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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.

NONETARY THE NONETARY THE TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1874. SUBSCRIPTION VOL. VII-NO. 27. \$2 a Year. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto 1873. 1873. AUTUMN. 1873. JOHN MACDONALD and CO. A. R. MCMASTER FANCY GOODS GORDON MACKAY and CO. and BROTHER, Have in their various departments FOR THE A FULL ASSORTMENT HOLIDAYS! Dry Goods Importers, SEE THE AND DEALERS IN AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS. LARGE STOCK CANADIAN Being the most complete hitherto offered, and to which they AND OF Invite the attention of the Trade. INO. MACDONALD & Co. American Manufactures. 21 and 23 WELLINGTON ST.) Nos. 4 AND 12 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO. GORDON, MACKAY & Co., TORONTO. 28 and 30 FRONT STREET, Corner Bay and Front Streets, OFFICES-34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E.C. 3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. TORONTO. Toronto, Dec. 10, 1873. 32-ly Toronto, July 1873. SAMSON. ΕY The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton. & KEIGHL IMPORTERS, KENNEDY. FALL TRADE. 1873. 1873. 12 and 14 Wellington Street, Toronto, and **GEMMEL** Have just received importations of THUS. C. KERR and Co., NEW FRUITS. HAVE RECEIVED CROP 1873, COMPRISING Scarlet Flannels, Low Priced. Dry Goods Importers, Boxes Prime New Layer Baisins-Olemens. Black Lustres, Superior Makes. " Selected Valencia do -- Deresa. Black Ribbons, all widths. HAMILTON. " Sultana do. Ladies' Kid Gloves. " Turkey Figs. in Small Boxes. Will open in a few days Fresh Arrivals of " Gents'. " Frails Prime Soft Shell Almonds. Ribbons, Dress Goods, Winceys, " Brazil Nuts. ALSO Bags ONE CASE SKIRT PROTECTORS. " **Ourrants-very Fine Fruit**. Brls. TICKS, COTTONS, &c. " Leghorn Oitron Peel in small bxs. Cases SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL. All of which shall be offered to the Trade at low prices. The Stock will be unusually complete for the sorting-up trade. ... Lemon " " ** 46 " Orange " ... trade. 44 Scott and 13 Colborne St. Orders by mail or through our Travellers receive special care. All of which they offer to the Trade at a very small TORONTO advance. THOS. C. KERR & Co. W. W. KEIGHLEY. A. M. SMITH. Toronto, and Dec., 1873 Toronto, 5th Nov., 1873. Hamilton, Oct. 1873.



JAMES MASON, Manager

Toronto, 25th Nov., 1873.

626



Financial.	Financial.	Financial.
Oswald Brothers,	MacDOUGALL BROTHERS,	STINSON'S BANK,
STOCK BROKERS,	STOCK BROKERS,	HAMILTON, ONT. Established 1847. Allows four and five per cent interest on deposits.
. Members of the Stock Exchange.)	Members of the Stock Exchange,	Dealers in New York and Sterling Exchange, United States Stocks, Bonds, Currency, Gold and Silver. Drafts
55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.	Buy and sell STOCKS and BONDS in Canada, the United States, and London.	on New York and Chicago issued in Gold or Currency. Drafts on London in sums of £2 and upwards. Collec-
tocks and Bonds bought or sold on margin or for cash.	MONTREAL.	tions made in the United States and Canada. Invest- ments and sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
Bond Brothers,	ALISTER M. CLARKE. JAS. F. FEILDE,	Bankers in London—The National Bank of Scotland. Bankers in New York—Agents of the Canadian Bank
STOCK BROKERS.	Late Ontario Bank.	of Commerce. Bankers in Chicago-Bank of Chicago.
7 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL-(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)	CLARKE & FEILDE, 2 Wellington Chambers, Jordan Street, Toronto,	THE CANADA
Orders received for the purchase and sale, for invest- ment or on margin, of stocks, Bonds and Debentures, in	STOCK BROKERS.	GUARANTEE COMPANY
Canada and the United States. CORRESPONDENTS	ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.	Head Office, Montreal.
Mess: s. SHEPHERI) & GRIEVESON, London, Eng. Messrs. DRAKE BROS., New York.	MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,	SIR ALEX. T. GALT, President.
Blaikie & Alexander,	BROKERS,	JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Vice-President.
10 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.	North Bri ish and Mercantile Insurance Buildings, MONTREAL.	EDWARD RAWLINGS,
WM. ALEXANDER, JOHN STARK, LAWRENCE BUCHAN, Members of the Stock Exchange.	Members of the Stock Exchange,	Manager and Secretary.
BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS	CORRESPONDENTS. The Bank of Montreal, London; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London; The Bank of	This Company issues Bonds of Security for GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, &c., bought and sold- Money loaned on Mortgage. Mortgages negotiated.	Scotland in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee; Messrs. Cammann & Co., New York.	of the Dominion and Local Governments,
Investments made. CORRESPONDENTS.—The National Bank of Scotland,	HENRY C. SCOTT,	AND OTHER EMPLOYEES GENERALLY
London. The Bank of Scotland, Glasgow. The Bank of British North America, New York.	STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.	Af the Lowest Rates of Premium. It is the only Guarantee Company licensed by Govern-
Robert Beaty & Co.	(Member of the Stock Exchange)	ment to transact business throughout the Dominion.
EXCHANGE OFFICE, Bankers, Brokers &c.,	Agent Quebec Fire Assurance Co.,	BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER,
53 King Street East, opposite Toronto St., Toronto.	32 Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.	AGENTS, TORONTO
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, GOLD, SILVER, UN current money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses		ACENTS WANTED. This Company invites application from gentlemen of
&c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.	R. & J. MOAT,	influence to act as agents in the principal cities and towns where the Company is not yet represented.
Interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m	Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.	Address- EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Taylor & Minty,	Stocks bought or Sold on a Margin or for Cash.	Manager.
BANKERS, EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKERS, Agents of the United States L oyds,	11 Hospital Street,	HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, HAMILTON, ONT.	MONTREAL.	WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
GEO. TAYLOR, FRANCIS C. MINTY. Late Manager of Bank of Late of the Bank of Mon-	Philip Browne & Co. BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of
Late Manager of Bank of B.N. Am., Hamilton Late of the Bank of Mon- trcal, Hamilton.	DEALERS IN	Fifteen per cent. per annum
BURNETT & Co.,	S TERLING EXCHANGE, U. S. Currency, Silver and Bonds, Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c., &c.	has been this day declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, for the half-year ending 31st inst.
(Late Burnett & Thomson.)	Drafts on New York issued, in Gold and Currency, Prompt attention given to collections. Advances made	1. I that the same will be neverile at the Company.
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.	on Securities. No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.	ARY next. The Transfer Books will be ciosed from the 1st to the
(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.	JAMES BROWNE. 8 PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public	
61 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL	Dunn, Davies & Co.,	BERNARD HALDAN, Managing Director.
A. T. McCORD, JR., & Co.,	OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE,	Western Assurance Company's Office, Toronto, 16th Dec., 1873.
Stock Brokers & Insurance Agents	Brokers in Bills, Shares, Exchange, &c.	
Members of the Stock Exchange.	Financial Arrangements generally.	WESTERN CANADA
No 7 TORONTO STREET,	117 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL. W. DUNN, J. TRY-DAVIES.	Permanent Building & Savings Society.
Opposite the Post Office.	Late Cashier of Quebec Bank and of Union Bank of Lower Canada.	Twenty-first half yearly Dividend.
BANK STOCKS CARRIED ON MARGINS.	Frederick L. Hart,	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been
Gampbell & Gassels,	STOCK BROKER	declared for the half year ending thirty-first day of De- cember instant, and that the same will be payable at the
C.J.CAMPBELL,] 56 & 58 King Street East, [W.G.CASSELS TORONTO,	17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.	office of the Society, No. 70 Church Street, on and after Thursday, the 8th day of January next.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,	Member of the Stock Exclange.	By order of the Board.
Sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock Gold, Silver and Canadian Stocks and Sncurities	Orders received for the purchase and sale for invest- ment or on margin of Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures in Canada and the United States.	WALTER S. LEE,
Bought and Sold.	Correspondents-Messrs. Whitehouse & Co., New York.	Toronto Dec. 8, 1873.
ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.	E. FORD,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMEND-
J. D. Crawford,	STOCK AND SHARE BROKER	MENTS THERETO.

STOCK BROKER, Member of the Stock Exchange,

17 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

In the matter of Stephen Webster, an Insolvent. A first and final Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 5th day of January next, after which dividends will be paid. W. T. MASON, Assignce. Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of Dec., A.D. 1873.

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STOCK AND SHARE BROKER Member of the Stock Exchange,)

83 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

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Quebec Fire " Marine ..

Queen City Fire ... Western Assura'ce

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COTTON YARN.

WHITE, BLUE, RED AND ORANGE Carpet Warps, Beam Warp for Woolen Mlils Warranted the very best quality. None genuine with-

out our label. ALEX. SPENCE, McGill Street, Montreal, Agent for Quebec and Ontario.

WM. PARKS & SON., New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Intending Assurers will do well to lodge proposals be-fore the 31st DECEMBER instant, as the Books close on that day for the current fiscal year, and Policies is-sued before the close of 1873 will rank in the allocation of profits for one year's Dividend in excess of Profits accru-ing to Policies issued in 1874.

WILLIAM POWIS.

Actuary and Manager. ROBERTSON MACAULAY,

Secretary.

Hamilton, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE HAMILTON Provident & Loan Society

DIVIDEND No. 5.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rute of Eight per cent. per Annum on the paid-up Capital of this Society, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Society on and after

FRIDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1874. H, D. CAMERON,

Treasurer.

Hamilton, 15th Dec., 1873.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 5.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of three and a half per cent. for the half-year ending 3rst December inst., has this day been declared, and will be payable at the Head Office, and offices of the Company, on and after

Saturday, 24th January, 1874.

By order of the Board,

J. C. SMALL, Secretary. Toronto, 22nd December, 1873.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock paid up has been this day declared for the half year ending the 31st inst., and that the same will be payable on and after the

Fifth day of January next.

The Stock and transfer Books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st instant.

By order of the Board,

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Toronto and Nipissing, Stock

Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7 p.c. 1st Mor

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days.....

Gold Drafts do..... American Silver

F. A. BALL. Manager. British America Assurance Office, To:onto, 24th Dec., 1875.

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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



An important statement of the effect of a reduction of duties in increasing the consumption and diminishing the price of sugar we quote from the London Produce Markets Review as follows: " The halving of the duties in 1870 led to an immediate increase in the consumption of 70,000 tons, or 14 per cent on the previous year. In the six months which have elapsed this year since the second halving of the duties the increased consumption of sugar and molasses has been 82,327 tons, or at the rate of 164,650 tons per annum. This is at the rate of nearly 22 per annum, or 10 lbs. of sugar per head of the population. Notwithstanding this gigantic increase, and although the reduction in the duty was only 1d. per lb., the retail price of sugar to the public is at present quite 1d. per 1b. cheaper than it was before the alteration in the duties, and the second finest quality of loaf sugar can now be had wholesale at 37s. 6d. per cwt., while the commonest (which is 5s. per cwt. worse) fetched 38s. before the reduction."

TRE CASE of Mr. E. Grantham, a retailer of petroleum and colors in Toronto, well illustrates the necessity of careful scrutiny before making compromises and extensions. This man extension some time obtained an the first composion but ago ; tion note coming due, he declared his inability to pay and offered 33c. This being declined the ofter was advanced to 50c; and this also being sejected an assignment was made to Mr. I. B. Boustead. During the investigation which followed, it was discovered almost by accident that a quantity of goods and money were secreted notwithstanding the declarations of the insolvent on oath to the contrary. By the praiseworthy vigilance of the assignce, the matter has been probed to the bottom ; and the results of a well-planed game of fraud are that cott, Jas. Cooper, And. Jack, John McDougall,



the creditors will get 100 cents on the dollar and the victim of his own rascality has fled the country.

A LIST of assignments in Quebec, from the 11th to the 26th December, is as follows :---W. A. E. Boucher, Sorel; Jos. Bergeron, Quebec; P. Lagarde, Montreal; J. Findlay, Montreal; R. L. Harvey, Sherbrooke; J. B. Brousseau, Sorel; A. Lacoste, Montreal; E. Courville, Montreal; Thomas Harper, Thurso; L. Rinendeau, Litchfield; Robert Foster, Montreal; P. O. Triganne, Plessisville; Charles Storer, Montreal; A. D. Daly, Montreal; Wm. Mohr & Co., Quebec. During the same time the following assignments were made in Ontario; A. Butchart, Owen Sound; E. Denneny, Iroquois; J. B, Watson, Petrolia; A. H. Mc-Lean, Riceville; Wm. Adams, Mt. St. Louis; L. Roenigh, Belleville; Henry P. Moore, Rodney; Robert Garner, Cheeseboro'; Henry Metcalf, Guelph; U. Marshall, Brockville; Chas. Davies, Toronto; Henry Morrow, Stratford; P. E. McKerral, Chatham ; D; McRae, Bolsover; G. B. Sproule, Peterboro'; N. Shaw, Peterboro'; W. D. Mitchell, Listowell; S. W. MacFarlane, Tilsonburg.

