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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. VI—NO. 8.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1872.

(SUBSCRIPTION
\$5 a Year.)

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

JOHN MACDONALD and CO.

ARE DAILY IN RECEIPT OF
ADDITIONS TO WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT
Moscows, Witneys, Pilots, Tweeds, &c.
ADDITIONS TO STUFF DEPARTMENT
Fancy Dress Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Additions to Fancy Woollens Department
Hood, Clouds, Wrappers, &c. &c.
Additions to Silk and Mantle Department
Poplins, Silks, Shawls, Flowers, &c. &c.
Additions to Haberdashery Department
An immense stock of Small Wares.
ADDITIONS TO STAPLE DEPARTMENT
Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, Towels, &c.

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

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

3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Toronto, July 31, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

THOS. C. KERR and Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in STAPLE
AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HAMILTON,

Are now opening their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

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

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Hamilton, 14th August, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1872. Spring. 1872.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 25TH INSTANT,

A. R. McMASTER

and **BROTHER,**

Will have opened out a complete assortment of their

Importations,

When they will be glad to see their customers and
friends at

No. 4 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

Toronto, February, 1872.

32-ly

SMITH and KEIGHLEY,

12 and 14 Wellington Street, Toronto,

IMPORTERS OF

Teas and Sugars,

Have now in stock large supplies of Fresh New Season
Teas, comprising

Y. Hysons, Imperials,
Gunpowders, Twankays,
Javans, Assams,
Souchongs, Congous,
and scented Orange Pekoe,
Japan Pekoe.

They direct special attention to their stock (just
arriving) of

SUGARS.

Hhds. Cuba,
Hhds. Porto Rico,
Cases Cuba,
Bbls. M'tl. refined,
Bbls. N. S. Granulated,
Bbls. N. S. Powdered,
Bbls. N. S. D. Crushed.

A. M. SMITH.

Toronto, May 25, 1872.

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

GORDON MACKAY and CO.

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

Cases Nagaski Costumes,

" Nagaski Batistes,

" French Grenadines,

" French Prints,

" French Ribbons,

" Printed Muslins,

" Cotton Hosiery,

" Merino Hosiery,

" Dress Goods,

" Various.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, April, 1872.

32-ly

SAMSON,

KENNEDY,

and **GEMMEL,**

HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED

427 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

Corner of Spett and Colborne Sts.

TORONTO.

August 12, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BOOTS SHOES AND RUBBERS
WHOLESALE.**CHILDS & COMPANY.**

Invite a tention to their

FALL SAMPLES**Of Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods**

which have been selected with great care, and comprise leading lines in Toronto, Montreal, and American manufactures.

CHILDS & COMPANY,

51 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS
JUST TO HAND.

½ Chests and Caddies Black and Green Teas; Bags Coffee and Rice; Cases and Casks C. & B. Pickles, Sauces, Potted Meats, Soups and Vegetables, Bottled Fruits, &c., Cases Cigars, Cases Blood's Porter, quarts, pints and Imperial pints, Cases Tennent's Scotch Ale, quarts and pints in stone bottles, Cases Guinness Porter, bottled by Burker in quarts, pints and Imperial pints, Boxes Digby Herring, Cases Lobsters, Cases Mackerel, Hhds and quarter casks Port and Sherry Wines, Hhds and quarter casks Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Puncheons Jamaica Rum, Dunville's Irish Whiskey, Cases Kinahan's L. L. Whiskey, also in stock a large assortment of Rye, Malt, and Common Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Clarets, as well as a complete list of general Groceries

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,37 & 39 Front Street.
TORONTO**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

49 St. Joseph St., Montreal,

Manufacturer of

Fire Proof Safes,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITIES.**E. H. MOORE,**

54 Front St. East, Toronto,

General Agent for Ontario.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.

Established in 1845.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.:

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

REFERENCE BOOK, containing Names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published quarterly.
24-17**BARSS, TUPPER & CO.,**

Wholesale dealers in

SEAL, COD AND LARD OIL,

Dry Cod, Herring, Mackerel and Salmon, Molasses, Sugars, and West India produce.

Stocks constantly on hand.

359 Commissioners Str. et, Montreal.

WINANS, BUTLER & CO.,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,**GRAIN AND FLOUR.**

Cash advances made on consignments.

77 Front Street, Toronto, and
Division Street, Cobourg.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMAS LAILEY and CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.**J. B. Boustead,****PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

72 & 74 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Advances made on consignments.

L. Coffee & Co.,**PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

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

Advances made on consignments of Produce

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

Leading Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

COTTON YARN.

WHITE AND COLOURED

Beam Warps for Woollen Mills.

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

WM. PARKS & SON.,New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
St. John, N. B.**Joseph S. Belcher,**

Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)

Commission and West India Merchant,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Dry
and Pickled Fish, Flour and West India Produce, &c.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.REFERENCES.—Quebec Bank, Toronto; G. H. Starr,
President People's Bank, Halifax; R. W. Fraser & Co.,
Halifax; Geo. Hughes & Co., Boston. 3-6m**J. F. Lawton,**

Manufacturer of every description of

PATENT GROUND

WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS.

ST JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Terms send address.

Hall & Fairweather,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND

DEALERS IN FLOUR.**ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

JOHN I. MACKENZIE & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

Will have their

EARLY SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Together with full lines

OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES,

Complete and open for inspection on

THURSDAY, THE 21st MARCH,to which they invite the attention of their
customers and of the trade generally.

Hamilton, March 18, 1872.

Thomson, Birkett and Bell,

HAMILTON.

FULL STOCK OF

DUNDAS DOMESTICS, YARN,
AND BAGS,*At Reduced Price List of 6th August.*

W. J. PITON.

R. M. HUNTER.

Piton & Hunter,**GENERAL COMMISSION****AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,**

WINNEPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

*Consignments Solicited.***Brown Brothers,****ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS**

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

65 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario

ACCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE
Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order of the
best materials and for style, durability and cheapness
unsurpassed.A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery
constantly on hand. 3-ly

COLLECTION OF DEBTS

Cupples & Hunter,

Managers of the

Canada Mercantile Protective Association,Established in 1854, for the Collection of Debts throughout
the Dominion, &c. Commission charged only on the
amount collected.

20 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN L. RANNEY,**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT****CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.****AGENT WELLAND RAILWAY,***And Merchants Line of Steamers,*

CHICAGO TO MONTREAL.

Address—No. 7 Board Trade Building,
Chicago.or 25 Chamber Commerce Building,
Milwaukee.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. G. Mackenzie & Company,
Importers

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

FERRIER & CO.,

IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Agents for:

Windsor Powder Mills.
La Tortu Rope-Walk.
Burrill's Axe Factory.
Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse.

31 Dec 72

Kingan and Kinloch,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES,
WINES, &c.,

Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets
MONTREAL.

15 Sept 72

S. H. MAY & CO.,

Importers and dealers in

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,
No. 274 ST. PAUL STREET,
Opposite their old Store, Montreal.

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.]

S. R. FOSTER'S

NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Samples please address our Agent
Montreal.

JOHN A. ADAMS,
6 Lemoine Street.

John C. McLaren,

Manufacturer of

ENGLISH LEATHER BELTING,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE, &c.
Opposite Victoria Sq., 12 Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.

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

100 GREY NUN STREET,

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

BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES,

Ingot Tin, Rivets, Veined Marble,
Ingot Copper, Iron Wire, Roman Cement,
Sheet Copper, Steel Wire, Portland do
Antimony, Glass, Canada do
Sheet Zinc, Paints, Paving Tiles,
Ingot Zinc, Fire Clay, Garden Vases,
Fig Lead, Fire Covers, Chimney Tops
Dry Red Lead, FIRE BRICKS, Fountains,
Dry White do, PATENT ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

34-

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
Merchants Exchange, No. 11 St. Sacrament St.
MONTREAL.

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

No. 152 MCGILL STREET,
OPPOSITE ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

JOHN McARTHUR and SON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands),
Sheet and Plate Glass of every description,
Linseed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes;
Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials,
Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc.,
Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive,
Machinery and Wool Oils.

18 LEMOINE STREET.

R. Dunn, Fish and Co.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
479, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Sole Importers of the celebrated

GLADSTONE BRAND DOUBLE WARP
RAVEN BLACK LUSTRE.

Trade Mark Registered.

15 Sept 72

N. S. WHITNEY,

Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs
Prunella Linings, etc.,
14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

B. HUTCHINS,
TEA MERCHANT,

188 & 190 McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
31 Dec 72

CANADA MARBLE WORKS.

R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.

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

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

SUGARS, casks, brls.
TEAS, choice selected, new season.
NUTMEGS, cases.
ALMONDS, shelled and in shell!
FIGS, 1., 6 lb. boxes
SULTANA RAISINS, small boxes, &c.
ALSO, ON HAND,
Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Fruits, Spices, Chemi-
cals, Soaps, and a General Assortment
of Groceries.

J. A. MATHEWSON,

Montreal, 28th Feb., 1872.

McGill Street

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FELT HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c.

GREENE and SONS,

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FELT HATS, STRAW GOODS,
SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.

WE ARE NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH THE
leading lines of new styles for the

SPRING TRADE,

To which we would invite the attention of all buyers.
Forty years experience our firm have had in the whole-
sale trade of Canada.

We always seek to please our customers and hope, by
further careful attention to their interests, to maintain the
standing we now hold among them and the business com-
munity.

FACTORIES:

FUR GOODS—325 St PAUL STREET.

FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.

STRAW GOODS—524 ST. PAUL STREET.

SILK HATS—521½ ST. PAUL ST.

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

GREENE & SONS.

FALL 1872.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,

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

OUR STOCK WILL BE
COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
By THURSDAY, the 15th AUGUST.
August 13th, 1872.

Mercantile Summary.

THE STOCK of tea held in London on the
31st July, was 74,678,619 lbs. against 62,276,
129 lbs and 71,357,336 lbs on the 31st July in
1871 and 1870 respectively.

A TANNER of Bayfield, Huron County, named
Peter Desing, has been absent from that locality
for some time past, and this, together with his
weak financial position has given rise to the re-
port that he has absconded, which, it is thought
will turn out to be correct.

WE UNDERSTAND that owing to illness it is
not improbable that Mr. John P. Shaw, who
succeeded to the trade of Mr. Bacon on Yonge
Street, will have to relinquish his business. He
has consulted his creditors on the subject.

IT IS ASSERTED in Morgan's Trade Journal
that the Premier of Canada will shortly be per-
sonally engaged in England in making financial
arrangements in relation to the loan for the con-
struction of the Canada Pacific Railway.

THE STEAM fleet of Lake Superior now num-
bers 31 vessels including Canadian vessels
while two years ago there were but 14 vessels
in all of which 2 were Canadian. The increase
in tonnage is still greater as many of the ves-
sels are of a larger class. During the same

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMSON and BURNS,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures

OF

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,**

10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

43 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

We are closing out lines of

SUMMER GOODS,

At JOB prices to make room for Fall Stock.

Ladies Skirts and Costumes,

Sun Umbrellas. All prices,

Gents Scarfs, Regatta Shirts, &c., &c.

Several JOB lines in PAPER COLLARS.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

British, French, German, American and Canadian manufacture.

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

5 Front Street, Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB.

T. HERBERT MARSH

P. G. CLOSE & Co.,*Wholesale Grocers*

AND

WINE MERCHANTS

Corner of Church and Front Streets,

TORONTO

17r

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

187.. JULY. 1872.

THOMAS WALLS & Co.,
38 YONGE STREET,

Have received and opened 287 packages

New Fall Goods!

AS FOLLOWS:

Moscow Beavers, Presidents, 6-4 Coatings, 3-4 Fancy Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Blue and Grey Naps, Blankets, Flannels, Shirtings, Dark Prints, Dress Goods, Small Wares, and a full assortment of General Goods In the Woolen Department there are Large Job Lines. N.B.—200 pieces Black Silks, extra value.

THOS. WALLS & CO.**BOOTS AND SHOES
WHOLESALE.****CHILDS & HAMILTON,**
MANUFACTURERS.

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

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

CHILDS & HAMILTON.Factory and Warehouse—No. 7 Wellington St.
Toronto.

time there has been a large addition to the sailing vessels, so that the total increase of tonnage on Lake Superior in two years is about 200 per cent.

THE Mercantile agency of Dun, Wiman & Co. have opened a branch office in the city of Hamilton. Hitherto the business with that city has been transacted through the Toronto office; but the growing importance of Hamilton, and the extension of the Agency's operations there, have necessitated this change, which will doubtless be a great boon to the Merchants of the "Ambitious City." Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. seem to have succeeded in making themselves very popular with the mercantile community, a circumstance which can only be attributed to the generally truthful and reliable character of their reports.

THE CONDITION of the wool trade is thus stated by the London Times of the 7th inst:—"The Colonial wool sales have closed at a considerable advance on the opening prices, and prices have again reached nearly the highest point of the year; other wools have also been in active demand, and proportionately in advance. Stocks of flannels are considerably reduced, and though buyers act with caution, most manufacturers are fully engaged to order for some time to come. The advance in wool, and also the very serious advance in coal and other articles, have given great firmness to prices."

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—August 16—Money on call is very easy, the rates being 2½ to 3½ per cent. Discounts are readily met with at 6½ to 7 per cent. for prime short date names. Gold, having during the week touched the extremes of 115½ and 114½, closes at 115½.—Wall Street Journal.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, August 19, 1872.

Oil matters very dull, most refiners getting ready for fall work. The Williams & Lochrane refinery here proves to be a perfect success. The stills are like huge boilers, with one or two large flues through them; this heats the oil so perfectly that it produces a distillate nearly white. Their capacity is to be increased for export; it is now about 500 barrels per week. The production of crude per week ranges at about 9,000 to 10,000 barrels, the shipments are about the same.

George Taylor of Wyoming has taken a contract from Messrs. Norris & Neelon, of St. Catharines, to make up some 27,000 barrels of their crude. They have joined the combination.

The developing business is well sustained, but with varied success, Mr. Lancaster's well on the Lamb territory being the last large well. The Munroe territory is decreasing considerably in its yield; there were no large wells struck this week. The combination has effected some sales this last month, but the regular fall supplies have not been ordered yet. Crude oil quoted by the association at \$1.04 per barrel.

Refined 31c to 33c per gallon.

DIRECTORS' MORTGAGING POWERS.—Vice-Chancellor Malins—*re* the General Provident Insurance Company, *ex parte* the National Bank—has just decided rather an important point as to the powers of the directors of a limited liability company to mortgage its property. The facts were that the General Provident Company in December, 1856, deposited, through their directors, certain securities with the National Bank as collateral security for bills under discount, but the property mortgaged was now claimed by the liquidators of the General Provident Company in its winding-up on the plea that the deposit in question did not constitute a valid mortgage. This plea was set up under the 69th clause of the articles of association of the company, which provided that all mortgages must be

executed with certain formalities—*i.e.*, that they must be sealed with the company's seal, signed by two of the directors, and countersigned by the secretary. But the Vice-Chancellor held that, although cases had been decided where the principle of the invalidity of mortgages in which certain formalities had not been complied with had been applied to the officers of a company, yet did not prohibit the directors of a company generally from making a mortgage by deposit. In support the Vice-Chancellor referred to the decisions of Lord Justice Mellish in the case of the Patent File Company, and Lord Justice James in the case of the Patent Bread Company, in which latter case it had also been held that such a mortgage by deposit was not void for want of registration, although the officers of the company, whose duty it was to see that all formalities were complied with, could not profit by it without registration. He had himself decided already, in the case of the Land Company of Marseilles; that the company's banker was not an officer of the company. The decision therefore would be that the deposit of the securities was effectual as a mortgage. The Vice-Chancellor decided farther, upon a subordinate point arising in the case, that the bank were not only entitled, out of the proceeds of the value of the security, to pay themselves that which was within the description specified at the time of the deposit, but could retain the balance until the whole amount due to them had been repaid.

