

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO FINANCE, COMMERCE, INSURANCE, BANKS, RAILWAYS, REAL ESTATE, MINES, INVESTMENT,
PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE.

VOL. III—NO. 14.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2 A YEAR.

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NUMISMATICS.

The subject with which this science deals derives many charms from the peculiar advantages offered for it in this country. It is not difficult of acquirement, and the means of following it up are to be found close at hand. A great deal of annoyance is felt all over Canada at present from the confused state of the currency; all calculations are confused by it, and endless perplexity arises. This is no new feature in our history; many will recollect the "Pistareen" troubles, many more the days of "Sterling and Halifax" troubles, and now we have them in the shape of United States silver. The consequence is, that we have a currency such as was probably never seen in any other country, and a history of the coins commonly to be met with in Canada would fill a volume. At the same time, to a numismatist, such a condition of things has its benefits, for it affords an extensive field to cull from. It is a matter of surprise that no move has been made towards profiting by our advantages in this respect, and that as yet no national collection has been formed in any of our cities. When it is once understood and felt that the coinage of a country is one of the most durable monuments of its history, and is considered a fair criterion of its civilization, perhaps this indifference may cease, and some steps may be taken towards the desired end.

The science of numismatics treats of coins and medals. For a satisfactory description, an account of their inscriptions, devices, and perhaps their composition, would be necessary. Their artistic treatment would be discussed, and an account given of the process by which a shapeless lump of metal became a shining sovereign or a glittering shilling. A comparison of the coins of different nations, and of their relative values, would be included; and to render the account complete, there would be properly comprised an account of the laws of exchange, and of the penalties which have at different times been provided by statute against the utterance of forged coin. With a range so extensive, it would be strange if there were not in this study an interest, not perhaps seen at first sight, but certainly felt on closer enquiry. This, however, is not the sole knowledge to be derived from numismatics. As an illustration to history, and to kindred branches of knowledge, the science of coins affords important help. Its corroborative evidence is very valuable, and in one remarkable instance it has fairly set history right. The existence of a long line of kings has been clearly demonstrated

from their coins alone, and a lost language restored—namely, of Bactria and North Western India—when no other record of either was left, and their memory had passed away. Coins are, however, especially valuable as preserving some of the most remarkable features of both ancient and modern civilization. Many disputed points have been settled by a reference to them alone, and frequently facts have been established by their aid which without assistance of this kind would have been still in doubt. When the sequence of coins is once brought before us, we recognise at once that we have in them a clear and almost imperishable evidence of events which would otherwise have been completely lost sight of. The Greek coins are the earliest in point of time. Their period extended from between 700 and 800 B. C., to about 200 A. D.—a thousand years. To these succeeded the Roman Imperial, which were followed in their turn by the Byzantine coins of the Emperors of Constantinople, and they gave way to the various coinages of the different European States. Such is a brief epitome of their succession. Their testimony with regard to antiquity, may be referred to under the following heads; our limits but allow of our mentioning them.

1. Their general historical value has been touched upon.

2. Their assistance in geographical researches is very important. One instance will suffice—the serpent which accompanies the rose on the coin of Rhodes, has been thought to express the insular position of that state. This specimen is also an example of the use of coins in establishing the natural productions of the various countries where they were struck. Another instance might be added to prove this, the ear of barley on the coins of many of the ancient cities in Southern Italy, contains an allusion to their fertility.

3. Many of the confused attempts at arrangement in ancient mythology could be easily refuted by reference to coins.

4. A complete chain of the history of art could be made out, link by link, from the medals of antiquity. The statuary and painting of the Romans and Greeks are, in a great measure, a mere memory. The coins are actually present, and they can never be obliterated.

5. There is always a desire in the human breast to have constantly present the likeness or image of those it reverences. Among the early Greeks there was a positive fear of incurring the wrath of the gods, that forbade the practice of stamping such images on coins; but after the time of Alexander the Great it became common. States tha-

were not under kings then placed upon their money the portraits of their most famous citizens; and what we reserve for medals, which are never intended for circulation, they made use of as ornaments for the coinage of trade. Among the Romans, the portraits of the emperors and empresses are marked by great individuality, and in their features the mind may almost fancy that it traces the key to the events of their reigns. Modern coins afford such a series of portraits as no gallery of paintings could ever equal.

Such are the principal points in which the value of coins, considered with reference to antiquity, is most clearly seen. As to their influence on modern art, their special use is to aid in the extension of a taste for the beautiful among the many. No more universal way can be found; but it is too often an inherent defect of modern ideas of economy, with regard to public works, to give little encouragement to any design that would aid art and invention. It is this feeling which has stood in the way of improvement in England; let it not be so here.

We may conclude this paper with a short account of the history of collections. The first was made by Petrarch, who afterwards presented it to the Emperor Charles IV., of Germany. Small collections were made at the same time in various parts of Italy: Aphonso, King of Naples, and Cosmo de Medici made the pursuit fashionable. Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, made a collection of medals about that time; and Francis the First laid the foundation of the French collection, which is now the finest in the world. The English collection of the British Museum only dates back to 1755, when Sir Hans Sloane bequeathed his coins and other antiquities. Nearly all the capitals of Europe have now their collections, but as yet Paris is at the head in point of numbers. The collection in the British Museum, some years ago, numbered 120,000; that of the Louvre, at Paris, was somewhat larger. In the *Sala del Trono*, in the Palace at Madrid, there is a collection which is said to amount to 150,000. At Naples there is a collection of 40,000. In Vienna the number of coins and medals is 134,000; among these is an immense gold medallion, weighing 2,055 ducats—two-thirds gold, the rest silver. It may be fairly estimated that there is an annual increase in the great collections of between three and four thousand. In America there are no great public collections; and the series of the United States, after their severance from Great Britain, presents a tame uniformity, which may account for the slight interest that has been felt. The Canadian series is very contemptible. It begins with the "North American Halfpenny" of 1781, and goes down to the last coinage of 1858-1859. There will be a fair chance for skill and artistic labour in a coinage for the Dominion; and we believe that the establishment of a national coinage would strengthen the work of confederation, and have a strong tendency to create and foster a national spirit among our people. K.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Robert Moat, Broker.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14, 1889.

The demand for discounts at the banks continues very moderate, while the amount seeking investment still continues to increase and the tendency is to lower rates. Choice bills are readily taken at six to seven per cent. And for short loans on bank stocks or government securities the rates are five to six.

Bank Stocks.—Up to the 13th inst., prices steadily improved, when there was a slight pressure to realize in Bank of Montreal and Ontario, which declined 1, closing weak at 167 and 101 respectively. In nearly all the other stocks previous rates were well maintained, and in Merchants a further advance to 108 has been established. City closed very firm with buyers at 92½ and ap-

pear, likely to open at even higher rates. Du Peuple, has been largely dealt in at 106½. British, all offerings has been taken at 106½ to 107. There are still buyers but no sellers of Bank of Toronto at 126½, Canadian Bank of Commerce at 110½, and Eastern Townships at 101. Molson's is firm at 102 and Royal Canadian is now asked for at 64 to 65.

Bonds.—Owing to the small amount offering there has been a limited business. Governments are firm without change in price, the only sales were Dominion sixes at 106½. The latest price in London was 106 to 107 for Canada sixes, and 95 to 96 for fives. Montreal City Bonds were dealt in at 97½, and the seven per cent stock is in good demand at 112.

Sundries.—There has been a steady demand for all the fancy stocks. Montreal Telegraph would bring 137½. City Gas 139. City Passenger Railway 108½ to 109, and Richelieu 124 but none of these are offered. Canadian Navigation Co. sold to some extent at 100.

Exchange.—In London closes very firm at 9 to 9½ for Bankers sixty day bills. A 1, Private is worth from 8½ to 8¾, and Documentary 7½ to 8½.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

The favorite securities continue very scarce, and have advanced in price. Business, consequently, is rather limited.

Bank Stock.—There were sales of Montreal at 158, at which rate there are still buyers, but no sellers under 169. British is in demand at 106½; none on market. Last sales of Ontario at 102; books closed for payment of dividend on 1st Dec. There are buyers of Toronto at 126, but not a share on the market. Royal Canadian has advanced with numerous sales at 63, 64, and 65; there are now buyers at 65, but no sellers under 67. Bank of Commerce has been in demand throughout the week, and sales have taken place at 110½ and 111. Gore Bank is enquired for, but none on the market. Merchants sold at 107 to 107½; it is in demand at the latter rate, but no stock is procurable under 107½; no Quebec on market. There are no buyers of Molson's over 100½ to 101. City has ruled firm during the week, closing with buyers at 91 and sellers at 93. There are buyers of Du Peuple at 106, and sellers at 107. Nothing doing in Banque Nationale, it is nominal at 104 to 106. Jacques Cartier is in demand at 109; none on market. There are no buyers of Mechanics' over 89½. There are buyers of Union at 106½ and sellers at 107.

Debentures.—Sales of sterling Canada 6's at 104½ and 104¾; no 5's on market. Dominion stock is asked for at 106½. Toronto sold at 91½, of bonds due 1889; none now on market. County are in demand at par, and very scarce.

Sundries.—City Gas is in demand at 112; none on market. British America Assurance sold in small lots at 75½; there are buyers at this rate but no sellers under 80. Western Assurance has sold largely at 84½ and 85, at which rates the stock is freely taken. No sales of Canada Permanent Building Society to report; buyers have advanced to 126½ and 127. No sales of Western Canada Building Society; 121½ would readily be paid. Freehold Building Society sold at 121½ and 121¾; the stock is in great demand at the latter rate; books closed for payment of dividend due the 1st December. Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society sold at 113½, at which rate there are buyers; the stock is now held at 114. No Montreal Telegraph on market; 137½ would readily be paid. Small sales of Canada Landed Credit at 80 and 81. Mortgages are freely taken to pay 8 per cent. interest.

—The deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, on the 31st October, amounted to \$1,991,560. The excess of Deposits for October over withdrawn cheques paid, was \$49,221.

—The Mechanics' Bank have declared the usual half-yearly dividend of four per cent.

—The Waterloo branch of the Ontario Bank will close their agency on the 1st of March next.

—Three shares of the Bank of New Brunswick were recently sold at 66 premium.