THE first annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers Association was held on the 29th inst. in Toronto. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year :- For Toronto-Mr. Warren Kennedy, President; Mr. Bryan, of Bryan, Ewart & Murray, 1st Vice President; Mr. R. J. Wylie, and Vice President; Treasurer, Mr. J. Patterson, of the firm of Thomas May & Co.; Secretary, Mr. W. L. MacGillivray; Directors - Messrs. Cuthbert, Raley, McCaul, Ellis, Norris, Mather, Linton. For Montreal-Mr. A. Robertson and Mr. James McKentile, Vice-Secretaries: Directors-Messrs. S. Coldi-

AUTUMN. 1873. THOMAS WALLS & Co., 38 YONCE STREET, AUTUMN & WINTER DRY GOODS. We are now prepared to show a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. OUR WOOLLEN ROOM Is very attractive. NEW GOODS by every Steamer. THOMAS WALLS & Co. **9 FRONT STREET WEST.** AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. DRY Fall Stock coming to hand daily. Will be larger than usual. First class value. TERMS LIBERAL. DOBBIE & CARRIE, August, 1873.

James O'Brien, Jacob Wilson, Walter Won ham, S. O. Shorey. For Hamilton-Messrs. Adam Brown, W. E. Sanford. Vice Presidents; Directors-Messrs. J. Turner, J. Brown, T. Christie, W. McGiverin, Alex. Harvey, John I. McKenzie, A. T. Wood, J. H. Park. For London-Mr. John Birrell, Vice President; Directors-Messrs. E. Long and G. Laing. For Kingston-Directors- Messrs. Sutherland and Waddell. The reports for the year were read and adopted. The Association was shown to be in a sound and flourishing condition, both as respects numbers and finance, there being over 400 members of the Association, and a balance of about \$1,000 on hand.

Financial Summary.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Pictou Bank is called for the 15th January to elect directors. Mr. Thos. Watson, lately manager of the British Bank at Renfrew has been engaged as Cashier.

A COUNTRY banker makes the following suggestion :--- "One of your articles on the moral bluntness of business men, with regard to taking care of their paper when due, suggested the idea that Government might make a good revenue, and somewhat check the evil, by requiring, say five dollars, bill stamps, to be affixed to every protested note." The imposition of such a penalty would have the effect of checking the gross carelessness too often witnessed.

A MEETING of shareholders in La Banque d'Hochelaga was held on the 31st inst, for the election of the first Board of Directors.

A STOCK exchange has been organized in St. John, N.B., and will be opened for business on



Treasurer. THE New York Herald has published a list

of Jay Cooke's creditors, in which the following appear: "Balances due on Ledger account, gold-D. C. Haynes, St. Catharines \$73; Vaughan & Fairbanks, Petrolia, \$794; Thos. Dardis Morrisburg, Ont., \$51; Henry Taylor, London, Ont., \$5,890; Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, \$562; Stanley Patterson, Port Hope, \$20,043; Molson's Bank, Montreal, \$17,519; do. London, \$12,966; do. Toronto, \$287; do. Owen Sound, \$6,063; do. St. Thomas, \$5,501; do. Windsor, \$40,290; Philip Browne & Co., Toronto, \$2,213; Niagara District Bank, St. Catherines, \$30,969. Currency drafts-Henry Taylor, \$778; Molson; Bank, Montreal, \$6,312; do. London, \$4,811; do. Toronto, \$1377; do. Owen Sound, \$1,301; do. St. Thomas, \$3,959; Philip Browne & Co., Toronto, 3,158; Dominion Bank, Toronto, \$44,702; Niagara District Bank, St. Catherines, \$74,793. Currency creditors in Ledger-D. C. Haynes, St. Catherines, \$23,536; Thos. Dardis, Morrisburg, Ont., \$707; R. H. Brett, Toronto, \$82; J. W. Thompson, Belleville, \$10,751; S. Patterson, Port Hope, \$7,702; Vaughan & Fairbank's Petrolia, \$112; Jno. McKay, Woodstock, \$7,635; Jno. Milner, & Co., Montreal \$7,649; Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, \$4,111; Niagara District Bank, Port Colborne, \$10,873.

THE tendency in money is toward greater ease; the best customers of the Bank of Montreal are now accommodated at 7 per cent. Outside of the brokers the demand is light. Gold drafts are being sold at very irregular prices on the street in small amounts; banks will not sell under 1 premium and will not buy in block sums at over par. Stocks are quiet and without much change and little doing.

LIAB LITIES. Deposits at notice 2,527,094 Charity Trust 83,000 Other liabilities 138,703 Total...... \$2,748,797 ASSETS. Dominion securities 110,030 44 451,000 Prov. Loans on Govt. securities..... 43,900 Loans on Bank stock..... 513,120 " on other stocks, &c..... 3,399 Cash 1,416,105 Charity Trust 83,000 Bank stock 263,720 Other assets..... 54,564 Total assets \$2,948,797

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.) PETROLIA, Dec. 29, 1873.

Taking a review of the business here for the last year, I find that in January last crude oil ranged at about \$1.59 per barrel, but kept gradually lowering in price until now, when good crude can be bought, f.o.b., at 70c per barrel.

The developments during the year have not been one half as large as the year previous, and a very little more than half the quantity of crude oil has been produced, taking the com-parison of 1871-72. There have been several parison of 1871-72. very good wells got this year, but the only ones that held out and are still pumping largely are the Lawson, the Lancaster, and the Smith & Vanalstine, which latter is said to have greatly fallen off lately. There are a great number of wells pumping, but some of them are scarcely paying expenses. If crude were \$1.50 per brl., a third more oil could be easily produced. The production at present not exceeding 5,000 city.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Guelph. MASSIE, PATERSON & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS ALMA BLOCK. GUELPH. ROBT. RAE & Co., Wholesale Importers of CHINA, GLASS,

AND EARTHENWARE,

Lamps, Cutlery, Cruet Stands, Fancy Goods

CUELPH. Ont.

brls. per week. The improvements here are the new Home works for treating oils, besides several large refineries.

The late failure of Parsons & Co. was a great blow to this place, as the Carbon Oil Co. car-ried on very extensive works, both in develop-

Incu on very extensive works, both in develop ing and refining for export. The shipments of oil for the last week were : Crude, 2.800; refined, 939; distillate, 280. Shipments from 1st July, 1873, to date :---Crude, 131,113 brls.; refined, 8,647 brls.; dstillate, 32,000.

Business at present dull; crude, 70c; re-fined from 16 to 17c in car load lots.

-The annual meeting of the Montreal Telegraph Company stockholders is called for the eighth January, in the Company's handsome new building on St. Sacrament Street, in that



634

1873.

Bryce McMurrich & Co.

OCTOBER.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS

RECEIVED, AND

Stock in all Departments

STILL

FULLY ASSORTED.

34 YONGE STREET, Toronto. Toronto, 2ndOtober, 1873.

THE MONETARY TIMES, AND IRADE REVIEW. TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1874

THE DANGER OF GOOD CREDIT.

The above heading is not a misprint; and in writing it we do so deliberately and after consideration. The danger of bad credit is apparent enough, but we only need to look beneath the surface to find that good credit has its rocks and quicksands, which are no less to be feared than the danger that besets the man whose credit is bad. As a matter of fact, good credit has ruined many a man. Men that are struggling with poverty to-day, having gone through the miserable ordeal of insolvency, often rue the time when their credit stood high, and when they were advertised to all the world in confidential reference books as being of "high standing." For the effect of it is this. In these times of keen competition and severe struggling for business on the part of wholesale houses, every man who has the reputation of being "good" is constantly beset with applications to buy. Travellers abound in such numbers that he is in fact perplexed if not tormented with their importunity. Goods are pressed upon him. If he yields a little, the traveller, skilled in the art of selling, quick to take advantake of the slightest opening, presses home the suit. An offer to buy one piece, more to get rid of him than because it is wanted, he meets by exclaiming, "Come now: one piece." Make it half-adozen': say half-a-dozen, and we will date the invoice forward." "Paper will come due?" "Pooh, a man like you talk about paper coming due! There are men, my dear

1873 | friend, (and here he whispers confidentially.) who have precious good reason to be afraid of putting their names to paper. Your neighbor over the way there, eh?" A little flattery goes a long way with some men. The tempter's voice is yielded to, and the six pieces of goods, not one of which is wanted, are ordered.

This kind of thing goes on not only when the traveller pays his visit, but when the storekeeper "in good credit" visits the wholesale warehouse. They are glad to see him. The firm make him feel at home at once. Very likely the principal partner, who has got a fine house, invites him to dinner and pleases his own pride and flatters his customer at the same time. And so, when he goes down to the warehouse, he is in high good humour, in first-rate spirits for buying. We all know the consequence. He buys far more than he intended. When the invoice is made up, he is probably a little startled, but comforts himself with the thought that he will have no difficulty in renewing the paper, being " in such good credit." But "good credit" will not prevent liabilities from maturing some day; and, besides this, renewals mean a heavy interest account. Good credit, too, will not enable a trader to sell more, or to get a better profit, or to collect his accounts better, or to avoid bad debts. It will enable him to get deeper into debt, but it will not enable him to make more money. He can buy more goods, but then he can only sell a certain quantity in a legitimate way. All he sells over that he must force off to his own loss and the injury of his neighbours.

What has been said with regard to the dealings of a retail with a wholesale merchant is further true respecting the dealings of a merchant with the banks. For some years back we have had a large increase of banking capital, and a considerable amount of competition between banks for business. Any merchant in good credit was an object of interest to zealous directors, anxious to show that they were not mere drones in the hive, and hints would be conveyed to him that at such a bank he could have " all the money he wanted." That is the phrase. It would be more than could be expected of human nature if with such inducements he did not buy more freely and credit more freely. It is always a worry to collect outstanding accounts, and very much easier to borrow from the banks. And if his own banker, observing his account run up, chides him for his own good, he is at once very independent, and either insists on having what he wants or removes his account.

But here again, borrowing money, as a for home manufactures.

rule, will not enable him to make more, but the contrary; and this in several ways. He will first have a heavier interest account; he will not collect as closely; and he will be less vigilant, less careful, less attentive to details than before; the result of all which is more bad and doubtful debts and less real profit.

Many a ruined merchant in this and other countries, particularly in lines of business where transactions are large in proportion to capital, has reason to rue the day when he was approached by a Director or Manager of a Bank with offers of more accommodation. He would never have been approached had his credit not been high. His good credit, therefore, has been his destruction.

It is a very pleasant thing, doubtless, to find one's self advertised by the Mercantile Agency to all the world as a man of standing; but many a man might wish for his own good that his credit might always be kept low. It would prevent his being tempted with offers, and save him perhaps from ultimate bankruptcy.

BANKING REVIEW.

The financial condition of the United States is at present a very singular one, and has aspects which are not readily understood or explained. That monetary affairs there are subsiding into a quiet normal condition is most manifest. That so far as foreign trade is concerned it promises to net an enormous profit on the year's business, is also clear. That their wealth must have increased largely and their indebtedness decreased in the last twelve months is beyond question; at the same time it is only too true that the depression of their industrial activities is so great as to have thrown a large population out of work, so large, indeed as to be a danger to social order in the larger cities. We do not by any means affirm that this is the solution of the whole cause of the trouble, but that it is of some large portion we are convinced : viz., that the labor market is now suffering the inevitable reaction of that forcing up of wages, which has been effected by an elaborate machinery of trades unions, under the favorable circumstances supplied by an irredeemable paper currency. An artificial inflation of labor values necessarily involves a large inflation of credit by depressing the value of capital, by increasing the amount of all forms of capital locked up, and in a country where extreme protection prevails, by fostering unsound enterprises commenced under mistaken notions as to profits realized from the high prices prevailing

The decreased imports into the States from Great Britain amount to 18 per cent. on cotton goods, 20 per cent. on woollens, 50 per cent. on silks, 55 per cent. on iron and lead, and so on for the last 11 months. In the same period the exports of wheat have been increased 125 per cent. to Great Britain, which now buys more breadstuffs from this continent than from all other markets put together. With conditions like these no long period can elapse before the trade of the States is all in good running order. The fall of money in England to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. follows as an effect of the severe pressure of 9 and 10, which it was well known arose from no apprehension of any serious danger, but to avoid the beginnings of mischief. These rapid and excessive fluctuations are likely to become only too common there from the concentration at that centre of the financial interests of the world, and the dependence of the whole banking economy of England on the institution especially affected by great financial operations. They need not, from their nature, affect the whole circle, but at present all monetary matters are tied to the Bank of England as the rim of a wheel is to the hub.

Here there is a strong demand for money, as Montreal and Portland have each great blocks of grain, which will remain there for a long time. At Montreal the receipts in 1872, from 1st Janurry to 24th December, were 4,510,032 bushels; this year, in the same period receipts are 9,194,490 bushels, with about 200,000 barrels of flour additional. The attention of shippers at Boston has been drawn to the block at Portland, and probably some relief may be provided from that port.