FAILURE OF BANKRUPT COMPOSITIONS.—The decision by the Lords Justices in *ex parte* Hodge, *re* Hatton, to which we referred last week—to the effect that on the failure of a debtor to pay the composition agreed upon under a liquidation of arrangement, the original debt revives, and the creditors can sue for it at law—is understood to be a most important one, and, it is said, will go far to destroy the existing popularity of these compositions. Hitherto one of their great merits in debtors' eyes, and one of the great grievances of creditors has been that compositions might be paid or not as the debtor felt inclined, the creditors in bankruptcy having practically no

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

DOBBIE & CARRIE,
WILL SHOW ON
Wednesday, the 21st Instant,
THE
Largest, Choicest,
AND MOST
Complete Stock
They have ever had.

The attention of their friends and the Trade generally is invited.

NO. 9 FRONT STREET WEST.

M. STAUNTON

Begs respectfully to inform his customers that in consequence of

The Late Fire,

His office in connection with his

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is at present over

Retail Warerooms,

Corner of King and Yonge Streets,

and that he will rebuild the factory without delay.

remedy. The Bankruptcy Court had no doubt jurisdiction over the debtor, and could authorize processes against him, but nothing substantial could be made of the remedy. It may be said that creditors are unwise in accepting offers of composition without sufficient security, but it is easily intelligible how they are often reduced to Hobson's choice, and the bankrupt is released as their readiest hope of getting something. Now however they will have a certain guarantee against illusory compositions. They will at any rate be no worse off than they were, should the bankrupt not pay them after they have agreed to take a composition. So valuable is the guarantee esteemed that it is thought that the number of compositions offered will be sensibly reduced, offers being made only in cases where there is some reasonable certainty of their being paid.

THE STEEL AND IRON TRADES.—The heavy trade in steel and iron is being developed with extraordinary energy. In every direction the manufacturers are making extensive additions to their works; and the outlying districts, such as Dronfield, are beginning to participate in the general prosperity. Rods, sheets, and plates are being turned out of the tilts and rolling mills night and day. All descriptions of railway material are in great demand, especially Bessemer rails, wheels, and springs. The armour-plate mills are very busy, both for our own Government, for Germany, for Austria, and for other powers. The United States tariff being slightly reduced, our manufacturers and merchants have been arranging for their consignments to reach Liverpool just in time to get the advantage of the lower rate. Railway enterprise in all parts of Europe, especially Russia, is very extraordinary. The value of railway material sent to the Continent is not easily ascertainable; but the trade with the States, Canada, the Brazils, Egypt, and indeed all parts of the accessible lands of commerce, is far in excess of the European business. Russia is a favorite market for the heavy brands of Sheffield goods. France and Spain take silver and

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FRONT STREET WEST,

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MAGEE & RUSSELL,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,
OTTAWA,

Are now receiving their AUTUMN STOCK.

Assortment will be complete early in August.

Ottawa, July 22nd, 1872.

electro-plate; Russia takes iron and steel. While France is gilding her capitals, Russia is laying the foundations of her future prosperity in miles of iron and steel. The trade is at present greatly affected by the fluctuations in the prices of fuel, the decrease in the output of labour, the reduction of working hours, the increased wages, and the scarcity of good ores. Russian and Swedish iron, in the best brands, are utterly unobtainable in anything like sufficient quantities to meet the demand. There never was a time in the history of the iron industry when famine prices were so painfully forced upon manufacturers. If Pennsylvania can keep her promise and send pig iron to England within two years, there will be a fine market for her "pigs." Meantime vigorous efforts are being made to utilise the ores of Spain which are believed to be of a very high character.—*Morgan's Trade Journal.*

TREATMENT OF THE TEA CROP IN CHINA.—The peasantry collect the tea-leaf, each family its own parcel, sun-dry it before the door of their cabins, and convey it to some pack-house in the district, loosely packed in cotton bags. In every district are many pack-houses, owned or rented by native tea-dealers from the ports, and the peasant has the advantage of competition. He sells, of course, where he gets most, and is not wanting in cleverness at a bargain. The tea-dealer empties the bags into great heaps, from which the tea leaf goes through the process of firing in cast-iron bowls, made for the purpose. He then sorts into qualities, it in the usual leaded chests, and sends it to a treaty port to be sold in open market. All these processes go on in the most open manner and in the face of the keenest competition from first to last. Everybody knows where the best tea is picked, and runners daily convey to the ports the news of the prices per picul which is being paid for the sun-dried leaf, and, at the outside of the season when only the finest teas are made, this news is a matter of the liveliest interest alike to Chinese and foreign dealers. The

finest tea, composed of the tender, budding leaf, is necessarily limited in quantity as the leaves are very small, and only a small proportion can be picked without injuring the plant. When the crops of such teas reach the treaty ports they are again the object of active competition, this time to foreigners. Each foreign house has its friends among the dealers, and exerts all its influence to secure these so-called fancy chops. The finest Congous and Souchongs go to Russia and England. The finest Oolong and Greens go to England and the United States.—*American Grocer.*

A DIRECTOR'S LIABILITY FOR SHARES.—In the matter of the British and American Telegraph Company (Fowler's case), Vice-Chancellor Bacon has just decided a question of some interest to directors as to the number of shares upon which they are liable as contributories. The facts were that at a meeting of the directors of the company, on 14th February, 1867, 25 shares of £20 each, the necessary qualification, were allotted to each of the directors, including Mr. Fowler; and on the 1st March following Mr. Fowler applied for 20 shares, with the object, as he states, of qualifying himself—his belief being that 20 shares at £25 each, instead of 25 of £20 each, were the qualification. The Vice-chancellor now held that Mr. Fowler was liable on both sets of shares. The application for 20 shares was a plain contract in writing from which he could not be relieved:—"He was not satisfied that there was any mistake on the part of Mr. Fowler as to the necessary qualification when he made his application for the 20 shares, or that he could have been taken to be ignorant of the resolution by which 25 shares were allotted to him on the 14th February, 1867. But whether there had been any mistake or not, he was liable for the 25 shares allotted to him as a director, and also for the 20 for which he had subsequently sent in a written application."

DEBTOR'S FAILURE TO PAY COMPOSITION.—We noticed a short time since a case—*ex parte Hodge in re Hatton*—in which a question had arisen before the Registrar in Bankruptcy respecting the rights of a creditor to whom the debtor had failed to pay the composition agreed upon in a liquidation proceeding. The Registrar's decision was to the effect that the creditor had no right to bring an action at law for the original debt, but could only proceed in bankruptcy. The question has now come on appeal before the Lord's Justices of Appeal in Chancery, who have reversed the Registrar's decision, holding that the creditor's right to go on with an action in law for his original debt revives upon the debtor's failure to pay the instalments of the composition as agreed on. The question is of obvious interest to creditors, and the appellant in the present case is entitled to some credit for his perseverance in pressing for a decision in favor of the creditors' rights, notwithstanding adverse opinions in the inferior courts.—*London Economist.*

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.—The market shows but little activity as yet. A feeling that the lowest prices had been reached has caused a little more activity among manufacturers, who have been looking through the market, causing a firmer feeling among holders, but the purchases have been light. The present tendency is toward higher prices, though quotations are not yet altered.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY.—At a general meeting of the Dominion Building Society, held in Montreal on the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors:—Messrs. Louis Belanger, Patrick Donnelly, Charles Lamoureux, Robert McCready, Edmond Gravel, M. H. Brisette, L. W. Telmose; F. A. Quinn, Secretary-Treasurer.

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July 4, 1872.

THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1872.

MERE FIGUREHEADS.

There is a prevailing prejudice that in the organization and working of joint stock undertakings it is essential to associate with the management, and place in the fore-ground some well known name—in other words to deck the enterprise with an ornamental figurehead. Hence promoters of companies are usually careful to cater to the public taste in this respect, whether the project be legitimate and worthy, or the reverse. And in looking out for this "indispensable attachment," care is taken not to overlook gentlemen with "aristocratic" connections, especially if Captains or Colonels; Senators and M.P.'s rank still higher, and a Sir or a Bart. is a prize rarely to be fallen upon. Of course the object is as we have said, to cater to the popular taste; to create and perpetuate public confidence.

To most joint-stock enterprises the possession of public confidence is unquestionably a matter of the first importance. But that such confidence can be acquired and perpetuated by such means is a notion which has outlived its day; which is in no sense applicable to these democratic times. By the more penetrating class of business men this plan of inducing the public faith is looked upon as a silly, shallow conceit, an empty delusion, fit only to serve the designs of unscrupulous schemers, who aim to hide by a fair exterior what is corrupt and hollow within. And we shall admit that if the object of an undertaking be to

deceive and entrap the unwary, then to bait the hook with a great name is doubtless an effective means to that end; but on the other hand the intent be to subserve a legitimate object and fill up an actual want, then titles are of small account. We do not affect to despise titles nor undervalue them; they are like many other things, very well in their place; but they do not necessarily imply those qualifications which are indispensable to the successful management of business undertakings.

The success of a joint-stock enterprise commonly hinges on the choice of a head, not in the ornamental but in the actual sense; without a central mind directing and controlling all its operations, failure or success may be regarded as within the chapter of accidents. But in making the selection the sole question should be one of fitness for the post—a thoroughly practical knowledge of the duties and responsibilities to be undertaken. Without this knowledge the possession of a titled name is a mere bauble, a cheat; with it the title is welcome, it can do no harm. To substitute anything whatever in the place of a thorough preparation by education and experience is to open the way for mischief and sow the seeds of regret.

How often do we see elevated above a careful and intelligent officer who is a thorough master of his duties, and who practically has the management, an ornamental head who knows little of the concerns over which he presides, but who is thrust there on account of some adventitious circumstance wholly disconnected with his personal qualifications. Such a relation should not be allowed to exist. "The laborer is worthy of his reward," and it may be laid down as a principle that the man who possesses the brains, the application and the ingenuity to achieve success is the party to whom the chief honors and emoluments should go. When this is not the case proper encouragement to real merit is not given; earnest exertion and genuine ability have to play second fiddle to mediocre talent, thrown to the surface by chance, and kept there by the clandestine appropriation of credit which is another's due. Sometimes these overrated gentlemen are brought face to face with the other side of the picture. When matters take an adverse turn and admirers begin to frown and find fault, then they are dreadfully disgusted that they should be held responsible; then the luckless party who had all along the real management without the honor now comes in for his full share of the opprobrium, and is made the scape-goat—if possible—of other's sins.

While the necessity of a head is admitted as a vital necessity, it must in no

case be divorced from business talents and executive responsibility. Irresponsible heads are to be eschewed, however ornamental, as a fatal, deadly incubus. And it is equally true that he who performs the labor and has to stand in the breach, should carry off the honors since he must shoulder the ignominy. It is a mistake to suppose the public confidence can be secured by resort to ornamental figureheads. On the contrary, it is pretty certain sooner or later to forfeit it. "Success is the true test of merit," and without merit there is little chance of success. There is a large class of drones and do-nothings who play figure-head for a great many companies, and have their valuable services so well recognized that they are placed quite out of reach socially of those whose relatively unrequited and unacknowledged toil and ingenuity work out success for them. Let real ability be more fully recognized. Let these drones be turned out of the hive; they serve no useful purpose; they are the "caterpillar on the leaf"; a sort of social fungi that must be plucked away in order to promote a healthy and vigorous growth.

WHAT DUTY DOES SOCIETY OWE TO INEBRIATES?

This question has not hitherto been sufficiently considered. We send to jail the drunkard and the disorderly; we punish with fine, imprisonment, the penitentiary, the gallows, the long catalogue of crimes to which inebriety gives birth; we provide lunatic asylums for those whom drink deprives of reason. But we stop here. We do nothing to save the drunkard from himself; to reclaim him, before he loses his reason or becomes a criminal. Temperance societies try persuasion and they would fain try prohibition, but they have not yet, in this country, produced an inebriate asylum, which alone could reclaim the drunkard. No joint stock company has risked its capital on the venture, though more unpromising things are eagerly embarked in. And the Government has not filled the void. It has laudably provided for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiot, the insane; the drunkard alone it has neglected.

Is this discriminating neglect justifiable? Does it even pay? Don't we pay more for the punishment and attempted reformation of criminals, who owe their fall to drink? Do we not lose more in the sad waste of lives that might have been saved and utilized, while we are paying heavily for immigrant additions to our population? If our policy is a financial folly is it, in a moral point of view, distinguishable from

criminal neglect? Inebriate asylums can save the drunkard, by exercising the kindly control which deprives him of the opportunity of self-injury, as experience shows, and they alone can save him. The duty of society is plain; it is a duty scarcely less towards itself than towards the class which needs its aid. Private enterprise produces such institutions in the United States; but there are no signs of its doing so here. If the efforts of the Temperance Societies had been steadily directed to this object, it would ere now have been secured; but instead of a crowning monument, in the shape of an inebriate asylum, much wasted energy has left behind a sad record of failures, relieved only by occasional instances of success. Every thing points to this conclusion that if Ontario is to try the experiment of reclaiming the drunkard through Inebriate Asylums, the Government must come to the rescue. The prospect of urging it into action is rendered greater by the adoption of a federal form of Government. Under the old legislative union, it would have been impossible to build one such institution without building two; and where the enterprise has anything of an experimental character, the necessity of a large expenditure always makes against it. Let the churches, let philanthropists, let temperance advocates, let all who are convinced of the necessity of this work being undertaken, urge on the Government of Ontario to establish one experimental Inebriate Asylum. If this be done, in earnest; if all these separate organizations and sections of society will consent to be practical for once, the work will be done.

The work would, in one respect, seem more properly to belong to the Dominion Government; since it is into the Federal Treasury that the large revenue raised by duties on alcoholic drinks finds its way. Perhaps the relation of the two things is more apparent than real; and in any case, nothing can absolve Ontario from its obligation in the premises. Such an institution would have to be armed with sufficient powers and guarantees against their abuse. There is a stage in the history of every drunkard when he becomes incapable of taking care of himself; and when that stage has been reached, the state may claim to become his guardian. Drunkenness, unlike insanity, has shorter paroxysms, when placed under treatment. Insanity can never be cured in a short time; *mania a potu* may cease in a few days; but this, every one knows, is quite distinct from cure. The length of time necessary to restrain the liberty of a drunkard would be the length of time necessary to effect a cure,

probable if not certain. This is the civil aspect of the question; and it gives rise to considerations which lie at the root of the whole matter. This power could best be exercised by officers of the government: to delegate it, in the full extent necessary, to individuals, would be a manifest difficulty. A year is the shortest time, considered by authorities on the subject, within which a drunkard can be cured, and yet it would hardly do to vest private persons, on whom it would be difficult to fix due responsibility, with authority to detain an inebriate a year against his will, when it could not be said, drink apart, he continued to be incapable of managing his own affairs. But society, acting through the government, would be bound to keep in view the great end of reclamation, and it would be justified in using whatever authority might be found to be necessary to attain that end. Private institutions, if vested with less ample powers, might do much good; but the chance of a permanent cure would be much less.

