF.....	5 25 5 50	Fancy superfine.....	6 00 0 00
" old.....	0 06 1 06 1/2	Blasting, English.....	4 00 5 00	Superfine No 1.....	5 75 5 80
Figs.....	0 11 0 15	FE loose.....	5 00 6 00	" 2.....	
<b>Molasses:</b>		FFF.....	6 00 6 50	Oatmeal, per brl.)...	5 60 5 75
Clayed, & gal.....	0 30 0 35	<b>Pressed Spikes (4 mos):</b>		<b>Provisions</b>	
Syrups, Standard.....	0 48 0 50	Regular sizes 100.....	4 00 4 25	Butter, dairy tub & lb..	0 17 0 18
" Golden.....	0 53 0 54	Extra.....	4 50 5 00	" store packed...	0 11 0 13
Rice:—Arracan.....	4 40 4 65	<b>Tin Plate (net cash):</b>		Cheese.....	0 12 1 13
Rangoon.....	4 49 4 50	IC Coke.....	7 25 0 00	Pork, mess, new.....	19 00 22 00
<b>Spices:</b>		IC Charcoal.....	8 50 8 75	" prime mess.....	00 00 00
Cassia, whole, & b..	0 38 0 40	IX.....	10 50 10 75	" prime.....	00 00 00
Cloves.....	0 10 0 12	IXX.....	13 00 13 25	Bacon, Canada.....	0 00 0 00
Nutmegs.....	0 68 0 70	DC.....	7 50 7 75	" Cumber'd cut...	0 10 0 11
Ginger, ground.....	0 18 0 23	DX.....	9 50 9 75	" smoked.....	0 11 0 11 1/2
" Jamaica, root..	0 17 0 20	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, &amp; b</b>		Hams.....	0 00 0 00
Pepper, black.....	0 15 0 16	Green, No. 1.....	0 00 0 07 1/2	" smoked.....	0 12 1 13 1/2
Pimento.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	Green, No. 2.....	0 00 0 06 1/2	Shoulders, in salt.....	0 16 0 19
<b>Sugars—(60 days):</b>		Cured.....	0 05 1 08 1/2	Lard, in kegs.....	0 12 0 11
Port Rico, & lb.....	0 0 0 0	Calfskins, green.....	0 00 0 12	Eggs, packed.....	0 12 0 12 1/2
Cuba.....	0 8 1 10	Calfskins, cured.....	0 00 0 13 1/2	Beef Hams.....	0 00 0 00
Barbadoes (bright)..	0 0 0 0	Sheepskins.....	1 25 1 75	Tallow.....	0 07 0 07
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		<b>Hops.</b>		Hogs dressed, heavy..	0 00 0 00
Yellow, No. 2, 60ds..	0 07 0 10	Medium to good... ..	0 04 0 12	" medium.....	0 00 0 00
" No. 2 1/2.....	0 10 1 10 1/2	<b>Leather, @ (4 mos.)</b>		light.....	0 00 0 00
" No. 3.....	0 10 1 10 1/2	In lots of less than		<b>Salt, &amp;c.</b>	
Crushed X.....	0 11 0 11 1/2	50 sides, 10 & cent		Liverpool coarse.....	0 80 0 85
" A.....	0 12 1 12 1/2	higher.....		Goderich.....	1 35 1 45
Ground.....	0 13 0 13 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Plaster.....	1 05 1 10
		heavy, weights & b..	0 24 0 26	Water Lime.....	1 60 1 70

Soap & Candles.		Brandy.	
\$ c.	c.	\$	\$ c.
Golden Bar	0 07 0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s	2 30 2 40
Silver Bar	0 07 0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co.	2 30 2 40
Brown	0 05 0 05	Brandy, cases	8 75 9 00
No. 1	0 03 0 03	Brandy, com. per c.	4 25 4 50

  