The official return for the banks of Ontario and Quebec, to 30th Nov., is below :

Ca	bital.	
	Oct. 31, '73. I	Nov. 30, '73
Capital authorised	\$61,566,666	61,566,666
Capital paid up	52,877,139	53,047,157
	ilities.	
Circulation	28,533,540	26,926,891
Dom. Gov. deposits on demand	4,238,878	3,921,990
Pro. Gov. deposits on demand	530,151	428,498
Dom. Gov. deposits at notice	1,787,000	2,384,958
Pr). Gov. deposits at notice	2,681,424	2,502,067
Other deposits on de.	29,244,829	27,873,113
Other dep'ts. at notice	22,495,595	22,924,140
Due banks in Canada	1,168,301	1,076,651
Due foreign agents	1,512,085	753,556
Due agencies in U. K.	763,656	292,097
Sundries	200,109	227,766
Total Liabilities		89,311,727
A	ssets.	6,310,676
Specie		
Dominion Notes		8,365,222
Notes and cheques or other Banks		3,732,852

Due from other banks in Canada Due from foreign agents Due from agents in United Kingdom	2,306,287 6,374,318 3,037,613	1,963,230 5,445,749 3,130,478
Available assets	30,692,647	28,948,207
Gov. stock	1,358,334	1,223,095
Loans to Dom. Gov	215,340	121,488
Loans to Prov. Gov	6,813	1,776
Advances on bk. stock	3,854,003	3,872,735
Loans on bonds	1,922,573	1.887,923
Loans to Corporations	2,516,642	2,290,486
Discounts, including		
over-due notes	114,672,688	112,884,707
Real Estate	971,779	976,114
Bank Premises	2,163,047	2,222,909
Sundries	1,585,180	1,586,261

Total Assets\$159,959,046 156,015,700

A considerable diminution has taken place in these figures since the October return. Both liabilities and assets have shrunk \$4,000,000, the former in circulation and deposits on demand, the latter in amounts due from agents and other banks and discounts in about equal halves. The condition and prospects of the lumber trade excite yet no little anxiety. The banks have heavy sums locked up in lumber accounts, which do not work as could be wished, owing to so many applications from the States for renewals. There is only only one chance for this most important interest to rise from its present depression, its rate of production must be largely diminished. The banks know precisely the position into which undue advances have led both themselves and their clients in the lumber trade. They must now put on the brakes with a firm hand, or worse mischief will ensue. The duty of decreasing production is imperative ; that duty is not likely to be recognized unless the banks enforce it as an obligation the fulfilling of which their own interests demand.

There is likely to be a very heavy demand for money to move the wheat to market in winter, and to warehouse a portion of it till navigation. In view of this, banks would do well to restrict all outside operations and advances to speculators.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Those who were present at the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Associstion, on Monday last, will agree with us in saying that it is seldom that so important a gathering of commercial men has been held in Toronto. It was abundantly apparent that commercial travelling has become a permanent institution. The number and influence of these restless emissaries of trade are not to be despised. Respecting the proceedings, we have some fault to find, viz.—there was too much politics, and too little trade. The evening hours were worist in the trade are not to be despised in the proceeding in

ried away with speeches ventilating the personal and party views of the speakers, 9 and with sallies and gibes at political oppo-78 nnents. Confederation, the Local Parliament, the City Corporation, the West Toronto election, and the latest appointment to the Senate, formed the subjects of badinage and declamation, to the almost total exclusion of topics appropriate to the occasion. A Boston journal lately said that "the Dominion has more politics to " the square acre than any other country " in the world;" and we begin to believe it. The remedy is, on the next occasion, to leave the politicians at home, and give room for the expression of opinion, or, mayhap, the indulgence of repartee, on mercantile subjects.

We cannot help thinking that commercial travelling, when kept within certain bounds, is a legitimate and useful adjunct to trade. It is indispensable to all trade that the buyer and seller should by some means be brought into contact. For this purpose the one usually seeks the other, and the efforts put forth to this end depend altogether upon the anxiety to trade-To borrow an illustration from remote antiquity: When Jacob sent his sons to Egypt for corn, he was not at all annoyed with Egyptian corn-sellers; the article was at that time too scarce, and the buyer was at the seller's mercy. In these days of large importations and activity in manufactures, the anxiety is generally monopolized by the seller, and hence he makes no account of the journey to the retailer's place of business, if he can only "sell him an order" when he gets there. It is easy to understand that old houses, whose reputation is established, and whose name is well advertised, should prefer to let the buyer do the travelling, and save the expense attending it; and it is equally easy to see that young houses cannot afford to wait for business to come along in this way. They seek by personal solicitation to divert it from others, or perhaps prevent its diversion from themselves when a con. nection is once obtained. But the practice may be, and we fear actually is, much overdone. When the pressure and importunity of travellers is able to force off upon the retail trader more than he is able to . pay for, the evil effects become apparent. Just as in the case of life insurance in the United States. It has been pushed with almost superhuman energy for ten years by a countless army of indefatigable canvassers; but the high-pressure point could not be maintained, and a violent reaction. visible in the form of lapses, surrenders, and policies "not taken," some time ago

fault lay not in the use, but in the abuse of ceived as to the profits of their business and the system.

It is therefore apparent, and this is the point that we desire to make clear, that the maintenance of commercial travellers will only continue to be consistent with the welfare of trade so long as the interests of the buyer and seller are kept in view. and the well known laws of successful business are not restricted in their operation. If goods are not sold to unsound men, if good men are not loaded above their ability to pay, if credit is not unduly extended, and if bad debts be not in some way contracted, there is little room to find fault. These are some of the evils which the system is peculiarly liable to generate. If only a class of intelligent, honorable, and observing men are employed-who should be paid accordingly-and who will report faithfully the result of their observations, and watch keenly their employers' true interests, there remains no possible room for complaint. And it is, we believe, in order to attain these objects, to have an efficient check on the employment of persons in this capacity, to make suitable provision for their social and pecuniary wants, and to afford a pleasant and useful medium of inter-communication, that this Association has been established. For these reasons it is entitled to countenance and encouragement.

TRADE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A correspondent who is in a position to know whereof he affirms writes :---

Halifax is now experiencing a season of commercial tribulation which causes grave concern to mercantile men and gives rise to a measure of doubt as to the general stability of the mercantile community. So many failures have occurred recently that people ask in serious tones " who'll go next."

One of our most popular preachers referred to this state of affairs from the pulpit on Sunday last in eloquent terms-drawing the conclusion that morality is fast becoming a thing of the past. "Men," he said, "with little or no capi-"tal commence business, but are not content "with small and gradual progress or to manage it with prudence and care and on a scale com-"mensurate with their capital and experience.

"They blow their airy bubbles of speculation " and assert that they are filled with silver and "gold, saying to themselves 'if we win the "'game is ours; if we lose the loss is " another's."

The preacher said truly, for misrepresentation (whether intentional or not) of the true state of their business has been the rule with most of the insolvents. Their few fortunate ventures are paraded but the losses are kept studiously out of sight; merchants, bankers and others who ought to be informed are de-

their surplus of assets over liabilities.

It would be unfair to say that fraud or dishonesty has been intended in all cases, for no doubt some were hopeful even in the absence of any good ground for hope, deceiving themselves as well as those from whom they asked credit by expectations that could never be realized. Others again, from gross ignorance of the true principles of trade and the condition of their affairs, went on from year to year asserting and believing that they were making good progress, only to find that they had been wasting their own precious time and squandering the money of those who trusted them. Nor is the direct loss to creditors the worst feature of the case, for those people have caused serious injury to legitimate trade by their method of dealing. On commencing business, finding it difficult to get a good class of customers at regular prices, they sold goods to such at prices that left no margin for profit over expenses, or sold to inferior men, thereby increasing the risk of bad debts. That this is the true state of the case has been made evident at some of the meetings of creditors more recently held. Suffering creditors have waxed wroth, and in indignant tones exclaimed, "this must be stopped." Probably (we say it with hope) it has stopped, as epidemics cease when the elements on which they feed, are wanting.

In Nova Scotia-both town and country, as in other Provinces of the Dominion-there are too many persons engaged in trade, and in this fact and the want of proper discrimination in dispensing credit may be found the principal causes of the evil from which Halifax is now suffering. The columns of "Bad debts" as shown by recent insolvents foot up to an alarming total and recall to mind the suggestion of "a manufacturer" in a late issue of The Monetary Times that, generally speaking no better index to the safety of a business can be found, than is given by a list of the bad debts it is making. It is undoubtedly the fact that insolvents often desire to conceal details of their liabilities in order that the loss certain of their creditors sustains may not become known.

Many firms in Halifax are in the habit of counting amongst their assets all debts, making perhaps, for form's sake a sort of allowance for bad ones far short of what should be made, instead of honestly and sensibly writing off the bad debts and transferring them to their proper account in the ledger. It is noticable that most of the failures have, during the past year, been those of young firms who have started business with capital s ranging from \$100 to \$10,000. Surely the many examples we have so recently had of the fallacy of attempting a large business with small capital and without experience, and that in a field already fully covered by firms possessing both those essentials, will exercise a deterring influence upon those young firms now in business and others contemplating a commencement.

PRIVATE BILLS TO COME BEFORE THE LOCAL HOUSE.

So completely has public attention been absorbed by the exciting events which have recently occurred in Dominion politics at Ottawa that but little interest has been taken in the approaching meeting of the Legislature of Ontario. The House has been called to meet for the "despatch of business" on Wednesday the 7th of January next, and there are abundant indications that there will be no lack of legislation, especially of a private character. The notices for measures contained in the official Gazette are numerous, and not a few of the foreshawdowed Bills will be important. We have arranged them under separate headings, and they are briefly as follows :

Religious Bodies .- The Goderich Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Church of Scotland, will ask to have certain property vested in its trustees, with power to mortgage or sell. The Bishop of Huron and the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, London, seek to be incorporated for the purposes of the Cathedral; and the Rector and Churchwardens of Trinity Church, Cornwall, desire power to borrow money to complete their new church.

Amendments to Railway Acts .- The Strat. ford & Huron Co. ask an amendment so that they can continue their road to Wiarton and Owen Sound. The Hamilton & North-Western and the Trent Valley Companies ask a variety of amendments; The Pacific Junction Co. for an extension of time to begin and complete their road; the Omemee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough line to change the name to the Midland Railway Extension Co., and for other purposes; and the Grand Junction Co., Belleville, for numerous minor changes; the Hamilton & Lake Erie ask an extension of time to complete to the waters of the lake, and for more clearly defined leasing and running powers; the Bowmanville, Lindsay & Bobcaygeon Co. ask some important alterations. They propose to run the Georgian Bay branch through the township of Mariposa or Fenelon, and to make it the main line, with a branch to Fenelon Falls. The London, Huron & Bruce Co. will solicit increased powers in dealing with municipalities.

Proposed New Lines. - The Railway "mania," as some call it, seems to be abating, for we find that only three new companies have given notice for acts of incorporation at the coming session. The following are names : the Ontario Central, to run from Port Whitby to Collingwood; the Parry Sound & Carleton Place Co., to connect with other lines; and a company, un-named, to construct a line from Belleville to the Mineral district in the north Riding of Hastings.

Companies wanting Amendments. --- The Belleville Cemetery Co, and the Peterborough Gas Co. desire amendments to their charters. the latter to increase its capital stock; the Toronto Fuel Association appear to mean business-they ask powers to purchase barges, steamers, and other vessels, to make wharves

and dry docks, to construct a wire tramway to and from their wharves to their yards, which is to be operated by a stationary engine or engines. The Gravel Road & Concrete Co., also of this city, desire similar powers as regards a tramway from their gravel pits in Scarboro to Toronto, with power to carry passengers.

New Companies and Societies .- We observe a considerable number of new companies and Societies are seeking to be incorporated. They are as follows: Ontario Knitting Machine Co.; Ontario Lager Beer Brewers' Association; Toronto Curling Club; Toronto Central Freight & Elevator Co.; Fishing & Hunting Co., Brockville; Provident Association of Untario; Ontario Warehousing & Transportation Co.; Canada Silver Mining Co.; North Shore of Superior Silver Co.; Dundas Driving Park Association; Order of Foresters Friendly Society; Cobourg Female College; London Fuel Association; Dominion Oils Refinery Co., Sarnia; Toronto Dry Dock & Salvage Co.

Municipalities wanting Legislation. -The Ottawa City Council wants power to acquire sufficient land to widen Broad Street; and the Windsor Council an Act to provide for the working, management, and extension of their water works. The Council of this city gives several notices; one for a bill to enable the corporation to have all public street improvements made upon the "local improvement principle," another to enable the city to construct and operate gas works, and the third to make various arrangements in regard to the City Water Works. London Council desires authority to close part of Wellington & Pall-Mall Streets; and the Council of Bowmanville an Act to consolidate its debt, and to increase the amount thereof by giving bonuses to manufacturing companies.

for new counties is still apparent in several quarters, although the notices asking for legislation are fewer than last year. The thriving town of Strathroy will ask the Legislature to remove the West Middlesex Registry Office from Glencoe to that town, and also to set apart the townships of Adelaide, Caradoc, Ekfrid. Mosa, Metcalfe, the town of Strathroy and the villages of Wardsville and Newberry as a new county, with Strathroy as county town. An Act will be sought to carve a new county, to be called the County of Howland, out of the present County of Grey, with Durham as the county town, and another shuffle of nearly the same townships is proposed in the interests of Dunkald, which also aspires to county honors.