—The time of the charter of the Bank of British North America has been extended to June, 1881.

—The Simcoe *Canadian* learns that Mr. S. Reid has been reinstated in the office of agent of the Bank of Montreal at Brantford, and that Mr. Blackader will take charge of the Simcoe agency. Mr. Scarth (late of London), who has been in temporary charge of this agency for six months, has been promoted to the accountantship of the bank at Quebec.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Belleville, Nov. 13.—The wagon shop of Mr. Colling, near the Grand Trunk station, containing ten cutters, a buggy, tools, &c., was totally consumed. The fire communicated to the foundry of A. L. Smith and the brick building of Mr. McGuaig. The foundry was not much damaged; loss \$150. The upper part of McGuaig's building was entirely destroyed, and considerable damage done to property by removal and water. No insurance on Smith's or McGuaig's property. Colling's loss, \$1,000; insured for \$600 in the Commercial Union. The firemen kept the fire well under. Total loss, \$3,000.

Belleville, Nov. 15.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following account of this fire:—A fire occurred on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., at about ten o'clock, at the carriage shop of Mr. D. J. Colling, and progressed so rapidly that the entire building, with its contents, was consumed. The fire communicated with the stone building of Mr. A. L. Smith, on the north easterly side, and did about \$150 damage to it; on the south west the fire spread to the brick building (about forty feet from the carriage shop), owned by J. S. [McGuaig, Esq., of Picton, the lower part of which was used as a store room for pottery, which is manufactured on the lot, the upper part was occupied by Mr. John Lake and Mr. Carpenter, as dwellings; the whole of the roof was burned before the fire was got under. The furniture of the tenants was damaged, to some extent by water and removal. The firemen did well after they got to work and by their exertions Smith's Foundry escaped with the trifling damage above stated, and the pottery manufactory escaped. The damage to the brick building is about \$500, on which there was no insurance, and no insurance on Smith's property. D. J. Colling was insured for \$600 in the Commercial Union; loss about \$750.

Waterloo, Nov. 3.—Coy's hotel and barns, on the Round Plains, three miles west of this place, were burned down last night. The fire occurred about 11 p.m. It is supposed to have been set on fire. The property was worth some \$1,800, and was insured for \$900.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—A somewhat destructive fire occurred this morning in a range of stables and wooden buildings between Colborne and Kemp streets. The stables were owned by Mrs. Curran, whose loss is about \$700. The cottages adjoining, belonging to Messrs. Farmer & Dyer, were damaged to the extent of \$500 or \$600.

Beverly Township, Ont., Nov. 10.—House of Wm. Henry. Loss stated at \$2,500; insurance, \$700. The fire was caused by the smashing of a lighted lamp, which fell from the hands of Mr. Henry.

Trenton, 15 Nov.—A fire occurred near Trenton, on the river Trent, on Sunday morning, 14th inst., which destroyed the paper mill of Peter Ford, and the flouring mill of Geo. Gordon, of Trenton. The fire originated in the paper mill, which was soon in ashes. There were about two tons of paper in the mill, and this with all the machinery was destroyed. Ford's loss is about \$3,000, no insurance. The building was owned by Geo. Gordon,

insured in the "Queen" for \$500. The flouring mill adjoining, owned and occupied by George Gordon, of Trenton, being a frame building was also consumed with 3,000 bush. of wheat, which it contained. The grain was insured for \$2,000 in the "Western," which will not cover the loss. The mill was owned by Mr. Gordon, and was valued at \$8,000. Insured in the "Queen," for \$4,500. The total loss sustained by Mr. Gordon above the insurance will be about \$4,000.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Shop of S. Matthews, St. James Street; damaged to the extent of about \$2,000; insured in the Northern, of London.

MARINE RECORD.—A violent storm prevailed on Tuesday night and Wednesday of this week, which must have done much damage to such of the lake shipping as was outside of a safe harbor. The wind blew a perfect hurricane.

—A barge containing 15,000 bushels of a cargo of 19,000 bushels of wheat recently carried from Milwaukee to Kingston by the barque Cambria, sunk in the Lake St. Francis during a snow storm, on the night of the 7th instant, and will prove a total loss. The Cambria's entire cargo consisted of 19,000 bushels, which was insured through to Montreal as follows:—Republic of Chicago, \$3,000; Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, \$3,000; Albany City, \$4,000; Pacific, of San Francisco, \$5,000; Western, of Buffalo, \$5,000; United States, \$5,000. Total, \$25,000.

—The Schooner Watchful is water-logged at Saugeen, Lake Ontario. The crew are saved. She is corn loaded, and has an insurance on her cargo of \$4,500, in the Albany, City of New York. She is valued at \$5,000, rates A 2, and measures 137 tons.

—The Canadian barque Plymouth, which has been on the piles at Buffalo harbour since the storm of the 5th inst., was got off after a good deal of hard work. Her damages, which are serious, cannot be ascertained until she goes into dry dock.

—The Parry Sound *Advocate* says that, on the 19th ult., a vessel loaded with coal and provisions for Messrs. Dodge & Co., of Byng Inlet, was wrecked off the Western Islands. We have not been able to ascertain her name, but she became a total wreck. Fortunately, all hands escaped in their own boats.

—The Annexation, owned by Mr. Ryan, of Wolfe Island, left Kingston with 6,300 bushels of barley for Oswego. She is reported ashore near Sackett's Harbor, and fast going to pieces. The cargo was insured for \$4,800, and the vessel for \$1,000.

—The barges Saguenay and Oak Leaf, owned by the Montreal Transportation Company, foundered about five miles above the head of the Beauharis Canal. The Saguenay was laden with 15,000 bushels of wheat, and the Oak Leaf with 12,850 bushels.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.—In answer to an enquiry from a member of the Ontario Legislature, the Attorney General stated it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a general bill under which Mutual Insurance Companies might be incorporated.

BRITISH MARINE CASUALTIES.—The following short statement shows the annual average of wrecks reported since 1850, divided into three periods of five and one of four years:—1850, 660; 1851, 1,269; 1852, 1,115; 1853, 832; making a total in these four years of 3,876 wrecks and casualties, and giving an average each year of 969. In 1854, 987; 1855, 1,141; 1856, 1,153; 1857, 1,143; and 1858, 1,170; total in five years, 5,594, or an average annually of 1,118. In 1859, 1,416; 1860, 1,379; 1861, 1,494; 1862, 1,488; and 1863, 1,664; giving a total in the five years ending 1863 of 7,441, and an average in every year of 1,488. In 1864, 1,390; 1865, 1,656; 1866, 1,860; 1867, 2,090; and 1868, 1,747; total for the five years to the end of 1868 of 8,743; the average number of wrecks annually in the same period being consequently 1,748. It will thus be seen that the

number of wrecks reported during 1868 is just below the average for the last five years, but is in excess of the average of all the years previous to that period. With the exception of the numbers reported in 1867 and 1866, the largest number of wrecks ever reported in one year is unhappily given to the past year.

Meetings.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in London, England, on the 28th Oct.

The Chairman said they were all probably aware that, in accordance with a wish often expressed at meetings of the shareholders, the President of the board left England in the early part of September, with a view of making an examination of the accounts and of the system of working the line. By a telegram which had been received from him, it appeared that he would not be able to leave Canada till the latter end of November. The accounts were only received in London about a fortnight ago, and it was obviously impossible for the board to issue them without the report, and equally impossible to issue the report in the absence of the President. In consequence of this a circular had been issued to the shareholders, stating that this meeting would only be held *pro forma*, and he moved therefore that the meeting stand adjourned till the 17th of December. The accounts he might state, had been sealed up, and had not been seen by any one in London.

Mr. Smith moved as an amendment, "That as the company are legally bound to meet in the month of October, to receive the accounts and the report of the directors for the half year ending the 30th of June, this meeting condemns the delay in the production of the last half-yearly accounts as irregular and unjustifiable on the part of the directors." Mr. Creak seconded.

The amendment was then put and carried by 11 to 7. The Chairman demanded a poll. The poll was taken forthwith. At the close,

One of the scrutineers said it was his privilege and right to see the register of proprietors, in order that he might ascertain that the parties voting had a right to vote, but he had been refused, and he therefore protested against the proceedings.

The Chairman said then, on his responsibility as chairman of the meeting, he declared the result of the poll to be—For the amendment, ten persons representing 1,707 votes; proxies, 58,408—total 60,115. Against the amendment, twelve persons, representing 2,832 votes; proxies, 161,760—total, 164,529. The amendment was therefore lost.

The original resolution, adjourning the meeting till 11th December, was then carried unanimously, as was also another permitting the proprietors who had deposited bonds to retire them without prejudice to their right of voting at the adjourned meeting of 17th December.

ROSSIN HOUSE HOTEL COMPANY.—The following members of the Rossin House Company, met at the Rossin House on the 16th:—C. S. Gzowski, President; Adam Crooks, E. Hooper, S. Nordheimer, Henry Pellatt, Alexander Manning, and B. H. Dixon. The annual report states that the rents of the hotel and the stores have all been realized. The expenditure has been less than anticipated, in consequence of the completion of the fifth story of the Hotel not having been called for by the tenant, Mr. Shears. But that can no longer be postponed, Mr. Shears having given notice that he will require the fifth story to be completed early next season. All the stores are now under lease. The directors remark that the first instalment to the Building Society, amounting with interest to \$7,510, will have to be paid

during the incoming year, and that in March next, the instalment of \$6,000 on the mortgage, Rossin to Chewett, will become payable. These instalments and the expenditure necessary to complete the fifth story of the hotel will require a large amount of money to be raised during the year. The liabilities are steadily decreasing. In reference to the financial statement the President observed that the profit and loss account which originally was \$10,986.88 had been reduced to \$7,136.60. The surplus account was debited with \$1,666.66. The liabilities of the Company consisted of \$26,250.74, due Mr. Chewett on a mortgage, and \$41,000 due the Building Society—amounting in all to \$67,250.74. The rentals during the year had been \$10,986.06, and he expected this would amount to \$14,000, at least, during the ensuing year. Notwithstanding the satisfactory condition of their finances, it would be found necessary to raise a small loan to pay off a portion of the principal of the debt. The amount required would be \$7,510 for the Building Society and \$6,000 for the mortgage. The report being adopted the President said:—The shareholders were aware that an arrangement had been made with Mr. Chewett to extend the mortgage for eight years; but at the end of the first three years \$6,000 of the principal should be paid. The three years would expire next March. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—C. S. Gzowski, President; John Macdonald, Vice-President; W. C. Chewett, B. H. Dixon and Adam Crooks. The meeting then adjourned.