Those of the inmates of an inebriate asylum who had not private means to pay their way, need not be wholly a burthen on the public. Their labor could be utilized inside the institution better than out of it; for it would not be interrupted by periodical debauches, or become gradually incapable of being exercised under the process of physical and mental debasement, induced by constant sottishness. When to this consideration is added the money that would be saved on jails and all the machinery for the administration of justice, and lunatic asylums, an inebriate asylum, it becomes certain, would save more than it would cost. But we do not wish to rest its merit on the, in this case, low level of mere financial success: the human interests at stake are too great to be measured by money.

BRITISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE STATES.

One of the results of the Chicago Fire of last October is the opening of agencies in the United States by several leading English and Scotch Fire Insurance Companies. The opportunity presented is presumed to be favorable for two chief reasons: First, Rates have either stiffened or actually advanced since that calamity, not only in Illinois, but throughout the States; Second, There is a prevailing and wide-spread distrust of companies with small capitals and assets, leading to an universal preference for strong companies of undoubted responsibility. Previous to the Chicago disaster, those British companies then in the Amer-

ican field were subjected to not merely keen competition, but to really uncompromising and avowed persecution, not only by individual but by combined companies. It will be readily remembered that an attempt was made to pass a law in the State of New York, the object of which was confessedly to embarrass and retard the operations of the British Companies by limiting them to much smaller lines upon a single risk than they had been accustomed to write, and in other respects it was endeavoured to render their position as disagreeable as it was in the power of the local companies to make it. The plea of encouraging native companies by which these assaults were attempted to be justified, has now lost its force. The collapse of 62 home companies, and the small percentage of their claims which others were able to pay, are facts which, placed alongside the other fact, that all the British offices have paid promptly and without abatement every dollar of their liabilities, have done much to secure to them the boon of a quiet life. Their detractors are now neither so bold nor so numerous; and these British invaders are permitted to make money, as we believe they are doing, in the most undisturbed security.

As against this invasion of American territory by British fire offices, the Americans have only to place the opening of a branch in England by a single New York company, the Home Fire of N. Y. It would not be safe to infer from the facts above adduced, that British Managers have a much better knowledge of the business than their American rivals, because their enviable success in America may not involve this conclusion; but it is safe to conclude that fire insurance companies with large means in hand will always take the preference, other things being equal, over those with more limited resources. The facility with which joint-stock enterprises may be organized under the laws of the various States, has led to the establishment of a host of small insurance companies. However successful these may be as fair-weather craft, they are extremely liable to founder in a storm, as experience has proven.

One Canadian company has been issuing policies in at least one American city, being tempted thither by the high rates ruling; another is preparing to establish agencies in various Lake cities on the other side, complying with the State laws; more are looking wistfully in that direction, but whether they have the courage to "cross the Rubicon" remains to be seen. It would not be safe to say that this action is unwise on the part of

those offices without all the facts before us, and the companies interested have doubtless gone carefully into the facts. There are some, however, that do not hesitate to apply that well known couplet to the case in point:

"Larger boats may venture more,
But smaller craft should hug the shore."

It is not to be anticipated that high rates will continue to rule; unchecked competition will soon forget that there was a Chicago Fire and the same recklessness of results may be exhibited in the future as in the past; the special attractions of the American field will by and by disappear. Any attempt therefore on the part of Canadian offices to do business there should be made in contemplation of this fact, and in such a way as to admit of a speedy withdrawal in case the lessons of experience or the dictates of policy might commend the wisdom of that course.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—An account of the operations of the Post Office Savings' Banks for the year ended 30th June last has been published. It appears that the balance due depositors on the 30th June, 1872, was \$3,096,500, and that the present number of depositors is 21,059. These figures include only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. There are in these provinces 235 post offices at which deposits are received; only 50 of these are in Quebec, the balance—185—being in Ontario. The system seems to have been much more generally resorted to in this Province than in Quebec. The disparity in the number of offices as just stated is so great that while Ontario has one office to every 8,761 inhabitants. Quebec has but one for 23,831 inhabitants. Similarly in reference to the number of depositors; in Ontario 1 out of every 83 inhabitants avails himself of these savings banks while in Quebec the proportion is 1 to 746. The average number of depositors at each office is, in Ontario, 105, while in Quebec it is but 32. In the United Kingdom the average is 262; there is in that country one post office savings bank for every 7,000 inhabitants, and 1 out of every 26 of the population is a depositor. It will be seen that the system does not show so gratifying results as in the United Kingdom when the figures are regarded in the abstract; but it is not possible to institute a fair comparison owing to the different circumstances of the two countries. Sixty-eight per cent of the deposits carry but 4 per cent interest and the remainder 5 per cent. It is satisfactory to learn that no fraud had been committed or loss otherwise sustained during the time

since the system came into operation on the 1st April, 1868. It has undoubtedly proved a blessing to the laboring classes; as on account of the facility for saving thereby afforded many thousands of dollars are now in hand which would have been squandered or otherwise lost to their present possessor.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—During the year ended 30th June, the fire premiums were \$263,359.20; the marine premiums, \$193,837.54, and the interest receipts, \$18,297.45, making a total income of \$475,494.19. The losses paid were \$323,071.92; amount paid for re-assurances, \$27,727.81; general expenses, \$70,996.19, making the total disbursements \$421,795.92, and leaving a profit of \$53,698.27. We shall publish the full report next week.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Whitby, August 10.—The stable belonging to Mr. Pringle caught fire, which extended to his dwelling house, and both were burned to the ground. His furniture was mostly saved. The dwelling house was insured for \$400.

Angus, August 19.—The steam saw mill on Pine Plains, owned by J. B. Smith, of Toronto, was destroyed by fire.

St. John, N.B., Aug.—Ames' Rope walk in Portland, N.B., was consumed; machinery, &c., valued at \$6,000; total loss, \$30,000 to \$40,000. Insured as follows according to *St. John Globe*:—"With the Royal, \$1,000 on Rope maker's stock, and \$2,000 on matting and matting machinery; with the Liverpool & London & Globe, \$4,000 on the buildings and machinery of the Rope walk, \$800 on the two adjoining two buildings; \$400 on the ropemaker's stock in one of the buildings, \$300 on R. S. J. Jarvis's furniture; with the Guardian, \$2,500 on buildings on machinery of rope walk; with the Hartford, \$1,500 on the buildings and machinery, and on stock in rope walk; with the Imperial, \$1,200 on oakum and oakum machinery,—making in all \$13,700.

Peterboro', August 15.—A fire broke out in the stable or shed in rear of the dwelling of Mr. William Ogilby, east of Rubridge street, totally consuming a block of four two story dwellings, and the stables in rear of the same. The loss on buildings will foot up to about \$3,000. There is some insurance, principally in the Agricultural, of Watertown. The buildings burned were owned by Mr. Thomas Eastland, livery stable keeper, and occupied by Mrs. Rush, Wm. Mercer, Wm. Cameron, W. Anthony, and John Marshall. Mr. Hopkin's building was occupied by Wm. McCulloch, boot and shoemaker.

Woodstock, Aug.—The stock of McCallum, tailor and clothier, was insured in the British America for \$2,000; and in the Waterloo Mutual \$1,500; the latter company had also \$500 on furniture.

CANADIAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting to organize was held in Hamilton last week. Directors were elected as follows:—L. Springer, Barton; A. Egleston, Reeve, Ancaster; John Barry, Barrister, Hamilton; R. Christie, M.P.P., Beverly; B. E. Charlton, Hamilton; Wm. Hoover, Caistor;

Anson Buck, M.D., Trafalgar; K. Fitzpatrick, Hamilton; James Campbell, East Flamboro'; James Morden, West Flamboro'; Geo. James, Hamilton; Lyman Moore, Hamilton; J. N. Tarbox, Barton; John Eastwood, Hamilton. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John Barry, was elected President, and R. Christie, M. P. P., Vice-President. Mr. F. R. Despard was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Company, and Mr. Edwin Wilde was appointed General Agent, and Special Agent for Hamilton. It was resolved to separate the business into two branches the one to be called the "Hamilton Hydrant Branch," for the purpose of insuring property within the range of the Water Works hydrants of the City of Hamilton; and the other to be called the "Country Branch," for the purpose of insuring other property. The intention seems to be to commence business at once.

THE MINERALS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Now that the Island of Newfoundland is attracting more attention and its natural resources are becoming better known to the outside world the mineral deposits which it contains will be interesting to capitalists who invest in mining enterprises. Although only a narrow fringe round the coasts is yet explored, and three-fourths of the interior is literally a *terra incognita* it is satisfactorily established that it contains rich deposits of copper and lead ores, and even in the character of its rocks, gives promise that gold may yet be discovered; while in large districts beds of coal, gypsum and marble are found, and roofing slate of the finest quality.

The La Manche Lead Mine.—The first mine opened was the La Manche Lead Mine, on the shores of Placentia Bay. It has been worked by an American company, but, I believe, owing to the want of capital, operations are but languidly carried on. Professor Shepherd, of the United States, a very high authority, was sent to examine this mine. In his published report he said: "I saw three thousand five hundred pounds of clean, pure galena thrown from the vein by a single blast. From my explorations, made with great care and circumspection, I feel confident that you may safely calculate on one hundred feet of the vein in depth, above water level, extending twelve hundred feet inland, at least. This will give thirty thousand cubic feet of solid galena, which is a little more than seven times as heavy as the same bulk of water which gives a product of upwards of thirteen millions of pounds, together with the additional chances of quadrupling that amount by sinking below the sea-level and extending inland. The mining is the easiest thing imaginable." Professor Shepherd places it on a par with the greatest lead deposit in the United States, and adds: "This mine is accessible not only by small boats, but even by the smaller class of ocean steamers." One sample was found to contain 83.64 of lead, 13.87 sulphur, and the remaining 2.49 parts consisted of silver, copper, zinc, carbonate of lime and silica. During 1869 the quantity of lead taken from this mine was 210 tons, valued at \$10,500; in 1870, 250 tons valued at \$12,500. Only a few miners were employed. Last year, owing to the discovery of a new vein of lead ore, the works were carried on with more vigor, but the result is not yet reported. Very promising indications of lead have been noted at various points in Placentia Bay, but enterprise is lacking among us.

Copper Mining.—Our principal copper mine is that of Tilt Cove, a little south of Cape John, on the northeast coast. It was discovered in 1864, and has been worked with great success. In 1868 it yielded eight thousand

tens of copper ore, which sold in Great Britain for \$256,000 leaving a clear profit to the two proprietors of \$120,000. In 1869 a decline in the value of copper took place, and the works were not carried on so vigorously as before, the yield being 5,938 tons, value \$213,768. In 1870 the value of the ore exported was \$151,740. In addition to copper ore, a fine vein of nickel has been found intersecting the copper. The value of the nickel extracted from the vein, during the last two years was \$38,600. The copper ore is associated here with the serpentine rock, the "strike" of which is right through the island, from the northeast to southwest. In all probability the copper mining region of the future will be in this direction, following the developments of the serpentine. The whole region south of Tilt Cove is metaliferous, and for ten miles the coast is occupied by holders of mining licenses.

Only one other mine has yet been worked—that of the "Notre Dame Mining Company." As yet their success has not been marked; but there is enough to warrant the prosecution of the enterprise on an extended scale. The rocks of the large peninsula of Avalon are considered by geologists to be the equivalents of the auriferous strata of Nova Scotia; and it is in this region that gold may be looked for. The geological survey has clearly established the existence of the Lauzon division of the Quebec group of rocks on an extensive scale, this being the great metaliferous zone of North America. The nomenclature of these rocks is that of Sir William Logan, the distinguished Canadian geologist. Our geological surveyor, Mr. Murray, said in one of his recent reports:—"From the numerous indications presented at different parts of the island, and in different geological positions, of the presence of lead ore, we may fairly infer that it will, in process of time, become an important material among the economic resources of the country." In another place Mr. Murray says: "There is a vast exposure of gypsum between Cadroy Island and Cadroy River, where it may be quarried to any extent; while the same material occurs in various parts of St. George's Bay."

Marble and other Products.—Besides the metallic ores and the more valuable substances, the Island abounds in a material of great importance. Marbles of almost every shade of color have been produced from various parts of the coast, on both the eastern and western shores. Petroleum has been found in a few spots, while building stones, whetstones, grindstones and limestones are in ample profusion.

The Coal Beds of St. George's Bay.—The carboniferous region is in the neighborhood of St. George's Bay, and here is a valuable coal area, by far the most valuable of all our mineral discoveries. The carboniferous formation here occupies three distinct areas, which are classed by our geologists as "The St. Georges Trough," "The Port au Port Trough," and "The Inland Trough of the Humber River and Grand Pen." Mr. Murray says in his report:—"To show the enormous importance of the existence of even one solitary seam of workable coal, I have made the following calculation of what might be expected within the area supposed to be underlain by the one shown in my map. Taking the area of the plane of the seam at 38.4 square miles, and its thickness at three feet, there would be 54,720,000 chaldrons of coal, or 1,425,000 chaldrons per square mile." A very considerable part of this he considers will be found within workable depth; and this is but one of the many seams that may yet be found in the area between Cape Anguille and the head of St. George's Bay. Should the railway across the continent, be constructed, its terminus would be in St. George's Bay, the great coal region. Inexhaustible supplies of coal for trans-Atlantic

steamers are thus fortunately provided where they will be most available, while railway locomotives can also draw on the same deposits. These societies will one day be echoing with the scream of the locomotive, and the heavy clouds of smoke from factory and mine will darken the now pure atmosphere.

Roofing Slate.—One other material this island is destined to supply in rich abundance. I refer to roofing slate—the value of which as a covering for houses, America is learning by the dearly purchased experience of the frequent conflagrations. According to certain ancient Icelandic manuscripts, or *Saga* as they are called, the whole of the eastern coast of America, from Greenland to Nantucket was discovered by Norwegian rovers in the tenth century, soon after the settlement of Iceland and Greenland. These ocean rangers named Newfoundland Helluland or Slateland, and not without reason, for the whole of the great peninsula of Anolon, or a third of the Island, is a fine-grained and very hard slate, belonging, as is supposed, to the Huronian formation—the Cambrian of English geologists. In several places these slates possess the quality of cleavage, which fits them for roofing houses. The finest slate quarries yet opened are in Smith's Sound and Random Island, Trinity Bay. The development here is very extensive, sufficient to supply half the continent of America, if duly worked; and the quality is declared by good authority to be equal to the best Welsh slate. In consequence of the very limited demand, which has hitherto been entirely local, these slate quarries have not yet proved remunerative, and the work proceeds spasmodically, and but to a limited extent.