Various Subjects .- Mr. Geo. Morton gives notice that an extension of time will be solicited to put the Brockville and North Augusta Plank and Macadamized Road in repair. The Midland Railway Co. desire authority to guarantee interest, not exceeding \$9000 per mile, on such bonds as the Omemee, Bobcaygeon & North Peterborough Co. may issue. Confirmation will be sought of a by-law of the County of Grey granting aid to the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railroad; the Council were unable to pass this at the smallest possible cost where any is in- \$9,000,000. My proposal was to limit the issue

by-law because two of the poll-books were stolen. The hotel keepers will apply for an Act to protect themselves from fraud and fraudulent practices.

Personal .-- Mr. John McSweyn, of Lindsay, will ask the Legislature to empower the Law Society to admit him as a barrister, solicitor in chancery and attorney, and Mr. Arthur O'Leary, of the same place, that he may be admitted as a barrister.

Correspondence.

THE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIR .- I trust that you will afford me an opportunity of replying to your article on the "Government Currency," especially as I shall be able to convince you that on some points you have been misinformed. The subject is one in which wide differences of opinion prevail, and had your article been confined to a mere discussion of a theory, I should not have felt it my duty to crave your indulgence. You commence your article by stating correctly that for several years previous the Bank of Mon-" treal, for a most valuable consideration, had 'issued and redeemed Government notes, and "as its own credit was bound up with such " redemption, there was no difficulty expe-" rienced about it." But you wholly ignore the fact that the dissatisfaction felt by the other banks at the existing arrangement was so strong that it was impossible to continue it. The banks did not object, so far as I am aware, to the Dominion note issue, although they decidedly objected to its being under the control of the Bank of Montreal. You affirm that practical men predicted that difficulties would arise," and you proceed to point them out. The first is that "every attempt to carry on a regular redemption of Government notes had failed." If this were true, then it ought to be a cause of gratification to all patriotic Cana-dians that our attempt has not failed, but, on Proposed New Counties. - The agitation the contrary, has been completely successful. But I deny the failure. To all intents and purposes the Bank of England issues are a Gov-ernment currency. Our system is modelled after the system established by Sir Robert Peel in 1844, which has been repeatedly subjected to most severe trials without the slightest difficulty having occurred. That system has been

should be automatically confined to the exchange of gold for notes, and vice versa." You allege that "safeguards imposed by Parliament would be powerless to prevent the over issuing of notes." I regret that you entertain such an original. For you own part I federate the opinion. For my own part I feel assured that there is not the most remote danger of a violation of the Bank Act. Whatever temptation a Finanec Minister might experience "to supplement by such issues a deficient revenue," he would not, I feel persuaded, dare to violate the law, and I am not of opinion that any Canadian statesman would even entertain such an idea. I deny that Government notes are "a dangerous and disturbing element in our finances." The best proof I can adduce is the increasing amount held voluntarily by the banks, which you can satisfy yourself of by referring to your own files. The Government do not enter into competition with the banks for the issue of notes above the value of \$2. The Government's large notes rarely get into the hands of the public; but are found most convenient for settling all balances throughout the Dominion,

curred. You will perceive by reference to the last Bank statements that the aggregate reserves of the banks in Ontario and Quebec were \$14,675,898, of which \$8,365,222 were held in Dominion notes, which must, had there been no such issue, been held in gold. I have not a Dominion note return of the same date, but the one nearest to it gives the circulation in round numbers at \$11,892,000, and the gold at \$3,100,000. The average stock of gold is about 25 per cent., and it has been found by experience to be most ample. Instead, therefore, of the banks being compelled to hold in gold \$8.365,222 now held in Dominion notes, the latter are protected by a reserve of \$2,091,305, showing economy in the use of gold to the amount of \$6,273,917, the interest on which, at 5 per cent., accrues to the public. You state that "the Act has worked exactly as was ex-pected by practical men," and then you proceed to affirm that "it has been at times extremely difficult for the Government to redeem their issues." To this assertion I must be per mitted to give an unqualified denial. No such difficulty has ever arisen, and "no financial disturbance" has been caused by Dominion notes. Pray name the occasion on which gold has been refused, or the ground for the assertion. I must likewise give an unqualified denial to the rumor that "our leading Bank has more than once come to the aid of the Government when a similar pressure has arisen." On no single occasion since the passage of the Dominion Note Act has the aid of any bank been offered to the Government. You proceed to suggest that a pressure may some day arise. That we may have financial crises I readily admit, and very inconvenient they are to all borrowers of money, and likewise to the banks, which are lenders. I do not, however, believe that the Dominion note circulation would be materially reduced in a period of crisis, because the banks would still hold it as a reserve, and public convenience would necessitate a considerable small note issue. At the worst period of the crisis of 1866, the Bank of England circulation exceeded the limit by ten millions. However, I shall repeat here the answer which I gave to an objection, such as you have raised, and which you have turned into ridicule by remarking that "gold could not be sent by telegram." Surely you are aware that the vaults of the banks are, except in special and exceptional cases, replenished by gold obtained in New York. A cable message, to which an answer could be got in a few hours, would furnish authority to draw exchange, which could be converted into gold in a few hours. However, it is superfluous to discuss hypothetical cases not at all likely to occur. But you affirm that "heavy balances in banks will not help the matter." Surely you have not reflected much on this point. You do not, I am glad to notice, suggest that the banks are unsafe, but simply that "they will pay the Government in its own notes." That would be precisely what was required to meet the diffi-culty. The cause of the applications to the banks hitherto has been that the percentage of gold required by the Act has been reduced, owing to notes being sent in for gold. If notes are withdrawn from circulation, precisely the same object is accomplished-that object being to keep up the required percentage of gold. While on this subject, I will notice the only objectionable feature in my original Dominion Note Act. It was adopted against my own advice, and with great reluctance; it is a departure from the principle of the Imperial Act of 1844, and it has been the sole cause of any financial embarrassment, not to the Government, but to the banks. That feature is the provision requiring a certain fixed percentage of gold to be kept up, no less than 35 p.c. when the circulalation exceeds, as it now constantly does,

to \$7,000,000 on securities, and every note is sued beyond that amount should be on gold, or, according to the amended act, on deposits in other banks on call. I will not here discuss the amendment, but observe that it is a mere incident-that it was experimental-that it has been profitable to the Government, and has led to no difficulty, except that, as a rule, banks do not like being called on for their deposits either by governments or individuals, but they have no more objection to being chequed on for deposits against Dominion notes than for those against exchange, or for those of the Ontario and Quebec Governments. The point I wish to press is that the effect of requiring a specific percentage as high as 35, is, that even a moder-ate demand for gold, say \$500,000, which ought not to cause the least disturbance, renders it necessary to reduce the circulation, or to increase the gold, either course causing disturb. ance without the slightest necessity. As an illustration, let me take the returns already re-The circulation was \$11,892,196, ferred to. the gold, \$3,100,138, and the certificates of deposit, \$1,592,057. Now, let me assume that a bank should require \$500,000 of gold for some special object. It is clear that it could be paid without the least inconvenience, and I am assuming a case very similar to what has occurred. I would have no objection to take the demand at \$1,000,000. But, although no inconvenience would arise from the demand, the reduction of the percentage renders it necessary to disturb the money market by calling on the banks for large sums which are really not wanted. My conviction is that while the small note issue is in the hands of the Government it would be impossible to reduce the circulation to \$7,200,ooo, as it would be impossible to reduce that of the Bank of England to £15,000,000 stg. You may say that I am subjecting a measure of my own to severe criticism. I grant this, but after upwards of thirty years experience, I can affirm that I have never had the good fortune to carry a measure exactly as I would like. Concessions must be made to procure concurrence, and it will be recollected how I was badgered on this point, and how reluctantly I gave way. The provision I refer to is a blot on a good measure, but a very slight one. I shall pass over your remarks about prosperity and possible deficits, as they have no bearing whatever on the issue and redemption of Dominion notes. Temporary deficits may occur, and can always be met by temporary loans, either in Canada or England. A permanent deficit must be met by increased taxation. You state that "there is very little profit made when the expense of keeping gold is considered." Now, the "little profit "is upwards of \$409,000 per annum, less the charges attendant on redemption. It would take an elaborate calculation to ascertain these with precision. The engraver's bill will be much less, I should imagine, for 72-3 than for 71-2, and not likely, as all the plates have been got, to be very heavy in future, especially as the large notes are not much used. The man-agement is combined with other functions, especially in the Maritime and North-western Provinces. I am persuaded that \$50,000 is an ample allowance. A few words more as to the The banks surrendered desmall note issue. liberately and advisedly this right for a valuable consideration, viz. : the abolition of the bank note tax, and the requirement to keep one-tenth of their capital in Dominion securities. I believe they would not be willing to incur those liabilities again, even for the boon of being permitted to issue small notes. I have to offer many apologies for the length of this communication.

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MONTREAL, Dec. 1873.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times. DEAR SIR,-When speaking of devil-fish in last week's issue, perhaps you were not aware that there is a rare (I am happy to say) speci-men of that animal at your own door in **T**oronto. I allude to a firm in the dry goods trade, whose traveller brings a sample in his hand and quotes the price at 20 per cent. less than its value, for the purpose of opening an order, when he knows perfectly well that there is none of the goods in stock, and that they cannot and do not intend to fill the order. It is a great annoyance to merchants to be treated in that way, and it is to be hoped that they will try to remedy the evil by avoiding any house that will resort to such dishonourable means for doing business.

I remain, &c., RETAILER.

Napanee, Dec. 29th, 1873.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

The annual meeting was held in Montreal on Dec. 18, the President, Mr. Romuald Trudeau, in the chair. W. H. Cotte, cashier, read the annual report, which congratulated the shareholders on the continued success of the bank. The net profits for the year are stated at \$165,-403 08, from which deducting two dividends of 4 per cent., amounting to \$128,204.89, left a balance of \$37,198.19. Of this balance, \$25,000was added to the reserve, and the remainder, \$12,198.19, carried to next account. The reserve is now \$225,000 or 13½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, On the subject of manufactures the report says :-- "Your directors are happy to see that generous and intelligent efforts are being made on every side for the establishment of all kinds of manufactures, which, according to their idea would be the most efficacious means not of retaining our population in the country, but of drawing back the thousands who during the past few years have left it.' The balance sheet, as at 29th November, is

	as follows :	is at zyth	November, is	n
	Assets.			ij
	Specie	\$35,484 22	·	
	Dominion Notes	209,450 00		t
	Notes and cheques on	209,450 00	,	\$
	other banks	54,807 60	`	ď
	Balances due from	54,007 00	,	b
	other banks	178,621 02	,	b
İ			\$478,362 84	Ь
i	Notes discounted over		#4/0,302 04	*
ł	due and not speci-			1.
	ally secured	56,444 59		W
ļ	Do. secured by mort-	J-777 J:	,	w
i	gage, bank stock,			d
	etc	39,864 48	3	n n
	Do. current 3	1.656.045 41		Ī
	Property	,,-J-,- T J +-		h
l	on Place			*
į	d'Armes \$96,426 48			٦
l	Less due			l n
	on gr'nd 10,500 oo			
l		85,926 48	3	li
l	Moveables	3,800 00		l
			- 3,842,080 96	l u
Į	•			12
	Liabilities.		\$4,320,443 80	s
	Capital paid up §1	.652.560 00	"+,J~0,4+J 00	te
	Rest	225,000 00	-)	r
	Profit & loss account	31,602 51		E
ļ			- 1,909,162 51	2
1	Circulation	656,496 00		lā
	Balances due to other	- 3-,490 00		a
	banks	23,847 55		[-
	Deposits bearing in-	-5,647 5.	,	0
ļ		,293,073 21	r	1 la
	Deposits not bearing		-	a
	interest	369,845 94	`	a
ļ	Dividend 1st Dec	65,274 73		p
ļ	Dividends unclaimed	2,743 86		C P
		-,,+,, 00	- 2,411,281 29	\$
			-,,201 29	L.

The directors were re-elected, as follows :-Romuald Trudeau, Chas. S. Rodier, Victor Hudon, J. Bte. Beaudry, P. M. Galarneau, L. J. Beliveau, Andre Lapierre, Naz Villeneuve, John L. Cassidy.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, December 30, 1873. During the holiday season transactions in the wholesale business have dwindled down to the smallest dimensions, and it is hardly possible at present to base quotations on actual transactions. In groceries although little business is transpiring there is a great firmness in coffee, also Japan tea. Sugar is quiet ; hardware quiet; breadstuffs dull; provisions dull; ashes quiet and easier.

The weather has been very mild for the season, and although the river is now covered with ice up as far as the Victoria bridge it is not sufficiently firm to admit of crossing. A good deal of snow has fallen since Sunday night. To-day is cold with the temperature some degrees below zero.