Wines, Liquors, &c.		Whiskey.	
\$ c.	c.	\$	\$ c.
English, per doz. qts.	2 00 2 75	GOODERHAM & WORTS'	
Guinness DubPortr.	2 35 2 40	Wholesale Prices:	
Pure Jam, Run. 16 o.p.	1 80 2 25	Terms Cash—Under 5	
De Kayper's II Gin	1 55 1 65	brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.,	
Booth's Old Tom	1 90 2 00	2 1/2 p.c. off; 10 brls. and	
Green, cases	4 00 4 25	over, 5 p.c. off.	
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 50 6 00	Family Pro Whiskey	In Duty
Port, common	0 75 1 25	Old Bourbon	0 35 0 88
Port, fine old	2 00 4 00	Old Rye	0 30 0 80
Sherry, common	0 75 1 50	" Toddy	0 30 0 80
Sherry, medium	1 70 1 80	" Malt	0 30 0 80
Sherry, old pale or golden	2 50 4 00	Alcohol, 65 o.p.	0 55 1 65
Brandy, Hennessy's, per gal.	2 40 2 60	Pure Spirits 65 o.p.	0 50 1 66
Martell's	2 40 2 60	" 50 o.p.	0 50 1 50
		" 25 u.p.	0 20 0 77
		Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.	0 21 0 67
		" 30 u.p.	0 20 0 63
		" 40 u.p.	0 19 0 59

  

Wool.		Wool.	
\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Worcester, lb.	0 30 0 32		
Pulled	0 26 0 28		

**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 15a	Briton Medical and General Life	10 2	21 2 1/2
50,000	10	Commer' Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50 5	8 9 1/2
24,000	9 1/2	City of Glasgow	25 2 1/2	4 4 1/2
50,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100 15	34 1/2 35
400,000	5 2 1/2	European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2 26 6	
20,000	5 2 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100 50	62 1/2
12,000	£1 p. sh.	Imperial Fire	100 10	74 7 1/2
7,500	10	Imperial Life	100 10	16 1/2
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20 2	3 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40 7 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2
35,832	35	London Assurance Corporation	25 12 1/2	47 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10 1	8 1/2
91,752 1/2	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20 2	8 8 1/2
320,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100 5	15 1/2
40,000	15	North British and Mercantile	50 6 1/2	28 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25 5	18 1/2
200,000	£9 p. a.	Phoenix		15 1/2
100,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10 1	1 1 1/2
100,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance	20 3	6
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50 2 1/2	7 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life	50 12	72
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25 1 1/2	
	£4 15s 9d			

  

CANADIAN.		AMERICAN.	
No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend.
8,000	4-6mo.	British America Fire and Marine	\$50 \$25 87 8 1/2
2,500	5	Canada Life	400 50 120
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	250 25 200
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60 \$11
	\$3 p. sh.	Quebec Fire	40 32 1/2 230 231
	10	Marine	100 40 85 90
10,000	6-6mo.	Western Assurance	40 10 135 136

When org'd.	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh's	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500	..	Etna Life, of Hartford	\$100	207	250
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford	100	210	212 1/2
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	245	252
1859	10,000	..	Home, of New Haven, Ct	100	..	..
1863	5,000	..	Travelers' Life & Accident	101	110	114

**RAILWAYS**

Line	Shares	Parval	Offered	Asked
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100 All.	..	..	79 81
Do. do 6 p.c. sig. mort. bonds	100	..	..	91 93
Buffalo and Lake Huron Pref.	100	..	..	5 5 1/2
Do. do 5 1/2 p.c. bonds, 1872-3-4	100	..	..	81 83
Montreal and Champlain	200	..	16 21	..
Do. do 8 p.c.	..	..	10 10 1/2	..
Grand Trunk	100	..	14 15	15 15 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 p.c.	100	..	..	95 97
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.	100	..	..	67 68 1/2
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c.	100	..	..	49 50 1/2
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c.	100	..	..	37 39
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.	100	..	..	22 22 1/2
Great Western	20 1/2	..	15 16	16 16 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Bds. due 1873-76	100 All.	..	..	100 101
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-78	100	..	..	97 99
Do. 5 p.c. Prof. issue at 80	..	..	..	103 104
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds.	100	..	..	91 93
Do. 2nd	100	..	..	85 87

**EXCHANGE**

	Mont'l.	Quebec.	Toront.
Bank on London, 60 days	10	10 10 1/2	10 10 1/2
Sight or 75 days date	..	..	..
Private do.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Bank on New York	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2
Private do.	9 10	9 10	9 10
Gold draft do.	par to 1/2 prm.	..	..
American Silver	3 4	..	1 pm

