

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 35.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 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 new

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 Staped 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

64 YONGE STREET

3-ly

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**

ARE RECEIVING

SHIPMENTS

—OF—

HABERDASHERY

—BY—

EVERY STEAMER.

An inspection of Stock invited.

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

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH & 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 & CO.,

44 Yonge Street,

and 3 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

Toronto, March 23, 1871.

1-1y

Winans, Butler & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

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

77 Front Street, Toronto and
Division Street, Cobourg.**Brown Brothers,**

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

65 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

ACCOUNT Books for Banks, Insurance Companies Merchants, etc., made to order of the best materials and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.

A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery constantly on hand. 3-1y

Cleverdon & Coombe,

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 & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

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

FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

The British American Commercial College,

COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

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

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

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

41-1y

ODELL & TROUT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.**THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.**ELLIOT & COMPANY,**

No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

(Formerly of Lyman Elliot & Co., successors to
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 Pharmaceutical Preparations. Every requirement for new shops and re-fitting. Orders solicited. Lists mailed on application.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

Robert McPhail,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

FANCY GOODS,

STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER

and Blank Book Manufacturer.

8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

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.

34-1y

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, &c.

Hamilton, March 24, 1871.

Dundas Domestics,

AT

REDUCED PRICE LIST

OF FIRST FEBRUARY.

THOMPSON, BIRKETT & 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. 36-1y

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.
CHANNES SMITHWICK, 26 AND 21 OZ.
STAR, DIAMOND STAR, AND DOUBLE THICK GLASS
17 July 70 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

J. A. Mathewson,
202 MCGILL STREET AND LONGUEUIL LANE,
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.
ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
1y

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
Importers of
IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,
GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,
BOILER TUBES, CAST TUBES, IRON WIRE
Gas Tube Fittings, Boiler Rivets, Gauge Glasses, Paint
and Putty, Cements, Window Glass, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay
Drain Pipes, Patent Ecaustic 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 Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

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

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

N. S. Whitney,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC
WEBS, PRUNELLA LININGS, &c.,
14 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 Mettland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Feb 71 19 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

Merchandise Summary.

THE EXCISE duty on spirits manufactured from
molasses, in bond, has been reduced from 65c. to
63c. per gallon.

THE FIRST tea-ship for Canada this year will
be due about the Queen's Birthday. She sailed
from China on Jan. 13th, and is consigned to a
Montreal firm. The value of her cargo may be
judged from the fact that the Canadian duty upon
it is estimated at \$20,000.

A NEW semi-weekly line of freight steamers will
ply this summer between Montreal, Glasgow and
Liverpool, connecting with the Grand Trunk
Railway. Mr. Allan has perfected the arrange-
ments for these steamers, which, we understand,
are to be a separate and additional line to the
main "Allan Line."

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.**OGILVY & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

18 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 & BURNS,

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.

THE EMIGRATION of French Canadians from some parts of Lower Canada continues. A Quebec paper says that on Wednesday of last week seventy-seven, and on Thursday one hundred persons embarked on the Grand Trunk at Levis for the States, amid the tears and lamentations of their friends and connections. We hear periodically of this sort of exodus, but somehow these fortune-hunters find their way back again before long, as was shown in Parliament the other day.

A MR. JOHN DONAHOE, whose wife has been carrying on a millinery business in Hamilton, which, judging from the liabilities, must have been on a rather extended scale, has recently absconded. Now that he feels he can parley at a safe distance, he offers to compromise with his creditors. This is another illustration of what results from granting indiscriminate credit; some of the creditors are said to have been bitten pretty badly.

MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL who has been doing business as a retail dry-goods merchant, on King street, Toronto, for over fifteen years, is, we understand, retiring from business. He does not take with him a competency, but leaves in compliance with the wishes of friends who feel that his retention in business is rather too burdensome on their pockets. His assets will not, it is believed, pay one half of his liabilities. This now fashionable feat, he has succeeded in accomplishing within the last three years.

THE FOLLOWING traders in Ontario have assigned since the 1st April:—Tilt Bros, Listowell, fancy goods; J. H. Dietz, New Hamburg, cabinet maker; Geo. Martin, Port Dover, general dealer; Thos. G. Hawthorne, Oshawa, boots and shoes; Benj. Freedy, Maple Hill, general dealer; J. C.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.**Notice.**

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

CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co.For sale, in store and to arrive:—
TEAS,

COFFEES,

SUGARS,

and NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS.

TEAS—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.
COFFEES—Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio.

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

Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars,

CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,

11-ly

10 Wellington St. East.

Yarmouth Bloaters.

500 CASES just received, direct from the Seaboard.

Also, on hand—

1,000 boxes Digby Herrings.

500 half-barrels Lake Superior Trout— Fall Catch.

100 barrels Split Canso Herrings.

100 quintals Prime Table Codfish.

100 bags Messina Filberts.

50 cases Pearl Sago.

50 bags Pimento.

25 bales Cloves.

5 cases Choice Nutmegs.

25 barrels Day & Martin's Japan Blacking, in Pints

and Quarts.

12 cases Taylor's Maravilla Cocoa.

10 " " Soluble " "

15 " " Homeopathic Cocoa.

10 " " Soluble Chocolate.

12 " Epps' Homeopathic Cocoa.

For sale by

THOMAS GRIFFITH & Co.,

27 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.

MacPherson, Whitby, tavern keeper; Harriett Cole, Port Hope, milliner; Kerr & Co., Strathroy, dry goods; McKenzie and Huggins, Embro, general dealers; Edwin Parrott, Collingwood, tinsmith; E. B. Tully, Bobcaygeon, grocer; Wm. Alexander, Toronto, carpenter.

NEW INSOLVENTS in the Province of Quebec: Ernest Malhoit, trader, Boucherville; James Wallis, packing-case manufacturer, Montreal; Jean Marie Grothe, jeweller, Montreal; Thos. Lamoureux, Montreal; George McDougall, of McDougall & Co., confectioner, Montreal; John Ross, Perce, P. Q.; Alex. E. Traversy, St. Pie de Deguire (St. David); P. A. Courchene, trader, St. Francois du Lac; J. B. Bournival, trader, St. Thomas de Perreville; S. Boucher dit Morency, hardware dealer, Levis; J. H. Galbraith, Quebec; Charles Dastous, Quebec; Narcisse Latrounille, trader, St. Martine; Octave Gantier, Magog.

A BANK AGENT at Perth, Ontario (Mr. Stewart of the Montreal Bank there), made a somewhat novel use of a holiday this day week. On Good Friday he left, ostensibly to visit his wife, but really to step over the border into the States with several thousand pounds of the Bank's funds. The influences which induced this step are variously stated as "temporary insanity," delirium tremens, &c., &c. At all events the unhappy man was well connected, and hitherto stood well, and it is difficult for his friends to believe that he was deliberately dishonest. He was

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 & 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 & Bestwick,**

IMPORTERS OF

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STRAW GOODS.

CORNER OF FRONT AND BAY STREETS,

TORONTO, ONT.

promptly followed up, overtaken at Rome, N. Y., and most, if not all, of the money recovered from him. What further has been and will be done in the case we do not learn.

A WRITER in *Chambers Journal* introduces a lengthened article on the credit system by this humorous and pithy allusion to the origin of credit and bankruptcy:—The first occasion on which we hear of an organized system of credit is when Joseph mortgaged the cattle, land, and even the persons of all the Egyptian people, in order to pay for the corn he supplied them from the granaries. The end of the seven years' famine found the Egyptians not only paupers, but bondsmen, sowing Pharaoh's corn on Pharaoh's land, and compelled to pay for the privilege of doing it twenty per cent. of the crop to Pharaoh's treasury for ever, without equity of redemption. The Egyptians had had no previous experience of Jews. Excepting Abraham, a quiet inoffensive old patriarch, who came to Egypt because he was hungry—and he got Pharaoh into trouble—they

had never even seen a Jew before. It is therefore highly probable that a remembrance of Joseph's fiscal policy whilst chancellor of the exchequer, contributed in no small degree to the severity with which they afterward ground down and oppressed the children of Israel. But the fact especially noticeable about the introduction of credit is this—bankruptcy and credit came together: Joseph left Egypt a nation of bankrupts. And ever since that time, bound together by an indissoluble bond of union (*bonds*, in fact, of bills and promissory notes,) those Siamese twins, bankruptcy and credit have gone on thriving together, and will go on and thrive, until one of the twain gets his death-blow, it matters not which; then the other will immediately die a natural death.

CIVILITY, though not one of the cardinal virtues, takes high rank as a business quality, and is none the less valuable because it is cheap. It is not less becoming to the highest government or corporation official than to the dry goods clerk, who may be described as the very embodiment of this quality. Civility, or politeness, is called "the small change of morality." It smoothes the asperities of business intercourse, and rubs off the rough points which would otherwise irritate and render unpleasant one's contact with his fellows in many of the associations of life. In the vicissitudes of human affairs, the hero of the play to-day becomes the lackey of the stage to-morrow; and those clothed with authority for the time should bear themselves towards their inferiors not merely with dignity, but with the politeness and civility which are recognized at once as marks of good breeding and good sense. And the absence of this quality should be considered a defect, if not a positive disqualification for many of the positions that business men are required to fill. Incivility frequently subjects a domestic to the loss of a good situation, or causes a master to lose a valued servant.

A Western wholesale merchant recently visited Montreal on important business connected with the settlement of an estate. Amongst others, he called to obtain the views of a bank largely interested. The chief official, seemingly absorbed in business, paid no attention to his expectant visitor. The latter, thinking he might be intruding on the banker's privacy, ventured to so enquire; but being unable to obtain any response, turned on his heel and left the office. It so happens that this western merchant is one of the best customers of the same bank; and in complaining to a friend of the incivility of his reception, remarked that the newsboy calling at his office could always obtain a reply, and at once, as to the object of his trivial errand.

We know of cases where banks have lost valuable customers from uncivil treatment; and an unnecessary amount of *hauteur* in a bank official should be regarded as disqualifying him for promotion. With the present competition in banking, popularity, combined with ability, in the the officers of a bank, will in future exert an important influence on the success of an institution.

—A telegram from Hong Kong, dated 22nd February, gives the total exports from China and Japan up to that date as 127,000,000 lbs., against 134,000,000 lbs. about the same time in 1870, and 138,000,000 lbs. in 1869.

THE WAY TO SUCCEED.—Fortune, success, fame position are never gained but by piously, determinedly, bravely sticking, growing, living to a thing till it is fairly accomplished. In short; you must carry a thing through, if you want to be any body or any thing. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Be awake, electrify yourself, and go forth to the task. Only once learn to carry a thing through in all its completeness and proportion, and you will become a hero. You will think better of yourself; others will think better of you. The world in its very heart admires the stern, determined doer. It sees in him its best sight, its brightest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along, then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful.

—It is said of a shrewd merchant that he has his bill heads printed upon paper of three different colors—red, green and white. When the bill is made out upon a red paper it denotes "danger," and the messenger is not to leave the goods, without the cash; if on green paper it means "caution," as the customer is doubtful, and the man is to get the money if he can; if on white, it is safe to leave any amount of goods on credit.

—Mr. J. Porteous, the manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Cobourg, has been promoted to the Agency at London, Ont.

PETROLEUM.—The following were the Exports of Petroleum from the United States, from January 1st to March 20th:—

	1871.	1870.
From New York.....galls.	15,421,339	11,371,756
Boston.....	436,539	363,194
Philadelphia.....	7,764,957	6,217,141
Baltimore.....	270,985	375,313
Total Export from the U.S.	23,293,820	18,357,414
Same time 1868.....		15,382,940

MONTREAL LEATHER REPORT.

(Reported by M. H. Seymour, Commission Merchant.)

MONTREAL, April 11, 1871.

During the past month there has been less activity, and sales have fallen off, as consumers are unwilling to purchase beyond the necessities of the moment; and as the receipts of stock have been fair, the market is tolerably well supplied with most descriptions.

Spanish Sole.—There is no marked change, but large buyers would be likely to obtain slight concessions.

Slaughter Sole.—There is more than usual offering, some of which is inferior, and except for very prime, prices are barely sustained.

Rough.—Is without any special inquiry, and moves off slowly.

Harness.—Has had very little call of late, nor is there any considerable stock in market.

Waxed Upper.—There are no large lots in first hands; the stock coming forward is not abundant, yet cutters are cautious buyers at rates asked.

Buff and Pebbled.—Are not active; heavy Pebble is in most demand, of which there is but little in market. Prices, though nominally unchanged, are, if anything, less firm.

Patent and Enamel.—Are selling slowly at quotations.

Calfskins.—Are more quiet, the demand being less active.

Splits.—Are in ample supply, and prices favor buyers, it being impossible to realize over 30c. for the best makes.

Sheepskins.—Russets are less firm and less inquired for. Colors are in better stock, with a downward tendency.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

We regret to observe that at present there are strong indications of the imports for this season being not only in excess of any previous year, but of our requirements, and ability to pay for with ease. In 1870 the imports were for the first two months, \$2,602,257, and this year they reached \$3,393,329 to end of February, an increase of \$791,072. While it is perfectly true that the exceptionally early period in which navigation has opened this year—earlier on some waters than ever before known: on the Richelieu River, for instance, it is a full month in advance of last year—has given a stimulus to early importations, we cannot except this as evidence that the excess will not be on the whole beyond our needs, as both here and elsewhere there is a large accession to the wholesale trade. The lesson of last year may be read on the walls, announcing sales of stocks at ruinous sacrifices, and in the number of failures and withdrawals from business of those who have been scared out by the poor results of trading. In one week we noted five cases of merchants thus retiring to other pursuits. It would seem, however, that the over-sanguine spirit we have alluded to has possessed our merchants. There is nothing whatever to justify any large increase of imports over last year beyond the mere hope of a better harvest. We share the hope. It would be a heavy drawback, indeed, for us to have so little to sell as last year, and so much to buy of what we ought to have enough and to spare. To many it will be strange news that last year the Dominion imported 365,554 barrels of our, 8,080,759 bushels of wheat, and of other grains 1,182,470 bushels making a total value of nearly nine millions.