Real Estate.

SALES IN TORONTO.—A Chancery sale took place at Messrs. F. W. Coate & Co.'s, on the 13th. North half of lot No. 6, Scarborough, containing 114½ acres; also, south half of same lot, 102 acres, on which there is a frame barn; also, south half of lot 5, in the same township and concession. On this lot are erected two frame houses, blacksmith shop, stable, and outhouses; also, a sawmill and distillery. This lot has a water-power. The entire property was knocked down to Mr. Robt. Dixon for \$4,500.

—Sheppard's Hotel, in the village of Sutton, township of Georgina, north riding of York, was offered for sale by Henderson, Wallace & Co., on the 13th, at an upset price of \$1,375, and knocked down to Mr. Joseph Sheppard for \$1,765.

—The house and lot on the corner of Church and Shuter Streets, lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Mead, was bought last week by that gentleman from Mr. John Kerr, of Glasgow, Scotland.

SUEZ CANAL.—In another page we print in full the rules for the navigation of this great maritime Canal, the grandest work ever constructed by the French. By article 2 of the rules, vessels are restricted from travelling at a greater speed through the Canal than 5.4 (not quite 5½) English knots an hour. This slow speed must greatly limit the usefulness of the Canal. It is to be hoped that in time an additional rate will be granted. The tolls and charges for the use of the Canal seem to be moderate. The Canal is 90 miles long. Its construction commenced 10 years ago, namely on the 25th April, 1859. In 1858, Robert Stephenson publicly stated his opinion that "the Suez Canal would prove to be an abortive scheme." This was Robert Stephenson's deliberate opinion after a personal examination of the region. It seems to be one of the mistakes Robert Stephenson made.

—Herepath

—The cartage of large quantities of powder through the streets of Montreal, in a careless manner, has aroused the attention of the authorities to the danger to which the inhabitants are thereby exposed. The appointment of a Powder Inspector is likely to be made.

—Telegraph messages are sent anywhere in France for 20c., and within certain limits for 10c.

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Agent for Toronto:
W. T. MASON.

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The Canadian Monetary Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

CANADIAN PEAT—ITS VALUE AS FUEL.

In a climate like ours, anything that would cheapen the price of fuel would be a blessing without alloy. There are large peat beds in the Province, and the experiment of utilizing one or two of them is now beginning to be made. Some deliveries of peat are reported at Hamilton; and the daily papers are jubilant over the fact. The price reported is \$4.50 per ton, and much is said of the good qualities of the new fuel; that it burns well and occupies less space, regard being had to its heating power, we must presume, than coal. It is not probable that these comparisons rest on any positive data; but are more likely to be mere conjectures. It is presumable that the peat is compressed, or its bulk would not be less than wood; for to obtain from ordinary air-dried peat an equal degree of calorific power, four times the bulk and twice the weight are requisite. But

air-dried peat contains one-fourth its weight in water, and is not, on that account, of the same relative value as peat that has had the water pressed out of it. Compressed peat sells in the French capital, at \$3.75 the ton of 2,200 lbs., while fire wood sells for more than double that amount per cord. Peat, in Hamilton, sells for \$4.50 a ton, and wood, we presume, can be had for \$6. These proportions will, we fear, prove that peat is quite as dear as wood, if not dearer.

But coal is perhaps better known as a measure of the heating value of peat. Dr. B. H. Paul, communicated to the Society of Arts, London, in 1862, a paper giving the results of his experiments, to test their relative value. He found that peat was economical as a generator of steam, when with half the heating power of coal it could be produced for two-fifths the price. When coal was ten shillings a ton, peat should only be four. It was found at one place, that when peat was six shillings a ton, delivered, coal was more economical at eighteen shillings. There are instances of peat being sold, in England, as low as two shillings a ton.

But it is certain that these relative prices by no means uniformly obtain in other countries. In Geneva, compressed peat, brought from the Canton of Berne, sells for forty-three francs (\$6.80) a ton, being within forty cents the price of an equal weight of coal, which comes from France by railway. These relative prices would seem to rest entirely on the supposed heating value of the substances, or if there be any preference it would probably be given in favor of coal, for the peat exudes a disagreeable odor and is, on that account, ruled out by the Swiss for culinary purposes. Experiments on the Grand Trunk railway, with peat from the Province of Quebec, are said to have proved that a ton of peat is equal in heating power to a cord of hard wood.

But we apprehend that the qualities of peat are far more various than those of coal. Some are mixed with sand, and are to that extent impure. Then much depends on the age and thickness of a bog. Bogs in course of formation or of little thickness are valueless, or, at best, inferior. The older and deeper, the more valuable they are. Formed of aquatic plants, which grow where waters are pent up, the plants being preserved from putrefaction by falling into the water, bogs are mere masses of vegetable fibres, light and bulky, till they mellow and solidify by time, and the superincumbent weight which centuries of accumulations produce. The bottom of the bog is always the densest, and most compressed; and this natural pressure, at a depth of thirty-five feet, produces a consistency nearly as great as that of coal. From this

brief description of the process of bog-growing, it will easily be understood that all bogs are very far from being of equal value, and there is no difficulty in the supposition that a ton of one kind of peat may be worth much more than a ton of another kind. It may be true, as asserted, that the three different kinds of bogs, in Denmark—wood bogs, pool bogs, and heath bogs—produce turf of about equal value, without invalidating this conclusion. It is certain that the turf of the wood bogs is generally heavier and better than that of the heath bogs.

Denmark furnishes an instance of a country deriving its chief fuel from peat bogs; and in Ireland, where there is less cold to be overcome, that species of fuel is used to an enormous extent. But because the conditions of one country favor the use of peat as fuel, to a large extent, we would not be justified in concluding that this will be the case in another country differently circumstanced. The wood of our forests will, at best, furnish but a few generations with fuel: soon we shall have to find a substitute, whether coal or peat; perhaps both. The use of peat is yet almost wholly untried, in this country. We have no coal beds in Ontario; but we are near the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio; and to popularize peat as a fuel, those who bring it into the market will have to show that it has the advantage in cheapness, if nothing else, over coal. We hope this may be the case; but it has yet to be proved that it will be. There is one great difficulty in the cost of carriage, which, in many cases, would have to be land carriage: if nearly two tons of peat be required to supply as much heat as is obtainable from a ton of coal.

One thing is certain: a peat bed is of very little value, before it is worked, and should be acquired by persons intending to utilize it at a nominal price. Extravagant prices for unworked peat beds cannot be given with any regard to the safety of the enterprise; and whenever such a thing happens, it will probably end as disastrously as the recent gold mining speculations, where untested lands were occasionally sold at grotesquely high figures. There are many peat beds in different parts, both of Ontario and Quebec; but their value is, in most cases, very uncertain. It may be possible to lay down a few rules, which will serve as some criterion of their value. To be of any value, a peat bed must be capable of being drained; it ought to be of considerable depth, and it will be all the better if it be situated within easy reach of some navigable water, by means of which it can be taken to market. Peat beds which combine all these conditions may possibly be worked to profit; but this is not yet certain;

and even when they do, they ought to be purchased at a very low figure.

The natural inclination of the surface in Ontario, as shown by the regular ascent of one lake over another, is too regular to permit of a large portion of its surface being covered by bogs. But it is quite possible that they will be found to exist, on a small scale, where little expected. Most beaver-dams, if examined, will be found to contain peat of greater or less thickness. The works of this little animal, so justly noted for its intelligence and industry, are sometimes on a stupendous scale, extending for many miles, and being of sufficient strength to resist the pressure of the accumulated waters. We know of none of colossal dimensions in Ontario, though the peat formation near the line of the upper section of the main branch of the Great Western Railway, is of prodigious superficial extent. What its age and depth may be is a more important question, and one that has not, so far as we are aware, been solved. We know that there exist wood bogs, on a small scale, in some parts of the country, though it is not known whether they have the same history—whether they have seen the rise and decay of whole forests of different kinds of wood, in regular succession, with the latest produced species of timber superimposed—as occurs in Denmark, where a million of trees have recently been exhumed. The concentric rings of each successive group are supposed to give the sum total of years during which the wood bog had been forming. It is evident, however, that the undermost crop ought to be excepted from the enumeration, because there is every reason to believe that they had attained their growth when the accidental obstruction of the water that caused the bog to form was occasioned—perhaps by the falling of some of those very trees. But these considerations belong to science, and do not concern us here. Our peat-beds are worth examining, but we should not recommend any large experimental expenditure on them, any more than their purchase at an extravagant figure.

An acre of peat-bed, fifteen feet deep, would only give a heating power of about twenty acres of woodland, branches as well as trunks being counted. It is, therefore, very easy to over-estimate the value of a peat-bed. Where a large proportion of the surface of a country is covered with bog—Ireland is estimated to have one-tenth—this resource is practically inexhaustible; but it is far otherwise in most countries. A country may contain a considerable extent of bog, which may have no economic value. It may be covered with water, or what is nearly as bad, be incapable of being drained to anything like the bottom, and it is at the bottom

that the best peat is to be found. These hints may be of use to persons who are wholly inexperienced, or have no knowledge on the subject.

Nothing is easier than to make general statements of the relative value of wood or coal and peat; but unless they rest on the foundation of actual experiment, they are worse than valueless; they are misleading. We would recommend the manufacturers of peat—those who intend to offer it to the public in a compressed shape, as a substitute for the kinds of fuel now in use—to lose no time in ascertaining its precise calorific value, as compared with wood—say maple—and coal—say Briar Hill and Lehigh. The test should be made by disinterested parties. Until this is done, people who think on the subject at all, will rely on the experiments made in other countries, and accept with Sir Wm. Logan, the relative prices of compressed peat and wood, in Paris, as furnishing the most available indication of their relative value.

THE ASSESSMENT LAW.