**STOCK AND BOND REPORT.**

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, April 12.	Montreal, April 11.	Quebec, April 10.
<b>BANKS.</b>							
British North America	£50 All.	3 1/2	3 1/2 p.c.	July and Jan	109 1/2 110	109 1/2 110	109 1/2 110
Canadian Bank of Com's	250 All.	4	..	..	139 1/2 140	140 1/2 140	139 1/2 140
City Bank Montreal	100	..	..	June 1, 1 Dec.	103 105	102 1/2 104	102 103
Du Peuple	50	..	3 1/2	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	116	115 116	115 115 1/2
Eastern Townships	50	..	4	1 July, 1 Jan.	..	115	114 115
Jacques Cartier	56 All.	4	..	1 June, 1 Dec.	127 132	125 130	125 130
Mechanics' Bank	50 90	4	..	1 Nov., 1 May.	90 91	90 91	90 91
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100 All.	4	..	1 Jan., 1 July.	138 139	138 139	137 138
Molson's Bank	50	..	3	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	119 120	119 124	118 120
Montreal	200	..	6 & 2	1 June, 1 Dec.	266 270	270 275	265 270
Nationale	50	..	3 1/2	1 Nov., 1 May.	120 125	120	120 12 1/2
Dominion Bank	50 25	..	..	..	108 110	..	..
Ontario Bank	40 All.	4	..	1 June, 1 Dec.	120 121	119 120	118 120
Quebec Bank	100	..	3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	120 125	122 125	122 125
Royal Canadian	40 All.	..	..	1 Jan., 1 July.	108 110	108 109	107 109
Toronto	100	..	..	1 Jan., 1 July.	185 185 1/2	175 185	175 182
Union Bank	100	..	..	1 Jan., 1 July.	119 121	119 120	119 120
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50 \$25	3 1/2	..	..	105	..	..
Canada Per. B'dg Society	50 All.	5 1/2	..	..	149 150	..	..
Do. Ind'd Steam Nav. Co.	100 All.	5 1/2 m	..	..	..	103 107	105 106
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	100	..	None.	..	..	106 1/2	..
Freehold Building Society	100 All.	5	..	..	135 136	..	..
Hamilton Gas Company	..	..	4 1/2	..	..	..	..
Huron Copper Bay Co.	..	..	25	..	..	40 60	..
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50 All.	4 1/2	..	..	115 116	..	..
Montreal Mining Consols.	20 15 1/2	..	..	..	..	270 3 10	..
Do. Telegraph Co.	40 All.	5	..	..	195 200	197 200	195 198
Do. Elevating Co.	100	..	5	..	..	..	..
Do. City Gas Co.	40	..	4	15 Mar. 15 ep	..	170	165 170
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	..	4	..	..	190 200	190 195
Quebec Gas Company	200 All.	4	..	1 Mar., 1 Sep.	..	..	..
Quebec Street R. R.	50 25	4	..	..	..	..	..
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100 All.	15-12m	..	1 Jan., 1 July.	..	192 200	190 198
People's Telegraph Company	100	..	None.	..	..	101 110	..
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	..	2 p.c. 3m	3 Feb.	..	..	..
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co.	50	..	2 p.c. 3m	1 My Au Mar Fe	125 126	..	..
Union Per. Building Society	50	..	5	..	115 116	..	..
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50 All.	5	..	..	135 135 1/2	..	..