Should our importations this season continue on the scale they commenced, nothing but a harvest of extraordinary productiveness can prevent us from going through a time of commercial disaster. A very heavy amount of the liabilities of 1870, of all kinds, trade debts for purchases, temporary loans, instalments on mortgages, have been put off in the hope of this year bringing funds to meet its own and these postponed engagements. If to these are added more than ordinary liabilities for purchases of goods this season, in the hope of doing more business and securing the needed increase of profits, and there comes a scanty harvest, we shall have to chronicle in the fall the punishment of those whose reckless and unprincipled speculating on a mere chance will have brought heavy calamities on themselves and the country. The retailer who has tided over last year by obtaining an extension of credit, or by temporary loan or mortgage, will be strongly tempted to force an increase of his business this year, and will be easily induced to take a share of the excessive importations. We can only say to such and to all who are not rich enough to hold stocks for amusement and trade for pastime, that in entering upon engagements which they can only keep if the harvest is good and their customers liberal in buying, they are guilty of flagrant imprudence, and if they are not ruined they will escape their just deserts.—*Witness*, 10th.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The exports of the Island for the year 1870 were—To the United Kingdom, \$603,906; Canada, \$25,464; Nova Scotia, \$426,515; New Brunswick, \$187,303; Newfoundland, \$78,063; West Indies, \$18,240; St. Pierre, \$11,013; United States, \$406,765—making, with 12,475 tons new shipping, a grand total of \$2,132,270, or over \$306,000 more than that of last year. For the same period the imports were as follows: From Great Britain, \$842,945; Canada, \$240,850; Nova Scotia, \$357,585; New Brunswick, \$218,365; Newfoundland, \$13,730; West Indies, \$26,570; St. Pierre, \$640; United States, \$227,940—making a grand total of \$1,928,665, or \$107,560 more than in 1869.

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4 CASES RIBBONS, assorted,
3 CASES VELVET RIBBONS,
2 CASES BLACK SILKS,
1 CASE COLOURED SILKS,
20 CASES HOSIERY, assorted,
4 CASES GLASSES, assorted,
10 CASES NEW PARASOLS,
4 CASES UMBRELLAS,
6 CASES HABERDASHERY,
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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 14, 1871.

THE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

A glance at the amended Insurance Bill leads one directly to the conclusion that the attempt at insurance legislation this session has not been a success. The measure as originally introduced, combined a number of new and some startling features; but these were all struck out in committee, and instead of a formidable document of twenty-seven clauses, the Act as passed contains but five.

Instead of section seven in the old Act a clause is inserted providing that companies may deposit their own securities to the amount required by the existing law, such securities to be subject to the approval of the Treasury Board. The remaining clauses of the Act relate to the proceedings in case of the insolvency of any licensed company. They provide that the assignee, (appointed by a competent court), of an insolvent Life Insurance Company may apply the deposit to re-insure the risks of the insolvent company; if a Fire Company the insured shall have a claim against the assets for the unearned premium, and such claim shall rank with judgments obtained, and claims accrued.

While we are firmly of the opinion that further insurance legislation is necessary to place this important interest on a proper footing, we cannot regret the fate of the new Bill. It was crude and ill-digested and in

some important features open to the gravest objections. It is something unheard of in insurance legislation to demand that life insurance companies shall hand over the whole of their reserve into the custody of the government; or to compel them to place their securities out of their own immediate reach for any purpose whatever. Yet such is what the 6th clause of the new Bill, as introduced, would have rendered compulsory. Besides, a part of this most important clause was couched in terms which to our comprehension are meaningless, and betray an entire misapprehension of the subject. This and other features of the measure were well calculated to invoke the intense hostility of the companies which rendered its practical abandonment wise and necessary.

The daily *Globe* of this city in a leader on the new bill displays a deep and sensitive interest in the welfare of the insurance companies and raises the cry of alarm on their behalf. They may well ask to be saved from the championship of such friends. In charging "presumptuous ignorance" upon the Finance Minister in connection with his Bill that journal unfortunately proves itself to be the undoubted possessor of the same quality. The proposal to appoint an Inspector is assailed in this fashion:

"Can anything be more likely to discourage those confidential transactions which take place between lenders and borrowers, to say nothing of the reluctance every one feels to a disclosure of his other private arrangements, than the general overhauling of the affairs of the offices by a person appointed—as on the avowed principles of the present Administration he would be—for his political subserviency to the Government of the day. The whole scheme is opposed to that freedom of trade and practice which obtain favour in such a country as Canada. It involves a gross insult to the honourable class of men by whom these companies are conducted, which they will, we don't doubt, resent on the first opportunity. The outrage is none the less to be deprecated because its immediate accomplishment has been retarded."

The writer of this rubbish is in happy ignorance of the fact that in New York and Massachusetts, where the best system of insurance supervision yet devised is in operation there exists an officer armed with full power to commit the outrages and do all the dreadful and odious things condemned in the above paragraph. And yet under such a system insurance companies have flourished and grown as they never did before in the history of the world. We venture to say, too, that there is not a sound insurance company doing business in the Dominion of Canada, (and there are plenty of them here) which would object to the appointment of such an officer under proper regulations, or hesitate to expose their

affairs to the test of his examination. On the contrary the interests of every reliable company would be furthered, and only the unsound and insolvent concerns, if there are such, would suffer.

The measure is described in general terms as "an attempt to grasp the floating capital of the country." Nothing could be farther from the truth. On the contrary, one of the effects of the Act as passed, is to permit the companies to deposit their own securities, instead of investing in Dominion Stock. From this arrangement the public revenue can derive no material advantage, which proves the absence of any such motive as that attributed to the Minister of Finance. It is lamentable that our insurance, railway and other important interests have to be prejudiced by being dragged through the mire of political strife, and made to do duty in the shabby ranks engaged in party warfare.

HINTS TO THE RETAIL TRADE.

It is interesting to one engaged in mercantile pursuits to watch the career of the hosts of new adventurers that are constantly launching their diversified craft on the troubled waters where so many have been wrecked. Most of them are inexperienced and uninitiated. Their time has been spent in a different circle, their associations and education of a class which supply no clue to the secret of success in mercantile life. The majority of our country storekeepers are the ambitious sons of farmers, whom visions of good clothes, an easy life, and fancied wealth entice away from the pursuits of agriculture. They understand the manipulation of the plough-handle, the hoe-handle, and the axe-handle; they are at home with the scythe, the grain-cradle, and the pitch-fork; but absolute strangers to the scissors, the yard-stick, and the ledger. Their fingers, made blunt, firm, and muscular by contact with the ruder implements of honest labor, are ill-fitted to the use of these more delicate tools, requiring less strength and more activity.

It is but natural that such "storekeepers," coming into market, do not know just what and how much to buy. And here the radical, primary mistake is made which often cripples, at the start, a career entered on with the best intentions, and brings it finally to the goal that seven-eighths of our traders reach—utter discomfiture and failure. The first blunder (after the foolish resolve to go into business at all without qualifications) is usually to buy too much stock, and ill-suited as to style, quality, and price to the wants, tastes, and means of the district which is to furnish the customers. Let a shrewd salesman, or one of our bland, persuasive travel-

lers, ply his arts on these raw recruits, and nine out of ten will buy more goods than they ever contemplated doing. On a little reflection, when it is too late, they discover themselves neck-and-ears deep in dry goods bought on credit. Then the struggle commences, with varying results, till the inevitable end is reached.

At the expiration of a year or two, the new-fledged trader finds himself in the midst of a heap of dunning letters, renewal notes, accounts current, drafts, bills, and bill stamps; as to the original assets, their whereabouts had long since become a mystery. On examination it is most probably found that whatever capital or accumulated profits are in the concern are swallowed up in old stock, which cannot be realized upon. Hideous sight! The original capital, and the result of two years' energy and struggles, represented by dusty, old-fashioned hats, coats, and pants; calicoes and dress goods out of style; cloths that "won't take;" bonnets, shawls, and ribbons which the ladies turn from with disgust; and otherwise a general collection that might interest an antiquary, but could not gratify the taste of customers in search of the "very latest." These goods have been taken down and put up again so-often, with the only result of making the customer think that the stock is seedy and out of date, that the clerks show them no more. They are assigned the highest shelves, as if in mockery of their "departed greatness," and there they remain, dust-covered and an eye-sore, till they are solemnly conveyed to the garret, and buried there, or cleared out under the auctioneer's hammer for what they are worth—next to nothing.

Obviously the lesson of all this is just what the suggestions of common sense would be, if so wise a monitor were consulted in the case—"Look before you leap;" buy sparingly; feel your way; get your education by degrees, and as cheaply as possible. Buy only a small stock at once; then if a mistake is made, the loss is only small, and a valuable lesson is learned at a moderate cost. You will learn from experience to avoid that particular trap next time. Visit the wholesale houses often, very often. See what new styles and classes of goods are being manufactured or imported. If you are close to a market, these visits should be every few days during the active season; if more distant, once a week, once a fortnight, or once a month, according to circumstances. Bring the proceeds of your sales in your pocket, and pay them over, instead of paying interest on a note, or giving credit prices for your goods. This may be the slower, but it is the surer way to success; and if success is the aim, how much better to seek it through some years of unwearyed application, than to create a fictitious

prosperity on the basis of a large store and long terms of credit, which will only add to the disgrace of failure, if it does happen. Whatever you pay for as you go is your own, and you know it. There are no contingencies as to whether certain book debts can be realized, or whether sundry bills receivable will be met at maturity.

We will cite an illustration. Two firms started business in a western city; the one went to a wholesale house and told his circumstances frankly. He had next to no capital; barely enough to pay mostly for a small parcel of goods. Of these he made a most ingenious display and advertised freely. Every morning the proceeds of the previous day's sales were taken to the wholesale house and paid in; new and careful selections were again made. One effect of this practice was that the goods shown were always fresh and attractive. The final result was that from this small beginning our trader No. 1 is now a considerable property holder, and money lender. The other firm went to an eastern city, obtained credit, bought a full stock, and within twelve months left for the United States, leaving the creditors an almost worthless stock, by way of consolation.

With all the modern facilities for cheap and speedy travelling there is every inducement to adopt this change of system. A small sum for travelling expenses is often money well invested. Let our retail storekeepers adopt this as a motto; Buy cheaply as possible, buy very sparingly, buy often and shun credit as your deadly enemy.

THE CRISPIN SOCIETY TROUBLES.

This belligerent organization has been prominently before the public for a week past in connection with a dastardly attack on the establishment of a firm which had fallen under the ban of the Society. The particulars of the case have been published in the daily papers.

Ever since this unreasoning combination was set on foot in Toronto, it has been a fruitful source of bickering and disagreement between masters and men in the shoe trade. Some months ago one firm boldly resolved to get the management of their business back into their own hands at whatever cost. The result was a "strike" for up to that time the Crispin's were the "rulers of the roast." This strike was not a success. About ten days ago another firm which could brook the tyranny of the "Knights" no longer, brought some boys into their shop, who were not the sons of Crispins, and a "strike" was at once ordered. Seeing that the prospect of a compromise was dull, a majority of these men left for the

United States, being escorted to the railway station by a band of music, paid for out of the exchequer of the "K. O. S. C." If the remainder should follow they could be spared without loss to the community, unless they cut loose from the Society.

It is really difficult to see why the manufacturers should have submitted to such dictation for so long a time; they must have foreseen that the evil would eventually work its own cure. According to the assumptions of the Society the employer provides the premises, tools, machinery, stock and everything necessary, and then they say "We will do your work on certain conditions, and if these do not suit you we will not enter your shop, nor will we permit others to do so if we can possibly prevent it!" While the rights of labor ought to be and must be respected, this kind of dictation is wholly unjustifiable on any principle, and should not be tolerated. We fail to see any good reason why the art of shoe-making should be subjected to the rules of hereditary descent—why the wax and the awl may not be plied by others than the sons of those who have chosen to select this particular occupation as a means of livelihood. The employers have acted wisely in declaring war against such brazen and baseless pretensions, and in employing those only who are willing that their wages shall be such as masters and men can mutually agree upon.

NORTH GREY RAILWAY.

It will be seen by the report of the first meeting of this Company, that everything is in readiness for pushing forward the construction of this important branch of the Northern Railway. The bonuses of \$120,000 in all, have been secured, the capital stock subscribed, and all necessary legal power obtained for the immediate construction and for the working of the line by the Northern Railway; and the pleasing announcement was made that the road would be completed before the close of the present season of navigation. The distance from Collingwood to Meaford, the termini, is about 22 miles. There are no very heavy cuttings and nothing whatever to delay construction, or to increase its cost—beyond the very moderate figure at which it is estimated.

—We learn that the Post Office department has completed the purchase of the buildings of the Banque du Peuple for a new Post Office in Montreal. The price was \$150,000. The price paid by the Bank some twenty years ago, was \$44,000 the building having previously been that of the Montreal Bank. The old Post Office has, we learn, been purchased by Mr. Maurice Cuvillier for \$100,000.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, 11th April, 1871.

The fourth Session of the first Dominion Parliament is rapidly drawing to a close, and not a few of the members have already left for their homes. In some respects the Session has been a singular one. The first part was remarkable for its dullness; then the local elections for Ontario came on, depleting the House of Commons of many of the representatives of that Province; but the last part has not only been noticeable for the large attendance, but for the able and spirited character of some of the debates.

The debate on the admission of British Columbia has been undoubtedly the great debate of the Session. Not a few gentlemen both on the Ministerial and Opposition sides, though treating the subjects from opposite stand-points, discussed it with masterly ability, while the general tone of the debate was quite above the average. The chief point of difference was the Pacific railway, and the serious obligation undertaken in the address to Her Majesty to complete the work in ten years. The people are now possessed of the facts, and will no doubt decide between the contending parties on this point when the proper time arrives. The fact which I desire to call attention to more particularly is this: Canada has now fairly embarked in the great scheme of linking together the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a railway passing through its own territory, and the work must be begun within two years from the present time! What this implies as regards the expenditure of capital, the demand for labor, and the development of the Dominion, few can properly appreciate.