A bill has been introduced into the Ontario Legislature to amend the Assessment Act. There is no doubt that the Act needs amendment, for the outcry against the wholesale exemptions which it allows, and the unjust and unequal burden of taxation which it presses on our merchants, indicate how unsatisfactory the present law is. Mr. Trow proposes to tax revenues derived from rents, lands attached to parsonages, provided they exceed a certain quantity, and mortgages held by public companies.

The exemption clauses free from taxation in Toronto, property to the value of \$3,849,950, independently of property owned by the Imperial Government, stocks in banks and railroads, &c., and incomes of \$400 and under. The persons and property exempt are specified in the following:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Government officials..... | \$80,000 |
| Clergy | 285,572 |
| Churches and burying-grounds..... | 819,124 |
| Military quarters..... | 48,700 |
| Ministers, colleges, &c..... | 1,082,100 |
| Charitable institutions..... | 149,360 |
| Government and county buildings | 1,153,500 |
| Literary institutions..... | 73,000 |
| Osgoode Hall, officers, judges, &c. | 72,000 |
| Officers, regular army..... | 85,864 |

Ottawa is likewise highly favoured in the amount of taxation it has to bear, for the privilege of providing side-walks, policemen, gas, drainage, &c., for the Dominion Government and its staff; \$546,800 represents the value of property exempt. Some are malicious enough to insinuate that exemption from taxation in Ottawa is merely a bonus, or some compensation for having to reside

there. But we fail to see on what principle the exemption of Government officials is justified. If the salaries paid to them are too low, they should be increased, but it is scarcely fair to single out one or two cities, and make such liable for a deficiency in salary, towards which the whole Province or country should contribute. The privilege of citizenship in a capital is no doubt highly prized, but it has its drawbacks.

NEW YORK LIFE COMPANIES AND DEPOSITS.

We agree with the writer of the letter which appeared in last week's issue, as to the propriety of exacting from New York insurance companies an early intimation of their intentions respecting a full deposit in Canada. It was provided by section 22 of the Insurance Companies' Act, that any foreign company actually doing business in Canada at the time of the passing of the Act, which could not, by the terms of its constitution or charter, or by law, invest in Canadian securities, might deposit foreign stock and securities. This was a proper temporary arrangement, as, without it, some companies would have been taken at a disadvantage, and compelled to withdraw, although quite willing to stay if allowed a little time. But there is the further provision that all such stock or securities shall be replaced by cash or investment in Dominion stock within three years from the issue of the license to the company. Our correspondent refers to the fact, that while most of the American companies have made the whole deposit of \$140,000 in U. S. bonds, no New York company has deposited more than seventy or eighty thousand in the same securities. The New York Life has deposited \$75,000; the Equitable, \$75,000; and the Atlantic Mutual, \$50,000—all in U. S. bonds. Most of the English companies have deposited in cash.

The New York law, as amended, April 24th, 1868, reads as follows:—

(8.) It shall be lawful for any company organized under this act, to invest its funds or accumulations in bonds and mortgages, on unincumbered real estate, within the State of New York, and also on unincumbered real estate, located outside of said State, and within fifty miles of the city of New York, worth fifty per cent. more than the sum so loaned thereon, or in stocks of the United States, stocks of this State, or of any incorporated city in this State, if at or above par, and any stocks created under the laws of this State, that shall be, at the time of such investment, at a market value, in the city of New York, at or above par. (2.) This act shall apply to all Life Insurance Companies organized under any laws of this State. (3.) This act shall take effect immediately.

If, as is alleged, the Legislature of New

York is determined to prevent New York companies from doing life insurance business in Canada, Canadians should be made acquainted with the fact, as they might not care to accept policies from companies likely to withdraw. It seems that the Act does not contemplate the retention of the deposit when a solvent institution chooses to withdraw. Section 19 reads: "After any company has ceased to transact business in Canada, and given the notice required by this Act to that effect, it shall be lawful * * to authorize the whole or any portion of the stock, or other securities, so held in deposit for any company as aforesaid to be released and transferred to the company, upon being satisfied that it has no liabilities upon policies issued in Canada, and that no suit or legal proceedings are pending against the company therein, or on proper proof on oath of the state of its affairs being given, that such company has ample assets to meet all its liabilities; upon such authority being given by the Governor in Council, the company shall be entitled to receive, instead of any Dominion stock so held, the amount thereof in money at par."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF ONTARIO.

The public accounts of the Province of Ontario, for part of 1868, and nine months of 1869, were laid before the Legislature on the 15th. The fiscal year ends on 31st Dec., and, while that system may have its conveniences, it certainly has disadvantages, for it interferes sadly with calculations and comparisons. The total receipts for 1868 were, \$2,260,176, and the total expenditure, \$1,182,388. For the nine months of 1869, the receipts have been \$2,061,611, and the expenditure \$1,008,806, indicating a probable surplus much larger than that of the previous period. Thanks to the vigilance of the Crown Lands Department, the revenue has received additions which, under the lax administration of former times, were recklessly disregarded. In anticipation of the amount which Ontario will have to pay by way of interest in its share of the debt of the late Province of Canada, investments have been made in Dominion debentures and stock. In 1868, \$500,000 was invested in 6 per cents, purchased at 98, and \$350,000 in 6 per cent stock at 101. This year, \$658,000 has been invested in 5's, at rates from 93½ to 95½, \$50,000 in the same at 96, besides a special deposit of \$500,000. The total amount thus put by for future use is, \$2,065,644.

—At the last session of the Ontario Legislature an unsuccessful attempt was made to revive the charter of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway. Application will now be made for a new charter.

TRADE REPORT.

The export of grain from Canada by water, is fast drawing to a close for the season. It is a well-known fact that shipments to New York by the Erie Canal are very liable to be frozen up, if forwarded after the middle of November; hence, merchants and bankers who understand their business, are careful to restrict operations as the day approaches, and to avoid the risks, losses and annoyances which the freezing up of cargoes on the canal are sure to entail. The exports of barley this season have considerably exceeded those of last year, but, as might have been expected, from the heavy production and poor quality, the price has ruled far lower. This trade has now assumed such importance that a comparative statement of the exports into Oswego—the principal outlet—for the last few years may be found interesting.

Imports of Canadian barley into Oswego for the following years, to 1st November:

| Year. | Quantity. | Lowest and highest price during season for good quality. |
|-------|------------------------|--|
| 1865 | 2,475,000 bushels..... | 60 to 80c. |
| 1866 | 2,578,000 bushels..... | 45 to 60c. |
| 1867 | 2,050,000 bushels..... | 70 to 85c. |
| 1868 | 1,818,000 bushels..... | 90 to \$1.30 |
| 1869 | 1,993,000 bushels..... | 55 to 80c. |

The deliveries into Oswego, up to the 15th, very far exceed those for last year, being 2,620,000, against 1,922,000. The volume of trade this year is the heaviest ever known.

The deliveries from farmers on this market have been very heavy at times, reaching 35,000 to 40,000 bushels, but the trade has not been a remunerative one to dealers. The price has been very variable, and, what is always a most dangerous condition of things, it was forced above its natural level by the desire of American malsters, to stimulate the deliveries at the beginning of the season. When this had produced its effect, things were suffered to take their natural course. Prices at once began to droop, and continued to rule lower as the volume of trade increased, so that buyers have had to operate on a market the tendency of which was constantly to decline. On the whole, it is probable that the only parties who have benefitted by this large amount of exports are those who have bought on order for parties in the States, charging a commission. This is a slow business, but it is safe; and, considering the disasters which befall merchants who have engaged in speculation on their own account, it is desirable for those who have the control of capital to encourage the diversion of trade into this channel as much as possible. The price this week is about 65c. for good samples, and for inferior—of which the quantity, unfortunately, has been large—45c. to 50c.

Wheat has ruled low, but the price has been

generally steady for some weeks back, responding to the English market. Contrary to the usual course of things, prices have rather tended downwards since the opening of the season. Measured by the standard of last year, it was considered that \$1 for good fall wheat in Toronto was a low price, and operators thought themselves perfectly safe in venturing upon it. But the result has shown the proverbial uncertainty of the trade. English advices came on day by day, and it was evident that a decline must be submitted to before prices were at a corresponding level with European markets. For some time back, therefore, we have had fall wheat at 90c. and spring at 85c. with a corresponding reduction in the price of flour, which for No. 1, is worth only about \$4. There has been and immense trade in wheat and flour via the St. Lawrence this year, chiefly the produce of the Western States, and to a great degree on the basis of orders by Cable. This last may revolutionize the trade, and introduce an element of safety into it which it never had before. At any rate the exports from Montreal to 10th November, show an enormous increase over those of last year, being 5,084,000 bush., against 905,000. Market there is reported depressed from cable advices, and no spirit in the trade. The arrivals into Montreal were 6,664,000 bus. against 2,015,000.

If, however, nothing more than a commission is realized on this amount of export it will leave a handsome profit, besides the business it gives rise to in the shape of interior forwarding, insurance, and banking, all of which tend to the development of the country.

The Pork trade is opening with very high prices and operators are acting with great caution. Packing has been a fairly remunerative business for some years back, but as the trade is liable to severe reverses at times, operators are not disposed, at present prices, to do more than a very quiet business. The high price of pork is causing the lumberers to fall back to some extent, on Beef, which can be bought in the neighborhood where these operations are carried on, at \$4 to \$5 per hundred pounds.

Exports of Sawed Lumber are nearly closed for the season, and the mills will shortly shut down. The trade has not been so remunerative of late as it promised to be, and stocks are likely to be held over in Canada.

The manufacture of Square Timber is being proceeded with in the regions north and west of Toronto apparently to the same extent as last year.

WOODEN RAILWAYS.—On motion of Mr. Carnegie, a committee of the Ontario Legislature has been named, "to enquire into and report upon

the usefulness and cost of wooden railways as a means of furthering the settlement of the country." The report of this committee will give the subject greater prominence, and we hope a thorough investigation will be had. We have, from time to time, urged the adoption of this system of railways in districts that require railway facilities, and that cannot support a more expensive class of road. On page 23, vol. II., of the *MONETARY TIMES*, a valuable letter, from the pen of Mr. C. J. Blomfield, may be found; and on page 136, same volume, an article giving the results of experience in operating wooden railways.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Adjuster," puts the following case and ask our views:—

Fire company A, having policy \$10,000, re-assures with company D, \$5,000. D, owner of property, notifies A of change and alteration of risk. *Queré*:—Is A bound to notify D, with whom re-assurance exists; and is B policy of re-assurance affected by the want of notification by A?