ASHES.-Pots.-There has been some little movement in first sort, receipts of which have been moderate, the prices realized ranged from \$5.821 to 5.85, closing to-day at \$5.80 to 5.821 with a very quiet market. A few barrels of second sorts changed hands at \$5.10, and thirds \$4.60. Pearls.—Receipts are small, sales of firsts have been made at \$7 30 for firsts, mar-ket to-day quiet but steady at 7.25, seconds bring about \$6. The stocks at present in the Inspection stores are Pots 1,822 brls.; Pearls 731 brls. The total deliveries from 1st January to date were pots 12,916 brls, pearls 1,833 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES .-- Manufacturers are now engaged in preparing spring goods, nothing doing just now in the way of orders and not much movement looked for till the middle of January. We quote—:Men's thick boots, \$2.25 to 2.75; ditto kip do., \$2.50 to 3.00; boys' thick boots, \$1.75 to 2.00; ditto kip do., \$2 to 2.25; women's bnff boots, \$1.15 to 1.25; do. split do., goc to \$1.10; do. pebbled buff bals., \$1.25 to 1.50; Misses do. \$1 to 1.25; do. buff boots, goc to \$1; do. split do, 50 to 50c; buff boots \$11 to 12 per doz.; men's mocasins FIO to 15 per doz.

CATTLE .- Our markets continue to be pretty well supplied with cattle, and prices of last week are fully maintained, extra stock are in lemand beyond what the present supply can meet. No live hogs offering. Dressed hogs .-The market is rather bare at present and nolders are very firm in their demands asking 6.75 to 7 per 100 lbs.

DRY GOODS .- We have no new feature to notice in this branch of business nothing of any consequence taking place, some change is looked for as soon as the holiday season is over.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- As remarked last week bi carb continues very firm and is held at ate quotaions. Sal soda is low in stock and is till quoted at \$2.50. Cream tartor crystals 27 still quoted at \$2.50. Cream lartor crystals z_1 to 28c; refined borax 23 to 25c; Saltpetre is rather easier and is selling at \$9.50 to 10; Epsom salts steady at \$1 $\frac{1}{5}$ to 2.; Alum 2 $\frac{1}{5}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{5}$ c; Copperas 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ c; blue vitriol 8 to gc; Mad-der 11 to 12 $\frac{1}{5}$ c. There is no demand at present and our quotations are somewhat nominal. Furs.—Very few coming in at present and

our quotations are without change. In Engand and the Continent of Europe otter, beaver, and seal, have had free sale, and these articles are expected to maintain last sales prices. Other staples will possibly show a deline in price. We continue to quote:-Beaver lynx \$2 to 2.50; marten, dark Labrador, \$7 to 8 pale marten \$1.75 to 2.00; prime dark mink \$3 to 3.50; mink dark 2nds \$1.50 to 2; otter \$8 to 12; fall muskrat 12c; winter muskrat 15c;

racoon 25 to 50c; skunk 20c. FISH.—There has been a better enquiry this week than for some time past. Dry Cod is easier and can now be bought in quantity at \$4.50, smaller lots bring from \$4.75 to 5.00. Green Cod in barrels is scarce and nominal at \$5.50. Labrador Herrings are getting scarce and are now selling at \$5.75 to 6.50, according to quality inspected. Salmon is a shade higher, \$14.50 being now paid.

FLOUR .- Receipts for the past week were 12,590 brls. ; total receipts from 1st January to date were 1.084,368 brls. being an increase of 194,807 brls on the receipts for the same period We have no shipments to record this of 1872. We have no shipments to record the week. The holidays interfere a good deal with this trade, and there has been no wholesale demand on the "spot" or for future delivery, busi ness being confined to the supply of the wants of the local trade. The market for most part of the week has favored buyers, but towards the close of the market although very little movement was noticeable prices were if any a shade dearer. We now quote: -Superior extra \$6.35 to 6.40: Extra \$6.15 to 6.25; Strong Bakers flour \$5.90 to 6.20; Spring extra \$5.65 to 5.75; Superfine \$5.30 to 5.45; fine \$4.80 to 4.90; Middlings \$4.40 to 4.45; Pollards \$3.75; Upper Canada bag flour \$2.70 to 2.80; Oatmeal steady at \$5. to 5.15; Corn-

meal \$3 to 3.20. GRAIN.—Wheat.—Receipts for the past week 1400 bush.; total receipts from 1st January to date 9 194,490 bush. being an increase of 4.684, 458 bush. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1872. There has been very little business of any consequence doing, some few car loads of No. 2, western were sold early in the week at from \$1.25 to 1.271, this quotation is now nominal. Peas.-A few small lots have been changing hands at 721 to 74c per 66 lbs. Maize.—Market is firm, and car-loads are placed at 70 to 721c. Oats .- Are quiet, but steady at 36 to 38c. Barley .- Firm with sales from \$1.05 to 1.121c according to quality. Pot Barley \$8. and Pearl \$15. with a steady demand.

GROCERIES.-Teas-There is a steady de mand for Japans, which keep very scarce, and prices realized are advancing, both for the finer and inferior grades. Very little doing in greens or blacks. *Coffee*—There is a good deal of excitement in this market, and prices are still advancing. Stocks are very low, and it will be sometime before any large quantity is expected to arrive here. The following are the present quotations, but in the absence of sales they must be taken as nominal, but we may note that holders of the article are very firm in their views, and are confident of still higher prices being obtained :-Java, 34 to 35c; Singapore, 33c; Rio, none in market; Maracaibo, 28 to 32c. Sugars-We have no change to note in prices, but there has been very little movement during the week. New York dry crushed is easier, and sales have been made at from 101 to to 10%; local refined is unchanged. Molasses -No movement of any consequence has been reported in this article, and prices are unchanged. Rice-Stocks are very low, and for a really good sample as high as \$5 would be paid. Spices-Market firm and advancing. Black pepper, 21c; nutmegs, 95c to \$1.10; cloves, 40 to 45c; pimento, 9 to 9/c; cassia, 22c to 23c; allspice producing markets are reported to be very firm. Fruit-Layer raisins are rather higher ; no round lots changing hands under \$2.10; Valencias are steady, with a moderate demand, at 7 to 7gc; sultanas are firm, and

very quiet and inactive, any sales transpiring have been made within our range of quotations of last week.

HARDWARE .- The year closes on an exceedingly quat market for all descriptions of heavy goods, nor is there is much doing in shelf goods now that the Christmas trade is about over. The British markets are dull with a downward tendency in the price of coal, iron, and tin, and the probability of a reaction is somewhat remote. However, as stocks here are comparatively light, and freights in Portland very high no reduction in prices islikely to to take place until the opening of navigation draws near. Our quotations are unchanged :- Pig Iron Gartsherrie \$37.00 to 38.00; Summerlee, \$36.00 to 37.00; Laugloan, \$36.00 to \$38.00; Eglinton \$34.00 to 35.00 ; Glengarnock \$35 to 36 ; Carnbroe \$34 to 36; Monkland and Clyde \$33 to 35. Hematite \$42 to 44. Bar Iron per 100 lbs. Scotch \$3.25 to 3.35; Staffordshire \$3.25 to 3.35; ditto refined \$3.50 to 3.70; Swedes \$5.50 to 6.00 Hoops and Bands \$4.00 to 4.50; Sheets \$4.50 to 5.50; Boiler plate \$4.50 to 5.50; Rus-sian sheets \$16 to 17; Galvanized sheets \$9.00 to 11. Canada Plates per box; Hatton \$6.50 to 6.75; Arrow and Garth \$6.75 to 7.00; F. and W. crown \$7.25 to 7.50. Budd Lion \$6.75 to 7.00; Glamorgan \$6.75 to 7. *Tin Plates* per box: Charcoal IC \$11.00 to 11.50; ditto IX \$13.00 to 13.50; ditto DC \$10.00 to 10.50; ditto DX \$12.00 to 12.50; Coke IC \$10.00 to 10.50. Tin-Block per 100 lbs \$34 to 35; Antimony \$18 to 19. Zinc sheet \$7.50 to 8.00; ditto spelter \$6.50 to 7. Lead per 100 lbs. Bar \$6specific 0.50 to 7. Latt per loc los is an 0.50 to 7; ditto sheet 7 to 7.50; ditto pig 6.25 6.75; shot 5.00 to 7.50. Nails cut 84.25 to 5.75; ditto pressed 7 to 10; ditto horse 5 to 10 0/0 disct off list; Spikes pressed 6 to 7. Steel.—Cast \$14 to 16; ditto spring \$6 to 7; ditto sleigh shoe \$5.50 to 5.75; anvils \$10 to 11 per 100 lbs; vices \$12 to 14; anchors \$7.50 to 9; manilla rope 13.50 first quality. Blasting powder \$3.50 to 4; sporting powder \$4.25 to 5. Boiler tubes, 2 in 22c; 21 in 24c; 21 in 26c; 3 in 31c; 31 in 24c; 4 in 53c; 5 in \$1.00. Iron wire per bale up to No. 6 \$3.20 to 3.30.

LEATHER .- There is no movement of any kind in this trade. Our quotations remain unchanged, and no activity looked for until about the middle of January. We quote : Spanish Sole -No. 1 25 to 26c; do. No. 2 23 to 24c; Buffalo sole No. 1 22 to 23c; do. No. 2 19 to 21c; Hemlock slaughter 27 to 31c; waxed upper light and medium 37 to 42c; do. heavy 33 to 37c; grained upper 35 to 42c; large splits, 26 to 32c; do. small 18 to 25c; calf skins (27 to 36 lbs) 60 to 80c; do. (18 to 26 lb) 50 to 70c; sheep-skin linings, 35 to 45c; harness, 27 to 30c; buffed cow, 14 to 17c per foot; enamelled cow 18 to 19c; patent cow 19 to 20c; pebbled cow, 14 to 17c ; rough leather 28 to 29c.

LIQUORS .- Brandy - There has been a pretty fair demand for this liquor. The choice brands sell in wood at \$2.20 to 2.50. Gin—Is firm and the late advance has been maintained; Hollands in wood \$1.50; green cases \$4; red cases \$7 to 7.25. High Wines — Are moving freely at \$1.471 to 1.50 for Upper Canada brands. Rum -\$1.90 to 2.10 for 16 0. p. Rye Whiskey-821 to 85c.

NAVAL STORES .- Quietness is the ruling feature in the market just now. Spirits of Turpentine are steady at 55 to 571; Rosins are un-changed. For small lots of Tar and Pitch \$5.75 and 4.50 are paid respectively.

OILS. -Cod oil is dull of sale, but prices remain much as last week, 55c to 60; Palc Seal has advanced in price and is now held for 65c to 70, being from 21c to 5 over last week's quotation. Linseed raw, 721c to 75; ditto. boiled, 771c to 80; Olive Oil unchanged; Palm Oil 81c to 9 per 1b; Petroleum, a very fair defew old were sold at 4²/₄ to 5¹/₄ c; filberts, 11²/₄ to 12¹/₄ c; S. S. almonds, 14 to 16c; dates, 7 to 8c. HIDES AND PELTS—The market just now is

PROVISIONS-Butter-Receipts during the past week 543 kegs; shipments, 1392 kegs; market firm and advancing with a good demand both for local wants and and for export to the United States, very little can now be bought under our outside quotations. We quote store packed Western 21c to 22; Dairy do. 22c to 24; Brockville and Morrisburg butter 24c to 26; Townships butter 25 to 27c. Cheese-Receipts for the week 100 boxes, no shipments; market quiet and unchanged. Pork-Receipts 65 brls; market steady at the following rates for city Inspected; old mess \$17 to 17.50; new mess \$18 to 18.50; thin mess \$17.50, Lard—Quiet but firm at 10 to 10½c. Tallow—7 to 7½c per lb. Beef-Quiet, \$15.75 to 16 in barrels.

SALT.-Nothing moving at present, but the market keeps firm; coarse \$1.25 to 1,30; fine \$1.30 nominal; factory filled \$2.30 to 2.40.

Wool .- There has been nothing doing during the past week, but some activity is looked for after the New Years' quotations are nominal.

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, Dec. 31, 1873.

The past week-the closing one of the present year-has been one of great dulness in every branch of the wholesale trade of this city, and there will probably not be much improvement in this respect for some time. Grain is still moving very slowly, receipts having been very light both by rail and team, but in an-other fortnight it is likely there will be much more liberal supplies, and trade throughout the country will then begin to show more animation. The money market has been without any special change, the banks having sufficient loanable funds at their command to meet the legitimate wants of the mercantile community, which are not specially pressing just now.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Only a few sorting-up orders for seasonable goods have come in, trade generally being pretty much at a stand still. CATTLE.—Lieeves.—There were in during the

week only about 140 head of cattle, mostly of inferior and second-class quality, the supply of first-class having been below the requirements of the trade. Prices remain steady at about last week's quotations with no sales, however, at over \$4.50 ₽ 100 lbs., the quality offered not being sufficiently good to command extreme rates. Sheep .- Have not been coming in freely and prices are steady at \$6 for first-class, \$4.50 to 5 for second-class, and \$3 to 3.50 for thirdclass Lambs .- The receipts have been light, and with a good enquiry prices are stiffer. First-class are now saleable at \$5 to 6, secondclass at \$4 to 4.50, and third-class at \$3 to 3.50. Hogs.—There have been ready buyers of fat hogs at \$4.50 to 4.75, and of store at \$4.25 to 4.50, with receipts below what could be disposed of.