The address to Her Majesty from British Columbia has already been sent to England, and that of the two Houses of the Canadian Parliament will be sent almost immediately, so we may soon expect to hear that the Queen's proclamation has issued, and that the Dominion territory extends from ocean to ocean. There can be no doubt of the fact that grave responsibilities have been assumed by the rest of the Dominion in connection with the admission of British Columbia; but the great scheme of Confederation agreed to in 1864 would not have been complete without it, and it is to be hoped the growth of the Dominion will be such as to make the financial burdens less felt than present circumstances indicate.

Very considerable changes have been made in the Banking and Insurance Bills since their introduction. This remark applies particularly to the latter measure, nearly all the principal features of which were strongly opposed by the officers of the leading companies doing business in Canada, who mustered at the Capital in strong force. The Committee on Banking and Commerce, to the surprise of the Minister of Finance, struck out nearly all its principal clauses. The Bill, as amended, contains little else than the two clauses providing for the winding up of insolvent companies. The most obnoxious features to the companies—such as the compelling them to make deposits sufficient in amount to re-insure their entire annual business, the proposed system of inspection, and the necessity of making deposits

for Canadian policyholders only—were all swept away by the Committee.

The principal change in the banking law is probably this: that instead of getting their charters renewed by patents from the Government, the different banks receive a Parliamentary charter, all their names, with one or two exceptions, being appended to the new Bill. The law has undoubtedly been improved by being consolidated, and by some minor changes which experience has proved to be necessary.

The Bill respecting certain savings banks in Ontario and Quebec will certainly become law. The principle of the measure is, that depositors in such institutions shall be secured by a certain amount of capital to be held by such bank. Provision is made so that the existing savings banks can either transfer their deposits to the Government, to chartered banks, or obtain a charter for themselves from the Government. The capital of any chartered savings bank shall not be less than \$200,000. The measure has met comparatively little opposition, there being a general feeling that there ought to be more security to the depositor in such banks than at present exists.

The measure introduced by Mr. Harrison, of Toronto, declaring that all notes taken by mutual insurance companies should be stamped, hangs fire. It is now proposed to make the Bill give power to companies to stamp any notes in their possession which require to be stamped before they can be collected, but without declaring that all, or any, of such mutual insurance notes require to be stamped. It was urged by some members that the so-called notes differed little, in many cases, from an agreement. Double duty, if the Bill ultimately passes, will have to be put on notes requiring to be stamped.

The Supplementary Estimates were brought down on Wednesday last. There is a further sum of \$1,099,263 asked for the year ending 30th June, 1871, and \$1,134,380 for the incoming year. Adding the latter sum to the ordinary estimates for 1871-2, the total estimated expenditure for the year amounts up to the handsome sum of \$26,816,752! From this amount, if we deduct the sum of \$7,846,900 which is chargeable to capital account, the ordinary estimated expenditure will be found to be \$18,969,852. This is a very large amount, and it will be fortunate if, at the end of the year, Sir Francis Hincks has revenue enough to make both ends meet.

INSURANCE RATES IN OTTAWA.

Editor Monetary Times.

SIR,—At a meeting of certain of our insurance celebrities, some few days ago, relative to fire business in Ottawa, it was, I understand, decided that in consequence of the lack of a supply of water for fire purposes, and also of appliances for rendering effective the little that was available, the rates of insurance be increased 50 per cent, an exception being made in the case of churches, schools, and a few other structures of that character, on which the increase should be 25 per cent. It was suggested at the meeting that it was advisable for all companies doing business in Ottawa to abandon it altogether until such time as the citizens should arouse themselves to the necessity of supplying deficiencies so long and so severely felt. The suggestion was, however, objected to, and the decision arrived at was substantially that to which I have referred.

Judging from the tenacity with which many of our companies hold on to places where they have experienced nothing but adverse results, one might almost fancy that the managers and directors of these institutions were possessed with a spirit of fatalism. Agencies are established and continued in localities where, year after year, with scarcely an exception, the losses incurred are far in excess of the premiums received; and yet, following that doctrine of inevitable necessity, they

appear totally incapable of extricating themselves from the toils that are, as it were, thrown around them.

As regards the city of Ottawa—and it is in no spirit of unfriendliness to the Capital that I have been induced to give expression to these thoughts—my opinion is, that as a field for insurance companies, no rates of premium that can be imposed will be remunerative. Let such of our companies as have done the largest amount of business there during the last five years add 100 per cent. to the premiums received, and I am convinced they will find that they bear no reasonable proportion whatever to the amount of losses sustained. The people of Ottawa may, in the event of the withdrawal of insurance companies, complain at the prospect of being deprived of the means of indemnification against loss by fire; but, viewing the matter from an insurance stand-point, I believe that such a step will ultimately become an imperative necessity. Companies cannot continue to insure where the community manifest an indifference akin to criminality in refusing to avail themselves of the means of protection brought by nature almost to their very doors. For companies to persist in their operations in such a locality is to court disaster and final ruin. It is, moreover, I contend, unjust to other cities and towns where proper requisites exist for the extinguishment of fires, but where comparatively high rates of premium have, notwithstanding, to be maintained, in order to enable the insurer to sustain the reverses in those that have not.

I am not forgetful of the fact that a by-law has on one or two occasions been submitted to the people to permit the civic authorities to construct works for furnishing the city with an abundant supply of water; but it was done in such a formal, slipshod manner as to convey the impression that defeat and not success was anticipated—and defeated it was accordingly. It is hard for those who, bearing the great bulk of taxation, are compelled to witness the destruction of their property by repeated conflagrations, but are rendered powerless to apply a preventive by the aversion to a slight increase in their taxation on the part of that class who have little or nothing at stake in the city, the whole of whose worldly possessions may, if necessary, be wheeled off in a hand-cart, but to whose vote the defeat of the by-law in question may doubtless be ascribed.

Truly yours, ZENAS.
Toronto, 28th March, 1871.

Meetings.

NORTH GREY RAILWAY COMPANY.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the above company, for the election of directors, &c., was held on April 11th, at the offices of the Northern Railway. The chair was taken by Mr. C. R. Sing, reeve of St. Vincent, who was supported by Mr. F. W. Cumberland, Managing Director of the Northern Railway, Messrs. N. Barnhart, Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, J. D. Edgar, D'Arcy Boulton, H. L. Hime, C. Moberly, Patterson, reeve of Euphrasia; McCullum, reeve of Collingwood; Rorke (Clarksburg); Tyson and Stewart (St. Vincent), F. J. Joseph, Secretary, &c.

The minutes calling the meeting having been read, the following report was submitted and adopted:—

Report.

TORONTO, 11th March, 1871,

1. The Provisional Directors have the honor to present their report of the transactions of the Company to this date.

2. The charter of the Company having become law by Royal assent on the 13th February, the respective Councils of the townships of St. Vincent, Euphrasia and Collingwood, lost no time in submitting by-laws to their ratepayers, granting bonuses in aid of the construction of the railway,

and which by-laws were respectively carried as follows:

1. St. Vincent, 20th March, 1871, for... \$60,000
2. Collingwood, 21st March, 1871, for... 27,500
4. Euphrasia, 22nd March, 1871, for ... 32,500

Being an aggregate grant of\$120,000

3. The necessary amount of share capital having been subscribed, and the deposit thereof paid up, in compliance with the terms of the charter, your directors have, by due notice, called a special general meeting for the permanent organization of the Company.

4. The survey of locations is now in active progress, and with all necessary maps, drawings and specifications, will, it is hoped, be completed in time to admit of the letting of the contracts and the actual commencement of the work early in the ensuing month, and it may accordingly be expected that the line will be in running order before the close of the present season of navigation.

5. The Bill to enable the Northern Railway Company to lease and work the line for a term of years having passed the Dominion Legislature, the Provisional Directors recommend that no time be lost in perfecting that arrangement, in order that, at the earliest moment available under the law, the same be submitted to the sanction of the respective Companies in special general meeting. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) C. R. SING,
Chairman of Provisional Directors.

Mr. Cumberland, in moving the appointment of scrutineers for election of Directors, stated that no time had been lost in pushing forward the interests of the road, and not a dollar had been spent except upon the legitimate objects of the Company. (Hear.) With regard to the location, he hoped to see a magnanimity of feeling displayed with a view to secure the promotion of the best interests of the road. The motto of the Directors, he hoped, would be to locate the road at once and then go a-head. (Cheers.) He fully concurred in the statements in the report that the road could be built quickly and would be in running order before the close of navigation. (Cheers.)

Messrs. F. W. Coate and Joseph Rorke were appointed scrutineers, and the poll having been opened the regular time, the following gentlemen were declared elected as Directors:—Messrs. Stewart, Sing, Andrews, Rorke, Robinson, Heward, Coate, Hime and Barnhart.

The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chair.

TORONTO CAR WHEEL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the shareholders took place at the Company's office, Esplanade street, Toronto on the 6th April at noon, the President, George D. Ferguson, in the chair. The following is the report of the Directors:—The Directors of the Toronto Car Wheel Company have now the pleasure of presenting to the shareholders their first annual report of the transactions during the past year, and since the formation of the Company. Your Directors were satisfied in commencing the manufacture of car wheels, that to make the Company a permanent success it was necessary to turn out a wheel second to none in use on the continent, irrespective of cost, and their able Manager, Mr. John Gartshore, has fully seconded their desire, the result being that, out of 5,000 wheels delivered and in use, not one has been returned as faulty and they now trust that such a recommendation will establish the reputation of the Company as a commercial undertaking. The success financially may not have been as great as expected, but your Directors aimed more at being able to make the article so good, that immediate returns for capital invested was a secondary consideration with them. Your Directors after providing for contingencies, have decided to declare a dividend of 8 per cent., [which will be

payable at the office of the Company, on the 20th of April, 1871. The books have all been carefully audited and found correct.

(Signed) GEORGE D. FERGUSON,
President.

Financial.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, April 12, 1871.

The market continues very active and still shows a very strong upward tendency on the whole list of favorite securities.

Banks.—Commerce remains steady and firm at 134½ to 135½ with sellers at 134, 134½ and later at 135. The demand for Toronto continues very strong at 197½ with no sellers under 180. Royal ruled very steady during the week at 102, to-day large sales were made at that figure and later at 103 closing in demand at that rate. Ontario is very strong and advancing with large sales from 114½ up to 119, holders now asking 120. An advance was made in Montreal during the week from 243½ closing firm with last sales at 249½. Sales of Merchants were readily made at rates from 125 up to 135 the demand continuing strong, and sellers asking 138 to 140.

Bonds.—Governments are inactive, there being none on the market. Dominion stock is offered at 111½. Considerable amounts of City Bonds changed hands at 94. Counties are in demand at 103 to 103½ with sales at latter rate. Townships are wanted at 96 to 96½ and scarce.

Sundries.—Buyers of Freehold Building Society at 135 at which rate last sales were made. There is no Canada Permanent to be had under 150. Western is quiet and steady at 134½ to 135 the offerings being small. Holders of Provincial are asking 110 with some demand at 106½. Sales of Union were made at 116 and 116½. Landed Credit was readily taken at 103 and a limited amount offering. Holders of Western Assurance ask 135, last sales at 130. 90 would be given for British America. City Gas cannot be had at 125 which is offered. Very little Building and Loan on the market under 110.

MONTREAL STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Reported by Macdougall & Davidson, Brokers.

MONTREAL, April 11, 1871.

The business of the week has been active both in stocks and bonds. The prices for bank stocks are generally higher.

Banks.—Montreal has been irregular in price falling as low as 245½ and selling as high as 249, the market closing with buyers at 248½ and sellers asking 249½. City has advanced to 102, at which the stock is to-day readily saleable. Sales of Peoples at 115½, which is now offered and refused. Ontario has advanced steadily, the last sales being at 118½ and 119. No sellers of Molsons, buyers at 116. Merchants' has advanced considerably, the closing rate being buyers and no sellers at 136½. Toronto, new stock is taken at 177½, very little in market. Buyers of Jacques Cartier at 127 and sellers at 127½. No Quebec offered, 126 would be paid. Nothing doing in Nationale, nominally 120. Eastern Townships' not offered, buyers at 115. No Union in market, 115 or upwards would be paid. Sellers of Mechanics' at 90, buyers 87, prices nominal, no late sales. Commerce has not been quite so active this past week and a large amount of stock is offering at 135. Sellers ask 102 for Royal Canadian, buyers offer 100½, no sales.

Debentures.—No Governments in market. No Dominion Stock and Bonds in market. Sellers of Montreal Corporation Bonds at 101½ and buyers at 100. 7 per cent. Corporation stock has been

sold at 119; and 6 per cents, at 105. No Montreal Harbour Bonds offered.

Railway Stocks and Bonds.—In "old Champlain" stock, sales have taken place at 15, sellers to-day demanding 18.

Sundries.—Montreal Telegraph sold at 180½ and subsequently at 179½. Sellers of Richelieu Navigation at 197, and buyers at 190. Canadian Navigation sold at 112 at which, however, it is since offered without eliciting offers over 110. 190 is offered for round amounts of City Passenger Railway there being no sellers under 197½ ex. dividend (paid yesterday.) Offers to buy City Passenger at 170, no late sales. Nothing whatever doing in Mining Stocks and prices nominal.

HAMILTON MONEY MARKET.

Reported by Stinson's Bank.

HAMILTON, April 5, 1871.

The money and stock market continues easy, with little change in prices. Very few first-class securities offering. Bank stocks are firm, sales of bank of Commerce in this market at 134. Royal Canadian at 101½. A fair demand for New York and sterling exchange.

HAMILTON, April 12, 1871.