It is reasonable to expect that a market for our splendid slate will not long be wanting in the United States; and that, at no distant day, it will become an important item in our exports. Mr. Murray, one of the best judges, says: "Judging of the quality of the specimens which were brought from Smith's Sound, and the thickness of strata attributed to their place in the formation, together with their proximity to the sea, these slates, when fully developed, can hardly fail to prove of very considerable commercial importance."

OIL COMBINATION.—The *Financial Chronicle* says that a project is being discussed for the formation of an extensive combination of refiners with the transportation companies to control the price of petroleum. "The purpose of the new combination, like that formed last winter, is to secure to the refiners the lions share of the profits of the oil trade. The product of the wells is to be distributed arbitrarily and without regard to any interests other than those represented by the "ring." Pittsburgh and Cleveland are each to receive twenty-five and one-quarter-one-hundredths of the crude oil, New York sixteen and three-quarter-one-hundredths, the oil regions eighteen-one-hundredths and Philadelphia fourteen-one-hundredths. It is confidently reported that an agreement has been drawn up and signed by the refiners and carriers, and that only the refusal of some of the principal refiners here to become parties to the combination has prevented the consummation of the scheme; but while it is probable that steps have been taken in this direction we do not believe that any complete organization has yet been effected. To counteract the effects of this movement, however, a combination among the producers is proposed, which will provide for the sale of oil only to parties outside the refiners' "ring," or, in case of any difficulty in securing transportation upon favorable terms, for the holding of oil beyond the limited amount which must be marketed to cover current expenses, until the monopoly is broken up. Other plans are proposed, any one of which would, if it can be carried out, prove

largely injurious, if not fatal, to the interests of the refiners' "ring," and as the producers are not without the means of protecting themselves in case of necessity, it is doubtful if the combination will be able to accomplish any important results. The fact of the matter is the refiners in different parts of the country have a capacity about twice as great as is called for by the present and prospective requirements of the trade. Refineries have also been established in most of the countries to which we send petroleum in any considerable quantity, and the export trade therefore is now principally in the crude oil. Hence our refiners are compelled to depend chiefly upon the requirements of the home market for business, and as there is not enough of this to keep these establishments busy, they are seeking to secure the proposed control over crude oil.

MEANING OF THE TERM "INDEBTED."—A point which came before the Master of the Rolls in a recent case is worth noting in connection with Joint Stock Company Law. A motion was made under the 35th section of the Companies Act, 1862, to rectify the register of a company under the following circumstances:—The Company had been registered without Articles of Association, and consequently by the 13th section of the Companies Act, the regulations contained in Table A of the first schedule of the Act were to be deemed its regulations. The 10th of these regulations provides that the company may decline to registrar any transfer of shares made by a debtor who is indebted to them. A member of the company had sold the directors a machine which they required for the purposes of the company, and had also given a guarantee along with it. The directors, however, considered the Machine to be very defective, and they had commenced an action to recover damages in respect of contract. Meanwhile the shareholder had sold his shares, but the company refused to register the transfer on the ground that it fell under the provisions of the clause which we have mentioned. The Master of the Rolls said that the clause, in his opinion, did not apply to a demand "sounding in damages" (as the technical phrase is), but only to an ascertained and liquidated debt; but in the present it was not absolutely necessary for him to decide the point, as the shareholder offered to pay a sum of money into court to assure the damages which he might ultimately have to pay, and on these terms an order was made to rectify the register as asked.—*Insurance Review*.

DEMERARA SUGAR MARKET.—From Sandbach, Parker & Co.'s circular of July 6th.—There has been but little animation in our market during the past fortnight; present quotations have checked all shipments to the United States, and for United Kingdom but few venture to buy on speculation, so that Estates are shipping on their own account in the hope that the low stocks in England will tend to keep up rates. The Vacuum Pans that were sold have all been very white principally for the Canadian market, and realized \$6.95 to 7.10; no Molasses Sugar offering; for Muscovadoes there is an enquiry, but buyers will not give over \$5.20 to 5.20 for best qualities. The shipments for the fortnight have been the smallest we have known for some years, and consist of one vessel to United Kingdom with 436 hhds., and one to Halifax with 138 hhds. The total export for the half year has been 40,448 hhds., of which 18,811 went to the United States, for the same time last year the shipments were 51,144 hhds., of which 29,800 went to America, showing a loss on the crop for the half-year of 10,695 hhds., and a serious falling off in our shipments to the United States.

—The Lancashire Insurance Co. of England has declared a half yearly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

PRODUCERS VERSUS NON-PRODUCERS.—The only sure foundation of good morals in a community is industry. Mental and physical health require industrious habits; and the aim of our efforts should be to produce a "sound mind in a healthy body," without which the happiness of life must ever be on an insecure basis. It does not need argument to prove the value of industry; but a notion prevails to an injurious extent, that the pleasures of life depend upon such an accumulation of property as will place persons beyond the necessity of employment in any useful occupation. The youth of the country are taught by the language and actions of their elders to regard wealth as more desirable than culture of mind and body, and the development of those powers which most certainly afford genuine gratification. One of the evil signs of the times is to be found in the large increase of that class of persons who avoid productive industry. This disposition tends to demoralization, and causes a fearful waste of substance. If we take the most sordid view of the subject, we shall find that it costs the community quite as much to support one who produces nothing as it does to sustain the most useful mechanic. The statistics of industry show that persons engaged in mechanical and manufacturing work, on an average produce in value over twelve hundred dollars each; and we know that those unemployed, or engaged in unproductive occupations, consume the substance produced by others. In all departments of traffic, and in most professions, there is a large surplus of persons engaged; and the devices which many resort to, to gain their living, are debasing. Some of these occupations are directly injurious to the habits of the people, and in every way tend to destroy capital and to demoralize a large part of the community. Industry is the natural antagonist of vice, and idleness is a prolific cause of evil. Industry promotes health, while idleness undermines it. Industry produces all that increases the comfort and enjoyment of life, and idleness wastes it. It is beyond question, therefore, the true policy of a nation to induce the people to work; and the strongest inducement which can be offered is that of the certainty of fair remuneration. We have had innumerable controversies with regard to the propriety of imposing duties upon imported manufactures, and they are likely to be continued so long as there are conflicting interests concerned in them; but no one can doubt the propriety of introducing measures which will check the increase of our foreign debts and enable us to reduce them. The ordinary course of training of the youth of our country is unphilosophical, and exceedingly inefficient. The aim of education should be to make the recipients of it wiser, better, and more useful members of society. It should develop those powers of mind and body which tend to increase the ability of an individual to do what will be most advantageous to himself and most useful to society, and it should cultivate such mental and physical habits, tastes, and desires as will improve his manners and self-respect. Little children love to learn when they are taught in a satisfactory way, and they love to do many kinds of work. While they are quite young, they may be pleasantly trained, and instructed in the rudiments of many useful arts. With a judicious course of instruction the ground work of a most useful technical education may be given; and a much higher order of intellectual, aesthetic and moral culture than is now received.—*Mercantile Journal*

A SIMPLE MEANS OF PREVENTING RAILROAD COLLISIONS.—A description of the method as applied on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will not be uninteresting. On this road, some four thousand feet from the station and around a sharp curve, is placed a signal house by the

road-side. The signal house consists of an inclosed box, some twelve feet high; having central orifices eighteen inches in diameter, covered by glass windows. Within the signal box is placed a red banner the size of the orifice, and outside is an electric bell which has actually been heard ringing a distance of one mile. When the train runs past the signal house, the wheel, coming in contact with a track connection, closes an electric circuit; instantly the red banner is brought into an exposed position and the alarm begins ringing. The train passes on around the curve and stops at the station, leaving the banner exposed and the bell ringing behind it. The train may stop for minutes or hours, it will still be protected by the signals left in operation behind. When it has passed one thousand feet beyond the station, however, the wheel, coming in contact with a "breaker," breaks the electric circuit, and instantly conceals the red flag five thousand feet to the rear and stops the bell, thus showing the track to be "clear." It will be seen that the exposure of the signals indicates to following trains that the track ahead is blocked within five thousand feet. As a train passes the signal-box it not only operates the signals indicated, but it also operates an instrument at the station four thousand feet ahead, by which the operator is informed not only of the passage of the train, but also of its direction, rapidity and length. Even then are only some of the results accomplished by these signals. It will be seen that a train approaching a curve may expose flags a mile ahead as well as to the rear, thus being always protected front and rear. The Pittsburg and Erie Railroad have been experimenting with these signals for more than a year, and since they were delivered up to the railroad company last fall, they have never been known to fail in a single instance, while the connections were not interfered with. The wires were severed in one or two instances to remove telegraph poles, &c. An examination of the machinery shows it to be in almost as good condition as when put in, although subject to constant wear and tear for nine months.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26, 1872.

In almost all departments of trade business is quiet, the intense heat, absence from town of many merchants, and the excitement consequent on the approaching elections, all tend to interfere with trade. In dry goods the fall trade has hardly yet commenced. Groceries for the season have met with a fair demand. Drugs and chemicals are firm, with an advancing tendency. Hardware market has ruled quiet, prices of most articles are fully maintained. Breadstuffs are quiet. Provisions are moderately active. Ashes steady.

We have had heavy showers of rain and intense heat during the past week, and heavy crops which have been laid by the rain are suffering in consequence.

Tonnage at present is scarce, and rates have advanced, and this advance is likely to be maintained until the arrival of the fall fleet, which is shortly expected.

ASHES.—Pots.—This market has not shown much life during the week, and prices are tending downward. Some extra tares of firsts were placed at \$6.70, but the ruling price for ordinary tares was \$6.55 to 6.60, at which the market to-day closes; seconds \$5.80; thirds \$5.30 to 5.40. **Pearls.**—This market has been declining all week, and sales of firsts; the only kind offering; were made from \$9.40 to 9.25; market

closing very dull at \$9. The stocks at present in store are Pots 2,265 brls; Pearls 293 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—So far as the season has gone business is not nearly equal to that of former years, and manufacturers are chary about getting up stock beyond what is wanted to supply orders on hand.—Orders from travellers come in very slowly, and we have no change to note in the price of any article in this department.

DRY GOODS.—We cannot say much about this market this week, the fall trade has not yet fairly begun, but a marked improvement has taken place since last report. The elections throughout the country have somewhat interfered with orders coming forward, but as soon as they are all over an active business is looked for. In Canadian tweeds there has not been much doing, the chief part of that trade being now over for the season. Imported goods still continue to come to hand and perhaps at no previous time could the stocks in Montreal show such a complete assortment.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A much stronger feeling characterises this market and the prices of a number of articles have advanced. **Bleaching Powder**—Is very firm and is held at last weeks closing quotation 3½ to 4c. **Caustic Soda**—Has been largely dealt in at advanced rates, sales at 4½ to 4¾c. **Bi Carb**—An advance of 2s is noted in the English market. Sales here have ranged from \$5.37½ to 5.62½, holders are very firm at these prices. **Soda Ash**—Was sold to some extent early in the week at 3c but is now held for 3½c. **Sal Soda**—Has not shown much animation, but prices have an upward tendency and any sales reported were at 2½ to 2¾c. **Cream Tartar**—Is a trifle easier with sales at 30 to 31c. **Saltpetre**—Quiet and lower at \$10.25 to 10.75. **Epsom Salts**—\$1.75 to 2, for small parcels \$2.25 has been paid. **Refined Borax**—20 to 24c. **Alum**—Steady at 2 to 2½c.

FURS.—Until the sales in London come off next month we do not anticipate any change to note in the market. There is nothing doing at present and prices may be regarded as nominal:—Beaver, \$1.75 to 2.00; black bear, \$10 to 12; fisher, \$7 to 8; silver fox, \$25 to 50; cross fox, \$2 to 5; red fox, \$1.50; lynx, \$1.75 to 2; dark marten, \$5 to 10; pale marten \$2 to 2.50; dark mink, \$4.50 to 5.50; pale mink, \$2 to 3; otter, \$10 to 12; fall muskrat, 14c to 18c; winter do., 18c to 20c; spring do., 25c; racoon,

FISH.—We cannot report any improvement in this branch of trade and following prices may be regarded as nominal:—Dry cod, \$4 to 4.50; green cod, \$3.75 to 4; salmon in brls, \$15 to 16; Labrador split herrings, \$2.50 to 3; Canso split do, \$2.50 to 3.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage is now getting scarce, and until the arrival of the fall fleet the present advanced rates are likely to prevail. The latest engagements by iron clippers and steamships to Liverpool and Glasgow for heavy grain were at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; and 2s. 3d. to 3s. for flour; heavy grain to London, 6s. 3d.; to Cork and other ports for orders, 6s. 7d.; flour to Gulf ports and St. John's, Nfld., 40c per brl.

FUEL.—Coal.—The price of this article is without any change since last week, but the demand is increasing and business is very active. **Firewood.**—The same remark applies to this kind of fuel, and although no change in price is reported, late quotations are called very firm, and an advance is looked for unless a large increase in the supply takes place.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week, 10,909 brls.; total receipts from 1st January to date, 487,457 brls., being a decrease of 15,043 brls. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871. Shipments for the past week, 8,257 brls.; total shipments from 1st January to date, 357,512 brls., being an increase of 589 brls. on the shipments for the corresponding

period of 1871. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. were 49,627 brls., against 52,013 brls. on the 1st inst., and 54,465 brls. on 15th August, 1871. Immediately after our last report was despatched, advices from England again brought down the market, and during the week it has been rather unsettled, business being restricted to immediate wants. The market to-day closes quiet. Extra, \$7.30 to 7.40; fancy, \$7 to 7.05; ordinary supers from Canada wheat, \$6.20 to 6.25; strong bakers' flour, \$7 to 7.25; Canada super No. 2, \$6 to 6.05; fine, \$5.25 to 5.30; middlings, \$4 to 4.15; Pollard's, \$3.85 to 4; Upper Canada bags, \$3 to 3.25. *Oatmeal*—Upper Canada brands, \$4.60 to 4.70; Lower Canada brands, \$4.50.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—Receipts during the past week 101,917 bush; total receipts from January to date, 1,210,926 bush, being a decrease of 2,246,912 bush on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871; shipments for the past week, 36,211 bush; total shipments from 1st January to date 1,124,333 bush, being a decrease of 2,294,437 bush on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1871. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. were 129,983 bush, against 74,489 bush on the 1st inst and 108,112 bush on 15th Aug., 1871. Since Wednesday last there has been a much easier feeling in the market influenced by unfavorable advices from England, the sales which were by no means heavy, consisted chiefly of No. 1 western spring at \$1.45 to 1.50, and No. 2 do. at \$1.39 to 1.45, the market to-day closing nominal at \$1.50 for No. 1 and \$1.45 for No. 2. *Maize*—The stock at present in store is 475,752 bush. Market quiet. Sales reported at 55½ to 56½, but nothing over 54 to 55c was offered at the close. *Oats*—Stock in store 121,804 bush. Market quiet at 28 to 29c. *Barley*—Stock in store 13,800. This market is nominal at 45 to 50c according to quality. *Peas*—Stock in store 129,454 bush. There has been a moderate demand existing all week at 82½ to 85c according to quality. *Pot and Pearl Barley*—Are in fair demand at \$5 for the former and \$8.50 for the latter.