We think the policy is affected. In re-assurance the same good faith which is required between the ordinary assured and assurers, must be displayed by the company proposing the guarantee, and we see no reason why the same principle should not continue to operate during the pendency of re-assurances.

"J. T.," Picton, writes:—I desire to make an enquiry respecting the cancellation of a fire policy. If a loss occurs under a policy, when it has only been in existence one year (supposing it to be issued for five years) and the claim is paid in full, is it, or should it be cancelled on payment of loss, or does it continue liable for assessments, notwithstanding the buildings if covered, originally, are totally destroyed?

The insured is liable for assessments on his premium note during the whole term of insurance, even though the property had been consumed and full amount of policy paid, unless there is something in the charter, or by-laws, or premium note, showing a different contract or discharge.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The two numbers of this paper, already issued, are exceedingly good. The illustrations are appropriate; any want of clearness in outline is compensated by great accuracy of detail. Mr. Desbarats' venture, though perhaps a bold one, gives promise of success. If it can be maintained at the present standard, the *Illustrated News* will be a welcome and most desirable acquisition to our literature, and must become a necessity to thousands whom it is well adapted to please and to benefit.

Communications.

MAGILL FIRE AT HAMILTON.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIR,—Messrs. Rintoul Bros., general agents for the "Imperial" Insurance Company, refer to the above fire and state in a note published by you on the 12th inst., that the name of the Imperial does not appear among the Companies (seven or eight in number) which will have to pay in the event of the trial "Mason vs. the Northern Assurance Company," resulting unfavorably for the Companies, inasmuch as "the Imperial, through its Agent, Mr. Mailland Young, settled the loss sustained through the above fire, immediately on its adjustment."

As the above statement is calculated to prejudice the public against the companies engaged in this remarkably justifiable contest, it is necessary to explain that the Imperial was not on the risk at all, and therefore had no claim on the Messrs. Magill, or their trustees, to adjust, or to settle. The Imperial, we understand, was on an adjoining building, which was slightly damaged at the time, but the risks were different, the claimants not the same, and not one of the circumstances which have compelled legal resistance in the Magill case, disagreeable as it always is, had any relation whatever to the Imperial, or to the loss sustained by it.

We are, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
TAYLOR BROS.,
Agents, Northern Insurance Co'y.
Montreal, Nov. 15th.

Editor Canadian Monetary Times.

DEAR SIR,—It has been pointed out to us that our letter of the 9th inst. is so worded as to convey the impression that we had paid a loss on the Messrs. Magill's stock. Such is not the case, nor was it our attention to make it appear so. We had no risk on that stock, but had one on that in an adjoining building, which was damaged, and the amount of loss on which we paid, as stated in our letter of the 9th inst.

Your obed't serv'ts,
RINTOUL BROS.,
General Agents.
Imperial Ins. Co. of London, }
Montreal, Nov. 16, 1869. }

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIR,—Permit us to correct some errors in your notice of "The Magill Fire," in your issue of 5th inst. The Queen Insurance Company had no insurance on the Magill goods, or any other property destroyed by the June fire, although they were insurers at the time of the April fire, and they, as well as the other companies interested, paid their proportion of the trifling loss then incurred. The Imperial were not insurers of the Magill goods, but of a stock belonging to Mr. Lyght, in an adjoining store, which was damaged at the June fire, and stood in a different position from the companies whose policies covered the goods of E. and G. Magill.

As we are acting as Solicitors for most of the other companies, we deem it only fair that the readers of your paper should understand that none of the companies who had policies on the goods of E. and G. Magill, have paid the loss sustained by the fire of June; and further, that these companies are acting unitedly in the matter.

We would also mention, that the case of Mason vs. The Northern Assurance Company, was not made a test case; and the other cases, in which the plaintiff was in a position to go to trial, were entered, as well as Mason vs. The Northern, at the last assizes, at St. Catharines, and the trials of all the cases were postponed.

Yours obediently,
BURTON & BRUCE.
Hamilton, 16th Nov., 1869.

—A charter will be applied for at the next session of the Quebec Legislature, for a railway from Becancour station of the Grand Trunk Railway to Inverness, Eastern Townships.

—The number of passengers conveyed by the Quebec street railway cars, for the three months ended Oct. last, was 99,999.

—A charter for a wooden railway from Picton to Brighton will be asked for at the present session of the Ontario Legislature.

—It is said that Mr. Hunt's place at the local board of the Great Western will be filled by Mr. Jessop, of New York, and that, in London, two directors give way to gentlemen affiliated with the Vanderbilt connection.

Commercial.

Oil Matters at Petrolia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Nov. 15, 1869.

Oil matters, generally, this last week, have been dull; but this is entirely owing to the pressure brought to bear on the producers some time since, which is now removed, and things are gradually assuming their old aspect.

Refined oil was very much firmer on Saturday, lots having been sold at 22c. per gall., per car load, against 21c. the day before. Refiners are opening their eyes to the necessity of making a good article that can compete with the export brands, and by doing this they can command extreme rates; this will have the effect of increasing the price, as No. 1 export brands are now readily sought after at 21 to 22c., without duties, equal to 26½ to 27½c., duties paid, per gall.

The prices in England, Antwerp, and all the foreign markets, have been steadily rising for the last fourteen days; this is not entirely attributable to the increased insurances on shipments, but may be laid to the "Corner," lately effected in oil at Pittsburgh and Oil Creek, in the United States. How long this may last is very uncertain, and when it breaks up, it will naturally have a bad effect on the trade; at present, the Pittsburg market for crude is \$6 per barrel, for refined, at New York—\$6 to \$6½c. per gall. We have had two new strikes since my last; first, the Goderich and Marshal, No. 3, pumps fully 100 barrels of oil per day; second, the Rolston, from 75 to 100. I have also to note a strike on the old King territory, by Harvey, Prince & Scott, estimated at 60 to 70 brls. per day. The Rolston and Marshall wells being north, the excitement is tending towards that quarter, and I shall have to report next week many more new wells as commenced; in the mean time, I will give you the following:—

| | No. | Lot. | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|---------|
| H. Prince & Parsons..... | 2 | 12 | 12 con. |
| Internal Revenue, Shields.. | 1 | 13 | 12 " |
| Vantyle | 1 | — | — |
| Wallace | 1 | — | — |

These have their derricks up and are ready to drill. The enterprise of Mr. Lancy, on lot 10, 13th con., has proved a failure, he having drilled the usual depth, with only a slight show of oil; he intends going still deeper.

The production of crude for last week was about 5,000 barrels. Sales effected, about 3,000 at \$1.60 to \$1.75 per barrel, for fresh pumped oil, with an upward tendency. A great difficulty is felt here for the want of railway accommodation; the oil platform is entirely filled up, and empty oil cars cannot be got; unless something is done, refiners and producers will have to store their oil.

I may quote crude oil, fresh pumped, at \$1.75, at station, per barrel; refined, 22c. per gallon, by car load.

Toronto Market.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The trade in sheepskins is very dull, and though 90c. is paid, the impression is that prices must come down shortly. It has now become apparent that prices have been too high, and that the anticipations of dealers are pretty certain not to be realized. Stocks are nearly all in the hands of Canadian dealers yet, and are larger than has been the case for many years. Considerable losses will have to be sustained, as prices in the United States markets would barely admit of shipment thereto, even without the high duty charged on that side. The unfavorable turn in the market is chiefly owing to the steady decline in wool to the present low quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The market for dressed hogs is not fairly open yet, receipts have been light, and prices range from \$3 50 to \$9 00. A considerable number of live hogs have been imported from the Western States, and are being packed here in bond for shipment to Great Britain; sales have been made at 6½c. to 7½c., but the outside fraction

could not now be realized, *Butter*—is a little firmer, and meets with a better demand at 19½c. to 20½c. for good store and dairy. *Cheese*—is firm and nominal at quotations. *Pork*—Mess is lower, and now sells at \$26 50; the impression seems to prevail that the market must come down. *Cutmeats*—Little new yet in market. *Salt*—American is 5c. lower this week.

PRODUCE.—A further decline in the Liverpool market for breadstuffs, and the advance in freights by rail and water, has brought business almost to a stand-still. Prices, although nominal, must be quoted lower on most articles. *Wheat*.—Receipts 3,446 bush., and 4,305 bush. last week; stock on the 16th, 20,036 bush. There is only a local demand; some small lots of spring sold at 90c. f. o. b.; nothing doing in other kinds. *Barley*.—Receipt by cars 31,307 bush., and 27,000 bush., last week. Stock 215,000 bush. The market has fallen 5c. to 7c. on the figures of last week. Prices close at 50c. to 60c. for good samples, at which rates a number of small sales are reported. *Peas*.—Receipts by cars 3,110 bush., stock 18,180 bush.; prices have fallen, so that there are no buyers at a decline of 5c.; lots are offered at 60c., Liverpool quotations are down two shillings. *Oats*.—Receipts 1,857 bush., stock 2,753 bush.; market nominal, at 33c. to 34c. *Rye*.—Sold at 45c. to 50c. on the street market.

FLOUR.—Receipts 2,440 brls., and \$2,270 brls. last week; stock in store, 3,156 brls. The market is lower and very dull, some sales of No. 1 superfine were made at \$3.95 to \$4.10 closing at the quotations in our list. Fancy sold at \$4.20 and extra at \$4.62. *Meal*.—The tendency is downwards, cars of oatmeal are worth about \$4. No lots of cornmeal offering, small quantities are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50.

FREIGHTS.—The market opened with rates on the basis of 6c. to Oswego, but in consequence of an increased supply of vessels, fell off to 4c., to Ogdensburg 5½c. has been paid, and to Toledo and Sandusky, 7c., U. S. currency. An advance in the rates for lumber to Oswego has been maintained, vessels getting \$2.25. Flour by steamer to Montreal is 40c.