With the opening of the spring trade a better demand for money is noticeable with increased activity in all descriptions of stocks at advanced rates. Sales in this market of Hamilton debentures at 68 to 80. County debentures 102 to 103. Bank of Commerce 135. Royal Canadian 102. Enquiries for Dominion Bank Stock for which a premium would be paid.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS.—The report for 1870 states that, "Notwithstanding the large amount of money upon which we have been receiving a low rate of interest, in consequence of the difficulty to find suitable investments, the result has been satisfactory. After paying all expenses, our profits have been \$25,301 09. Out of this sum we have given \$6,035 to Charitable Institutions of the city, which, added to the previous donations of the Bank, amount in total to \$68,645. It is very gratifying to mention that all the items of our balance sheet are of such a character as to preclude the possibility of loss. The immense increase in the business of the Bank makes us very desirous of taking immediate possession of our new premises. With the ten thousand open accounts we now have, increasing in number at the rate of over two hundred accounts per month, it has become an absolute necessity to enlarge our office. We shall soon, in the new place, give greater facilities to our numerous customers for the transaction of their business with us." Favorable mention is made of Sir Francis Hincks' Savings Banks measure. The statement shows the amount owing to depositors to be \$2,880,769; the reserve fund is \$192,042, and the total liabilities \$3,088,382. The assets include City of Montreal bonds and Quebec Government securities to the amount of \$563,018, loans on short dates \$1,457,247, and deposits on call \$944,716. The deposits average \$307 per head, having ranged at close to that sum ever since 1850. The Institution seems to have had a steady and successful growth, the deposits having increased since 1850, as shown by these figures:

Ag. of deposits, 31st Dec., 1850.....	\$273,994
" " " " 1855.....	457,296
" " " " 1860.....	746,058
" " " " 1865.....	1,125,079
" " " " 1870.....	2,380,760

Hon. L. H. Holton was re-elected President at the annual meeting, to which the report was submitted.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK.—The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of this institution was held at Quebec, on the 28th March.

The Report states that the deposits during the twelve months amounted to \$364,360.73, and the drafts to \$314,824.84, causing an increase of \$49,535.89 in the balance due depositors, which now amounts to \$624,634.99. There were 383 new accounts opened during the year, the total number now remaining open being 3196. The sum of \$5,120 was distributed among charitable institutions. The following directors were elected:—Messrs. C. Wurtele, M. Stevenson, A. Fraser, J. S. Fry, Weston Hunt, T. Norris, H. S. Scott, C. P. Champion, W. Hossack, W. Walker, J. H. Clint, J. Musson, and Wm. White.

THE NEW BANKING ACT.—The bill relating to banks and banking contains, eighty-five clauses, which are introduced with the preamble that the provisions relating to banking should be embraced as far as practicable in one general act. It then proceeds to provide: 1st. That the charters or acts of incorporation of the several banks mentioned in the schedule herewith annexed and any amendments thereof are continued, subject to the provisions of the new act, to the first of July, 1871, and every clause or provision in such charter or act of incorporation which is inconsistent with the provisions of the act are repealed. 2nd. That the provisions of the measure shall apply to all banks hereafter incorporated, as well as to all banks whose charters are continued. 3rd. The capital stock of any new banks, the amount of each share, etc., etc., shall be declared in the Act of Incorporation of any bank to be hereafter incorporated. 4th. Said banks may transact business at any place in the Dominion. The bill then proceeds to repeat and re-enact all the several clauses of the Royal Canadian Bank Act, the bank Act of 1867, and the bank Act of 1870, and provides that a suspension of specie payments for ninety days shall constitute a bank insolvent, and so far as regards the issue of notes or other banking operations forfeit its charter, while if, at the expiration of six months from any such suspension of payment all or any of the notes or other liabilities of the bank shall continue unpaid, the bank shall be liable to the operation of the acts relating to insolvency, in the same manner and to the same extent as a private trader. Clause 81 is as follows:—"This act shall not apply to any bank not mentioned in the schedule thereunto annexed, unless the directors of such bank shall by special resolution apply to the treasury board that the provisions of this act may be extended to such bank, nor unless the treasury board have allowed such application; and upon publication in the official gazette of such resolution, and of the minute of the treasury board thereon allowing such application, such bank shall come under the provisions of this act." The banking acts of 1867 and 1870 are thus repealed, and the bill finally closes with the annexed schedule of banks whose charters are continued by the new measure:—"Bank of Montreal, City, Quebec. People's, Niagara District, Molsons, Toronto, Ontario, Eastern Townships, Nationale, Jacques Cartier, Merchants', Royal Canadian, Union, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Mechanics', Bank of Northumberland, Bank of London, and Merchants' Bank of Halifax."

Insurance.

INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTREAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, April 11, 1871.

Since last advices, this city and neighborhood have enjoyed great freedom from fire alarms.

Mar. 29.—At the hour of four this morning, the ferry steamer "Iroquois," belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and plying on their Plattsburg branch, between Lachine and Cawh-nawaga, was discovered to be on fire at her berth, at the latter village; the hands sleeping on board being aroused, were enabled to effect their escape; but nothing could be done to arrest the flames,

and the vessel being cut adrift, floated gradually down the stream, and was burned to the water's edge. Fire undoubtedly occasioned by the ignition of the wood-work near the boiler. The loss is estimated at some \$10,000, and is stated to be insured with the Liverpool, London and Globe, at their New York Branch.

Mar. 30.—A fire was discovered this morning in a stable, (not however occupied as such) in rear of St. Lawrence Place, Courville St., the property of Wm. Workman, Esq., the late Mayor. This fire, which destroyed two stables and their contents, is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, but no efforts have, so far as known, been made to trace the guilty party. The loss on building (about \$300) is covered by insurance with Aetna. Contents not insured.

April 9.—About half-past four this (Sunday) morning, a fire was discovered in the greenhouse of Wm. McNaughton, Esq., 968 Dorchester Street, manifestly occasioned by overheating of the flues. Considerable damage was committed to the vines, and other plants in the building, before it was extinguished, although it is difficult to estimate the effect thereof. No insurance.

Mention was made in last advices of a slight fire on the 26th ult., in Sanguinet Street, which was suppressed before the arrival of the brigade. It has turned out that the furniture was insured for \$900, with the Commercial Union and Citizens Insurance Companies, and the owner preferred a claim under oath of damage to the extent of \$211. Being referred to arbitration, the award is some \$50. This is an illustration of the false ideas entertained by many persons as to the nature of their contract with their insurers. These people fancy that if a slight fire damages in any degree—how trifling soever—they have only to make out an estimate of the cost of replacing the damaged goods with new ones, without any reference to the value of the former at the time of the event, and abandon them to the underwriters to make the best of them. Not a bad way of obtaining a new outfit on easy terms, if admitted,—but a delusion of which it were well to divest them, although it is exceedingly difficult to convince those who have once contracted it, of its utter fallacy and untenableness.

The case of Mrs. Fisher vs. The British America Assurance Company, has been summarily dismissed by the Court of Review.

The charge of arson against Mr. Edward Coote, on which a true bill was found by the grand jury, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the sessions which close this day, has been held over for trial until next term.

The system of canvassing for fire insurance business, which has long been a grade or two below the peddling of pins and stay-laces, seems at length to be approaching its nadir. Not long since a thrifty trader here, who had been solicited for business by a canvasser, instead of giving him the risk, went directly to the office, and on giving his order, demanded for himself the same commission on the transaction which the poor canvasser would have received had it been negotiated through him. A bright idea for obtaining a reduced rate of premium, this!

FIRE RECORD.—Aylmer, Ont., April 1.—A large barn owned by Benjamin Bearsh, township of Malahide, was burned this morning, along with the contents. Loss about one thousand dollars. No insurance. The fire is supposed to be caused by an incendiary.

St. John, April 3.—Calvin Presbyterian Church, on Hazen-street was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every exertion, was soon totally destroyed, little of any value being saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. The following is the list of companies who lose by the fire:—The North British and Mercantile, \$6,000; The Liverpool, London and Globe, \$14,000; The Imperial of London, \$1,200; the Queen, 4,800; the Hartford (Conn.) 2,600.—total \$28,600.

St. John, April 1.—A large fire broke out in Walker's ship chandlery store, where a large stock of very inflammable material was stored. There was a deficiency in the supply of water at the first outbreak of the fire, and consequently in the way of the steam fire engines getting to work. The following is a list of the losses—Walker's ship chandlery store, totally destroyed, insured; Smith's blacksmith shop, totally destroyed, not insured; a number of wooden buildings, owned by George Bedell, uninsured, total loss; Lawrence's brick building, total loss, uninsured, two wooden buildings, no insurance; large brick building, lately erected by Allan Bros., on Water street insured for \$10,000; wooden building, owned and occupied by James Harris as a foundry store, insured: five or six other buildings in addition to the above, particulars not ascertained. Estimated loss, \$50,000, \$30,000 covered by insurance.

Gravenhurst, Ont., April.—The large steam saw and planing mill lately erected by Messrs. Cockburn & Co., was entirely destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, \$6,000. No insurance.

Township of Grimsby, March 28.—The large saw mill owned by Wm. Bowslaught, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity wood. Loss heavy, no insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

St. Thomas, April.—A fire broke out in the blacksmith's shop connected with the foundry on Fourth street, occupied by James Soutar & Co., and belonging to John Davis. The fire commenced in the corner of the pattern-room at one end of the building, in which there had not been fire for upwards of a week previous, and before the steamer got playing it was nearly all destroyed along with the whole of Mr. Davis' patterns, to the value of several hundred dollars. The building destroyed was worth about \$200, and was insured in the Commercial Union Insurance Co. Messrs. Soutar & Co.'s loss was trifling.

Lucan, April 11.—Grain warehouse of James McRoberts was destroyed, containing 3,000 bush. of grain. Insurance stated at \$4,500.

McMILLAN VERSUS THE GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This was an action tried before Morrison, J., at the last Fall Assizes, for the County of Wellington. The action was on a fire policy for \$2000, on the following property:—\$800 on machinery, &c., in a workshop in the Village of Fergus; \$1000 on stock of boots, &c., and \$200 on household furniture and wearing apparel.

The defence relied upon by the defendants was that the detailed statement of the loss of the plaintiff, sworn to by the plaintiff, and by him delivered to the defendants, as and for the account of the plaintiff's loss, as in the declaration alleged, was false and fraudulent in this, that the value of the plaintiff's goods insured by the defendants, and destroyed by fire, as in the declaration alleged, was not of the value of \$3,504.71, as in the said detailed statement alleged, but, on the contrary, was of a much smaller value, as the plaintiff, at the time of making the said statement, well knew."

At the trial the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$500, being \$100 on goods, \$200 on furniture, and \$200 on tools.

Durand obtained a rule to set aside this verdict, on the law and evidence, and the charge of the learned Judge who tried the cause.

To this rule J. H. Cameron, Q. C., showed cause, and contended that, as by the provisions of chapter 23 of 32 and 33 Vic., sec. 5, any person knowingly, wilfully, and corruptly making any declaration required by any fire, life, or marine insurance company, claiming to be entitled to any insurance money in respect of any loss of property insured therein, containing any false statement of fact in regard to such loss of property, is declared to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, to grant a new trial in this case would be to subject

the plaintiff to a second trial for a criminal offence. This was the only ground urged against the rule. Durand, contra, referred to *Mason v. The Ag. Mut. Ass. Co. of Can.*, 16 C. P. 493, S. C. 18, C. P. 19; *Lazarre v. Phoenix Ins. Co.*, 8 C. P. 136.

Galt, J.—The statement of loss on the first and last items, made by the plaintiff, and sworn to by him, amounted, as stated in the plea, to \$3,504.71 and the jury have by their verdict found the actual loss to amount to about one twelfth of that sum. In the case of *Gould v. British America Assurance Co.* (27 U. C. 473) all the cases in our own Courts on this subject are collected and reviewed, and although a new trial was refused, the defence being arson, the Court say "We do not, on the whole, see our way to, as it were, again putting the plaintiff on his trial for this serious offence;" shewing that, in the opinion of the Court, cases might arise in which a new trial might be granted. It is a matter of great delicacy for us to interfere in a case of this description, but the learned Judge reports to us that he was dissatisfied with the verdict; and, as it appears to me to be entirely against the weight of evidence, I feel that to refuse a new trial in this instance would be to lay down a rule that under no circumstances will a new trial be granted when the defence relied upon is fraud and false swearing. It may be observed that the opposition to this rule, on the part of the plaintiff, shews that, although, in making his claim against the Company, he swore that his loss was upwards of \$3,500, he is satisfied to receive \$300 in discharge of it. This is very strange conduct on the part of a man who really believed that he had sustained the damage to which he swore.

Hagarty, C. J.—I agree with the judgment of my brother Galt. I do not desire that the ordinary practice as to granting new trials in these cases, as laid down in *Gould v. British American Assurance Co.* and *Miller v. Ball*, should be considered as weakened by this decision. It is sufficient to say that there is no rule on the subject so inflexible as to govern a case like this. It rests with the plaintiff whether his conduct shall again be discussed in Court. He may be sanguine enough to expect that another jury may be found to deal with his case in as large a spirit of charity, as to his estimate of loss and the good faith of his affidavits, as the jury that has recently upheld his honesty of purpose in swearing that his actual loss was twelve times larger than they themselves found it to be. We think the case should abide the event.

Gwynne, J.—I quite concur that in this case the issues should be submitted to another jury, and I do so without intending to depart from anything I have said in *Miller v. Ball* (19 C. P. 449). When a party presents a claim so extortionally disproportionate with any loss by him sustained, the least I can conclude is, that the jury, in rendering their verdict, must have greatly misconceived what the issue they had to determine was; and, in the language of *Martin, B.*, in *Davies v. Roper* (2 Jur. N. S. 169), I must say that there is danger lest trial by jury should become a great evil, if a verdict like this is to stand, founded upon such evidence as was given in this case, and which the learned Judge who tried the case thinks to be very unsatisfactory.

Rule absolute for new trial, costs to abide the event.