DRUGS .- Trade has been exceptionally quiet during the past week, with no changes whatever to note in quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL .-- Flour .-- In store on the 29th inst., 8920 brls. against 7630 brls. the previous week, and 6095 brls. the corresponding date of last year. The market during the past week has been rather inactive, and free from any fluctuations in prices. Superfine has not been taken to any extent, and prices are nominal at \$5.00 to 5.10. Other grades have had a fair enquiry with sales at \$5.25 for spring wheat extra, \$5.65 for extra and \$6.00 for superior. Oatmeal .- Has been steady at \$4.60 to 4.90 according to quality, with no recent sales to note except of broken lots at something over these figures. Bran .-- Last reported sales were at \$12.00 on the track at which buyers are still to be found.

week, and 52,523 bush. the corresponding week of last year. There has not been much doing during the past week, the views of buyers and sellers being for the most part widely apart. In white wheat there have been no reported transactions, and in their absence quotations, though unchanged, are purely nominal. The trade in spring wheat has been very limited, but a few cars have recently changed hands at \$1.15 in store, at which it is still saleable. Barley .-- In store on the 29th inst., 36,626 b sh. against 32,-605 bush. the previous week, and 60,143 bush at the corresponding date of last year. The receipts having been very light, especially by rail, there has been little to offer, and scarcely a sale to report. For farmers' loads there were buyers at the close at \$1.18 to 1.22 delivered, and for car lots \$1.16 to \$1.22 f.o.c. Peas.-In store on the 29th inst., 19,649 bush. against 17,540 bush. the previous week, and 14,841 bush. at the corresponding date of last year. The demand is steady for any lots offering, but the only sales have been of farmers' loads at 62 to 64c. Oats .-- There has not been much enquiry during the past week, and though receipts have not been large prices are rather easier with sales at 38 to 39c.

GROCERIES .- Coffee .- Has had only a retail demand, but with light stocks and an advance in the New York market prices here are very firmly maintained. Fish.—Herrings have been selling quietly at \$5.75 to 6 for Labrador splits. Scaled are quoted at 30 to 33, and No. 1 at 28 to 30c. Dry cod remain quiet, but are firm at \$4.75 to 5, as to quality and quantity. White fish are in small stock and firmer at \$4.25 to 4-Trout are quoted at \$3.60 to 4. Fruit.-50. Raisins have been in moderate demand only, but are steady at \$2.25 to 2.50 for layers, 71 to $7\frac{1}{3}c$ for new and $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}c$ for old Valencias. Currants are firmly held at $6\frac{1}{3}$ to $6\frac{1}{3}c$ for new and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{3}c$ for old. *Rice.*—There has only been a light demand from the retail trade, but prices are firm at previous quotations, holders if anything anticipating a further advance, in sympathy with the tendency of the English market. Spices .- Have been inactive and unchanged. Sugar .- In raw there has been no movement. White refined has been taken to a moderate extent at 10³/₃ to 10⁵/₃c. English and Scotch yellows have been in fair demand at prices ranging from 81 to 91c. In Montreal yellows the business has continued of a very limited character at nominally unchanged Tobacco .- Is firm for leading descripprices. tions, McDonald & Co., having advanced their prices IC per lb for light solace. Whiskey .-Manufacturers have advanced their list prices 3c per gall for whiskey, and 5c for old rye and spirits. Trade has been fairly active.

HARDWARE .- Trade has continued inactive and there is no change to note in quotations.

HAY .-- The supply of pressed hay is increasing and prices are easier, with sales of prime quality at \$20 to 22 per ton by the car load.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides .- The demand has improved, and prices are firmer. Cured and inspected are held at Sc, with sales of selected weights at a fraction over that price. Green are now taken at 7c for No. 1 and 6c for No. 2 and farmers' hides. Calfskins .- The receipts are trifling and quotations nominal. Sheepskins -Are in steady demand, with ready buyers at \$1.10 to 1.25.

HOPS.-Sales during the past week have been of small lots only, at prices ranging from 35 to 40c according to sample.

LEATHER .- There has been little enquiry except for small lots during the past week, and there is no change to make in quotations.

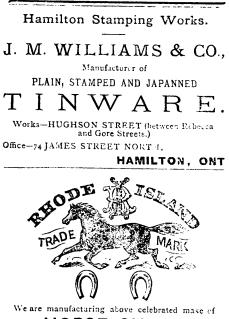
PAINTS AND OILS .- Trade has been very slack for some time, and prices are generally without change. Pale seal oil, however, is dearer, now quoted at 70 to 72c.

PETROLEUM.—The pressure to sell on the part of weak holders has still further reduced

prices, and sales of small lots have been made as low as 18c, car lots being offered at 17c. Trade has been fairly active.

PROVISIONS .- Butter .- The demand has been entirely of a local character, and stock being light prices have been maintained. Choice dairy sells in small parcels at from 22 to 25c, and ordinary at 18 to 20c. Cheese .- Little doing, but market firm at 12 to 121c. Reesor's cheese has been advanced, now held at 18c for Stilton and Royal Arms. Eggs .- Packed are quoted at 17 to 20c at which a moderate trade has been done. Lard.—'Tierce lard is held at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c, and kegs and tinnets at 10 to 101c with no pressing demand. Bacon.-There is a light demand for Cumberland cut, which is selling in small lots at 81 to gc. Hams .- Smeked are moving off quietly at it to 1112c, no large lots changing hands. Pork .--- Mess is in light request, held at \$17 to 17.25. Dressed Hogs.—The receipts con-tinue inadequate to packers' wants, and prices have been firmly maintained. Some sales have been made at 6.30, but for medium weights ready buyers can be found at 6.40 at which several lots have changed hands.

Wool .- Fleece has remained entirely inactive and nominal as to price. For pulled there is a limited demand at former prices, a lot of 8000 lbs eastern super changing hands recently at 300.



HORSE SHOES,

made from selected Wrought scrap Iron, which for general excellence, both as regards quality and uni-formity, are unsurpassed. The Rhodo Island horse Shoes are pre-ferred over all others, They are used entirely by the principal Farriers and Horse Railway Companies through-ut the United Strate out the United States. Orders solicited, which will be promptly executed.

We also manufactura every de cription of Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c. Railway and Presect Spikes.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO., Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMEND MENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Colin McDougall an | James Craig Mc-Dougal, es well individuilly as co-partners, trading under the name and firm of McDougal & Brother, of the city of Toronto, lumber merchants, incolvents.

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 7 Me chants' Exchange, Wellington Street, Toronto, on Welnesday, the fourteenth day of January next, at eleven o'clock A.M., to r ceive statements of their affairs and to around the measurement and to appoint an assignce. Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of December, 1873. WM. F. MUNRO, Interim Assignce.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IMPARTED IN THE BRITISH AMERICAN LOMMERCIAL LOLLEGE,

Which was established in 1861, and amalgamated with the Bryant & Stratton Chain of International Business the Bryant & Stratton Chain of International Business Co leges 1868, is the outgrowth of many years of toil and experience of the best business men on this Continent. The most skilled merchants and bankers have, at various times, examined in detail the system of instruction udopted in this Institution, and have imparted many in-valuable suggestions, which enable us to say with con-fidence that no mercan ile house in this country can ex-hibit so many complete and perfect business forms

Indence that no mercan ile house in this country can ex-hibit so many complete and perfect business forms, specially adapted to the wants of the various departments of trade, as are in daily use in this Institution. Merchants fund it advantageous to have their clerks trained here because they have not the time to devote to their instruction, nor do they wish to have their accounts ent engle by inexperienced youths. Business wen everywhere patronize this school. Send for Circular or visit our roums and here what is done in the wome due: visit our rooms, and see what is done in the way of busi-ness training. Address-

ODELL & TROUT,

Torontc.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Of Stockhol ers, for the election of Directors, and for o her general purposes, will be held at the offices of the Association, 34 KINJ STREET EAST, TORONTO, on

Tuesday, the 3rd February, 1874, At THREE o'clock, P.M. ISAAC C. GILMOR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Dated 2nd January, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMEND-MENTS THERETO.

Canad. Province of Ontario,] In the County Court of County of York. } the County of York. In the matter of William Scott, of the City of Toronto, Iron Founder, an Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a

The undersigned has filed in the office of this court, a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his Grediters, and on Tuesday, the zoth day of January next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a con-firmation of the dischar e thereby effected WILLIAM SCOTT, Bu Smith Brack Fuller his Attornaus ad liters

By Smith, Rae & Fuller, his Attorneys ad litem. Toronto, Dee. 12, A.D. 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMEND-MENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Burn & Baker, of Toronto, Insolvents. In the matter of Burn & Baker, of Toronto, Insolvents. The Creditors of the Insolvents are notified that a meeting will be held at my office, No. 7 Exchange Build-ings, Wellington Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, the rath day of January inst, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of examining the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. Dated at Toronto, this rst day of January, 1674. W. F. MUNRO, Assignee,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMEND-MENTS THERETO.

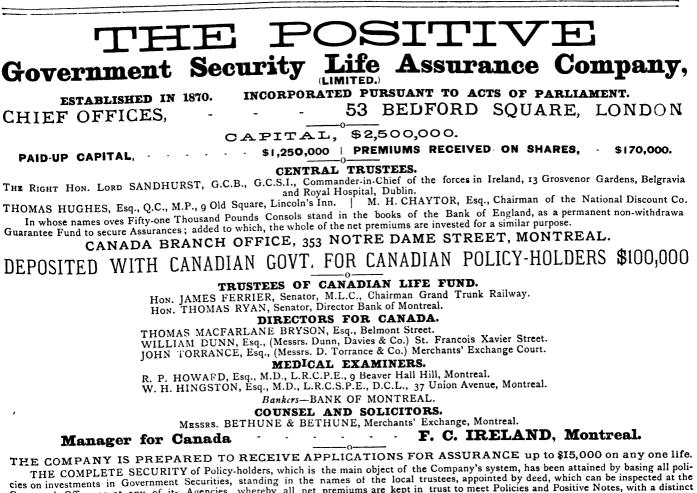
In the matter of John Hill, an Insolvent. I, the undersigned, William Thomas Mason, of To-ronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claime before me within one mouth.

W. T. MASON, Assignee. Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of Dec., A.D. 1873.

Insolvent Act of 1869 and Amendments thereto.

In the matter of Samuel E. Roberts, an Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of Lis estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 16 Adelaide Street East, in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the eighth day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the aiternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. JAS, B. BOUSTEAD, Interim Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 31st day of December, 1873.



Company's Office, or at any of its Agencies, whereby all net premiums are kept in trust to meet Policies and Positive Notes, with a distinct prohibition against the use of the funds for any other purpose. A FIXED SURRENDER VALUE is possessed by each Policy (payable by the Office on application), equal to forty per cent. of the premiums; or the same proportion can be borrowed from the Office at six per cent. interest.

NO LOSS BY FORFEITURE can be incurred, because each premium paid acquires a Positive Note or paid-up Policy (independent of subsequent payments) for a proportionate part of the amount assured; whilst the balance of the Policy remains assured so long as the premiums agreed on are paid within thirty days of their becoming due. Premiums are payable only for a limited number of years, during the life of the

assured, and the assurance is paid at death, although the full number of the agreed payments be not due or completed. By rejecting the miscellaneous securities usually adopted by insurance companies in Canada and the United States, on which depreciation exists, at the present date, to at least a tithe of their nominal value, unmistakable evidence is afforded of the immense advantage accorded to assurers through placing their security in a class of investments as far as possible above the risk of monetary disturbance and panic.

The Policy holders of THE POSITIVE are entitled, by way of bonus, to eighty per cent. of all the net profits earned, and, considering the lucrative results which have proceeded from carefully-worked Life Assurance transactions exclusively—considering also that the value of human life increases, in consequence of improved sanitary arrangements-considering that Life Assurance is only very partially developed, and that the Positive system presents new and attractive advantages, destined to command a large business which must yield proportionate profits—the advantages to the Assured must be very great, and large bonuses must become payable to them which will materially add to the value of their assurances.

Premiums can be paid half-yearly or quarterly, at a slight advance on annual payments.

The following is given as an

ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged forty, enjoying an income of \$5,000 per annum, derivable from his personal exertions, desired to make pecuniary provision for his wife and children by effecting a Positive Assurance for \$10,000, to be paid for by ten annual premiums of \$702.50 each.

pecuniary provision for his wife and children by effecting a Positive Assurance for \$10,000 per annum, derivative from his personal exertions, desired to make On payment of the first premium, the Assured became entitled to a Positive Note for \$10,000, to be paid for by ten annual premiums of \$702.50 each. On payment of the first premium, the Assured became entitled to a Positive Note for \$1,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also a Positive policy for \$0,000, the two sums making up the \$10,000 assured; the surrender value of the Positive notes being \$281.01, which can be borrowed from the office without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured. THE POSITIVE POLICY FOR \$0,000 WOULD REMAIN IN FCRCE FOR TWELVE MONTHS FROM DATE OF ISSUE, AND ON PAYMENT OF EACH RENEWAL PREMIUM WOULD BE REDUCED BY \$1,000, WHILST THE POSITIVE NOTES WOULD BE INCREASED BY A LIKE AMOUNT. The assessed lived for many years, and paid all the ten annual premiums of \$702.50 each, receiving each year a Positive note of \$1,000, which was payable at his death, or convertible into cash at any time to the extent of \$2,810. The Assured's income being released from further payment on account of Life Assurance, constituted a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the Positive notes were presented to the office for payment by the holders, and being payable " to bearer," the several sums were paid, free from all deductions for probate or other duty, and without the names of the receivers being required by the Company. During the currency of the Policy, annual returns were furnished the Assured, showing the investment of all net premiums. If preferred, the Positive notes can be made payable to order. Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and all other information, can be obtained on application to **F. C. IREELAND Manageer for Canada**

F. C. IRELAND, Manager for Canada,

353 NOTRE DAME SREET, MONTREAL.

HAMILTON-ALANSON & HILTON. JAMES FORSTER, General Agent for Toronto and Central Ontario,

OFFICE-24 ADELAIDE STREET, near New Post Office.