The winter tariff of the Grand Trunk came into force on the 8th inst. The rates to Halifax now stand at \$1.10 for flour and 55c. for grain; and to St. John, at \$1.02 for flour and 51c. for grain. The rates to railway stations are: Flour to Kingston 35c., grain 18c.; flour to Prescott 43c., grain 22c.; flour to Montreal 50c., grain 25c.; flour to St. John, Quebec, 60c., grain 30c.; flour to Point Levis 80c., grain 40c.; flour to Portland 85c., grain 43c.; flour to Boston and New York 90c., grain 45c. gold. The Grand Trunk adopted on the 8th Nov., the following through rates from Toronto to England: To Liverpool or Glasgow, butter per gross ton, 90s.; bacon, do., 80s.; hams, do, 75s.; lard, do, 80s.; cheese, do, 97s 6d.; beef, per tierce, 15s.; pork per brl., 10s 6d.; flour to Liverpool, 7s.; to Glasgow, 5s. 6d.

The Pork Season.

The provision trade is the most interesting one at the present time, not only for the reason that packing operations are about to open, but because of the difference of opinion which exists among operators in regard to the supply of hogs in the country. We have the statements through the press that at one point parties are paying as low as 7 to 7½c gross, and at another as high as 10 to 10½c; while, doubtless, there are others who are buying just as they can pick animals up at any figures between those extremes. The trade has lost its system and regularity, to a good extent, by the introduction of the ice cure system, and we suppose its statistics will have to be formed upon an entire new basis. Judging from the views of parties, as practically expressed in their purchases of hogs, so far, it is very plain that pork is to rule high for another year. Opening rates this season are far above those of last, and if this is any criterion, then pork and bacon are to over-top the quotations with which we have grown familiar

during the past six-months or more. Instead of being a rapid advance on opening prices, however, as was experienced last winter, there may be an opposite result; who knows? since every one seems to be divided in regard to the number of hogs to be brought forward. As heretofore stated, we rather incline to the statement of the Agricultural Bureau in regard to the hog crop, and believe it will be something less than last year. Whether mess pork is to rule at \$25 or \$30 or \$35, and bacon is to retain its existing quotations, depends upon matters which are not as yet developed. We learn from England, that the cattle of that country are afflicted with a new disease which threatens to render meat scarce; but expectations were indulged last year that in consequence of the failure of certain crops a heavy demand would be expressed for American hog products, which was not realized. At the present time a reaction is felt in the market, and quotations are receding gradually.

Petroleum.

Exports of Petroleum from the United States from January 1 to October 19:—

| | 1869. | 1868. |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| From New York, galls... | 54,382,821 | 45,675,857 |
| Boston | 1,862,478 | 2,190,325 |
| Philadelphia..... | 23,211,281 | 30,189,679 |
| Baltimore..... | 1,061,144 | 2,275,308 |
| Portland..... | | 568,970 |
| New Bedford..... | | |
| Cleveland..... | | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Total export from U. States | 80,417,724 | 80,900,639 |
| Same time 1867..... | | 50,485,534 |
| Same time 1866..... | | 49,963,042 |

Classification of Hides.

A number of prominent dealers in Chicago and the West, says the *Market Reporter*, have adopted the following classification of hides:—Strictly merchantable No. 1 Hides shall be entirely free from grubs and in all other respects shall be in prime condition. All grub Hides and otherwise imperfect Hides, shall be divided into two classes, the first class to be called *seconds*, and to consist of Hides with one to five grubs inclusive, and slightly scored Hides—at say one-sixth off from price of sound No. 1 Hides—and the second class to be called *thirds* and to consist of grub Hides of six grubs and upwards, and badly scored Hides, at one-third off from price of sound No. 1 Hides.

—It is reported that the Hon. I. Buchanan has bought for \$100,000 the charter of the Southern Railway, and that his journey to England is to raise funds to carry out the project. The *Chatham Planet* complains that by the arrangement likely to be made with the Michigan Air Line, all those municipalities lying along Lake Erie, west of St. Thomas, will be victimized; that the charter is to be handed over in point of fact, to Mr. Eaton, the President of the Michigan Air Line, and that Gould and Fisk, jun., of New York, are in the background, and are, in reality, the controlling spirits of the new project.

—The Council of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell has adopted a By-law granting a bonus of \$250,000 to the Canadian Central Railway.

—The amount of tobacco raised in the States and Territories of the Union in 1850, was 199,752,655 pounds. In 1860, it reached 434,209,401 pounds an increase of nearly 220 per cent.

Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a dividend of SIX PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. H. KING,
General Manager.

Montreal, 26th October, 1869.

The Freehold Permanent Building and Savings Society.

DIVIDEND No. 20.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent for the half-year ending the 31st October last, has been declared, payable at the Society's Office, on and after 1st December next.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be closed from the 10th to the 30th instant, inclusive.

By order,

CHAS. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

14-3t

Ontario Bank.

DIVIDEND No. 25.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the current half-year, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. FISHER,
Cashier.

ONTARIO BANK
Bowmanville, 28th Oct., 1869.

14-td

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

JULY 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| CAPITAL, | \$1,000,000 |
| ASSETS. | |
| Cash on hand, in Bank and Cash Items..... | \$224,793 26 |
| Rents and accrued Interest..... | 5,000 00 |
| Real Estate unencumbered..... | 130,000 00 |
| Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, 1st Lien.... | 462,199 79 |
| Bank Stock, Hartford, market value..... | 325,811 00 |
| do New York, do..... | 264,300 00 |
| do Boston, do..... | 127,865 50 |
| do St. Louis, Milwaukee, Albany and Montreal, market value..... | 94,064 33 |
| Railroad Stocks, do..... | 33,857 00 |
| State, City & R.R Bonds do..... | 198,870 00 |
| U. S. Stocks and Bonds do..... | 477,873 50 |
| | \$2,344,639 38 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Losses in process of adjustment..... | \$85,135 13 |

H. J. Morse & Co.,

CORNER KING AND TORONTO STREETS,

Agents for the above named Company, and dealers in American Money, Bonds, Sterling, Canadian Securities of all kinds, and Gold and Silver. Orders by-mail or telegraph promptly attended to. H. J. MORSE & Co. 12-1y
Toronto, Nov. 4, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE
Scottish Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING,

AND FOR THE

Scottish Provincial Life Assurance Company,

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

ISAAC C. GILMOR.

Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1869.

12-3t

THOMAS DREWRY, Money Broker, Agent London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, Church Street near King Street, Toronto.

Mercantile.

John Boyd & Co.,
 HAVE now in store, ex steamships "Peruvian," "North American," "Moravian," &c., their usual spring stock of

NEW SEASON TEAS,

COMPRISING
 YOUNG HYSONS,
 GUNPOWDERS,
 IMPERIALS,
 COLORED and UNCOLORED JAPANS,
 CONGOUS,
 SOUCHONGS,
 TWANKEYS,
 and PEKOES.
 ALSO,
 Ex "MORO CASTLE," "EAGLE," & "ELLA MARIA,"
 Direct from Havana,

BOXES BRIGHT CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR.

61 AND 63 FRONT STREET
 TORONTO.

Toronto, April 14th, 1869. 7-1y

Notice.

FOR the information of our friends and numerous customers throughout the country, we beg to state that, after a thorough examination of our premises lately injured by fire, and a careful consultation with our engineer and architect, we are able to state that we shall have our Distillery rebuilt and in complete working order within from three to four months. The contracts are all let to responsible men, and the work will be pushed on night and day until it is completed.

GOODERHAM & WORTS.

Office, 8 and 10 Exchange Buildings,
 Toronto, November 2nd, 1869. 13-2t

Robert H. Gray,

Manufacturer of Hoop Skirts

AND
 CRINOLINE STEEL,

IMPORTER OF

HABERDASHERY, TRIMMINGS

AND

GENERAL FANCY GOODS,

43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT. 61-y

EXPRESS.

Canadian Express Company,

GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDERS,

SHIPPING AGENTS, AND CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS,

FORWARD

Merchandise, Money and Packages, of every description;

COLLECT

Bills with Goods, Notes, Drafts and Accounts, throughout the Canadas, United States and Europe.

RUNNING daily (Sundays excepted) over the lines of the Grand Trunk, and Port Hope and Peterborough Railways; also, on the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Liverpool, weekly, to all parts of Europe.

SHIPPING AGENTS

In Liverpool, Eng., Montreal, Quebec, and Portland, Me.

GOODS IN BOND

Promptly attended to, and forwarded with despatch.

INVOICES

Are requisite for all Goods going to the United States (Lower Provinces during winter route by Portland) and Europe.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

MONTREAL, DETROIT, Mich. PORTLAND, Me.
 TORONTO, KINGSTON, PERTH,
 QUEBEC, OTTAWA, PETERBOROUGH,

and at all Towns and Stations on the lines of above Railways.

Time and Insurance saved.

Consignments solicited.