STAMPS ON PREMIUM NOTES.—Mr. R. A. Harrison has introduced a Bill into the House of Commons to remove doubts as to whether stamps should be affixed to premium notes for insurance in Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. It has passed the second reading and will no doubt become law. The bill is as follows:—1. All promissory notes for the sum of twenty-five dollars or other certain sum of money in excess of twenty-five dollars, made and given since the passing of the Act of the Dominion of Canada,

imposing duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange, or hereafter to be made and given for premiums of insurance by any member of a Mutual Insurance Company to any such company or to any officer thereof, for a premium or premiums of insurance, payable either in whole or in part on demand, or at a time or times certain, or at such time or times as the Board of Directors of any such Company deem requisite, or in such proportions and at such times as the Board of Directors may require, or in any form of words to the like effect, shall be deemed and taken to be promissory notes within the meaning of the said Act; and subject to the duties by the said Act imposed on promissory notes and bills of exchange: Provided that all such notes heretofore given and not stamped as by the said Act required, shall be held valid promissory notes to all intents and purposes if the President, Vice-President, Manager or Secretary of any such company shall, before suit on any such note where the suit is brought within two months after the passing of this Act, or at furthest within three months after the passing of this Act, pay double duty on such notes by affixing to the same a stamp or stamps to the amount of such double duty, and by writing on the stamp or stamps his signature or some part thereof, or his initials or the proper date of such stamp or stamps, in the manner and for the purpose mentioned in the fourth section of the said Act. 2. This Act shall not apply to any suit pending at the time of the passing thereof.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—One of our local insurance companies was greatly surprised the other day at receiving a remittance of \$300 from an anonymous source. They had, a short time subsequently, received \$100, supposed to be from the same quarter.

Railways.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending March 17, 1870.

Passengers.....	\$25,872 27
Freight and Live Stock.....	59,493 45
Mails and Sundries.....	1,946 73

Total Receipts for week... ..	\$87,312 45
Corresponding week, 1870... ..	70,056 96

Increase..... \$17,255 96

G. T. WELLINGTON STREET BRIDGE MONTREAL.

—It is expected that this new bridge will be completed within a fortnight hence. The piers are already being constructed and the bridge proper will be ready to be laid early next week. It is a wooden one of about 250 feet long, of which the swinging part takes up about 160 feet. The tower to support the bridge when swinging raises to a height of 45 feet, and will present rather an ornamental appearance. The width of the bridge is 29 feet 7 inches through the centre of which the track passes, and on either side is a roadway for vehicles and foot passengers. The height of the truss is 10 feet 6 inches. The bridge will be swung with a steam engine which can be effected in 30 seconds. From all appearances the bridge will be a very strong structure, and every precaution is being taken to ensure its success as a railway and general traffic bridge.

PAPER WHEELS.—A car company is running a car on the Chicago and Northwestern road with what are called "paper wheels." The wheels have steel fives and cast-iron hubs, and the paper is introduced in the way of filling under the tires, for the purpose of deadening sound and diminishing the force of concussion. According to the *National Car Builder* the wheels have been running since July last, under this particular car, and had been in use four months previously. The paper device is said to be superior to wood for the purpose designated, being stronger and lighter, and free from knots, grain or sap. It does not expand or contract, but remains in the condition

in which it is put in the wheels without liability to change. It is cheaper than wood, and can be moulded into any form by pressure, and is made fire and water-proof by asbestos. It is, as a substitute for wood, adapted to a variety of uses, especially in the way of ornamentation.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, April 11, 1871.

As was anticipated last week navigation on the St. Lawrence is now open, about 20 schooners and a small steamer having come up to the harbour on Saturday the 8th inst. With one exception this is the earliest opening of navigation recorded at the Harbour Office; in 1858 the opening is stated to have been on the 4th of April. The water in the river is unusually low. Weather to-day cold and wet.

Last week being Passion week there was comparatively little business done, but now that the holidays are over and navigation fairly open a brisk trade in all departments is looked for. Breadstuffs are in better demand. Ashes firm and higher than last week. Provisions dull. Stocks quiet but firm. Sterling Exchange firm at 110 for bankers' 60 day bills.

ASHES—Pots—There has been a very active market for this ash all week at rather advanced rates. Prices have ranged from \$5 95 to \$6 10 for first sorts and closes firm at \$6 05 to \$6 12, according to tares. Very little was done at the lower rates. Seconds in rather small supply and all offering are readily taken up at \$5 30. Thirds \$4 60. Pearls—There has been an active demand which the supply was unable to meet. Some shipping parcels for immediate export brought \$7 65, and some odd lots were taken at \$7 50, at which price the market closes firm. The stocks at present in store are pots, 606 brls; pearls, 97 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There is no new feature in this branch of business worthy of special notice. Wholesale houses are kept busy supplying orders from the country and also country buyers who are at present in town. There has been no change for sometime past in prices which remain firm and steady.

COALS—This department of trade has been very quiet, and until the spring business commences no activity is looked for. The following are the yard prices in this city:—Scotch Steam \$5 50 to \$6; Welsh Anthracite \$7 50 to \$7 75; Smiths coal \$6 50 to \$7; American Anthracite \$8 25 to \$8 50; Pictou steam \$5 to \$5 25.

CATTLE—There was a fine display of prize cattle during the past week for which unusually high prices were obtained. Extra heaves per 100 lbs \$11 to \$12; first class cattle \$8 50 to \$9 50; second ditto \$7 50 to \$8; third ditto \$7. Milch Cows—\$30 to \$50. Hogs have not been in large demand, and the supply has been limited; but prices are steady at \$6 50 to \$7 50. Sheep have been in rather better request and prices are firm. For extra \$8 to \$10 per 100 lbs was paid, and for fair to choice \$5 to \$6. Lambs steady at \$2 50 to \$4.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There has been a good demand for most kinds during the week, and prices are rather stronger. The following are the quotations of the principal articles:—Cream tartar crystals, 22½c to 23c; ditto ground, 25c to 26c; caustic soda, 3½c to 4c; bleaching powder is still scarce and held for 3½c; alum, \$2 15 to \$2 25; copperas, \$1 to \$1 10; soda ash, 2½c to 2½c; bi carb, \$3 30 to \$3 50; sulphur, \$3 50 to \$4; epsoms, \$2 to \$2 25; sal soda, \$1 50 to \$1 60; saltpetre, \$12, at which price it is held firm.

DRY GOODS—Wholesale houses are very busy. Large numbers of country buyers are in town making extensive purchases of all classes of goods for spring and summer. It is difficult for us to

give actual quotations, but dealers report great firmness in the market with an upward tendency. Notwithstanding the large sales which have been made stocks are kept well assorted by the arrivals of the various steamers. Merchants all admit that this has been the most satisfactory season they have had for sometime.

FISH—This market has been without any animation and prices are almost nominal. Salmon, \$15.50 to \$16; Labrador herrings, \$6.25 to \$6.50; dry cod, \$5.75 to \$6; green cod, \$5.50 to \$6.

FURS—The market has been quiet, and there is very little change to note in prices, the demand is steady at the following rates:—Red Fox \$1.25 to \$1.50; Martin \$1.25 to \$1.75; Mink \$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; ditto (winter) 12½c; ditto (spring) 20c.; Raccoon 30c. to 40c.; Skunk 15c. to 20c.; Otter \$6 to \$8.

FLOUR—Receipts during the past week 5,996 brls. Total receipts from 1st January to date, 83,342 brls. against 80,993 in corresponding period of 1870, being an increase of 2,348 brls. There has been a firmer feeling in the market, and more disposition to operate is now shown by buyers, and some considerable shipping parcels have changed hands within our range of quotations. Now that navigation is open a brisk trade is looked for, as a number of the schooners are being loaded with flour for the Gulf Ports. The market to-day closes at the following rates, although in some cases a shade less was accepted:—Superior Extra \$7.20 to \$7.25; Extra \$6.75 to \$6.90; Fancy \$6.50 to \$6.55; Fresh supers from Canada wheat \$6.20 to \$6.25; Medium strong supers \$6.40 to \$6.45; Strong Bakers' flour \$6.50 to \$6.60; Welland Canal flour \$6.15 to \$6.20; Canada super No. 2, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Fine \$5.50 to \$5.60; Middlings \$5 to \$5.25; Pollards \$4 to \$4.25; Upper Canada Bags \$3 to \$3.20; City Bags delivered \$3.30 to \$3.35; Oatmeal in limited supply and prices are firm \$5.90 to \$6.

GRAIN—*Wheat*—The total receipts from 1st January to date are only 2,450 bushels. The market is still without animation, no transactions taking place. In the early part of the week there was a good deal of enquiry for Wheat to arrive, but the rise in prices in the West checked operations, and in the absence of transactions, prices are nominal. *Maize*—Market is quiet, 72½c. to 76c. being offered for cargoes to arrive, without resulting in a sale. *Barley* continues dull and nominal at 62½c. per bush. of 48 lbs. *Pease* quiet and steady at 95c. to \$1. *Seeds*—Timothy dull and easier at \$3.30 to \$3.60; Clover, 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb.

GROCERIES—The market has not been characterized by any activity, indeed, has been very dull. *Teas*—Very little doing, but prices are a shade stronger. Imperial, 45c. to 90c.; Gunpowder, 50c. to 95c.; Young Hyson, 35c. to 95c.; Twankey, 30c. to 35c.; Hyson Twankey, 35c. to 40c.; Congou, 35c. to 85c.; Souchong, 35c. to 80c.; Oolong, 30c. to 55c. *Sugars* continue in light demand, and only small lots for local wants are changing hands at about the following quotations:—Cuba Refinery, 8½c. to 9c.; Cuba Grocery, 9c. to 9½c.; Porto Rico, 9½c. to 9¾c. Refinery prices are unchanged from last week, and are steady at the decline then noted. *Molasses*—Very little doing; holders are firm in their demands to which buyers are not willing to accede. We quote Centrifugal, 20½c.; Clayed, 22c. to 23c.; Trinidad, 31c. to 33½c.; Barbadoes, 37c. to 38c.; Porto Rico, 38c. to 40c. *Coffee* is dull and unchanged. *Spices* steady; Cassia, 30c. to 32½c.; Cloves, 8½c. to 9c.; Nutmegs, 50c. to 65c.; Jamaica Ginger, 17c. to 20c.; Black Pepper, 14c. to 14½c. *Fruit*—Slow of sale, but prices are steady. No Muscatel Raisins in market; Layer Raisins, \$1.70 to \$1.80; Valentias, 7c. to 8c.; Currants, 6½c. to 8c.

HARDWARE—Heavy hardware has been in active demand and the wholesale houses have been

kept busy filling orders, we give the quotations for the principal articles this week but it is expected that there will be some change in a short time. Pig Iron \$23 to \$26; Staffordshire Bars \$50 to \$52; Scotch Bars \$50 to \$54; Swedish Bars \$85 to \$100; Cooper's hoops \$2.80 to \$3.10; Boiler Plate \$3.25 to \$3.50; Cut Nails \$3 to \$3.25; Pressed Nails \$4.50 to \$7.50; Cast Steel 12½ to 16c.; Spring Steel 4 to 5c.; Tin Plates scarce, Charcoal IC \$8.50 to \$8.75; Charcoal IX \$10.25 to \$10.50; Charcoal DC \$7.55 to \$7.60; Charcoal DX \$9.25 to \$9.50; Coke IC \$7.25 to \$7.50. Window Glass \$1.70 to \$1.90.

LEATHER—In consequence of an improved feeling in the English markets Buffalo sole has advanced in price and is now quoted for No. 1 21 to 22c.; No. 2 19 to 20c. In other kinds the market has been if anything rather easier but not notably lower, the receipts have been in excess of the demand. The following are the quotations for this market:—Oak Sole 40 to 44c.; Upper, Grain 43 to 45c.; Large Splits 31 to 37c.; Small ditto 29 to 32c.; Russets 28 to 32c.; Harness 32 to 34c.; Rough Leather 27 to 29c.; Pebble Grain 16 to 17c.; Buff 16 to 17c.; Pink Linings \$4.70 to \$5.50; Red Roans \$6.50 to \$8; Enamel 18 to 19c.

LIQUORS—There has been a moderate business done in most articles in this line of business during the week. **BRANDY**—Hennessy's, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Martell's, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Vine Growers Co., \$2 to \$2.15; Jules Robin's, \$2 to \$2.20; Brandy in cases, \$6 to \$9 per doz. *Rum*—Jamaica, \$2 to \$2.10 per gal, 16 O. P. Holland's gin, \$1.80 to \$1.45; Scheidam, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Montreal High Wines, \$1.55; Upper Canada High Wines, \$1.47½ to \$1.50; Rye Whiskey, 83c. to 85c.

NAVAL STORES—Rather more activity was noticed in this market during the week. Spirits of turpentine is firmer and is now quoted at 65c. to 67½c.; Strained rosin, \$3.25 to \$3.30; ditto, No. 2, \$3.50 to \$3.75; ditto, No. 1, \$4 to \$4.50; ditto, pale and extra pale, \$5.25 to \$7.50; tar, \$3.50.

OILS—There has been very little doing in any kind of oil this week. Cod oil is quoted at 55c. to 56c, but it is with difficulty moved at the inside figure. Seal oil is nominal. The reports from Newfoundland of the immense catch of seals has caused a stagnation in this oil. Linseed is scarce and dearer; raw, 72½c. to 77½c.; ditto, boiled, 77½c. to 80c.; Olive, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Petroleum is dull at 22½c. to 25c. by the car load.

PROVISIONS—*Butter*—Receipts during the week 266 kegs; shipments by steamers from Portland 170 kegs; there has been a good deal of enquiry without resulting in any considerable business, and prices are generally rather easier; common to medium is quoted 14c. to 15½c.; fair to good 16c. to 17½c., and good to choice 18c. to 19c. *Cheese* was in sympathy with the butter market being dull, but not notably lower, 12c. to 13½c., being the average prices according to quality. *Pork*—There has been little or nothing doing in this article, and prices may be looked on as almost nominal. We quote Mess Pork \$21; Thin Mess \$19.50 to \$20; Extra Prime Pork \$15 to \$16; Smoked Hams 12½c. to 13c. per lb. *Lard*—is dull and quiet 11½c. to 12½c. *Tallow*—has been in moderate demand at 6c. per lb. for unrendered.

RICE—Market steady, Arabian \$4.50 to \$4.75, Rangoon \$4 to \$4.50.