GROCERIES.—*Teas*—Not much speculative enquiry at present, but in the jobbing department a fair trade has been doing, and the following prices have been well maintained. Uncolored Japans, 30 to 60c; imperial, 40 to 80c; gunpowder, 45 to 85c; old hyson, 40 to 70c; young hyson, 35 to 85c; twankay, 25 to 30c; Congou, 25 to 70c; Souchong, 25 to 60c; Oolong 40 to 55c. *Sugars*—Market very quiet. Scotch refined has been dealt in to some extent at 9½ to 10½c; low qualities bringing 9½ to 9½c; in raw sugar there has not been much done, the quotations range from 8½c to 9½c. In local refined there is little change to notice. Crushed A is firmer, being now sold at 11½c, and dry crushed 12½c. No change in other descriptions of refined. *Molasses* are quiet. We quote Demerara, 27½c to 30c; Barbadoes, 35c to 36c; Trinidad, 30c to 32c; Centrifugal, 17½c to 19c; clayed, 20½c to 21½c. *Coffee* in light demand. Java, 19½c to 24½c; Rio, 15c to 17c; Ceylon, 19c to 26c. *Spices*—There is a very firm feeling in this market, and a good demand for most kinds; black pepper, 15½c to 16½c; cloves, 15c to 16c; nutmegs, 85c to 96c; ground ginger, 16c to 19c; Jamaica ginger, 18c to 20c. *Rice*—In fair demand, at \$4.20 to 4.40 for choice sample. *Fruit*—The stock of layers here at present is not sufficient to meet the demand, and prices have advanced from \$1.90 to 1.95. No Valentias are now in market, the present stocks being all sold. Currants are steady, at 5½c to 6c.

HIDES.—There has been an animated market all week, but there is no change to notice in prices. Calfskins steady, 12c to 14c; sheep

and lambskins are steady at the advance noted last week.

HARDWARE.—This market during the week has been much quieter, but notwithstanding many articles have still an advancing tendency, and quotations are advanced, especially for bar iron and Canada plates. Pig iron is arriving in larger quantities than there is a demand for, and some exceptional sales are reported to have taken place rather under our quotations, but higher prices are expected to well before the end of the season. All stocks are well assorted for both shelf and heavy hardware. Our revised quotations are—*Pig Iron*—Gartsherrie, \$48.50 to 50; Coltness, \$48.50 to 49; Summerlee, 47.50 to 48.50; Glengarnock, \$45 to 47; Eglinton 45 to 47; Clyde, \$42 to 43; Hematite, \$52. *Bars*—Staffordshire, \$4.50 to 4.75; Scotch, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Swedes, none. *Canada Plates*—Swansea and Staffordshire \$8.00 to 8.50; F. W. Crown \$8.75 to 9. *Tin Plates*—Charcoal IC \$13.50 to 13.75; charcoal IX \$15.50 to 15.75; charcoal DC \$12.50 to 12.75; coke IC \$12.50 to 12.75. *Coopers Hoops* \$4.50 to 5. *Sheets*, best brands, \$6.50; boiler plate \$5 to 5.50. *Steel*—Cast 14 to 15c; spring steel \$6 to 7. Cut nails, \$5.75 to 7; pressed nails, \$7 to 11; sheet lead, \$6.50 to 6.75; pig lead, \$6 to 6.75; sheet zinc, \$7.50 to 8. *Window Glass*—Market very firm; 4th quality, 6½ x 7½ to 10 x 14, \$2.30 to 2.40; 10 x 16 to 18 x 22, \$2.50 to 2.60; 18 x 24 to 20 x 30, \$2.70 to 2.80.

LUMBER.—There has not been very much doing this week, but an advance on some kinds of lumber is noticed. We now quote:—Black walnut, \$80; birch, \$20 to 25; pine, best quality, \$22 to 25; basswood, \$15; spruce, \$12 to 12.50; hemlock, \$10; pine, 3 in. cull deal, \$24 to 32 per one thousand feet; sawn shingles \$3 to 3.50; split shingles, \$2.20; laths, \$1.50 per thousand; scantling 2-3, \$8; 3 in. square \$11; 2-4 \$13 per 100 pieces.

LEATHER.—The prevailing feature in this market is dullness; stocks of all kinds are large, and as manufacturers are not making up many goods at the present time, the demand is small. Splits and upper are dull. We quote: No. 1 Spanish sole, 26 to 27c; No. 2 do. 24 to 25c; No. 1 buffalo sole, 23c; No. 2 do. 21c; light waxed upper, 42 to 44c; heavy do. 38 to 40c; grained upper, 40 to 44c; large splits, 26 to 33c; harness, 29 to 32c; buffed cow, 16 to 17½c; patent cow, 19 to 20c; pebbled cow, 15 to 17½c.

LIQUORS.—*Brandy*—There has been less doing this week in this liquor, and sales were of the favorite brands and at full prices. *Gin*—Is steady and in fair demand at \$1.33½ to 1.35 in wood; green cases, \$3.40 to 3.50; red cases, \$6.35 to 6.45; high wines are steady at \$1.50 to 1.5½.

NAVAL STORES.—*Spirits of Turpentine* remain very firm at last week's quotation of 67½ to 70c. *Rosins*—An advance in all kinds is noted. We now quote: Strained, \$4.25; No. 2 \$4.50; No. 1, \$5; pale, \$5.50 to 7; pine pitch is firm at \$4.75 to 5. There is no pine tar in the market; coal tar is also scarce and commands \$2.75; coal pitch, \$2.75.

OILS.—There has been a large speculative demand for steam refined pale seal at 70 to 72½c; for small lots 72 to 75c has been paid. Straw seal, 57½ to 60; ordinary pale seal nominal at 65 to 67½c. *Cod Oil* has not been much dealt in and is rather lower than last week, no sales over 51 to 52 having been reported. *Linseed oil*—Is a shade firmer for boiled, 80 to 82½c being the prevailing prices. Raw linseed is steady and unchanged; olive oil steady at \$1 to 1.10. *Bleached Whale oil*—Nominal 85 to 90c. *Palm oil*—Is quiet at 8½ to 9c per lb. *Petroleum*—Is very firm at present and is held for 32½ to 35c.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—Receipts during the past week 1,064 kegs; shipments 2,162 kegs;

very little wholesale business has been done during the week. Extra choice samples are taken up for the local trade. We quote fair dairy butter 16c; choice dairy 17c; some extra choice from Eastern Townships was placed at 18c. *Cheese*—Receipts 15,710 boxes; shipments 7,847 boxes; a fair business has been done at 10c for fine factory, and 10½c for finest new. *Pork*—Receipts 716 brls; shipments 448 brls; market firm and steady. The following quotations have been well maintained:—Mess pork \$15 to 15.50; thin mess 14 to 14.25; extra prime \$9.50 to 10. *Beef* firm, latest sales of prime in brls \$16 to 16.50. *Lard*—Only a retail business reported at 10½c. *Tallow* a trifle easier at 7½ to 8½c.

SALT.—This market has been advancing, and a good deal of activity prevails. *Coarse*—A large amount changed hands at 72½c, gradually advancing to 80c, but holders are now asking 87½ to 90c, but we have not heard of any transactions at these prices. *Fine* is nominal at 80c; factory filled brings \$1.50 to \$1.60.

WOOL.—This market has been fairly active, a good deal of Lower Canada Wool is coming to market, which is at once bought up at prices within our range of quotations. Fleece wool 45 to 50c; pulled wool, super 40 to 45c; ditto No. 1 30 to 35c; ditto black 30 to 35c; ditto unassorted 35 to 40c.

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, August 22.

There has been very little activity in the Toronto wholesale markets during the past week, the city collections serving to withdraw the attention of many from business matters for the time being. These are now over, and the usual slack summer season is likewise at an end, and we may soon expect to see greater animation in commercial circles. Throughout the country, between the political excitement and the harvesting work, business has everywhere been about at a stand-still, and collections are made with great difficulty. Remittances to cover maturing indebtedness to wholesale houses have not been very satisfactory in consequence, and it is hoped there will soon be an improvement in this respect. The money market continues stringent, but mercantile demands have been pretty fairly met by the banks without any advance in interest.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is no change to note in the condition of this branch of trade, which continues very satisfactory. Orders are being filled as rapidly as goods can be handled conveniently. The early orders are now about all in, the aggregate to date being fully up to the average.

CATTLE.—*Beesves*—The receipts for the week have not been excessive, but the demand has fallen off during the hot weather, and the supply has been quiet up to the enquiry. About six carloads were taken for shipment east, and about as many more found buyers in lots to supply the city consumption. Rates are about the same as last week for first and second-class quality, but inferior grades have been in relatively larger supply, and have sold down to about 3c live weight. *Sheep*—There has been a rather short supply at market, and buyers have been rather keen to purchase, but quotations though very firm, remain at \$3 to 5, according to quality. *Lambs*—Have been in active demand, with an insufficient supply and prices have advanced 50c, \$2.50 to 3.50 being closing quotations. *Calves*—Have not been coming forward very freely, but the demand is not very brisk and last week's prices are barely maintained. Closing quotations are \$7 to \$8 for first class, \$5 to \$6 for second class and \$3 to \$4 for third class.

DRUGS.—Trade has been quiet, and prices are without change.

Dry Goods.—The fall trade can hardly be said to have yet commenced, although some importing houses are already showing their goods, and have sent out their travellers. Prices are likely to rule very firm, but the heavy advance which has taken place on woollens will be more than likely to operate as a decided check to business.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a steady enquiry for tonnage during the past week at rates generally unchanged. Several grain charters are reported at 11c greenbacks from Toledo to Kingston, but none from Toronto. Stave vessels are wanted for Lake Erie shore, on which from \$45 to 50 gold would probably be paid.

FLOUR.—This market, in sympathy to a certain extent with Montreal and other markets, has given way slightly since this day week. No. 1 superfine of which there was a sale some days ago at \$6.35, sold to-day at equal to \$6.10 here. Extra changed hands at \$6.85 to 7 in the fore part of the week, but no recent sales have been reported. Fancy was dealt in at \$6.65, and subsequently a lot was placed at \$6.55. Quotations are now nominal.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—There has been very little offering of any kind, the only sale reported being of three cars of Soules at \$1.50 in store. *Barley*—Some lots of old have been offered during the week, but sellers and buyers appear to be apart in their views, and no transactions have taken place. Good samples would command probably 60 to 65c. *Oats*—There has been a moderate demand, and although receipts have been to a fair extent, prices have not declined. Latest sales were at 38c on the track and 39c f.o.b. cars. *Peas*—Nominal. *Corn*—Inactive and unchanged.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been rather quiet during the week, and prices are generally without change. *Coffee*—Inactive and unchanged. *Fish*—Dull and nominal. *Fruit*—Layer raisins are in fair demand at quotation. Valentias are out of the market. Currants are quiet and without alteration in value. *Rice*—Has been in light request at previous prices. *Spices*—Nothing new to note, prices remaining entirely unchanged and the demand limited to small orders from the retail trade. *Sugar*—The demand for good grocery grades of raws has continued steadily larger at from 9½ to 10c. The stocks of such in first hands are not so large, but early arrivals are looked for. Refined sugars are in ordinary request, soft yellows selling at 10½ to 10¾c, and whites at 12½ to 12¾c, according to quality. *Teas*—Greens, principally Young Hysons, have sold freely during the week. Japans have met a moderate enquiry, but blacks have had only a fair share of attention. *Tobacco*—Business light, but prices firm and unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS.—With increasing receipts, *Hides* are scarcely so firm, and sellers evince more disposition to press sales at a slight concession, from late quotations. *Calfskins*—Are inactive and prices nominal. *Sheepskins*—The supply is steady, all offering being readily taken at 75c.

LEATHER.—The market has continued dull at unchanged prices, there being little or no demand for any stock other than Spanish sole, to a fair extent at firm figures.

LUMBER.—Three millions feet have left here this week, principally clear. The enormous lake freights demanded now from here to Oswego, and the scarcity of vessels, has somewhat retarded shipping within the last few weeks. However, all seem bent on getting forward as much as possible this season.

Recent advices from Albany report sales slow there, it is the general opinion that lumber will hold its own, and a brisk fall trade is looked forward to both at home and abroad. The rush of common lumber to eastern markets during the early part of the season will tend to keep it at a nominal price here, while the operation of the new tariff will keep up the local market, thus making the supply moderate at a fair price.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—The supply of strictly choice is limited, and is taken for city consumption at about 15 to 16c. The shipping trade is quite at a standstill. Ordinary qualities of this season's make are unsaleable except at very low prices, and prices are generally decidedly gloomy. *Cheese*—Fine qualities are firmly held, and would command from 10 to 10¾c for lots according to quality. Sales are being made in a retail way at 10½ to 11. *Eggs*—Are dull and lower, quoted at 12½ to 13c. *Lard*—Sales have been made of both tierce and tinnet at 10c., small lots commanding 10½c. *Bacon*—Has been dealt in largely during the week at 7c for Cumberland cut in lots of from one to five tons at 7c, small parcels bringing 7½c. *Hams*—Stocks are being steadily reduced, and are now in very few hands. Prices have again advanced, canvassed being firmly held at 15 to 15½c. *Pork*—Mess is held at \$15 for car lots, and \$15.50 to 16 for broken parcels. Extra prime, \$10.50 to 12.

HIDES AND SKINS.

(Reported by Barry, Sloane & Flumerfelt.)

Hides in more active demand with no increase in supply. Two cars sold this week at 9½c for No. 1 inspected and 8¾c for No. 2. In the Western States hides are scarce and prices high, selling there at 10 to 10¾c per lb.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Trains arrive at and depart from Toronto, as follows:—

Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	5:37	12:07	6:22	7:07
Arrive.....	9:30	11:00		11:30

GOING WEST.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7:30	11:45	3:45	5:30
Arrive.....	5:25	10:15	5:15	9:20

Great Western Railway.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7:00	11:50	4:00	8:00
Arrive.....	11:00	1:15	5:30	9:20

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7:30	3:45
Arrive.....	10:50	6:15

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart, Berkeley Street.....	7:05	3:50
Arrive.....	10:45	6:40

Northern Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7:00	4:00
Arrive.....	9:55	8:55

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of John Lester, retail grocer, of the City of Toronto, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my offices, Nos. 7 and 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, in the City of Toronto, on Friday, the sixth day of September, at two o'clock, P. M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of August, A.D. 872.
W. F. MUNRO, Interim Assignee.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y.

ASSETS OVER \$6,000,000.

CHARLES H. PECK, - - - President.
Wm. T. SELBY, - - - Vice-President
A. P. STEWART, - - - Secretary.
JOHN S. MILLER, - - - Gen'l Agent.

This Company having complied with the requirements of the Canadian Insurance Acts, is licen.ed to transact business throughout the Dominion.

Particular attention is invited to the
SAVINGS DEPOSIT PLAN,

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

THOSE DESIRING LIFE INSURANCE

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

R. S. BAIRD,

GENERAL MANAGER,

No. 11 Toronto St., Toronto.

WM. OLDRIGHT, M. D.,

Medical Examiner.



NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 1st August, 1872.

A SALE, by public auction, of Timber Berths, on the North-shore of Lake Huron, and North of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, TORONTO, at TWELVE noon, on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next. The Berths to be offered for sale are projected Townships, estimated at an area each of 36 square miles where the outlines are regular; each Township to be put up as one Berth and sold as such and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bids per square mile therefore; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a Bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario. All Berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water. The Department reserves right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands, on and after the 15th instant.