**SECURITIES.**

	Toronto.	Montreal	Quebec.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	105 1/2 106	105 105 1/2	104 1/2 105
Do. do 5 p.c. cur; 1883	97 1/2 97 1/2	96 96 1/2	96 96
Do. do 5 p.c. stg., 1885	97 1/2 98	97 97 1/2	97 97 1/2
Do. do 7 p.c. cur.	..	..	..
Dominion 6 p.c. 1878 cy	111 111 1/2	111	110 111 1/2
Dominion Bonds	..	..	..
Hamilton Corporation	..	..	..
Montreal Harbor, 8 p.c. d. 1869	..	..	..
Do. do 7 p.c. 1870	..	..	..
Do. do 6 1/2 p.c. 1875	..	104 105	..
Do. Corporation, 6 p.c. 1891	101 102	101 101 1/2	101 102
Do. 7 p.c. stock	116 119	116 119	116 118
Do. Water Works, 6 p.c. stg. 1885	100 101 1/2	100 101 1/2	..
Ottawa City 6 p.c. d. 1880	..	95 97	..
Quebec Harbour, 6 p.c. d. 1883	..	..	50 60
Do. do do. 1886	..	..	60 70
Do. do do. 1886	..	..	75 85
Do. City, 7 p.c. stock	..	..	100 100 1/2
Do. do 7 p.c. do.	..	..	100 100
Do. do 7 p.c. do.	..	..	100 100 1/2
Do. Water Works 6 p.c. stg., 5 years	..	..	95 96 1/2
Do. do 6 p.c. do.	..	..	..
Toronto Corporation, 6 p.c. 20 years	94 1/2 96	93 1/2 94 1/2	..
Kingston City 6 p.c. 1872	..	92 1/2 95	..
County Debentures	103	..	..

**PRODUCE—Comparative Price in Toronto Market**

	1871. WEDNESDAY, April 19.		1871. WEDNESDAY, April 12.		1870. April 19.		1869. April 19.		1868. April 19.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat, Fall	1 40	1 50	1 40	1 50	0 95	0 92	1 00	1 05	1 75	1 85
Spring	1 38	1 42	1 35	1 40	0 85	0 86	0 92	0 97	1 60	1 65
Barley	0 62	0 68	0 64	0 72	0 53	0 58	1 15	1 25	1 30	1 35
Oats	0 52	0 52	0 51	0 52	0 34	0 35	0 52	0 54	0 55	0 60
Peas	0 59	0 91	0 87	0 91	0 48	0 60	0 75	0 80	0 83	0 86
Flour, No. 1 Super. brl	5 75	5 80	5 80	5 85	3 70	3 75	4 05	4 10	7 05	7 10
Fancy	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	3 90	4 00	0 00	0 00	7 25	60
Extra	6 25	6 30	6 25	6 50	4 15	4 20	4 40	4 50	7 50	7 75
Oatmeal	5 60	5 75	5 70	5 85	3 70	3 75	5 40	5 50	6 10	60
Pork, Mess	19 00	20 00	20 00	21 00	23 50	24 00	25 50	26 00	18 50	19 00</

**Insurance.**

**PROVINCIAL**

**Insurance Company of Canada.**

**FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

**The Agricultural**

**Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.**

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT

A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

Capital, 1st January, 1876.....\$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 1876. Its rates are as low as any well established company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. For insurance, apply to any of the Agents, or address the Secretary, London, Ont.  
 N. B.—The "Agricultural" is now establishing Agencies portions of the Province of Quebec.

**Dominion**

**Plate Glass Insurance Office.**

Insurance against Breakages effected upon PLATE GLASS in WINDOWS, DOORS, SHOW CASES, &c., &c.

And TRANSIT.  
 ALEXANDER RAMSAY,  
 37, 39 and 41 Re-collet Street, Montreal.

**Insurance.**

**General Insurance Agency,**

SWEETSBURG.....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,  
 SWEETSBURG,

23-3m

**COMMERCIAL UNION**

**Assurance Company (Fire and Life).**

CHIEF OFFICES:

19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and  
 285 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

**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.

**Queen**

**Fire and Life Insurance Company,**  
 OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

**LIFE RISKS**

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

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

Resident Secretary and General Agent

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal. 1-ly

WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

**Insurance.**

**BEAVER AND TORONTO**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company,**

OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

Number of Policies issued to July, 1876.....36,000  
 Premium Note capital, over.....\$220,000

C. H. 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 90, 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.  
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**Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn**

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ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,

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AND DIVIDES ALL THE

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GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED

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

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**BRITON MEDICAL**  
**And General Life Association,**  
 with which is united the  
**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
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23-ly

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THE ETNA is not surpassed in economical management in financial ability, in complete success, in absolute security, by any company in the world.  
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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 it every means are adopted to secure accuracy and faithfulness in its accounts and statements, as well as for the

**SECURITY AND SAFE CUSTODY**

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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

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1y

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

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Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

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**Assurance Company.**

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FIRE AND MARINE.

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

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**FIRE AND LIFE.**

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