SALT—The stock of coarse is now held in few hands, and about 10c. advance on late sales is now asked, but we have not heard of any sale at the advanced price. Fine is steady at 73c. to 75c., and Factory filled \$1.35 to \$1.54.

TOBACCO—Manufacturers are busy, and a fair business has been done in all brands, at the following quotations:—Fancy Bright 35c. to 40c.; Bright Solace 25c. to 28c.; Mahogany 16c. to 18½c.; Bright Navy 21c.; Brown ditto 19c.; Black ditto 17½c.; Prince of Wales 17½c.

WOOL—There has been a steady movement in the different grades of wool, but no change is to be noted in prices which are firm.

TORONTO MARKET.

Trade in every department has been very active during the past week, a great number of out-of-town buyers have been in the city, and a large amount of goods has been sold, more especially of Dry Goods, as is usual at this season of the year. The trade sale of Teas, Sugars, and general groceries, for account of Messrs. Cramp, Torrance & Co., to which reference was made in last week's report, was well attended, and though prices were not altogether satisfactory, nevertheless a considerable amount of goods changed hands, to an extent much beyond the anticipations of the sellers. An auction sale of millinery fancy goods, &c., for account of Messrs. Geo. Barker & Co., took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and attracted a fairly numerous audience. The bidding was lively, although only small lots were generally taken by the various buyers. Collections are still reported to be moderately satisfactory, and would be better but for the bad state of the country roads. The weather has been on the whole very fine, but some heavy rain has fallen, and teaming is still heavy work.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Orders continue to come in freely, and manufacturers are busily engaged in filling them, in some instances finding it difficult to maintain production up to the demand. Prices are firm and without change.

DRUGS—Business has been rather quiet during the past week, with few changes in prices to note. *Potass Iodide* and *Tartaric Acid* are both somewhat firmer, the former quoted at \$4.75 to \$5, and the latter at 40c. to 45c.

DRY GOODS—Trade has been active, a great many buyers having been here, including some for the second time this season, to complete their assortment of goods. All sections of Ontario have been well represented, especially those districts served by steamers, which have now generally commenced running. Prospects for a good seasons business are represented to be fair, but present activity is checked, as before noted, by bad roads.

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, 28c.; flour to St. John, New Brunswick, 90c., grain, 45c.; flour to Halifax, 95c., grain, 48c.; flour to New York, 75c., grain, 38c.; 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 quite active, and sales will foot up very considerable for the past week. The demand has been for teas and general goods, sugars being less dealt in and without enquiry at present prices. *Coffee*—A fair business at private sale. At auction, 150 to 200 bags sold at 21½c. to 22½c. for Java, 17½c. to 18½c. for East India, and 16c. for Laguayra. *Fish*—Small stocks and slight demand.

FRUIT—Raisins are dull, and sales to any extent could not be effected unless holders were disposed to submit to a reduction. Currants are scarce and wanted, but sellers still accept previous quotations, 7½c. to 8c.

RICE—Good samples are scarce and firmly held at \$4.40 to \$4.65 for Arracan, and \$4.40 to \$4.50 for Rangoon. *Spices* are inactive, and prices are without change.

SUGARS—The market for both raws and refined continues firm at previous prices, any decline being out of the question so long as Cuban markets remain at their present point. Goods now offering here could not be replaced except at a loss of ¼c. to ½c. Sales have been limited. At auction some Scotch refined fair yellows—about

80 lbs—sold at 9½c to 9¼c, and 200 cases Centrifugal at from 9¼c to 9½c. *Teas* have sold freely during the week. Young Hysons and low grade Imperials have been chiefly in demand, Young Hysons at from 30c to 40c, from 60c to 65c, and from 75c to 80c; low grades Imperials at from 30c to 40c. At auction, some 700 pkgs Young Hysons all grades sold at prices ranging from 35c to 82c. Of Gunpowders, 74 pkgs were sold at from 75c to 80c, and of Japans a limited quantity at from 54c to 60c. *Tobacco*—The market is dull and unchanged, sales being only to a limited extent.

HARDWARE.—Business has been very active, there being an excellent enquiry for nearly all sorts of goods. Stocks of *Pig and Bar Iron* are small, but there is not much demand for them at the moment. *Cut Nails* are in small supply here, and will be till the opening of navigation from Montreal, and orders are taken for delivery after that time; prices firm, but unchanged. *Canada Plates* have been in small supply for some time, and have latterly had an unusual demand, which it has been impossible to meet; prices, however, have not advanced, buyers not caring to give more than previous quotations. *Tin Plates* have had a fair enquiry, and stocks are now low. Shelf goods and spades, shovels, forks &c., have sold freely.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The supply both of slaughter and Western *Hides* continues large, the latter still arriving to a considerable extent. The market is dull and inactive, and prices are without change. *Sheepskins* come in but slowly, and all arriving are readily taken at high prices. The supply of *Calfskins* is increasing, but there is a brisk demand for all offering, and prices are firm.

LEATHER.—The market has been quiet, and there is no change to note as to prices. *Spanish Sole* is scarce and very firm. *Upper and Harness* are steady and in good demand.

LUMBER.—About 740,000 ft. of lumber has been shipped this week. The *Eureka* is expected to leave to-day. She carries 200,000 shingles; balance of cargo lumber. There is a good eastern demand for culled lumber this season; consequently large quantities of it will be shipped. Dry 14-inch stocks are in demand just now and command a good price. We may take last week's shipments as an average, which will not be much

exceeded till the opening of the Erie Canal. Clear, \$22 to \$24; com., \$9 to \$11; culls, \$6 to \$8; 1½ flooring, \$10 to \$12; shingles, No. 1, \$2 75; shingles, No. 2, \$2 to \$2 25; laths, \$1 75 per m.

PAINTS AND OILS.—Are in steady demand, but there is no change to note in prices.

PETROLEUM.—Trade continues exceedingly dull, both in the export and local business, and stocks are accumulating. Holders, however, are firm and unwilling to press sales, which could now only be effected to any extent at a reduction from present quotations.

PRODUCE.—There has been little animation in the grain and breadstuffs market during the past week, and, notwithstanding the upward movement which has taken place in the English markets, there has been little inclination to speculate for a further rise. Prices are very firm and holders less inclined than previously to give way, but buyers have no confidence, and will touch nothing except to supply immediate wants. *Flour.*—The market has been firm during the week, but sales have been chiefly confined to small lots. The transactions reported were 400 brls. Fancy at \$5.90 at Norval; 200 brls. Superfine choice, No. 1, at \$5.85, at a point west; 200 brls. Extra at \$6.25 f.o.c.; 100 brls. do. at \$6.30; and 1000 brls. Spring extra at \$6, on the cars at Malton. At the close, there was not much enquiry, and no recent transactions are reported. Prices are very firm, however, and no concessions can be looked for while foreign markets continue as high as at present. *Wheat.*—There has been very little doing throughout the week, and transactions have been very exceptional. The offerings have been large, but prices asked have been much beyond the views of buyers, and so far as reported, no business resulted; holders ask \$1.40 for Spring, and \$1.50 for Soules, but, as there is nothing doing, these prices must be considered to a great extent nominal. Two cars of golden drop seed sold at \$1.50 f.o.c. Receipts by wagon have been very light, limited to a few loads. *Barley.*—The market has been steady during the past week, but very little has changed hands, and no recent sales are reported. Prices are firm and unchanged, at 70c. to 72c. for No. 1, and 64c. to 65c. for No. 2, in store. *Oats.*—Have been quiet, with considerable arrivals, and no disposition on the part of buyers to advance their

bids. Car lots offered at 52c. to 53c. on the track and delivered, buyers mostly declining to pay over 51c. The only sales reported were of one car at 51c. and two cars at 52c. on the track. *Peas.*—are inactive, and nominally unchanged; no transactions reported. *Seeds.*—Clover has been selling only in small lots, at declining and irregular prices, and quotations are to some extent nominal. Timothy is neglected, and large lots are unsalable. *Hay.*—has been arriving in only moderate quantities, selling at \$12 to \$16. *Straw.*—has sold at \$8 to \$10.

PROVISIONS.—The market has for the most part been inactive, and sales principally to supply local consumptive wants. *Butter.*—Choice lots are scarce and wanted, and outside quotations would readily be paid. Of inferior—little better than grease—there is an abundance, but no sale at any price. *Cheese.*—Is in few hands and very firmly held. Sales have been made in small round lots at 12½c. and ordinary to supply local wants at 13c. *Eggs.*—Have come in more plentifully, and the price has further receded. Sales are reported as low as 11½c. and 12c. would now be the outside figure obtainable. *Lard.*—Is unchanged, selling in a retail way at quotations. *Pork.*—Mess is quiet and nominally unchanged. *Bacon and Hams.*—The demand is almost entirely local, with sales at quotations. One lot of 1,000 sides changed hands at 9½c. all round.

WOOL.—There is very little *Fleece* offering, and not much enquiry. *Pulled.*—Is also scarce, with a very active enquiry from Canadian manufacturers, who would readily pay 28c. for good supers and combing mixed.

—The brig *Ottawa*, lately arrived from Porto Rico, has been seized by the Customs authorities for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of ANN LOVELL, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at my office, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of APRIL, at TWO o'clock p. m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

JOHN KERR, Assignee.

Toronto, March 30th, 1871.

34-2t

SUMMARY OF INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, 1870.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums of the year.		No. of Policies (new)	Amount of Policies (new.)		Amount at risk.	No. of losses during the year	Amount of losses paid.		Losses in suspense.	Losses resisted.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.			\$	cts.			\$
Aetna	114,121	37	4,795	10,632,627	00	9,148,828	00	104	111,235	26	16,511	66
Agricultural.....	5,431	20	2,250	2,261,200	00	2,019,100	00	2	100	00	9,450	00
Agricultural, Mutual.....	71,135	62	12,319	10,289,787	00			210	64,078	10	3,500	00
British America.....	114,377	25	7,005	12,530,097	00	10,584,788	00	133	61,636	48	27,953	81
Commercial	86,371	67	4,169	9,135,173	00	7,269,209	40	88	45,035	90	2,786	36
Guardian.....	8,780	87	442	2,148,875	00	1,245,275	00	2	1,300	00	Nil.	Nil.
Hartford	75,229	27							35,726	37	6,863	00
Imperial.....	82,004	22	4,041	9,932,704	00	7,572,194	00	72	71,589	21	24,670	00
Lancashire.....	34,615	87	1,983	4,095,789	00	3,691,559	00	42	28,212	83	3,000	00
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	273,303	38	13,457	27,184,034	00	23,923,264	00	254	251,405	24	36,405	16
London.....	56,496	68	2,079	8,103,802	00	6,124,090	00	33	33,221	84	15,900	00
North British.....	168,500	27	10,151	21,642,755	00	16,877,693	00	144	115,967	00	7,946	70
Northern	25,252	70	1,586	4,392,057	00	3,623,417	00	18	2,781	55	4,500	00
Phoenix	82,643	78	2,732	3,488,306	00	10,072,078	00	46	128,845	19	57,310	37
Provincial	97,633	18	9,034	7,660,992	00	7,000,000	00	110	68,006	98	5,627	00
Quebec	72,725	00	3,526	6,919,300	00			190	152,076	00	None.	None.
Queen.....	106,616	53	2,919	6,303,775	00	9,623,168	00	72	56,251	19	42,408	95
Royal	238,451	50	11,990	30,910,590	00	27,777,924	00	282	272,622	21	29,589	00
Scottish Fire.....	12,542	72	611	2,299,065	00	1,504,585	00	8	10,626	97	Nil.	Nil.
Scottish Imperial.....	22,367	64	1,549	4,233,068	00	3,103,146	00	25	17,134	39	10,000	00
*Scottish Provincial.....	5,004	08	126	525,050	00	1,605,610	00	14	4,954	43	4,949	34
Western.....	180,730	53	11,896	17,237,139	00	13,743,380	00	156	107,618	89	6,815	09

* Fire and life business of Montreal combined. Fire branch to be discontinued in Canada in a few month's time.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS (March 15, 1871).....\$15,000,000
ANNUAL CASH INCOME.....\$7,500,000

New Business, 1870, the Largest of any Company in the World.

At the close of another fiscal year of the Society it again becomes the duty of the officers to present to the policy-holders and the public a brief synopsis of the last year's business, and a condensed annual statement showing the present condition of the Society, in advance of the more elaborate and extended report annually issued.

The Society still stands at the head of the list of all life insurance companies in the world, as regards the amount of new assurances during the year just closed. Its issues of new policies within the year numbered over *Ten Thousand*, covering more than *Forty Millions* of dollars, the sum assured.

The Cash Receipts of the Society, for the year, amounted to upwards of *Seven Million* dollars, which causes it to stand in this regard, second among all the life companies of America and Europe, though many of the leading companies are from three to ten times its age.

The following statement presents many features of interest, and facts which give occasion for sincere congratulations among all policy-holders of the Society.

ANNUAL STATEMENT,

JANUARY 1st, 1871:

Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1870.....\$9,173,871 50

RECEIPTS.

Premiums.....	\$6,502,723 50	
Interest.....	591,112 20	
Rents (eight months).....	90,568 34	7,184,344 13
		\$16,365,215 43

REBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death.....	\$1,375,316 55
Cash dividends, including additions paid to policyholders.....	1,129,058 35
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 13
NET ASSETS (exclusive of future premiums).....	\$12,034,991 45

Invested as follows:

Bonds and mortgages.....	\$7,464,102 50
Real estate (unincumbered).....	2,240,025 19
U. S. stocks, cost.....	641,372 45
New York State, city, and town bonds, cost.....	\$87,496 34
Bonds of other States, cost.....	57,504 55
Cash in banks and other depositories.....	\$65,262 39
Loans on call secured by U. S. stocks.....	165,061 72
Personal assets connected with building.....	57,803 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.....	143,222 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.....	109,000 00
Surplus, eleven months only since Feb. 1, 1870.....	1,292 822 59
	\$13,236,024 59

After having paid about one million dollars in "Cash dividends" to policy-holders, during the year, the Society now holds (March 15, 1871), over all liabilities whatsoever, including all the reserves required by law safely to meet every future liability.