TORONTO FUEL ASSOCIATION.

A few Shares in the Stock of this Company may be ob-tained at the General Office, 77 Front Street East. Persons having Cordwood or Hardwood Lands to dispose of will please address (stating price and par-ticulars. ticulars.

W. B. MCMURRICH,

Secretary-Treasurer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Elwood Grantham, an Insolvent. I, the undersigned, James B. Boustead, of the City of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter, Greditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 12 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, on Monday, the twelfth day of January, 1874, at Two o'clock in the after-noon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. JAS. B. BOUSTEAD, Assignee. Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of Dec., 1873.

Brown Brothers, ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

CCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE А A 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 onstantly on hand. 3-ly

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PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Advances made on consignments of Produce

CANADA MARBLE WORKS.

R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.

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

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

DOMINION LINE.

This Line is composed of the following first-class, full powered Clyde-built Steamships, and is intended to per-form a regular service between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal in summer, and Liverpool and Portland in winter :-

DOMINION3,200 Tons(Building) ONTARIO					
Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and prepaid Tickets are					
issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing					
out their friends. Through Tickets can be had at the					
principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada. For Fre ght or Passage apply in Liverpool to					
FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY.					
• • •					
DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Exchange Court.					
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,					
FOR THE					
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.					
Established in 1841.					
DUN, WIMAN & CO.:					
Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax, and St.					

John, N.B.

R EFERENCE BOOK, containing Names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published quarterly. 24

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-DEC. 18, 1873.

	Wholesale		Wholesale		XX71 - 1 1
Name of Article.	Rates.	Name of Article.	Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
Boots and Shoes:	\$\$ c. \$\$ c. 3 62 4 00	Groceries—continued. Dry Crushed Extra Ground		Leather—continued. Spanish Sole, 1st quality	\$. c. \$ c
Mens' French Calf Boots. "Grain K. Bts, tap	0 00 3 85	Teas:		middle, wgts. fb Do. No. 2,	026028 023025
" Riding Boots. tap " Stogas, bts, ex. & tap	0 00 3 00 1	Japan common to good . "fine to choicest	0 50 0 65	Slaughter, heavy Do. light	0 25 0 29 0 21 0 27
" " No. 1,	0 00 2 75	Colored, common to fine Congou & Souchong	045 075	Harness, best	0 25 0 28
" " No. 1, " " No. 2, " " " No. 3. "	0 00 2 20	Oolong, good to fine	0 45 0 60	No. 2 Upper heavy	000 000 037 040
" " D G sole	000 100 1	Y. Hyson, com. to good. Medium to choice	0 60 0 75	" light Kip skins, Patna	0 40 0 43 0 35 0 40
 Felt Cong. M Sto G D. S. Buff Fox Bal 	1 90 2 60 0 00 2 40	Extra choice Gunpwd com. to med	080 087	English Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	0 65 0 90
" " Congs.	I 75 2 40 I 60 2 I5	" med. to fine " fine to finest.	0 60 0 75	lbs.), per doz	0 60 0 65
" Kip Cob. & bunkums	1 50 1 70	Hyson	0 38 0 50	Do. light French Calf	1 25 1 40
" Split Boys' No.1 ex Stoga Boots	I 20 I 47 0 00 2 I0	Imperial Tobacco-Manufactured:	042080	Splits, large, 伊 lb "small	030035 000024
" No.2 " Rein boots, tap	1 55 1 70	Dark 55 & 105 " " Western Leaf,	ი 35 o 38	Enamelled Cow, per ft Patent	0 20 0 21
" G. K. boots, tap	0 00 2 50	[good to fine	0 38 0 50	Pebble Grain	015 18
" Bunkums & Balmor.	1 10 1 60	Bright sorts, gd. to fine. "choice		Buff Russetts, light	0 15 0 18 0 36 0 42
" Buff & Calt Congs. Youths' No. 1 ex. Stogas	1 35 1 90	Solace	035 046	" heavy	
" Bunkums & Bals.	1 00 1 30	Hardware. Tin (net cash prices):		Oils.	0. f =
Womens' D G Calf Batts "Split&Bff. Batts	1 30 1 50	Block, 🍄 1b	0 32 0 34	Cod Oil Lard, extra	085 90
" Peb & Buff Bal " Buff Cong	1 15 1 60 0 00 1 60	Grain Copper:	035 037	" No. 1	
" Buff Cong " M S Fe.t Bals " " Cong	I 20 2 00 0 00 I 75	Pig Sheet	024 026 029 033	Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
Misses' Split & Buff Batts	0 80 1 05	Cut Nails :		Duncan-Clark & Co's. Linseed raw	0 75 0 80
" Peb & Buff Bals " M S " "	0 95 1 30	3 inch to 6 inch 21 inch to 22 inch	4 75 5 00	001164	0 80 0 83
Childs' Split & Buff Batts. "Peb. Buff Bals	1 60 0 75	Shingle Lathe	5 -5 5 50	Machinery Olive, common, 伊 gall " salad	1 00 I 10
Turned Cacks		Galvanized Iron: Best, No. 22		' salad, in bottles.	-
		Best No. 24	0 004 0 003	qt., per case Seal, pale	3 30 3 50
Drugs.		" 26 " 28	0 10 0 10	Spirits Turpentine Whale, refined	0 58 0 60
		Horse Nails : Guest's or Griffin's as		Paints, &c.	
Aloes Cape	0 14 0 20	sorted sizes E. T. or W. assd. sizes	0 00 0 00	White Lead, genuine, in Oil, ₱ 25 lbs	0 00 2 50
Borax Castor Oil	0 28 0 30	Patent Hammered do.	0 19 0 20	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 25
Caustic Soda	0 05 0 06	Iron (at 6 months): Pig- Gartsherrie, No. 1	00 00 00 00	" 3	0 00 1 75
Cream Tartar Epsom Salts	0 02 0 03	Eglinton No. 1 "No. 3"	36 00 37 00	Common White Lead, dry Red Lead	0 07 0 09
Indigo, Madras	0 10 0 13	Other brands, No. 1 "No. 2	0 00 0 00	Venetian Red, English.	0 02 0 03
Madder Opium	0 13 0 14	Bar-Scotch, ₩ 100 lb.	3 40 3 75	Yellow Ochre, French. Whiting	
Oxalic Acid	0 23 0 25	Refined Swedes		Petroleum. (Refined, 🎔 gallon.)	
Potass Iodide Soda Ash	0 04 0 04	"Band	3 75 4 25	Delivered at London, On:	
Soda Bicarb Tartaric Acid	0 062 0 07	Boiler Plates Canada Plates :	4 50 4 75	No. 1 5 cars Delivered in Toronto :	
		Hatton	7 00 7 25	No. 1, 1 car less than car	0 00 0 17
Groceries.		Arrow & Glamorgan . Swansea		Benzine	0 00 0 40
Coffees:		Lead (at 4 months): Bar \oplus 100 lbs		Produce. Grain:	
Java, 🌮 15 Maracaibo	0 28(0,0 33	Sheet	0 062 0 07	" Fall 60 th	I 13 I 15 I 22 I 27
Rio Fish :	0 27 2 0 30	Iron Wire (1 months).	0 0/1 0 0/4	Barley,	I 15 I 22
Herrings, Lab. split "Canso	5 75 6 00	No. 6, ♥ bundle "9, "	3 25 3 35 3 55 3 65	1 Outo	
10unu	275 3 50	¹² , "	3 85 3 95	Rye 56 1b Seeds :	0 00 0 70
"scaled Mackerel, brls White Fish		Powder:	(425 + 55	Clover, choice, 60 lb. Timothy, choice, 48 lb.	0 00 0 00
White Fish Trout. Salmon, salt water Dry Cod 37 roo be	4 00 4 25 3 75 4 00	Blasting Canada	4 00 0 00 5 00 0 00	Flax 56 lb	
Salmon, salt water Dry Cod, ₱ 100 lbs	16 00 16 50	Blasting, English	5 25 0 00	Flour (per brl.): Superior extra	0 00 6 00
1.1.4.4.1.	1 1	FF " loose FFF "	5 00 5 50	Extra	5 60 5 65
Raisins, Layer, "Sultanas	OIOSOII	Pressed Spikes(4 months)	5 50 6 00	Spring extra Superfine Oatmeal, per bri	5 00 5 10 4 60 4 00
"Valentias new "do., old Currants, new	0 078 0 072	Regular sizes, 100 Extra " Tin Plate (, monthes)	0 00 6 75 7 00 9 00	Curment, per pristerent	
010	6 00 6 50 4 50 5 50	Tin Plate (4 months:) IC Coke IC Charcoal		Provisions	
Molasses : Clayed, 🍄 gall	1 1	IX "	11 25 0 00	Butter, choice, I Ib ordinary Cheese Pork, mess, new Bacon, Canada	0 11 0 24 0 16 0 18
Syrups, Standard	045 046	DC "	15 25 0 00	Cheese	0 12 0 12
" Golden	4 75 5 00	Hides & Skine 39 th .	10 25 0 75	Bacon, Canada	0 0 0 0 0
Spices: Cassia, whole, 🍄 ib	1 1	" No. 2 Cured and inspected	0 00 0 07	Bacon, Canada " Cumberland cut " smoked Hams, smoked " canvassed Shoulders, in salt Lard Eggs Beef Hams Tallow	0 10 0 10
Cloves Nutmegs	040 041	Calfskins, green	0 08 0 008	Hams, smoked	0 11 0 11 0 11
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 30	" cured Sheepskins		Shoulders, in salt	0 00 0 00
" Jamaica, root Pepper, black	0 21 0 22	-	1 40 1 43	Eggs	0 17 0 20
Sugars-(60 days) Porto Rico, @ 10	0 08 0 08	Leather, @ 4 months:		Tallow	0 00 0 00
Centrifugal " Demerara	0 008 0 098	In Inte of Ices that		Salt, etc.	
Soft Yellow, Crushed X	0 08 0 09		·	Liverpool coarse Goderich	1 65 1 75
· · A	0 IO 0 10	Spanish Sole. Ist gu'lity		Plaster	0 00
Ground	0 108 0 108	heavy weights, 🍄 👖	0 28 0 30	Water Lime	.) 0 00



THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL -\$5,000,000. LIMITED LIABILITY.

The present rates for Fire Insurance throughout the Dominion (the result of combination among the various Insurance Companies) are, it is believed, not only excessive, but unnecessary; and however severe the losses to those Campanies may have been in the late calamitons fires in Chicago, Boston, and other cities in the United States, the losses in the business of Insurance throughout the Dominion does not warrant the

in Chicago, Boston, and other cities in the United States, the losses in the business of Insurance throughout the Dominion does not warrant the great increase which has lately taken place in the rates. Such being the case, the Hon. John Young, M.P., Messrs. Thos. Caverhill, L. A. Boyer, M.P., Benjamin Lyman, J. F. Sincennes, Andrew Robertson, James Crathern, Wm. Workman, J. R. Thibaudeau, John Duncan, E. K. Greene, John A. Perkins, Joseph Barsalou, E. G. Penny, J. Hodgson, R. J. Reekie, John Grant, Henry Bulmer, Wm. NcNaughton, James Benny, Henry Lyman, J. Donnelly, S. H. May, James Coristine, John Popham, Wm. O'Brien, Andrew Wilson, Alex. Buntin, and Thos. Tiffin have secured an Act of Incorporation for the above Company during the last session of Parliament to carry on the business of Fire and Marine Insurance. The authorized capital of the Company is \$5,000,000, in fifty thousand shares of \$100 each. Five per cent. is payable on subscription of the stock, and five per cent. within six months thereafter. The remainder of the Stock is payable in such instalments as the majority of the Directors shall determine; not, however, to exceed five per cent per call, and at periods of not less than three months' interval.

It is not intended, however, to call up more than ten per cent. of the subscribed Stock, which amount will be paid to the Receiver-General for the benefit of Policy-holders; said debosit to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The Company having complied with the terms of the Act, have secured a License, and are now prepared to do business. The Directors propose to open Agencies in the chief towns and cities of the Dominion, on condition that not less than \$50,000 be subscribed to the Capital of the Company. DIRECTORS.

HON. JOHN YOUNG, M.P. J. F. SINCENNES, . . ANDREW ROBERTSON. J. R. THIBAUDEAU. L. A. BOYER, M.P.

ANDREW WILSON.

Secretary-Treasurer-ARTHUR GAGNON.