R. W. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

Note.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and North of French River, and West of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the Eastern boundary of the Townships of Aweraes and Van-ou-hnet, extending North from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing an estimated distance of 24 miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the Township of Varkoughtnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17, King Street East, Toronto.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter for the Month ending July 31st, 1872, according to Returns furnished by the Banks to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.			LIABILITIES										Total Liabilities.
	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid Up.	Notes in Circulation.	Government Deposits Payable on Demand.	Other Deposits Payable on Demand.	Government Deposits payable after notice.	Other Deposits payable after notice.	Due to other Banks in Canada.	Due to other Banks or Agents not in Canada.	Bank Premises.	Other Assets not included above.	Total Asset	
Bank of Montreal	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$7,042,240	\$3,430,412	\$1,972,296	\$5,976,664	\$3,684,278	\$4,526,972	\$360,345	\$ 97,084	\$990,000	\$13,250	\$20,908,553	
Quebec Bank	2,000,000	1,930,800	1,923,010	1,234,813	131,980	1,673,284	200,000	1,062,465	10,423	.....	60,889	.....	4,312,960
City Bank	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	331,747	47,000	973,222	15,000	146,179	25,977	.....	44,330	47,924	1,575,159
Bank of British North America	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	2,264,922	148,088	1,622,857	1,622,857	412,077	55,377	581,190	200,000	308,325	8,862,481	
Bank of the People	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	234,630	2,000	335,000	79,000	400,232	20,303	.....	31,438	3,417	966,217
Niagara District Bank	400,000	3,270,000	3,159,999	304,020	9,814	124,798	99,000	372,342	71,329	50,174	84,000	.....	930,199
Molson's Bank	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,436,885	921,051	20,748	1,889,138	32,000	1,445,801	54,182	101,180	171,386	474	3,130,377	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,082,290	161,590	1,330,153	230,000	1,386,652	30,702	171,386	51,000	.....	4,037,269
Ontario Bank	2,500,000	2,498,760	2,440,706	1,385,789	84,377	1,002,984	5,000	1,476,485	59,590	17,320	74,000	.....	4,536,806
Eastern Townships Bank	750,000	714,000	650,755	94,164	66,200	323,883	69,000	223,100	491,960	76,007	.....	2,734	1,195,348
Bank Nationale	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,202,210	551,406	44,012	596,327	74,000	571,670	2,100	.....	2,000	.....	2,333,703
Banque Jacques-Cartier	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000	398,793	203,931	224,672	20,000	217,670	254	790,335	18,000	.....	1,937,421
Merchants' Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,862,013	3,783,527	239,204	535,866	745,174	2,499,790	39,762	34,657	35,000	.....	13,027,839
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,860,646	1,138,256	123,127	769,020	56,000	406,790	30,817	.....	.....	.....	3,220,638
Union Bank of Lower Canada	2,000,000	1,985,000	1,853,846	1,216,711	93,043	986,954	75,000	1,066,150	96,901	234,154	38,000	.....	3,691,015
Mechanics' Bank	1,000,000	500,000	415,865	242,514	33,000	411,053	520,000	1,580,827	30,775	563,463	73,000	.....	448,476
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	888,400	4,872,430	320,416	33,000	659,817	160,000	263,693	5,488	73,47	34,000	.....	9,583,125
Metropolitan Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	645,600	117,453	98,066	714,754	40,000	267,715	5,488	95,607	59,000	.....	1,293,593
Bank of Yarmouth	300,000	.....	242,804,918	\$21,911,490	\$5,039,917	\$29,499,716	\$8,029,952	\$21,317,350	\$1,455,474	\$4,703,037	\$55,000	.....	\$87,632,222
Union Bank N. S.	1,557,133	490,000	186,080	139,395	18,902	18,902	.....	12,114	30,968	.....	.....	.....	201,230
Bank of Nova Scotia	200,000	20,000	490,000	523,974	58,615	310,968	.....	752,925	46,484	20,460	86,000	.....	1,957,663
St. Stephen's Bank N. B.	1,000,000	20,000	200,000	128,797	1,037,915	35,672	.....	687,209	104,431	27,223	49,000	.....	183,553
Bank of New Brunswick N. B.	.....	900,000	900,000	1,037,915	1,037,915	687,209	.....	687,209	104,431	27,223	49,000	.....	3,277,826

ASSETS.

NAME OF BANK.	Specie	Provincial or Dominion Notes.	Notes or Cheques on other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Balances due from Agents not in Canada.	Governments or Stock.	Loans to the Government.	Loans to Corporations.	Notes and Bills Discounted and Current.	Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.	Overdue Debts secured.	Real Estate (other than the Bank Premises).	Bank Premises.	Other Assets not included above.	Total Asset
Quebec Bank	239,705	450,704	142,785	132,145	402,014	.....	.....	31,696	4,993,823	9,417	80,312	20,356	60,889	.....	6,554,734
City Bank	97,802	192,660	55,223	9,145	45,022	.....	.....	43,534	2,095,523	90,649	129,358	33,200	44,330	14,347	2,841,007
Bank of B. N. A.	634,403	671,985	299,300	41,208	1,715,229	.....	.....	304,574	11,351,912	99,291	16,018	39,590	200,000	308,325	15,740,335
Bank du Peuple	74,800	71,258	53,685	12,429	13,165	.....	.....	2,795	2,311,035	24,368	3,173	3,795	31,438	3,558	2,869,233
Niagara District Bank	65,333	18,759	18,303	13,335	229,972	.....	.....	41,442	809,193	31,664	10,000	9,000	84,122	11,342	1,277,338
Molson's Bank	122,333	221,702	165,251	60,366	108,768	.....	.....	685,185	4,059,121	10,031	499	300	84,122	.....	4,934,644
Bank of Toronto	240,143	336,601	85,010	41,605	62,171	.....	.....	179,419	4,628,218	5,443	126,077	261	146,274	12,148	6,477,641
Ontario Bank	231,100	417,649	175,023	133,298	360,547	.....	.....	62,667	1,323,288	45,102	62,077	.....	40,000	.....	7,346,524
Eastern Townships Bank	83,349	57,971	32,142	746,739	51,251	.....	.....	.....	2,628,446	2,000	43,976	.....	18,000	.....	2,030,811
Bank Nationale	33,011	161,000	40,998	316,628	61,516	.....	.....	.....	1,324,309	63,467	35,844	.....	9,220	.....	3,027,019
Banque Jacques-Cartier	33,001	161,000	40,998	316,628	61,516	.....	.....	.....	1,324,309	63,467	35,844	.....	9,220	.....	3,027,019
Merchants Bank	1,244,077	1,073,565	500,616	161,715	206,054	.....	.....	39,559	14,002,133	231,015	119,509	564,131	492,831	1,033,948	20,203,663
Royal Canadian Bank	183,077	331,217	145,776	96,298	152,150	.....	.....	44,667	4,146,658	39,978	37,091	20,118	37,897	17,996	5,867,491
Union Bank of L. C.	189,301	331,217	145,776	96,298	152,150	.....	.....	44,667	4,146,658	39,978	37,091	20,118	37,897	17,996	5,867,491
Mechanics' Bank	330,377	203,100	388,352	11,199	5,865	.....	.....	135,000	6,316,868	11,230	67,912	14,083	153,555	9,811	886,690
Cassidian Bk of Commerce	721,376	602,315	388,286	114,380	917,588	.....	.....	106,916	12,223,619	48,419	26,330	.....	14,330	14,606	15,958,530
Dominion Bank	119,331	7,196	69,392	120,971	15,514	.....	.....	3,500	2,142,241	23,701	15,345	.....	8,742	.....	2,645,457
Metropolitan Bank	51,950	53,070	59,956	5,683	15,514	.....	.....	.....	1,722,657	897,861	93,330	708,284	8,742	1,896,412	143,220,959
Bank of Yarmouth	86,146,036	7,522,130	2,997,784	\$21,643,300	\$11,594,198	14,000,137	\$508,252	2,698,902	101,996,307	897,861	93,330	708,284	1,863,123	1,896,412	143,220,959
Union Bank N. S.	10,221	7,000	2,316	1,712	8,351	.....	.....	.....	290,523	584,000	19,161	7,690	20,000	76,929	495,369
Bank of Nova Scotia	13,539	71,640	83,044	69,199	31,681	.....	.....	335,299	1,127,829	58,985	19,161	31,020	20,000	439,010	2,136,473
St. Stephen's Bank N. B.	12,752	218	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,795	358,672	4,116	40,501	5,500	3,994	18,654	41,058
Bank of New Brunswick	255,615	166,303	101,811	71,251	6,293	.....	.....	31,106	3,614,543	4,279	123,266	.....	11,022	.....	4,593,580

Banking House of R. Henry Brett

TORONTO STREET OPPOSITE THE GEN'L P.O.
Draws Exchange on Messrs.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
Bankers, London, and on
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Bankers, New York.

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

(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

67 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Lewis Hyman, of the Town of Napanee, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned William Ferguson Munro, of the City of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet at my offices, Nos. 7 and 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, on Friday the 27th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of examining the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. Dated at the City of Toronto, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1872.

W. F. MUNRO, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Henry Cobby, trading under the name, style and firm of Henry Cobby & Co., an Insolvent.

A second dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the second day of September next, after which dividends will be paid.

W. T. MASON, Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of August, A.D. 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of James Walsh, an Insolvent.

The creditors of the Insolvent are notified that a meeting will be held at my office, No. 20 Toronto Street, in the City of Toronto, on Monday the second day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

W. T. MASON, Assignee.

Dated at Toronto this 17th day of August, A.D. 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of David McKenzie, an Insolvent.

The creditors of the Insolvent are notified that a meeting will be held at my office, No. 20 Toronto Street, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday the fourth day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

W. T. MASON, Assignee.

Dated at Toronto this 17th day of August, A.D. 1872

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Russell Wilkinson & Co., Insolvent's.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the fifth day of September, A.D. 1872, after which dividends will be paid.

JOHN SHAW,
Official Assignee.

Toronto, 15th August, 1872.

The Ontario

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

THIS COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED FOR THE Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

S. McBRIDE, President.

JAMES JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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

H. J. JOHNSTON, Gen'l Agent.

ISAAC C. GILMOUR Agent, Toronto.

McKENZIE & MACKAY } Agents, Hamilton
TAYLOR & MINTY }

**BOND BROTHERS,
STOCK BROKERS.**

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

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

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Insolvent Act of 1869, and amendments thereto.

In the matter of John Carruthers, of the City of Toronto, Contactor, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned William Ferguson Munro, of the City of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet at my offices, Nos. 7 and 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of September next at three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of examining the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 14th day of August, A.D. 1872.

W. F. MUNRO, Assignee.



MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 30th AUGUST, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twenty-four times a week each way, between Toronto Post Office and Toronto & Nipissing R.R. Station, from the 1st October next. Conveyance to be made in a wagon, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office Inspector's Office, Toronto. M. SWEETNAM, P. O. Inspector. Toronto, 19th July, 1872.



MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, THE 30th AUGUST, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twenty-four times per week each way, between Toronto Post office and Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Station, from the 1st October next.

Conveyance to be made in a wagon subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office Inspector's Office, Toronto.

P. O. Inspector's Office, Toronto, July 19, 1872. M. SWEETNAM, P. O. Inspector.

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

Notice is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in their offices corner of Front and Bay Streets, Toronto on Tuesday the 10th day of September next at twelve o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report by the Directors with a statement of the accounts for the past year; to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to dispose of any other business that may be brought before the Meeting. By order, JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary. Toronto, 5th August, 1872.

Mathushek Pianos

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

**"STECK," "ARION,"
LABELLE, HARDMAN,**

And American and English

**COTTAGE PIANOS,
AND
PRINCE ORGANS.**

CHEAPEST PIANOS IN THE CITY.

ALL WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.

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

WARE-ROOMS, COLBORNE STREET,
TORONTO.

NORRIS & SOPER.

WM. NORRIS.

L. N. SOPER.

**PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.**

Notice is hereby given that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, Toronto Street, Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

to receive the Report of the Directors and the annual statement of the affairs of the Company, to elect the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other business.

By the Charter of the Company all the Directors retire but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,

Toronto, 31st July, 1872.

ONTARIO STEAM BISCUIT

AND

Confectionery Works,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 KING STREET EAST.

Biscuits & Candies Wholesale.

Manufacturer—I. C. CHILMAN,

HAMILTON, Ont.

D. MORRISON,

Biscuit Manufacturer,

And Wholesale Confectioner,

36 and 38 Rideau St., OTTAWA, Ont.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of William Moulds, an Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the second day of September, A. D. 1872, after which dividend will be paid.

JOHN SHAW,
Official Assignee.

Toronto, 15th August, 1872.

**OSWALD BROTHERS,
STOCK BROKERS,**

(Members of the Stock Exchange.)

55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

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

The Canada Guarantee Company.

(Incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament.)

Capital \$100,000.

DIRECTORS.

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

Legal Advisers—Messrs. Carter & Hatton.

Manager and Secretary—Edward Rawlings.

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

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

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Manager and Secretary.

The Gore District

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR

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

ISOLATED DWELLINGS,

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,

Secretary.

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.

Galt, February 1st, 1872.

Canada Farmers'

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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

THOMAS STOCK,
President.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary and Treasurer.

26

Montreal

Assurance Company

INCORPORATED 1840.

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

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.

BRANCH OFFICE—22 Wellington Street, Toronto.

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

Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Port of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates. 31-5

W.M. MUIR, Dealer in Plasterers' Hair, Glue Pieces, Catle Tails, Curriers' Grease, Leather Scraps, Wool, Hide, &c. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 34 George Street, Toronto. REFERENCE—Thorne, Parsons & Co.

Ætna

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

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

Its valuable features—

LOW CASH RATES,

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

JOHN GARVIN,

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

W. BELL and Co.,

ORGAN

AND

Melodeon Manufacturers

GUELPH, ONT.

RECEIVED AT KINGSTON,

A SILVER MEDAL AND ALL THE FIRST PRIZES.

At Western Fair, London. Diploma and First Prizes for Best Melodeon and Cabinet Organ of any kind.

At Great Central Fair, Hamilton. Diploma and all the First Prizes.

At Central Exhibition, Guelph. A Diploma for General Excellence, and three First Prizes: out of four for Music.

THE CANADA.

INSURANCE UNION.

OCEAN MARINE.

Comprising the following Incorporated Canadian Companies.

The British America Insurance Co. of Toronto.

“Montreal Assurance Co. of Montreal.

“Western Assurance Co. of Toronto.

Will grant Binding Policies (Open or Special) on

HULLS, FREIGHTS AND CARGOES

TO AND FROM

All Ports in the World.

Sterling Certificates granted, payable either in Great Britain or Canada, at the option of the applicant.

JOHN RHYNAS,

ATTORNEY AND AGENT,

No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
June 1st, 1871.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office,

On Wednesday, the 28th of August next,

at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the Annual Report, for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and on such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

B. HALDAN,

Managing Director.