Thirteen Hundred Thousand Dollars Surplus.

Economy of management is exemplified by the fact that, according to the most reliable published reports of official statements, the Society's ratio of "EXPENSE" to "INCOME" (premium and interest), for the year was but 15.15, while the average expense of all New York companies reported, (some thirty-five companies,) was 17.93, NEARLY EIGHTEEN PER CENT., showing a saving on the income of the Equitable, including rents, of the very important item of \$287,714.96, in favour of the Equitable, as compared with the average expenses of all the other companies.

R. W. GALE,

MANAGER FOR DOMINION OF CANADA.

HOLLAND & DEMING,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR ONTARIO.

GEO. B. HOLLAND. }
GEO. B. DEMING. }

OFFICE—53 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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.....	9.57	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.....	5.30	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.
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,
39 St. Francois-Xavier Street.

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Manufacturer of every description of

PATENT GROUND

WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

For price list and terms send address

BROOMS.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BROOMS.

BROWN'S LOCKED BINDING BROOM.

PATENTED 1871.

Manufactured by ADNER 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 DNER BROWN,
26-3m 241 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

W. J. Pitou, R. H. Hunter,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

WINNIPEG,

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Consignments solicited

Insurance.

THE ATLANTIC

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF ALBANY, N. Y.,

Is the only Company in Canada authorized to issue Registered Policies

SECURED BY STATE GUARANTEE.

The Superintendent certifies that every

REGISTERED POLICY

IS SECURED BY SPECIAL DEPOSIT.

"The deposits of Stocks in this Department are for the purpose of securing the payment of the Policies, and such Deposits are adequate for the purpose."—HON. WM. BARNES, Sup't. Insurance Dept't, N.Y.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER, in his last Report, says that a Registered Policy offers the following advantages:

1st. That the legal reserve according to the Department computation, is faithfully set aside to meet the company's liabilities.

2nd. That such reserve fund consist of securities of the highest class, and which have passed not only the examination of the officers and counsel of the Company, but also the scrutiny of the Department.

3rd. The obligation of the State that the deposits shall be faithfully kept and applied.

4th. The impossibility of any loss, or great inconvenience even, from the loss of any policy, a duplicate always being on the file in the Department, and a copy obtainable on application.

Perfect assurance that a company has, securely invested and in entirely safe keeping, the amount which, by the legal standard, will be sufficient to meet its liabilities, is about the highest security which can reasonably be expected. This assurance would seem to be fairly the result of the registered policy system. It certainly removes all question as to the amount of a company's reserve fund being made up of fictitious items, or assets which look large on paper, but fail to meet expectations when wanted to pay losses. There are but few of our non-registering companies but which credit themselves with items of assets to make up the required reserve, which would be entirely unavailable as a deposit under the registered policy system. There are many who believe that this system should be made compulsory; that the public interests demand that the Legislature should provide this protection to those interested in life insurance. The Superintendent, however, in this, as in other particulars, is inclined to think it the better policy to leave both insurer and insured unrestricted by law to the widest possible degree compatible with ultimate security. *If investigation discloses that companies are not honestly and faithfully reserving assets to an amount and of a character adequate to meet their ultimate liabilities, a remedy will very likely be provided by the Legislature compelling the adoption of this system.*—HON. GEO. W. MILLER, Supt. Ins. Dept., New York.

All Policies are Non-forfeitable.

Annual Dividends to Policyholders on the Contribution Plan.

Losses paid on proof, and not, as usual, in ninety days.

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wanted in unrepresented localities, to whom every assistance will be rendered in conducting an honorable competition.

For particulars or Agencies, address

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General Manager
BRANTFORD.

Agents' Directory.

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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.

C. 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's (Marine), No. 32, Wellington Street East, Toronto.

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

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

F. B. REDDOME, 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. E. BURRITT, 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.

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 93

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.... \$80,707 74
\$450,000 U. S. Bonds (Cost).... 452,597 60
\$35,000 Virginia State 6's (Cost) 16,74 26
Dominion of Canada 6's (Cost) 63,878 33
Loans on First Mortgages on real estate..... 339,366 70;
do. Bonds and Stocks (worth \$902,900)..... 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. 33,205 00
Market value of Investments in excess of Cost..... 17,577 74
Interest accrued..... 11,354 00 \$173,259 74

GROSS ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871... \$1,765,567 2

Number of Policies in force, January 1st, 1871... 7,259 00
Amount do. do. \$18,540,637 00

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

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

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

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

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, Toron o

Office;—York Chambers, Toronto St.

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" 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.

McDONNELL & BRO.
Office, south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets,
over Dow's Dry Goods store.

All Orders promptly supplied. Bill sent to order on
the shortest notice.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 13 1871

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Cont'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Cont'd	\$ 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 23 0 27
" Fox Cg's G'ters	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 Cng's Gaiters	1 65 2 30	Teas:		Slaughter heavy	0 23 0 25
" Prun.	1 35 2 00	Japan com'n to good..	0 42 0 50	Do. light.....	0 26 0 26
" Oobourgs	1 15 1 45	" Fine to choicest..	0 60 0 65	Harness, best	0 28 0 32
" Balmorals	1 50 2 00	Colored, com. to fine..	0 60 0 70	" No. 2	0 60 0 60
" Top Kip	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng..	0 35 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 40 0 44
" Dhle sole Kip 1 ex	3 09 0 00	Y. Hyson, com to gd..	0 24 0 55	Kip Skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
" Thick Boots.....	2 09 2 65	Medium to choice	0 65 0 80	French	0 70 0 90
Boys' Thick Boots.....	1 70 1 90	Extra choice	0 85 0 95	English	0 65 0 80
" Foxd Cong Gaiters	1 65 1 90	Gunpowd'r.c. to med..	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 05	" fine to fine'st..	0 85 0 95	Do. light	0 45 70
Youths' Congress 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	Grain & Sata Cl @ doz.	0 00 0 55
" Cobourgs	0 80 0 90	Tobacco, Manufact'd:		Spits, large @ B.....	0 30 0 56
Womens' Cf Batts & Bals	1 30 1 45	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, P B	0 30 0 32	" small	0 00 0 1
" Batts & Bals MS	1 30 1 45	" " West. do, com	0 31 0 33	Enamelled Cow @ foot.	0 20 0 2
" Kid Congss & Bals	2 10 2 50	" " Western Leaf,		Patent	0 20 0 21
" Prun Congs & Bals	0 85 1 25	[good to fine..	0 38 0 50	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
" Prun Cong & Bals ex	1 20 2 00	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 35 0 60	Buff	0 15 0 17
Misses' Buff Batts & Bals	0 80 0 95	" choice.....	0 50 0 80	Oils.	
" Pbl'd Batts & Bals	0 95 1 15	Hardware.		Cod	0 62 0 65
" Prun. Cong & Bals	0 80 0 90	Tin (net cash prices)		Lard, extra	1 45 0 60
" Cong & Bals ex	1 00 1 30	Block, @ B.....	0 33 0 35	" No. 1	1 00 0 60
Children's Buff Batts & Bals	0 60 0 75	Grain.....	0 34 0 00	" No. 2	0 60 0 30
" Pebbl'd Balmomls	0 80 1 00	Copper:		Lubricating, patent..	0 60 0 60
" Prun. Cong & Bals	0 70 0 80	Pig	0 20 0 22	" Mott's economic	0 30 0 50
" Cong & Bals ex.	0 85 1 10	Sheet	0 20 0 31	Linseed, raw.....	0 75 0 77 1/2
Drugs.		Cut Nails:		" boiled.....	0 80 0 82 1/2
Aloe Cape.....	0 12 0 16	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		Machinery.....	0 00 0 00
Alum.....	0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2	@ 100 B.....	0 00 3 25	Olive, common, @ gal.	1 20 1 25
Borax	0 18 0 20	Shingle alone do	3 40 3 30	" salad, in bot.	1 80 2 30
Camphor, refined.....	0 45 0 55	Lathe and 5 dy.....	3 40 3 45	qt. @ case.....	3 65 3 75
Castor Oil.....	0 13 1/2 0 16	Galvanized Iron:		Seal, pale.....	0 70 0 80
Caustic Soda.....	0 04 0 05	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 0 09	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 70 0 75
Cream Tartar	0 25 0 20	Best No. 24.....	0 07 1/2 0 00	Whale, ref'd.....	0 85 1 00
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	" 28.....	0 08 0 08 1/2	Paints, &c.	
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 1/2 0 13	" 28.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	White Lead, genuine	
Gum Arabic, sorts.....	0 30 0 33	Horse Nails:		in Oil, @ 25 lbs.....	0 00 2 30
Indigo, Madras.....	1 00 1 10	Guest's or Griffin's		Do. No. 1	0 00 2 10
Licorice, com.....	0 14 0 25	assorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	" No. 2	0 00 1 90
Madder.....	0 10 0 12	For W. ass'd sizes.....	0 15 0 19	" 3	0 00 1 70
Opium.....	7 50 8 00	Patent Hammer'd do..	0 10 0 17	Common	1 30 0 00
Oxalic Acid.....	0 24 0 32	Iron (at 4 months):		White Lead, dry.....	0 65 0 69
Potash, Bi-tart.....	0 25 0 28	Fig—Carton No. 1.....	00 00 00 00	Red Lead	0 06 0 08
" Bichromate.....	0 14 0 18	Calder No. 1	00 00 25 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h.	0 02 0 03
Potass Iodide	4 75 5 00	No 3	00 00 24 00	Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02 1 03
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	Other brands. No. 1..	25 00 26 00	Whiting	0 80 1 25
Soda Bicarb	3 50 4 00	" No. 2.....	0 00 0 00	Petroleum.	
Tartaric Acid.....	0 40 0 45	Bar—Scotch, @ 100 B..	2 40 2 60	(Refined @ gal.)	
Groceries.		Refined.....	3 00 3 25	Water white, 5 bris..	0 27 0 60
Java, @ lb.....	0 50 0 22	Sweden	5 00 5 50	" single brl.....	0 20 0 60
Laguayra.....	0 17 0 18	Loops—Coopers.....	3 10 3 35	Straw, 5 bris.....	0 00 0 20
Rio.....	0 16 0 17	Boiler Plates.....	3 10 3 35	" single brl.....	0 00 0 21
Fish:		Canada Plates.....	3 90 4 10	Standard White.....	0 22 1 03
Herrings, Lab. split..	6 02 7 00	Coathridge.....	4 00 4 10	Benzine	0 35 0 38
" Canso.....	5 25 5 50	Pontypool.....	3 90 4 10	Produce.	
" round.....	4 00 4 50	Swansea	3 90 4 10	Grain:	
" sealed.....	0 43 0 45	Lead (at 4 months):		Wheat, Spring, 60 B..	1 35 1 40
Mackerel, bris.....	8 87 9 00	Bar, @ 100 B.....	0 06 1/2 0 07	" Fall 60	1 40 1 50
Loch. Her, wh'efrks..	2 50 2 75	Sheet	0 06 1/2 0 08	Barley, new .. 48 ..	0 64 0 72
" half	1 25 1 50	Shot	0 07 1/2 0 00	Peas..... 60	0 57 0 90
White Fish & Trout..	3 50 4 00	Iron Wire (net cash):		Oats..... 34	0 51 0 52
Salmon, saltwater.....	15 75 16 00	No. 6, @ handle.....	2 70 2 80	Rye..... 56	0 75 0 80
Dry Cod, @ 112 lbs..	5 50 5 75	" 9,	3 10 3 20	Seeds:	
Fruit:		" 12,	3 40 3 50	Clover, choice 60 ..	4 25 4 40
Raisins, Layers	1 85 2 00	" 16,	4 30 4 40	Timothy, cho.	3 75 4 00
" M. R.....	1 75 1 80	Powder:		Flax	1 75 2 00
" Valentias,	0 75 0 8 1/2	Blasting, Canada.....	3 75 0 00	Flour (per brl.):	
Currants, new.....	0 07 0 08	FF	4 75 5 00	Superior extra.....	0 00 0 00
" old.....	0 06 1/2 0 06 1/2	FFF	5 25 5 50	Extra superfine.....	6 35 6 50
Figs.....	0 11 0 15	Blasting, English ..	4 00 5 00	Fancy superfine.....	6 00 6 00
Molasses:		FF .. loose.....	6 00 6 50	Superfine No. 1.....	5 80 5 85
Clayed, @ gal.....	0 20 0 35	Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		" 2.....	5 70 5 85
Syrups, Standard	0 48 0 50	Regular sizes 100 ..	4 60 4 25	Provisions.	
" Golden	0 53 0 54	Extra	4 50 5 00	Butter, dairy tub @ lb.	0 17 0 19 1/2
Rice—Aracca	4 40 4 65	Tin Plate (net cash):		" store packed.....	0 11 0 13
Rangoon	4 40 4 50	IC Coke	7 25 0 00	Cheese.....	0 12 1/2 0 13
Spices:		IC Charcoal.....	8 50 8 75	Pork, mess, new	20 00 21 00
Cassia, whole, P B..	0 38 0 40	IX	10 50 10 75	" prime mess.....	60 00 60 00
Cloves	0 10 0 12	IX	13 00 13 25	" prime	60 00 60 00
Nutmegs	0 08 0 10	IXX	7 50 7 75	Bacon, Canada.....	0 04 0 60
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	DC	9 50 9 75	" Cumber'd cut.....	0 10 1/2 0 11
" Jamaica, root.....	6 17 0 20	DX		" smoked	0 11 0 11 1/2
Pepper, black.....	0 15 0 16	Hides & Skins, @ B		Hams	0 09 0 60
Pimento	0 09 0 00 1/2	Green, No. 1	0 00 0 07 1/2	" smoked.....	0 12 0 12
Sugars—(60 days):		Green, No. 2.....	0 08 1/2 0 09 1/2	Shoulders, in salt ..	0 10 0 10 1/2
Port Rico, @ lb.....	0 0 0 0 0	Cured	0 40 0 12	Lard, in kegs.....	0 12 9 12 1/2
Cuba	0 0 0 0 0	Calfskins, green.....	0 00 0 12 1/2	Eggs, packed	0 11 1/2 0 12
Barbadoes (bright) ..	0 0 0 0 0	Calfskins, cured.....	1 25 1 75	Beef hams	0 00 0 00
Canada Sugar Refine'y.		Sheepskins.....		Tallow	0 07 1/2 0 07
Yellow, No. 2, 60ds..	0 97 0 10 1/2	Hops.		Hogs dressed, heavy..	0 00 0 00
" No. 2 1/2.....	0 10 1/2 0 10 1/2	Medium to good.....	0 04 0 12	" medium.....	0 00 0 00
" No. 3.....	0 10 1/2 0 10 1/2	Leather, @ (4 mos.)		" light.....	0 00 0 00
Crushed X	0 11 1/2 0 11 1/2	In lots of less than		Salt, &c.	
" A.....	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2	50 sides, 10 @ cut		Liverpool coarse.....	0 80 0 85
Ground.....	0 13 0 13 1/2	higher.....		Godrich	1 35 1 45
		Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Plaster	1 65 1 75
		heavy, weights @ B..	0 21 0 25	Water Lime	1 60 1 70