Manager-ALFRED PERRY. HEAD OFFICE-160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

President. Vice-President.

W. F. KAY. M. C. MULLARKY.

JOHN OSTELL.

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.

DIRECTORS.

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W. THOMSON, - - Vice-President.

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L. COFFEE (Produce Merchant), Toronto.

WM. HARGRAFT (Merchant), Cobourg.

J. STUART (Messrs. Harvey, Stnart & Co.), Hamilton.

A T. FULTON (Messrs. G. Michie & Co.), Toronto.

C. P. SMITH (President Board of Trade), London.

C. R. MURRAY, (Manager Bank of Commerce), Hamilton

DIRECTORS-

R. G. BARRETT, Toronto.

R. WILKES, M.P., Toronto.

HORATIO YATES, M.D., Kingston.

H. S. HOWLAND (Vice-President Bank of Commerce Toronto

Solicitors-Messrs. MOWAT, MACLENNAN & DOWNEY. Secretary-HUGH SCOTT Bankers-THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK. HEAD OFFICE, ONTARIO HALL, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

The following extracts from the By-law adopted by the Directors will show the advantages derived by insurers in this Company :---

The tollowing extracts from the By-law adopted by the Directors will show the advantages derived by insurers in this Company :--DIVISION OF SURPLUS. 1. On or immediately after the first day of January in each year, the Board of Directors shall ascertain, as nearly as may be the net surplus funds, if any, arising from Premiums, Investments, and other sources, during the year ending on the 31st day of December then last, after making provision for all expenses, losses, and liabilities of the same year, including claims for losses not yet adjusted; and the amount of the said surplus ascertained as aforesaid, shall be binding on all persons interested therein. 2. The Board of, Directors shull then appropriate to every person who shall have been insured with the Company during the said year such a proportion of the said surplus funds, ascertained as aforesaid, as the total amount of eash premium received by the Company from him during the year, exclusive of sums returned upon can-celled or rejected risks, bears to the aggregate amount of the premiums so received from all such persons. 8. The said scrip funds shall be applicable without limit, if necessary, for all losses of the Company by fire or otherwise, and for expenses over and above the cash 8. The said scrip funds shall be proportionately reduced or wholly cancelled accordingly, and the scrip funds of the Company shall be resorted to, and if neces-sary exhausted, before any assessment shall be moder wholly cancelled accordingly, and the scrip funds of the campany shall bereaved to each and the therefore of the inverse order of the interestion of existing sort, commencing with the earliest in date; and shall continue so to 1. Whenever the scrip funds in the hands of the Company shall amount in the aggregate to \$250,000, the Board of Directors shall thereupon applya part thereof, 1. Whenever the scrip funds shall be made and there of equal to the entire annual excess over \$500,000, shall be applied to the redemption of scrip in the order 4. Whenever

aforesaid. The Companies that have somewhat approximated the plan laid down by this Company are the "Hand-in-Haud" of England, established in The Companies that have somewhat approximated the plan laid down by this Company are the "Hand-in-Haud" of England, established in 1696, the "Manufacturers" of Boston, and the "Continental" of New York. The first Company referred to has returned to its Policy-holders 66 per cent. of the premiums paid. The average rate returned by the "Manufacturers" for the twenty-two years during which it has been doing 66 per cent. of the premiums paid. The average rate returned by the "Manufacturers" for the twenty-two years during which it has been doing 67 per cent., and no assessment; and the "Continental paid its large loss by the Chicago fire, amounting to over one and a quarter business is 673 per cent., and no assessment; and the "Continental paid its large loss by the Chicago fire, amounting to over one and a quarter million dollars, out of the scrip issued to its participating policy-holders, and had redeemed several years' issue previously. The Directors feel justified, by the foregoing actual experience, in founding this company on the basis they have adopted, which, on close examination, they believe will be found peculiarly adapted to Canada, and will supply the want to a certain extent now felt by insurers.

TOBONTO, July 1st, 1878]



W. H. HOWLAND, President.

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APPLICATION	Insurance.	Insurance.
Wil be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Bank under the name of "THE LONDON AND CANADA BANK,"	Imperial	THE STANDARD
with a Capital of One Million of Pounds sterling, of Five Millions of Dollars, and with the Head Office thereof in the City of Toronto. ROBERT ARMOUR,	Fire Insurance Company of London. No. 1 Old Broad Street, and No. 16 Pall Mall. ESTABLISHED 1803.	Life Assurance
Solicitor for Applicants. Bowmanville, Nov. 8, 1873.	Canada General Agency, RINTOUL BROS.,	ESTABLISHED 1825.
Life Association of Scotland.	24 St. Sacrament Street, Mcntreal. Toronto Office-75 Colborne Street.	HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.
Invested Funds upwards of £1,000,000 Sterling.	• A. W. SMITH, Agent.	
THIS INSTITUTION DIFFERS FROM OTHER Life Offices, in that the BONUSES FROM PROPITS 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 as- sured. The Policy-holder thus obtains a large reduction of present outlay, or a provision for old age of a most im- portant amount in one cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordi- nary Assurance Premium for the Sum Assured, which remains intact for Policy-holders' heirs, or other purposes.	MUTUAL FIRE INS RANCE GO'Y Of the County of Wellington. Business done exclusively on the Premium Note System. F. W. STONE, CHAS. DAVIDSON, President. Secretary. Head Office, Guelph, Ont.	Policies in force, over Eighty Millions of Dollar. Accumulated Fund, over Twenty Millions of Dollars. Income, over Three Millions and a half. Claims paid in Canada, over S500,000. Funds invested in England, United States, and Can- ad., with the most perfect safety. Deposited at Ottawa, for benefit of Canadian policy holders, \$150,000. For information as to Life Assurance, apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to W. M. RAMSAY,
CANADA-MONTREAL-ST. JAMES ST DIRECTORS.	The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Manager, Canada.
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq. (D. Torrance & Co.)	HEAD OFFICE	WESTERN Assurance Company,
GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq., (Gillespie Mofiatt & Co.) Hon ALEX. MORRIS, Lieut, Gov. of Manitoba. PETER REDPATH, Esq., (J. Redpath & Son.)	ESTABLISHED 1863. THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS DIVI- ded into three separate and distinct branches, the VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES, Each Franch paying its own losses and its just propor-	INCORFORATED 1851. CAPITAL\$600,000.
J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., (J. H. R. Molson & Bros.) JOHN G. MACKENZIE, Esq. (J. G. Mackenzie & Co) Hon. A. A. DORION, M. P., Minister of Justice.	Each Franch paying its own losses and its just propor- tion of the Managing expenses of the Company. C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres. J. HUGHES, Inspector.	FIRE AND MARINE. HEAD OFFICETORONTO, ONTARIO.
Medical Officer-R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D. TORONTO OFFICE-No. 32 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.	Queen	Hon. JOHN McMURRICH, President. CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President. DIRECTORS.
R. N. GOOCH, Agent.	FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y	JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq. JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq.
HASTINGS MUTUAL	OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms	A. M. SMITH, Eso. WM.GOODERHAM, Jr. Eso. B. HALDAN, Managing Di ect r. FREDK G. C. LOVELACE, Secretary.
Fire Insurance Company,	LIFE RISKS will be taken on terms that will com pare favorably with other Companies.	WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector. CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.
Having raised a Guarantee Capital, now cover all classes of risks. Applications for agencies are solicited from qualified persons in all p aces not represented in Ontario. JAMES H. PECK,	CAPITAL	JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent. INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates on buildings, Merchandize, and other property, against loss or camage by fire. On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland
Secretary. Belleville, July 17, 1873.	A. MACKENZIE FORBES, Great St. James Street, Mon ⁺ real. WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto.	Navi ation. On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or stea.
The Gore District	The Canadian Mutual	On Cargoes by steamers to British Ports.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company	Fire Insurance Comp'y.	THE LANCASHIRE
HAVE BEE DOING BUSINESS ON THE Mutual System for THIRTY-THREE YEARS. It undertakes the insurence of all descriptions of property, excepting certain which are extra hazardous, against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The cost of insuring with it ranges from		INSURANCE COMPANY.
SIXTEEN TO TWENTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR Less than in an ordinally proprietary company. It offers the option of insuring either on the PKEMIUM NOTE, or CASH PREMIUM system; and although by adopting the latter a very considerable saving can be effected. The premium note system is undoubtedly the cheaper of the two. Its special tariff of rates for the insurance of	premises. The Premium Note System affords a perfect guarantee. JOHN BARRY, R. CHRISTIE, M.P.P., President. Vice-President	£2,000,000 Stg.
ISOLATED DWELLINGS,	Canada Farmers'	
And their contents recommends itself on the score of economy. It offers security which is ample; and by	Mutual Insurance Company. HEAD OFFICE,HAMILTON, ONTARIO	The only British Insurance Company having a Head Office in Ontario.
risk to ex eed an amount which is proportionate to 'ts' assets, it is enabled to meet its engagements as they may mature and settle them with promptiude and liberality. ThiOS, M. SIMONS,	INSURE ONLY FARM PROPERTY COUNTRY Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been seventeen years in operation. THOMAS STOCK,	Head Office for Ontario: North-west corner of King and Church Sts., Toronto.
A T. McCORD. Jr., Agent, No. 7 Toronio Street, Toronio. February 1st, 1872.	RICHARD P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer. 25	GENERAL AGENTS, ' S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO., MANAGER, Wm. CAMPBELL.
The Ontario	SCOTTISH IMPERIAL	Afi losses in Ontario settled at the head office in Toronto without reference elsewhere.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	INSURANCE COMPANY.	The Victoria
HEAD OFFICELONDON, ONT.	CAPITAL £1,000,000.	Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.
HIS COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED FOR THE Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Citics, Towns, Villages, and Ccuntry. Applications for Insurance made through any of the	Head office for the Dominion, 9 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal. H. J. JOHNSTON, Gen'l Agent. ISAAC C. GILMOUR, Agent, Toronto.	Insures only Non-Hazardous Property at low rates BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Agents. S. McBRIDE, President. JAMES JOHNSON Secretary-Treasurer.	McKenzie & Mackay Taylor & Minty	GEO. H. MILLS, President. W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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THE GLOBE

Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

Having deposited with the Finance Minister of Canada ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. For the protection of Canadian Policy-holders only, is now prepared to

Transact Business in the Dominion.

C. S. LEWIS. JOHN CONVERSE, | Montreal,

Managers for Canada.

EDWARD B. CROMBIE, Ottawa, General Agent for Ontario.

> MUTUAL INSURANCE FOR

COMMERCIAL MEN.

The Board of Directors of the Beaver and Toronto

The Board of Directors of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company have opened a Branch for the exclusive purpose of insuring property situated within range of the hydrants connected with the Water Works of Toronto and Hamilton. By the passage of the Mutual Insurance Companies Act of last session of the Ontario Legislature, all the vexatious clauses of the old Mutual Insurance law have been entirely removed. No lien or real estate, no lia-bility for any payment over and above the amount of the premium note can hereafter exist. No premium note, even, is necessary, but a simple "und rtaking" to pay assessments up to a limited amount, thus removing a very general objection on the part of mercantile men hereto ore felt by them. THE CITY BRANCH will insure, for three years, all

THE CITY BRANCH will iusure, for three years, all THE CITY BRANCH will insure, for three years, all property coming under the above class, on receiving the "undertaking" of the insured for four times the usual annual rate, and will collect thereupon a first payment of 124 per cent, or one-eighth of the amount of the "under-taking," and will make no assessment thereon until re-quired to meet expenses and losses arising within the limits above laid down.

Office, over Toronto Bank, or to the undersigned.

HERBERT HANCOCK. City Agent.

Office, 26 Adelaide street Three doors west of the New Post Office.

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, con-tinues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Com-pany in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued the unprecedentedly large number of US3 Policies! 1 greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

greater number than the total yearly issue of many Com-panies. Intending insurers will note:--rst. Thal its rates are as low as those of any respon-sible Company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. and. That parties insuring have the choice of either the Premium note or cash systems, and that on either system the Premium stated in the Policy constitutes the whole liability of the member. 3rd. The large amount of cash on hand enables it to meet all is engagements promptly. 4th. Being *purely mutual*, all profits accumulate for the benefit of the members, and area t paid away to go into the pockets of stockholders, as s the case in pro-prietary companie Having in the last ten years distributed over \$400,000 in settlement of losses, and ever having been up to the aggements, the Directors look forward for a continuance of the preference already shewn in favor of this Com-pany over all foreign offices and new local ventures. D, C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary. COADY General Agent and Inspector.

Agents' Directory.

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D. W. COWARD & CO., Com. & Produce M.r. Fire and Lif., Com. Union Fire and Life, Andes Fire and Marine Ins. Co's, Ottawa

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

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

JOHN GARVIN, General Agent for the Ætna Life J Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for Western Canada. Office, Toronto street, Toronto.

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CAPITAL\$10,000,000 FUNDS INVESTED 12,000,000 ANNUAL INCOME 5,000,000

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Ino. Gordo	n, Esg.
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Life Assurance Company

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

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G. F. C. SMITH.

Chief Agent for the Dominion, Montreal.

J. M. TROUT,

Office-No. 64 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

business Manager.

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