Western Assurance Company's Office
Toronto, 24th July, 1872.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Wm. C. Alexander, President.

Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President.

R. W. GALE,

Manager for the Dominion of Canada,

198 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

NEW BUSINESS, SUM ASSURED, 1871,

\$41,804,027.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **EQUITABLE** feels that it has the strongest claims upon public confidence. Under the management that distinguishes it and the principles by which it is guided, perfect security is given for the future, than which a greater inducement can be held out to all wishing to insure their lives.

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

The Company's Offices,

120 Broadway, New York.

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

HEAD OFFICE FOR ONTARIO,

58 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

CAPT. R. N. MacCUAIG,

General Agent, Ontario East and Inspector.

J. GORDON MORTIMER,

Inspector of Agencies, Ontario West

EDWARD A. SCADDING, Special Agent.

GEO. B. HOLLAND,

General Agent for Ontario.

AGRICULTURAL

Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.
CANADA OFFICES—KINGSTON, ONT., AND 235 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

1st. Absolute security to Policy-holders in the shape of a large paid-up Cash Capital, with over half a million dollars surplus, and having a deposit of one hundred thousand dollars with the Government for the security of Canada Policy-holders especially.

2nd. This Company confines its business to farm property and detached residences, thus securing our patrons from the liability of paying losses on Stores, Hotels, Shops, and all other hazardous property.

3rd. A large and profitable business, with ample assets, enables the Company to adjust all honest losses, and pay without any delay.

4th. This Company insures against loss and damage by lightning, even where no fire occurs. No other Company in Canada gives this security to its Policy-holders.

A. W. SMITH,

Agent for Toronto and vicinity.

Office—Wellington Street.

The Waterloo County

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONT.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

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

THE MUTUAL

Life Association of Canada

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

PRESIDENT.

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

VICE-PRESIDENT.

A. Wood, Esq., of Wood & Leggett.

ACTUARY AND MANAGER,
William Powis.

SECRETARY,
Robertson Macaulay.

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

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

PREMIUMS ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE, and which may be withdrawn at any time with interest, deducting therefrom an equitable share for claims and expenses.

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

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

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

W. J. SMYTH,
Manager Toronto Branch.

Queen

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms

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

CAPITAL £2,000,000

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

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

Great St. James Street, Montreal.

WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto.

Insurance.

**THE STANDARD
Life Assurance
COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - - MONTREAL.

Policies in force, over Eighty Millions of Dollars.

Accumulated Fund, over Twenty Millions of Dollars.

Income, over Three Millions and a half.

Claims paid in Canada, over \$500,000.

Funds invested in England, United States, and Canada, with the most perfect safety.

Deposited at Ottawa, for benefit of Canadian policy holders, \$150,000.

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

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager, Canada.

WESTERN

Assurance Company,

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL \$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JOHN McMURRICH, President.

CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.

JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATTY, Esq.

A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, Jr., Esq.

B. HALDAN, Managing Director.

FREDK G. C. LOVELAKE, Secretary.

WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.

CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.

JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

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

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

THE ONLY BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVING A HEAD OFFICE IN ONTARIO IS

THE LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.



Capital

£2,000,000 Stg.

Head Office for Ontario:

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

GENERAL AGENTS,—

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

MANAGER,—
Wm. CAMPBELL.

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

McDonald & Badgerow,

Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors,

WHITEMORE BUILDINGS,

Toronto Street, Toronto.

D. MITCHELL McDONALD.

GEO. W. BADGEROW.

Financial.

**Robert Beaty & Co.,
EXCHANGE OFFICE,**

BANKERS, BROKERS & Co.,
53 King Street East, opposite Toronto St., Toronto.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, GOLD, SILVER, UN current money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses &c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.
interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

Campbell & Cassels,

J. CAMPBELL,] 69 King Street East, [W. O. CASSELLS
TORONTO,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

Herrick & Crombie,

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL AGENTS.

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

OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.

Consignments solicited. Parliamentary business attended to.

G. H. HERRICK. 35 EDWARD B. CROMBIE

Philip Browne & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

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

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

Toronto Savings Bank,

72 CHURCH STREET.

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

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce
W. J. MACDONELL,
Manager

E. FORD,

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.

Wadsworth & Unwin,

Office, 42 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

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

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

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

GOOD FARM LANDS

Can be purchased by actual settlers on advantageous terms from

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.

Apply to

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager,
Peterborough,

British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s

V.  R.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867,

And now regularly to the House of Lords, the quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy, may be had in cases and cases from the principal Spirit Merchants in Canada. The Trade only supplied.

Quotations on application to

Messrs. DUNVILLE & Co.,
Royal Irish Distillers,
BELFAST, IRELAND.

JOHN HEATH,

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

Buckingham Buildings, George Street, Parade,
and 33 Newhall Hill,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,

AND

STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

Sole Manufacturer of Thos. Lowe's celebrated Steel Pens
Agent for Hart's Patent Paper Fasteners.

Almost every article in demand under the head of
Stationers' Sundries kept in stock, and any special make
of Goods obtained to order.

Particular attention is requested to J. HEATH'S first-class
Extra Strong Pens, now so largely used.

A liberal Discount to Wholesale Stationers.

Illustrated Catalogues supplied to the Trade only, on
receipt of Business Card.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Seymer's Straw Bottle
Envelopes,

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

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

DRY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

To Builders and Dealers, by the Car Load, at
Wholesale Prices.

THE Subscribers have on hand an unlimited supply of
Dry boards of all kinds, 1 1/2" and 1 3/4" Flooring, 1 1/2" and
Pickings, Clear Strips, Sheeting and cut-offs, all thorough-
dry, and loaded on cars to suit purchasers, at the lowest
wholesale prices.

McDOUGALL & BRO.

Office, south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets,
over Dow's Dry Goods Store.
All Orders promptly supplied. Bills cut to order on the
shortest notice.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 10th May, 1872.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until fu-
ther notice: 13 per cent.

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

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—AUGUST 14, 1872.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:		Groceries—continued.		Leather—continued.	
Mens' French Calf Boots.	3 62 4 00	Dry Crushed	0 12 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality,	
"TapSleKipBtsNo.1,1,1,x	0 00 3 25	Extra Ground	0 00 0 13	middle, wgt. lb.....	0 27 0 27 1/2
"Dbl." "No.1, Ex	2 40 3 10	Teas:		Do. No. 2,	0 27 0 25
"T.p&D.S.KipBts,No.1	2 40 2 85	Japan common to good.	0 42 0 50	Slaughter, heavy	0 27 0 30
"ThckBts, No.1, Ex.	2 50 2 75	"fine to choicest	0 60 0 70	Do. light	0 27 0 29
" " "No.1, No.1	0 00 2 10	Colored, common to fine.	0 50 0 70	Harness, best	0 26 0 29
" " "No.2	0 00 2 20	Congou & Souchong	0 30 0 80	" "No.2	0 27 0 32
" " "No.3	0 00 2 00	Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Upper heavy	0 25 0 30
"D.S. Buff Fox Bal.	2 30 2 40	Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 36 0 55	" "light	0 35 0 37
" " "Congs Gaiters.	1 70 2 23	Medium to choice	0 60 0 75	Kip skins, Patna	0 38 0 41
" " "Calf Fox Cong.	2 30 3 00	Extra choice	0 80 0 87	English	0 35 0 40
" " "Goat & Seal Con.	2 65 3 00	Gunpwr. com. to med.	0 50 0 60	Hemlock Calif (30 to 3	0 65 0 90
" " "Pruneila Congs.	1 40 2 25	"med. to fine.	0 60 0 75	lbs.), per doz.....	
" " "Spl t & Kip Cobourgs	1 20 1 50	"fine to finest.	0 75 0 85	Do. light	0 60 0 65
" " "Bunums.	1 40 1 90	Hyson	0 38 0 50	French Calif	0 50 0 60
Boys' Dbl.SI Thick Boots	1 70 2 00	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Splits, large, 1/2 lb.	1 25 1 40
" " "Kip	0 00 2 10	Tobacco—Manufactured		" "small	0 30 0 35
" " "Bals & Congs.	1 70 1 80	Dark 5s & 10s		Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 00 0 24
" " "Split Kip Bunkms	1 25 1 50	" "Western Leaf	0 33 0 36	Patent	0 20 0 21
" " "Goat & Seal Con.	0 95 1 10	" "good to fin	0 38 0 50	Pebble Grain	0 20 0 21
Youths' D.S. Thick Boots	1 50 1 60	Bright sorts, gd. to fin	0 42 0 50	Buff	0 15 0 18
" " "D.S. Kip	0 00 1 70	" "choice ..	0 55 0 80	Russets	0 15 0 18
" " "Bals & Congs.	0 00 1 35	Hardware.		Oils.	
" " "Split & Kip Bunkms	1 00 1 20	Tin (net cash prices):		Cod Oil	0 58 0 60
" " "Cobourgs	0 00 1 00	Block, 1/2 lb	0 40 0 42 1/2	Lard, extra	0 95 1 00
Womens' DblsoleCf.Bals.	1 00 1 75	Grain	0 42 0 45	" "No.1	0 90 0 95
" " "Buff & Peb do.	1 15 1 80	Copper:		" "No.2	0 85 0 90
" " "Congs	1 15 1 50	Pig	0 00 0 30	Lubricating, patent	0 85 0 90
" " "Goat & Kid Bal	2 25 2 50	Sheet	0 00 0 35	Mott's economi	0 00 0 00
" " "G add&Kid Cong	2 20 2 25	Cut Nails:		Linseed raw	0 40 0 40
" " "Buff Batts	1 15 1 40	Assorted 1/2 Shingles		" "boiled	0 82 0 85
" " "Split	0 95 1 00	" "100 lbs.	6 00 6 25	Machinery	0 87 0 90
" " "Prun. Bal& Cong.com.	0 85 1 25	Shingle alone do.	6 75 0 00	Olive, common, 1/2 gal	1 30 0 40
Misses' Bal & Buff Bals.	0 95 1 40	Lathe	7 25 0 00	" "salad	1 15 1 25
" " "Buff Batts.	0 92 1 05	Galvanized Iron:		" "salad, in bottle:	1 80 2 30
" " "Prun. Bals & Cou.	8 80 1 25	Best, No. 2	0 11 0 11 1/2	qt., per case	3 65 7 5
Childs' Peb. Buff Ball	0 75 1 5	Best No. 24	0 1 0 11 1/2	Seal, pale	0 80 0 85
" " "Buff Bals & Cou.	0 55 0 75	" "26	0 11 0 11 1/2	Spirits Turpentine	0 70 0 73
" " "Prun. Bals & Cong	0 70 1 0	" "28	0 11 0 11 1/2	Whale, refined	1 00 0 60
" " "Turned Cacks	4 75 6 25	" "28	0 12 0 12 1/2	Paints, &c.	
" " "English	2 25 5 00	Horse Nails:		White Lead, genuine, i	
Drugs.		Guest's or Griffin's as		Oil, 1/2 25 lbs.....	3 00 2 25
Aloe Cape	0 16 0 20	sorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Do. No. 1	3 00 2 05
Alum	0 02 0 03	E. T. or W. assd. size	0 19 0 20	" "2	3 00 1 85
Asorax	0 27 0 30	Patent Hammered do.	0 16 0 17	" "3	3 00 1 75
Castor Oil	0 15 0 16	Iron (at 4 months):		Common	1 30 0 00
Caustic Soda	0 06 0 06 1/2	Pig—Gartsherrrie, No.	0 00 52 00	White Lead, dry	1 30 0 09
Cream Tartar	0 30 0 31	Co., cr, No. 1	0 00 48 00	Red Lead	1 00 0 08
Epsom Salts	0 02 0 03	" "No. 3	0 00 50 00	Venetian Red, English	0 07 0 09
Extract Logwood	0 10 0 13	Other brands, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Yellow Ochre, French.	1 02 0 03
Indigo, Madras	0 15 0 15	" "No. 2	0 00 46 00	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Madder	0 15 0 17	Bar—Scotch, 1/2 100 lb.	4 25 4 50	Petroleum.	
Opium	7 00 7 20	Refined	0 00 0 00	(Refined, 1/2 gallon.)	
Oxalic Acid	0 35 0 40	Swedes	7 25 7 5	Delivered at London, On	
Potass Iodide	1 50 1 75	Hoops—Coopers	4 75 5 00	No. 1 5 cars	0 00 0 30
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	" "Band	1 75 5 00	" "1	0 00 0 35
Soda Bicarb.	0 06 0 06	Boiler Plates	4 75 5 00	" "Single brls	0 00 0 00
Tartaric Acid	0 50 0 50	Canada Plates:		Delivered in Toronto:	
Groceries.		Hatton	9 00 0 00	No. 1, 1 car	0 00 0 31
Coffees:		Arrow & Glamor, an.	9 25 0 00	" "Single brls	0 00 0 33
Java, 1/2 lb	0 22 0 2	Swansea	9 25 0 07	No. 2, 1 car	0 00 0 30
Maraicao	0 19 0 21	Lead (at 4 months):		" "Single brl	0 00 0 31
Rio	0 18 0 20	Bar 1/2 100 lbs.	0 06 0 06	Benzine	0 00 0 40
Fish:		Sheet	0 05 0 06	Produce.	
Herrings, Lab. split	5 25 5 25	Shot	0 07 0 07 1/2	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	none.
" "Canso	5 00 5 25	Iron Wire (net cash):		" "Fall, 60 lb.	1 45 1 50
" "round	3 50 4 00	No. 6, 1/2 bundle	3 35 3 40	Barley,	0 55 0 65
" "scaled	0 32 0 37	" "9	3 60 3 65	Peas	0 60 0 60
Mackerel, brls.	6 00 6 50	" "12	3 85 4 40	Oats	1 38 0 39
White Fish and Trout ..	3 50 4 00	" "16	4 70 4 80	Rye	1 00 0 00
Salmon, salt water	6 00 16 50	Powder:		Seeds:	
Dry Cod, 1/2 12 lbs.	4 75 5 00	Blasting Canada	1 00 0 00	Clover, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
Fruit:		FF	5 00 0 00	Timothy, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
Raisins, Layer,	1 90 2 30	FFF	5 25 0 00	Flax	0 00 0 00
" "M. K.	0 50 0 00	Blasting, English	0 00 0 00	Flour (per brl):	
" "Valentias	7 25 7 50	FF	5 00 0 50	Superior extra	0 00 0 00
Currants, new	6 00 6 50	FFF	5 50 6 00	Extra	5 70 7 75
" "old	0 00 4 50	Pressed Spikes(4 months)		Fancy	6 40 6 50
Molasses:		Regular sizes, 100	0 00 5 00	Superfine No. 1	10 6 15
Clayed, 1/2 gall.	0 28 0 30	Extra	0 00 6 00	Oatmeal, per br	5 20 5 50
Syrups, Standard	0 45 0 40	Tin Plate (net cash):		Provisions	1 50 5 00
" "Golden	0 49 0 50	IC Coke	2 50 12 75	Butter, dairy tub, 1/2	0 12 0 14
Rice:—Arracan	4 60 4 70	IC Charcoal	3 50 13 75	" "store pack	0 08 0 10
" "Rangoon	4 40 4 60	IX	5 75 16 00	Cheese	0 0 0 10
Spices:		IXX	6 75 18 00	Pork, mess, new	5 50 16 00
Cassia, whole, 1/2 lb	0 25 0 30	DC	0 00 12 50	Bacon, Canada	0 00 0 00
Cloves	0 15 0 17	Hides & Skins, 1/2 lb.		" "Cumberland cu	0 07 0 07 1/2
Nutmegs	0 90 1 00	Green, No. 1	0 00 0 09	" "smoked	0 07 0 08
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 20	" "No. 2	0 00 0 09	Hams, sal	0 14 0 14 1/2
" "Jamaica, root	0 17 0 20	Cured	0 00 0 08	" "smok-d	0 00 0 00
Pepper, black	0 18 0 20	Ca uskins, green	0 10 0 12	Shoulders, in salt	1 10 0 1 1/2
Sugars—(60 days).		" "cured	0 00 0 13	Lard, in kegs	1 00 0 14
Porto Rico, 1/2 lb	0 94 0 10	Sheepskins	0 03 0 75	Eggs, fresh	1 00 0 14
Cuba	0 09 0 09	Leather, @ 4 months:		Best Hams	0 00 0 00
Cuba, St. Jago	0 09 0 10	In lots of less than		Tallow	0 00 0 00
Canada Sugar Refinery ..	0 09 0 10	50 sides, to 1/2 cent.		Salt, etc.	
Soft Yellow	none.	higher		Liverpool coarse	0 90 1 00
Crushed X	0 12 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality		Godsich	1 18 1 25
Ground	0 12 0 12 1/2	heavy, weights, 1/2 lb.	0 27 0 28	Plaster	0 00 0 10
				Water Lime	0 00