Soap & Candles.	\$ c.	c.	Brandy:	\$	\$ 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 No. 1	0 05	0 05	Brandy, cases	3 75	9 00
	0 03	0 03	Brandy, coin. per c...	4 25	4 50
Wines, Liquors, &c.			Whiskey.		
Ale:			GOODERHAM & WORTS'		
English, per doz. qrts.	2 60	2 75	Wholesale Prices:		
Guinness DubPortr..	2 35	2 40	<i>Terus. Cash.—Under 5</i>		
Spirits:			<i>brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.,</i>		
Pure Jam. Rum. 16 o.p.	1 80	2 25	<i>2 1/2 p.c. off; 10 brls. and</i>		
De Kuyper's H. Gin...	1 55	1 65	<i>over, 5 p.c. off.</i>		
Booth's Old Tom...	1 90	2 00			
Gin:			Family Pro Whiskey	0 35	0 88
Green, cases	4 09	4 25	Old Bourbon	0 30	0 88
Booth's Old Tom, c...	5 50	6 00	Old Rye	0 30	0 80
Wines:			" Toddy	0 30	0 80
Port, common	0 75	1 25	" Malt	0 30	0 80
" fine old	2 00	4 00	Alcohol, 65 o.p. ...	0 55	1 65
Sherry, common	0 75	1 50	Pure Spirits 65 o.p. ...	0 50	1 66
" medium	1 70	1 80	" 50 o.p. ...	0 50	1 50
" old pale or golden...	2 50	4 00	" 25 u.p. ...	0 26	0 77
Brandy.			Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p. ...	0 21	0 67
Hennessy's, per gal...	2 40	2 60	" 36 u.p. ...	0 20	0 63
Martell's	2 40	2 60	" 40 u.p. ...	0 19	0 59

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
BANKS.							
British North America	100	All.	3 1/2	July and Jan	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Canadian Bank of Com'e	100	All.	4	June 1, 1 Dec.	124 135	124 135	124 135
City Bank Montreal	100	All.	3	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	100 101	101 102	100 101
Du Peuple	50	All.	3 1/2	1 July, 1 Jan.	115 115	115 116	115 115
Eastern Townships	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	112 112	112 112	112 112
Jacques Cartier	50	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	124 124	124 125	124 125
Mechanics' Bank	50	All.	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	89 90	88 90	89 90
Merchants' Bank of Canada ..	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	135 140	135 137	133 136
Molson's Bank	50	All.	3	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	116 120	116 120	116 118
Montreal	200	All.	6 & 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	247 249	248 249	247 248
Nationale	50	All.	3 1/2	1 Nov., 1 May.	118 120	118 120	120 121
Dominion Bank	50	All.	25		101 102		
Ontario Bank	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	116 116	116 117	115 117
Quebec Bank	100	All.	3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	120 120	119 120	119 120
Royal Canadian	40	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	102 103	102 103	101 102
Toronto	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	179 180	175 180	175 177
Union Bank	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	114 116	114 115	114 115
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	All.	3 1/2		102 1/2	103	
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50	All.	5 1/2		150		
Do. In'd Steam Nav. Co.	100	All.	5 1/2			110 111	110
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	100	All.	None.			106 1/2	115
Freehold Building Society	100	All.	5			135	
Hamilton Gas Company			4 1/2				
Huron Copper Bay Co.			25			40 60	
Huron & Erie Svcs & Loan Soc	20	All.	4 1/2			115 116	
Montreal Mining Consols.	50	All.	15 1/2			2 60 3 00	
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All.	5			178 180	179 181
Do. Elevating Co.	100	All.	5				180 182
Do. City Gas Co.	40	All.	4	15 Mar. 15 ep		165 175	165 175
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	All.	4			180 190	180 190
Quebec Gas Company	200	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.			
Quebec Street R. R.	50	All.	4				
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	All.	15-12m	1 Jan., 1 July.		190 195	190 195
People's Telegraph Company ..	100	All.	None.			101 110	
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	All.	2 p.c. 3m	3 Feb.			
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50	All.	2 p.c. 3m	1 My Au Mar Fe	125 126		
Union Per. Building Society ..	50	All.	5		115 116		
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y.	50	All.	5		134 135		

INSURANCE COMPANIES
ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share Parval	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	\$ b 15a	Briton Medical and General Life...	10	2	2 1/2
50,000	10	Commer'l Union, Ffre, Life and Mar.	50	5	9 9 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	4 4 1/2
50,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	24 1/2
400,000		European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	26 1/2	
20,000	5 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100	50	52 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 1/4
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7 1/2	25 1/2
25,862	35	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	47 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	3 1/2
91,752 1/2	40	Liverpl & London & Globe F. & L. ...	50	2	5 1/2
320,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	15 1/2
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	28 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25	5	18 1/2
	£9 p. a.	Phoenix			151
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	1 1/2
109,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance	20	3	6
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life ..	50	2 1/2	5 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	72
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25	1 1/2	
	£4 15s 9d				

CANADIAN.					
			Share Parval	Offered	Asked
8,000	4-6mo.	British America Fire and Marine..	\$50	\$25	87 87 1/2
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	120
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	200
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	\$11	
	\$3 p. sh.	Quebec Fire	40	32 1/2	£20 £21
	10	" Marine	100	40	85 90
10,000	6-6mo.	Western Assurance	40	10	133 135

AMERICAN.						
When org'n	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked
1853	1,500		Etna Life, of Hartford ..	\$100	207	250
1819	50,000	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				
	Sha	Paid	Montr	London
			Mar 15	Mar 11
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 11 1/2	
Grand Trunk	100	"	14 15	15 15 1/2
Do. 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. Pref. issue at 80		"		103 104
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds	100	"		91 93
Do. do 2nd	100	"		85 87

EXCHANGE.			
	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 60 days			10 10 1/2
Sight or 75 days date	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 10 1/2
Private do	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 9 1/2
Bank on New York	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2
Private do	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Gold Draft do	par to 1/2 prm.		1/2 prm
American Silver	4 1/2	5 1/2	

SECURITIES.				
	Toronto.	Montreal	Quebec.	
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	105 1/2	106	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 do. stg. 1885	97 1/2	98	97 97 1/2	97 97 1/2
Do. do 7 do. 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 do. 1870				
Do. do 6 1/2 do. 1875				
Do. Corporation, 6 p.c. 1883	101 102		104 105	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. do. 1886				60 70
Do. do do. do. 1886				75 85
Do. City, 7 p.c. stock				100 100
Do. do 7 do. 8 do.				100 100
Do. do 7 do. 5 do.				100 100
Do. Water Works 6 p.c. stg. 5 years				95 96 1/2
Do. do 6 do. 1 1/2 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.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.	
	WEDNESDAY,	April 12.	WEDNESDAY,	April 5.	April 12.	April 12.	April 12.	April 12.	April 12.	
Wheat, Fall	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Spring	1 40 @ 1 50	1 40 @ 1 50	0 93 @ 0 92	0 93 @ 0 92	1 00 @ 1 05	1 00 @ 1 05	1 75 @ 1 85	1 75 @ 1 85	1 75 @ 1 85	
Barley	1 35 @ 1 40	1 35 @ 1 40	0 85 @ 0 86	0 85 @ 0 86	0 92 @ 0 97	0 92 @ 0 97	1 60 @ 1 65	1 60 @ 1 65	1 60 @ 1 65	
Oats	0 64 @ 0 72	0 64 @ 0 72	0 53 @ 0 58	0 53 @ 0 58	1 15 @ 1 25	1 15 @ 1 25	1 30 @ 1 35	1 30 @ 1 35	1 30 @ 1 35	
Peas	0 87 @ 0 93	0 87 @ 0 93	0 34 @ 0 35	0 34 @ 0 35	0 52 @ 0 54	0 52 @ 0 54	0 55 @ 0 60	0 55 @ 0 60	0 55 @ 0 60	
Flour, No. 1 Super. bri	5 80 @ 5 85	5 75 @ 5 75	5 80 @ 5 80	5 80 @ 5 80	3 75 @ 4 05	3 75 @ 4 05	7 05 @ 7 10	7 05 @ 7 10	7 05 @ 7 10	
Fancy	6 00 @ 6 00	6 00 @ 6 00	3 90 @ 3 90	3 90 @ 3 90	4 00 @ 4 00	4 00 @ 4 00	7 25 @ 7 30	7 25 @ 7 30	7 25 @	

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 & Cassels, Toronto; Hon. M. Cameron, Ottawa; W. J. Macdonell, Esq., President Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto; A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice President Bank of Commerce, Toronto; George Duggan, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto; A. T. Fulton, Esq., of Geo. Michie & Co. and Fulton, Michie & Co. Toronto; Angus Morrison, Esq., Barrister, M.P., Toronto; 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.

LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.



CAPITAL,

£2,000,000 - - - STERLING.

FIRE RISKS

taken at reasonable rates of premium, and

ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,

By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

General Agents for Ontario,

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

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 Recollet Street, Montreal.

Insurance.

General Insurance Agency.

SWEETS BURG.....PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
 FIRE AND MARINE.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
 FARM PROPERTY ONLY.

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
 LIFE AND ACCIDENTAL.

E. H. GOFF,

GENERAL AGENT,
 SWEETS BURG,

23-3ra

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

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

CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 Stg.

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

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

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT

A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

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

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

With 32,822 Members.

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

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

Queen

Fire and Life Insurance Company,
 OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

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

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 Stg.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

Resident Secretary and General Agent

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

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

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

Insurance.

BEAVER AND TORONTO

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

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

C. E. CHADWICK; INGERSOLL, President.
 D. THURSTON, TORONTO, Vice-President.
 S. THOMPSON, Managing Director.

CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

MERCANTILE BRANCH.

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

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

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

This company has authority under the Statute 27 and 28 Victoria, cap 99, to issue Policies of Insurance on

LIVE STOCK.

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

HOUSEHOLD BRANCH.

Non-hazardous Household Property will be insured for three years or less, on which a Premium Note averaging from 1½ to 4 per cent. will be taken, of which a small sum must be paid in Cash at the time of insuring, and endorsed on the Note.

FARMERS' BRANCH.

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

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

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

1-ly

PHENIX MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn

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

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,

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

AND DIVIDES ALL THE

PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

GEN. AGENT, MONTREAL.

GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED

to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

DIRECTORS:

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

Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.*

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

Life Reserve Fund.....\$9,865,100.

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

Directors in Canada

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

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

JAMES FRASER, Esq., Agent Fire Department, 8 King street West, Toronto.

THOMAS BRIGGS Esq, Agent, Kingsto

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

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

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

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion,
 Montre

1y

Insurance.

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

Capital and Invested Funds.....£750,000 Sterling.

ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 STG. :

Yearly increasing at the rate of £25,000 Sterling.

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

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

TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.

Oct 17—9-1yr

JAMES FRASER, Agent.

Fire and Marine Assurance.
**THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE:

CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS,
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

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

Governor:
GEORGE PRECIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.

Deputy Governor:
PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector: E. ROBY O'BRIEN.

Marine Inspector:
CAPT. R. COURSEEN.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,

23-1y

Manager.

Canada Farmers'
Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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

THOMAS STOCK,
President.

RICHARD P. STREET,

Secretary and Treasurer.

26

Etna
Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

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

LOW CASH RATES

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM, Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

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

Agricultural
Insurance Company of Watertown.

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

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

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

HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.

7- OFFICE—WELLINGTON STREET, TORONT

Insurance.

CANADA
Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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

CANADA LIFE

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

SECURITY AND SAFE CUSTODY

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

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

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

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

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of BOSTON.

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

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.

A. G. RAMSAY, MANAGER.

Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURN, Esq.,
Toronto Street.

General Agent for Eastern Ontario,
GEORGE A. COX,
Peterborough.

1y

Reliance
Mutual Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.....\$100,000

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

Directors—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., St. Hilaire; the Hon. Jno. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; F. Wolfertan Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molsou's Bank.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.

Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1869.....\$1,279,679 00

Net Liabilities, do. do.....1,201,715 00

Surplus.....\$77,955 00

Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.

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

The Gore District
Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,

Secretary & Treasurer

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.

The Ontario
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

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

S. McBRIDE, President.

JAMES JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Insurance.

WESTERN
Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL,\$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. NO. McMURRICH, President.

CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

The Waterloo County
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES. Each Branch paying its own losses and its just proportion of the managing expenses of the Company.

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

London Assurance Corporation.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

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

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

S. F. HOLCOMB, Agent,

No. 2 Exchange, Toronto.

The Victoria
Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Aug 15-1yr

Montreal
Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL,.....\$800,000

INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

Imperial
Fire Insurance Company of London.

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

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.

Toronto, 3 Manning's Block, Front Street.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES, No. 60 CHURCH ST. PRINTED AT THE DAILY TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING HOUSE, 101 NAY STREET CORNER OF KING.