G. CHENEY,
 MANAGER.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. | Name of Article. | Wholesale Rate. | Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Boots and Shoes. | \$ c. \$ c. | Groceries—Contin'd. | \$ c. \$ c. | Leather—Contin'd. | \$ c. \$ c. |
| Mens' Thick Boots | 1 85 2 50 | Gunpowd'r.c. to med. | 0 55 0 70 | Kip Skins, Fatna | 0 30 0 35 |
| " Kip | 2 50 3 00 | " med. to fine. | 0 70 0 85 | French | 0 70 0 90 |
| " Calf | 3 25 3 75 | " fine to fine'st. | 0 85 0 95 | English | 0 65 0 80 |
| " Congress Gaiters | 1 65 2 65 | Hyson | 0 45 0 80 | Hemlock Calf (30 to 35-lbs.) per doz. | 0 50 0 61 |
| " Kip Cobourgs | 1 25 1 45 | Imperial | 0 42 0 80 | Do. light | 0 45 0 50 |
| Boys' Thick Boots | 1 60 1 80 | Tobacco, Manufact'd. | | French Calf | 1 03 1 10 |
| Youths' | 1 40 1 70 | Can Leaf, 5s & 10s. | 0 27 0 31 | Grain & Sata Clr per doz. | 0 00 0 55 |
| Women's Batts | 0 95 1 35 | Western Leaf, com. | 0 26 0 27 | Splits, large 1/2 lb. | 0 30 0 38 |
| " Balmoral | 1 20 1 75 | " Good | 0 25 0 33 | " small | 0 20 0 25 |
| " Congress Gaiters | 1 25 1 65 | " Fine | 0 33 0 35 | Enamelled Cow 1/2 foot. | 0 20 0 25 |
| Misses' Batts | 0 70 1 10 | " Bright fine. | 0 42 0 50 | Patent | 0 20 0 21 |
| " Balmoral | 1 00 1 50 | " choice. | 0 62 0 77 1/2 | Pebble Grain | 0 15 0 17 |
| " Congress Gaiters | 1 00 1 30 | | | Buff | 0 14 0 16 |
| Girls' Batts | 0 60 0 90 | Hardware. | | | |
| " Balmoral | 0 90 1 05 | Tin (net cash prices) | | Oils. | |
| " Congress Gaiters | 0 75 1 10 | Block, 1/2 lb. | 0 33 0 35 | Cod | 0 65 0 70 |
| Children's C. T. Cacks. | 0 50 0 65 | Grain | 0 35 0 00 | Lard, extra | 1 25 0 00 |
| " Gaiters | 0 60 0 85 | Copper: | | " No. 1 | 1 12 1/2 0 00 |
| | | Pig | 0 23 0 24 | " No. 2 | 1 00 0 00 |
| Drugs. | | Sheet | 0 30 0 33 | Lubricating, patent. | 0 00 0 00 |
| Aloes Cape | 0 15 0 20 | Cut Nails: | | " Mott's economic | 0 30 0 00 |
| Alum | 0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2 | Assorted 1/2 Shingles, | | Linsed, raw | 0 75 0 80 |
| Borax | 0 00 0 00 | 1/2 100 lb. | 2 95 3 00 | " boiled | 0 80 0 85 |
| Camphor, refined. | 0 60 0 68 | Shingle alone do | 3 15 3 25 | Machinery | 0 00 0 00 |
| Castor Oil | 0 16 1/2 0 28 | Lathe and 5 dy. | 3 30 3 40 | Olive, common, 1/2 gal. | 1 25 0 00 |
| Caustic Soda | 0 04 0 05 | Galvanized Iron: | | " salad | 1 80 2 30 |
| Chinical, s. g. | 0 90 1 15 | Assorted sizes | 0 08 0 09 | " salad, in bot. | |
| Cream Tartar | 0 36 0 45 | Best No. 24. | 0 07 1/2 0 00 | qt. case | 3 60 3 75 |
| Epsom Salts | 0 03 0 04 | " 26. | 0 08 0 08 | Sesame salad, 1/2 gal. | 1 30 1 35 |
| Extract Logwood | 0 15 0 20 | " 28. | 0 09 0 09 | Seal, pale | 0 75 0 85 |
| Gum Arabic, sorts. | 0 34 0 37 | Horse Nails: | | Spirits Turpentine | 0 48 0 55 |
| Indigo, Madras | 1 15 1 20 | Guest's or Griffin's | | Varnish | 0 00 0 00 |
| Licorice, com. | 0 14 0 25 | assorted sizes | 0 00 0 00 | Whale, ref'd. | 0 85 1 00 |
| Madder | 0 14 0 18 | For W. ass'd sizes. | 0 18 0 19 | | |
| Galls | 0 32 0 37 | Patent Hammer'd do. | 0 17 0 18 | Paints, &c. | |
| Opium | 11 00 13 40 | Iron (at 4 months): | | White Lead, genuine | 0 00 2 35 |
| Oxalic Acid | 0 26 0 32 | Pig—Gartsherrrie No. 1. | 24 00 25 00 | in Oil, 25 lbs. | 0 00 2 10 |
| Potash, Bi-tart. | 0 25 0 28 | Calder No. 1 | 23 50 24 00 | Do. No. 1 | 0 00 2 35 |
| " Bichromate. | 0 15 0 20 | No 3 | 22 50 23 00 | " 2 | 0 00 1 90 |
| Potass Iodide | 3 90 4 50 | Other brands. No. 1. | 22 00 24 00 | " 3 | 0 00 1 65 |
| Senna | 0 12 1/2 0 60 | " No. 2. | 0 00 0 00 | White Zinc, genuine. | 3 00 3 50 |
| Soda Ash | 0 03 0 04 | Bar—Scotch, 1/2 100 lb. | 2 25 2 35 | White Lead, dry | 0 05 1 00 |
| Soda Bicarb | 0 09 4 00 | Refined | 3 00 3 25 | Red Lead | 0 07 0 08 |
| Tartaric Acid | 0 40 0 45 | Swedes | 5 00 5 50 | Venetian Red, Eng'h. | 0 02 0 03 |
| Verdigris | 0 35 0 50 | Hoops—Coopers. | 3 00 3 25 | Yellow Ochre, French. | 0 02 0 03 |
| Vitriol, Blue | 0 08 0 10 | Band | 3 00 3 25 | Whiting | 0 85 1 25 |
| | | Boiler Plates | 3 25 3 50 | Petroleum. | |
| Coffees: | | Canada Plates | 3 75 4 00 | (Refined 1/2 gal.) | |
| Java, 1/2 lb. | 0 22 1/2 0 25 | Union Jack | 0 00 0 00 | Water white, 5 bris. | 0 25 0 00 |
| Laguayra | 0 17 0 18 | Pontypool | 3 25 4 00 | " single brl. | 0 27 0 28 |
| Rio | 0 14 0 16 | Swansen | 3 90 4 00 | Straw, 5 bris. | 0 09 0 25 |
| Fish: | | Lead (at 4 months): | | " single brl. | 0 00 0 26 |
| Herrings, Lab. split | 5 00 5 50 | Bar, 1/2 100 lbs. | 0 06 1/2 0 07 | Amber, by car load. | 0 00 0 00 |
| " round | 3 00 3 75 | Sheet | 0 08 0 09 | Exportation Oil | 0 00 0 00 |
| " scaled | 0 49 0 45 | Shot | 0 07 1/2 0 07 1/2 | Benzine | 0 00 0 00 |
| Mackerel, small kitts | 0 75 0 90 | Iron Wire (net cash): | | Produce. | |
| Loch. Her. wh'efrks | 2 50 2 75 | No. 6, 1/2 bundle | 2 70 2 80 | Grain: | |
| " half " | 1 25 1 50 | " 9 | 3 10 3 20 | Wheat, Spring, 60 lb. | 0 85 0 90 |
| White Fish & Trout | 3 25 3 50 | " 12 | 3 40 3 50 | " Fall 60 " | 0 90 0 95 |
| Salmon, saltwater | 15 00 16 00 | " 16 | 4 30 4 40 | Barley | 48 " 0 40 0 60 |
| Dry Cod, 1/2 112 lbs. | 5 00 5 50 | Powder: | | Peas | 60 " 0 55 0 60 |
| Fruit: | | Blasting, Canada | 3 50 0 00 | Oats | 34 " 0 33 0 34 |
| Raisins, Layers | 1 90 2 10 | FF | 4 25 4 50 | Rye | 56 " 0 40 0 45 |
| " M. R. | 1 75 1 90 | FFF | 4 75 5 00 | Seeds: | |
| " Valentias, old. | 0 08 0 08 1/2 | Blasting, English | 4 00 5 00 | Clover, choice 60 " | 0 00 0 00 |
| Currants, new | 0 5 0 06 | FF | 5 00 6 00 | " com'n 68 " | 0 00 0 00 |
| " old | 0 09 0 00 | FFF | 6 00 6 50 | Timothy, cho'e 4 " | 0 00 0 00 |
| Figs | 0 11 0 12 | Pressed Spikes (4 mos): | | " inf. to good 48 " | 0 00 0 00 |
| Molasses: | | Regular sizes 100 | 4 00 4 25 | Flax | 56 " 0 00 0 00 |
| Clayed, 1/2 gal. | 0 40 0 42 1/2 | Extra | 4 50 5 00 | Flour (per brl.): | |
| Syrups, Standard | 0 00 0 50 | Tin Plates (net cash): | | Superior extra | 0 00 0 00 |
| " Golden | 0 54 0 56 | IC Coke | 7 50 8 50 | Extra superfine | 4 60 0 00 |
| Rice: | | IC Charcoal | 8 50 0 00 | Fancy superfine | 0 00 0 00 |
| Arracan | 3 30 3 75 | IX | 10 50 0 00 | Superfine No. 1. | 3 95 4 00 |
| Spices: | | IXX | 13 50 0 00 | " No. 2. | — |
| Cassia, whole, 1/2 lb. | 0 38 0 40 | DC | 8 00 0 00 | Oatmeal, (per brl.) | 4 00 4 25 |
| Cloves | 0 10 0 12 | DX | 10 00 0 00 | Provisions | |
| Nutmegs | 0 50 0 60 | Hides & Skins, 1/2 lb. | | Butter, dairy tub 1/2 lb. | 0 19 0 20 1/2 |
| Ginger, ground | 0 18 0 23 | Green, No. 1 | 0 07 0 00 | " store packed | 0 18 0 19 |
| " Jamaica, root. | 0 17 0 22 | Green, No. 2 | 0 06 0 00 | Cheese, new | 0 12 1/2 0 13 1/2 |
| Pepper, black | 0 10 1/2 0 11 | Cured | 0 08 0 00 | Pork, mess, new | 26 50 27 00 |
| Pimento | 0 08 0 09 | Calfskins, green | 0 09 0 10 | " prime mess | — |
| Sugars: | | Calfskins, cured | 0 00 0 12 1/2 | " prime | — |
| Port Rico, 1/2 lb. | 0 91 0 94 | " dry | 0 18 0 20 | Bacon, rough | 0 12 1/2 0 13 |
| Cuba | 0 91 0 94 | Sheepskins, butchers | 0 20 0 25 | " Cumberl'd cut | 0 13 0 13 1/2 |
| Barbadoes (bright) | 0 91 0 94 | " country | — | " smoked | 0 14 0 14 1/2 |
| Canada Sugar Refine'y, | | Hops. | | Hams, covered | 0 14 0 15 |
| yellow No. 2, 60 ds. | 0 0 0 97 | Inferior, 1/2 lb. | 0 00 0 00 | " smoked | 0 14 0 15 |
| Yellow, No. 2 | 0 0 0 10 | Medium | 0 04 0 05 | Shoulders, in salt | 0 00 0 11 |
| No. 3 | 0 10 0 10 1/2 | Leather, @ (4 mos.) | | Lard, in kegs | 0 14 0 15 |
| Crushed X | 0 11 0 11 1/2 | In lots of less than | | Eggs, packed | 0 15 0 17 |
| A | 0 13 1/2 0 12 | 50 stiles, 10 1/2 ent | | Beef Hams | 0 00 0 00 |
| Ground | 0 12 0 12 1/2 | higher. | | Tallow | 0 08 9 8 1/2 |
| Dry Crushed | 0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2 | Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y | | Hogs dressed, heavy | 9 00 0 25 |
| Extra Ground | 0 09 0 13 1/2 | heavy, weights 1/2 lb. | 0 21 0 22 | " medium | 8 75 9 00 |
| Teas: | | Do. 1st qual middle do. | 0 22 0 23 | " light | 8 25 8 75 |
| Japan com'n to good | 0 45 0 50 | Do. No. 2, light weights | 0 20 0 20 | Salt, &c. | |
| " Fine to choicest | 0 55 0 60 | Slaughter heavy | 0 00 0 20 | American bris. | 1 35 0 00 |
| Colored, com. to fine. | 0 60 0 70 | Do. light | 0 25 0 25 | Liverpool coarse | 0 83 0 90 |
| Congou & Souch'ng | 0 42 0 75 | Harness, best | 0 25 0 25 | Goderich | 0 00 1 00 |
| Oolong, good to fine | 0 50 0 65 | " No. 2 | 0 00 0 00 | Plaster | 0 00 0 00 |
| Y. Hyson, com to gd. | 0 52 1/2 0 55 | Upper | 0 30 0 32 | Water Lime | 1 50 0 00 |
| Medium to choice | 0 65 0 80 | light | 0 33 0 36 | | |
| Extra choice | 0 85 0 95 | | | | |