Soap and Candles.	\$ c.	\$ c.	Brandy:	\$ c.	\$ c.
" Golden Bar.....	0 06	0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s "	2 10	2 25
" Silver Bar.....	0 06	0 07	Old Dupuy & Co. "	2 10	2 25
Brown.....	0 05	0 05	Brandy, cases.....	3 75	9 00
No. 1.....	0 03	0 03	Brandy, com. per c.....	4 35	4 50
Wines, Liquors, etc.			Whisky:		
Ale:			GOODERHAM & WORTS'		
English, per doz. qrts.	2 00	2 75	Wholesale Prices:		
Guinness Dubin. Porter	2 35	2 40	Terms Cash.—Under 5		
Spirits:			brls., nett.; 5 to 10 brls.		
Pure Jam. Rum, 16 o.p.	1 80	2 25	2 1/2 p.c. off.; 10 brls. and		
DeKuyper's H. Gin.....	1 55	1 65	over, 5 p.c. off.	In Duty	Bond. Paid.
Booth's Old Tom.....	1 90	2 00	Family Proof Whiskey.	0 35	0 88
Gin:			Old Bourbon.....	0 30	0 80
Green, cases.....	4 00	4 25	" Old Rye.....	0 30	0 80
Booth's Old Tom, c.....	5 50	6 00	" Toddy.....	0 30	0 80
Wines:			" Malt.....	0 30	0 80
Port, common.....	0 75	1 25	Alcohol, 65 o.p.....	0 55	1 65
" fine old.....	2 00	4 00	Pure Spirits, 65 o.p.....	0 50	1 50
Sherry, common.....	0 75	1 50	" 50 o.p.....	0 26	0 77
" medium.....	1 70	1 80	Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.....	0 21	0 67
" old pale or golden:	2 60	4 00	" 36 u.p.....	0 20	0 63
Brandy:			" 40 u.p.....	0 19	0 59
Hennessy's, per gallon	2 25	2 40	Wool.		
Martell's.....	2 25	2 40	Fleece, lb.....	0 52	0 57
			Pulled.....	0 48	0 00

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—(Quotations on the London Market, Aug. 3, 1872.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15 s	Briton Medical and General Life	£10	2	2 1/2
50,000	20	Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine	50	5	12 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	4 1/2
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	31 1/2
20,000	6 b 10 s	Guarantee, £10 originally paid	100	50	53 1/2
12,000	£1 p.s.	Imperial Fire	100	10	79 1/2
00,000	11	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	4 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	39	20
55,862		London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	53 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	10	3 1/2
391,752	40	Liverpool & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	7
20,000	14	Northern Fire & Life	100	5	15 1/2
40,000	28	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	27 1/2
	£6 p.s.	Phoenix			136
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	1 1/2
100,000	11 1/2 b 3/4	Royal Insurance	20	3	7 1/2
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2 1/2	6
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	74
4,000	£4 15s. 9d.	Star Life	25	1 1/2	13
CANADIAN.					
8,000	4-6 mo	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	p.c. 90 91
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	120
10,000	7	Citizens Fire and Life	100	25	
5,000		Confederation Life	100	10	
5,000		Sun Mutual Life	100	10	
4,000		Isolated Ris. Fire	100	10	
10,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	103 1/2
	None	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	11	200
	£3 p.s.	Quebec Fire	40	3 1/2	
	10	" Marine	100	40	
2,000	10	Queen City Fire	50	10	
10,000	7 1/2-6 mo	Western Assurance	40	10	107 1/2 110

AMERICAN

When organized	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Par val. of Shrs.	Offered.	Asked.
1863	20,000	15	Agricultural.....	\$ 5		
1853	1,500		Aetna Life, of Hartford	100		
1819	30,000	6	Aetna Fire, of Hartford	100	250	300
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	157	160
1863	5,000		Travelers' Life & Acciden.	101	156	162
1870	10,000	10	Andes of Cincinnati.....	100	115	

RAILWAYS.

	Sh'rs.	Paid.	Toronto Aug. 21.	London, Aug. 3
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.	96 1/2	97 1/2
Do. do. 6 1/2 c. stg. m. bds.	100	"	101	102
Grand Trunk	100	"	9	20
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 c.	100	"	99	107
Do. First Pref. Bonds, 5 1/2 c.	100	"	72 1/2	73 1/2
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 1/2 c.	100	"	63 1/2	64 1/2
Do. Third Pref. Bonds, 4 1/2 c.	100	"	41	43
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 c.	100	"	26 1/2	27
Great Western	20 1/2	"	21 1/2	21 1/2
Do. 6 1/2 c. Bonds, due 1873-76	100	"	100	102
Do. 5 1/2 c. Bonds, due 1877-78	100	"	100	102
Do. 6 1/2 c. Pref. issue at 80	100	"	97	98
Midland, 6 1/2 c. Pref.	100	"	84	85
Northern of Canada, 6 1/2 c. First Pref. Bds.	100	"	92	94
Do. do. Second do.	100	"	88	90
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Bonds	100	60 p.c.	52	
Do. do.	100	90 p.c.	95	96
Toronto and Nipissing, Stock	100	90 p.c.	100	105
Do. do.	100		98	99

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES	
				Toronto, Aug. 21.	Montreal, Aug. 21.
BANKS.					
British North America	[strig. £50	4,866,666	3 b 1/2 p.c.	118	118
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	4,800,000	4	121 1/2 123	122 1/2 125
City Bank, Montreal	80	1,200,000	3	8 1/2 87	82 1/2 88
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	3	Bank	closed
Eastern Townships	50	500,000	4		
Hamilton	50		4		
Jacques Cartier	50	1,500,000	4		99 1/2 100 1/2
Mechanics' Bank	50	1,000,000	4	90 93	90 95
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	6,000,000	4	113 113 1/2	113 113 1/2
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	4		101 104
Molson's Bank	50	1,500,000	4	114 116	114 116
Montreal	200	6,000,000	6 & b 2	219 219 1/2	219 1/2 219 1/2
Maritime					
Nationale	50	1,000,000	4		101 102
Dominion Bank	50	1,000,000	4	109 1/2 109 1/2	108 1/2 109
Ontario Bank	40	2,500,000	4	106 107	106 107 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	2,000,000	4		
Royal Canadian	40	2,000,000	4		
Toronto	100	1,500,000	4	101 103	101 1/2 102 1/2
Union Bank	100	1,500,000	4	202 206	213 214
		2,000,000	4	102	104 108
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	500,000	4	106 107	
Canada Permanent Building Society	50	1,500,000	5 1/2	152 1/2 155	
Canadian Navigation Co.	100				85 93
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	100				1:0
Freehold Building Society	100	500,000	5	133 135	
Huron Copper Bay Co.			25		
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society	50	520,000	4 1/2		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	1,230,000	5	202 205	202 1/2 205
Montreal City Gas Co.	40		5		204 207
Montreal City Passenger Railway Co.	50		4		296 297
Quebec Street R.R.	200		4		
Richelieu Navigation Co.	50		4		
Dominion Telegraph Company	100		5 12mo.	110 113	110 112 1/2
Provincial Building Society	100	350,000	4 1/2	105 106 1/2	
Imperial Building Society	50	200,000	4	104 105	
Building and Loan Association	25	200,000	4	104 105	
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co.	50	400,000	2 p.c. 3 m	127 128	
Union Permanent Building Society	50	125,000	5	114 116	
Western Canada Building Society	50	500,000	5	133 134	

SECURITIES.

	Toronto.	Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 1/2 ct. stg.		
Do. do. 5 1/2 ct. cur.	105	104 1/2 105
Do. do. 5 1/2 ct. stg., 1885	97 98	97 98
Do. do. 7 1/2 ct. cur.	97 99	97 99
Dominion 6 1/2 ct. stock		
Dominion Bonds	107 1/2 109 1/2	108 109
Montreal Harbour bonds 6 1/2 p.c.	108	108
Do. Corporation 6 1/2 ct. 1891		101 103
Do. 7 1/2 ct. Stock		95 1/2 97 1/2
Quebec Water Works 6 1/2 ct.		110 115
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 ct., 20 years.		
Kingston City, 6 1/2 ct., 1872	58 98 1/2	
County Debentures	101 101 1/2	
Township Debentures	96 96 1/2	

EXCHANGE.

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

PRODUCE.

Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1872. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15	1872. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.	1871. Aug. 21.	1870. Aug. 21.	1869. Aug. 21.
Wheat, Fall... 60 lbs.	\$ c. 1 45 @ 1 50	\$ c. 1 42 @ 1 46	\$ c. 1 04 @ 1 08	\$ c. 1 10 @ 1 25	\$ c. 1 12 @ 1 14
" Spring	1 35	1 33	1 10	1 20	1 21
Barley	0 55	0 55	0 63	0 60	0 65
Oats	0 38	0 38	0 49	0 39	0 40
Peas	0 60	0 60	0 75	0 50	0 53
Flour, No. 1, Super. brl.	6 10	6 25	6 10	5 20	5 25
" Fancy	6 40	6 50	6 25	5 10	5 40
" Extra	6 75	7 00	6 75	5 25	5 50
Oatmeal	4 50	5 00	4 50	4 50	5 00
Pork, Mess	15 00	15 50	16 00	17 00	17 00
Butter	0 10	0 14	0 14	0 17	0 17
Hides, green... 100 bs.	9 00	9 50	7 00	6 00	5 00

Insurance.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Company.

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

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

\$100,000.

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

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

BEAVER AND TORONTO

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office, Bank of Toronto Buildings, Wellington Street.

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

Premium Note Capital, over \$200,000

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

CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Mercantile Branch.

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

Parties insured in either Branch are exempt by law from all liability for losses sustained in the other branch. Cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two-thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no profits are required.

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

6m

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

Capital 1st of January, 1871 \$231,242 25

Cash and Cash items 77,289 50

In hands of Dominion Government 25,000 00

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, continues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Company in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued the unprecedentedly large number of 1822 Policies! a greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

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

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

3rd. The large amount of cash on hand enables it to meet all its engagements promptly.

4th. Being purely mutual, all profits accumulate for the benefit of the members, and are not paid away to go into the pockets of stockholders, as is the case in proprietary companies.

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

D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

COADY General Agent and Inspector.

Agents' Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. F. FINDLAY, Accountant, Official Assignee, Assurance Corporation, and Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, Hamilton.

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

R. N. GOOCH, Agent, Life Association of Scotland, North British & Mercantile (Fire) and Montreal Ins. Comp'y. Marine, No. 33 Wellington st. east, Toronto.

JAMES FRASER, Agent, Liverpool and London and Globe and Briton Medical and General Life Association, and Sec'y Metropolitan Perm't Bldg. Soc'y, No. 5 King street West, Toronto.

PETER MCCALLUM, Agent for the Lancashire Ins. Co.; Travellers Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; Western Ins. Co., of Toronto; St. Catharines, Ont.

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

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

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

Insurance.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Corner of Church and Court Streets, TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

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George J. Boyd, Esq., Peter Paterson, Esq.,
Hon. W. Cayley, G. P. Ridout, Esq.,
Pelag Howland, Esq., E. H. Kutherford, Esq.,
Thomas C. Street, Esq.

Governor: GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.

Deputy Governor: PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector: E. ROBY O'BRIEN Marine Inspector: CAPT. R. COURNEEN.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL, Manager.

23-1y.

PROVINCIAL

Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO STREET TORONTO, ONT

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty.

OTHER DIRECTORS:

C. J. Campbell, Esq., of A. Cameron, Esq., Cahsiar, Merchants' Bk, Toronto.
Campbell & Cassells, Toronto.
Geo. Duggan, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto.
W. J. MacDonell, Esq., President, Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto.
A. T. Fulton, Esq., of Geo. Michie & Co., and Fulton. Michie & Co., Toronto.
A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto.
Angus Morrison, Esq., Barrister M.P., Toronto.
H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Commerce, Toronto.
W. Kay, Esq., Goderich.

Manager.—Arthur Harvey, Esq. Geo. C. Hime, Esq., Asst. Sec'y. Fire Inspector.—Wm. Henderson, Esq. General Agent, Marine Department.—Capt. C. G. Fortier. Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all description of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of Insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

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

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg

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

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

ROYAL

Insurance Company.

Of Liverpool and London—Fire and Life.

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

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium
Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms
Gentlemen of position and influence desirous of acting as Agents in unrepresented districts, should apply to the undersigned.

H. L. ROUTH,
E. F. BEDDALL

Chief Agents for the Dominion.

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

Insurance.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

This Institution having been

ESTABLISHED IN 1847,

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

Its ample Capital and Funds,

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

Perfect Security

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

MODERATE RATES,

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

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

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager and Secretary.

R. HILLS,
Assistant Secretary.

Agent in Toronto.—E. BRADBURNE,

BRITON

MEDICAL AND GENERAL

Life Association.

with which is united the

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital and Invested Funds.....£750,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 STG.:

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

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

OFFICE.—A joining Bank of Toronto, Wellington St.

THOMAS R. WOOD, Agent.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN,
Manager for Canada, Montreal

Oct. 17—9-1yr.

PHENIX

Fire Insurance Company of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804.
Unlimited liability of all the Stockholders, and large Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.,
General Agents for Canada,
310, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

Life Assurance Company

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

WM. HENDRY, Manager,
Waterloo, Ont.

Insurance.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL£2,000,000 Stg.
INVESTED FUNDS2,838,118 18s. 8d. Stg.

The £6 5s. paid shares of this Company are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £28 10s. Stg.
Fire and Life Insurances effected on the most favorable terms.

Toronto Branch.

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

General Agents for Canada—
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

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

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.

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

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

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

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

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