| Soap & Candles. | | Brandy: | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| D. Crawford & Co.'s | \$ c. \$ c. | Hennessy's, per gal. | \$ c. \$ c. |
| Imperial | 0 07 1/2 0 08 | Martell's | 2 30 2 50 |
| Golden Bar | 0 07 0 07 1/2 | J. Robin & Co.'s | 2 25 2 35 |
| Silver Bar | 0 07 0 07 1/2 | Oldard, Dupuy & Cos. | 2 25 2 35 |
| Crown | 0 05 0 05 | Brandy, cases | 8 50 9 00 |
| No. 1 | 0 03 1/2 0 03 1/2 | Brandy, com. per c. | 4 00 4 50 |
| Candles | 0 00 0 11 | Whiskey: | |
| Wines, Liquors, &c. | | Common 36 u. p. | 0 85 0 87 1/2 |
| Alc: | | Old Rye | 0 95 1 00 |
| English, per doz. qrts. | 2 69 2 65 | Malt | 0 95 1 00 |
| Guinness Dub Portr. | 2 35 2 40 | Toddy | 0 95 1 00 |
| Spirits: | | Scotch, per gal. | 1 90 2 10 |
| Pure Jamaica Rum | 1 80 2 25 | Irish-Kinnahan's c. | 7 00 7 50 |
| De Kuyper's H. Gin | 1 55 1 65 | " Dunnville's Belft. | 6 00 6 25 |
| Booth's Old Tom | 1 90 2 00 | Wool. | |
| Gin: | | Fleece, lb. | 0 26 0 28 |
| Green, cases | 4 00 4 25 | Pulled | 0 00 0 00 |
| Booth's Old Tom, c. | 6 00 6 25 | Furs. | |
| Wines: | | Bear | 0 00 0 00 |
| Port, common | 0 75 1 25 | Beaver, #b. | 0 00 0 00 |
| fine old | 2 00 4 00 | Coon | 0 00 0 00 |
| Sherry, common | 0 75 1 50 | Fisher | 0 00 0 00 |
| medium | 1 70 1 80 | Martin | 0 00 0 00 |
| old pale or golden | 2 50 4 00 | Mink | 0 00 0 00 |
| | | Otter | 0 00 0 00 |
| | | Spring Rats | 0 00 0 00 |
| | | Fox | 0 00 0 00 |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

| No. of Shares. | Last Dividend. | Name of Company. | Shares parval. | Amount paid. | Last Sale. |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 20,000 | 8 | Briton Medical and General Life | 10 | 12 | 2 1/2 |
| 50,000 | 7 1/2 | Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar. | 50 | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| 24,000 | 8 | City of Glasgow | 25 | 2 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| 5,000 | 9 1/2 | Edinburgh Life | 100 | 15 | 36 1/2 |
| 400,000 | 5 | European Life and Guarantee | 2 1/2 | 1150 | 4s. 3d. |
| 20,000 | 5 | Guardian | 100 | 50 | 51 1/2 |
| 24,000 | 2 1/2 p. sh. | Imperial Fire | 500 | 50 | 75 |
| 7,500 | 10 | Imperial Life | 100 | 10 | 16 |
| 100,000 | 10 | Lancashire Fire and Life | 20 | 2 | 2 1/2 |
| 10,000 | 11 | Life Association of Scotland | 40 | 7 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| 35,882 | 36 | London Assurance Corporation | 25 | 12 1/2 | 49 |
| 10,000 | 5 | London and Lancashire Life | 10 | 1 | — |
| 87,504 | 20 | Liverpl' & London & Globe F. & L. | 20 | 2 | 7 1/2 |
| 20,000 | 5 | National Union Life | 5 | 1 | — |
| 20,000 | 15 1/2 | Northern Fire and Life | 100 | 5 | 14 |
| 40,000 | 16 | North British and Mercantile | 50 | 6 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| 40,000 | 10 | Ocean Marine | 25 | 5 | 19 |
| 2,500 | 27 1/2 p. a. | Phoenix | 10 | 1 | 141 1/2 |
| 290,000 | 7 | Queen Fire and Life | 10 | 1 | 18s. |
| 100,000 | 11 1/2 p. sh. | Royal Insurance | 20 | 3 | 6 |
| 120,000 | 10 | Scottish Provincial Fire and Life | 50 | 2 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| 10,000 | 25 | Standard Life | 50 | 12 | 67 1/2 |
| 4,000 | 5 bo | Star Life | 25 | 1 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| 4,115 3/4 | 9d | | | | |

CANADIAN.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------------------------------|------|--------|------------|
| 8,000 | 4-6mo. | British America Fire and Marine | \$50 | \$25 | 75 80 |
| 2,500 | 5 | Canada Life | | | |
| 4,000 | 12 | Montreal Assurance | £50 | £5 | 135 |
| 10,000 | None. | Provincial Fire and Marine | 60 | \$11 | |
| None. | 7 | Quebec Fire | 40 | 32 1/2 | £25 25 1/2 |
| None. | 7 | Marine | 100 | 40 | 85 90 |
| 10,000 | 4-6 mo's. | Western Assurance | 40 | 10 | 84 1/2 85 |

AMERICAN.

| When org'n'd | No. of Shares. | Last Dividend. | Name of Company. | Parval of Sh'rs | Offered | Asked. |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 1853 | 1,500 | | Etna Life, of Hartford | \$100 | 210 | 225 |
| 1819 | 30,000 | 6 | Etna Fire, of Hartford | 100 | 204 1/2 | 205 1/2 |
| 1810 | <10,000 | 10 | Hartford, of Hartford | 100 | 236 | 246 |
| 1859 | 10,000 | | Home, of New Haven, Ct | 100 | | |
| 1863 | 5,000 | | Travelers' Life & Accident | 100 | 100 | 105 |

RAILWAYS.

| | Sha's | Parl | Mont' Nov 15 | London Nov. 6 |
|--|--------|------|--------------|---------------|
| Atlantic and St. Lawrence | £100 | All. | | 59 61 |
| Buffalo and Lake Huron | 20 1/2 | " | | 2 1/2 3 1/2 |
| Do. do Preference | 10 | " | | 5 7 |
| uff, Brantf. & Goderich, 6 p.c., 1872-3-4. | 100 | " | | 60 70 |
| Champlain and St. Lawrence | | | 8 9 | |
| Do. do Pref. 10 p ct. | | | 80 90 | |
| Grand Trunk | 100 | " | 15 16 | 15 1/2 16 |
| Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 p.c. | 100 | " | | 56 88 |
| Do. First Preference, 5 p.c. | 100 | " | | 54 56 |
| Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c. | 100 | " | | 40 42 |
| Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c. | 100 | " | | 30 32 |
| Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c. | 100 | " | | 18 19 1/2 |
| Great Western | 20 1/2 | " | 15 16 | 15 1/2 15 1/2 |
| Do. New | 20 1/2 | " | 18 | |
| Do. 6 p.c. Bds. due 1878-76. | 100 | All. | | 101 103 |
| Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-75. | 100 | " | | 95 97 |
| Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds. | 100 | " | | 84 86 |

EXCHANGE.

| | Montr'l. | Quebec. | Toronto. |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| Bank on London, 60 days | | | |
| Sight or 75 days date | 9 9 1/2 | 9 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Private do. | 7 1/2 8 1/2 | 8 8 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Bank on New York | 20 1/2 21 | 20 1/2 21 | 20 1/2 |
| Private do. | 21 21 1/2 | 21 22 | |
| Gold Drafts do. | 1 1/2 dis | par 1/2 dis. | |
| American Silver | 1 1/2 2 | | 2 1/2 4 |

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

| NAME. | Shares. | Paid up. | Divid'd last 6 Months | Dividend Day. | CLOSING PRICES. | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Toronto Nov. 16. | Montrel Nov. 15. | Quebec Nov. 15. |
| BANKS. | | | | | | | |
| British North America | \$250 | All. | 3 1/2 p.c. | July and Jan. | Bks Clsd. | 106 1/2 107 | 106 1/2 107 1/2 |
| Canadian Bank of Com'e. | 50 | All. | 4 | | 110 1/2 111 | 110 1/2 111 | 110 1/2 111 |
| City Bank Montreal | 80 | " | 3 | 1 June, 1 Dec. | 90 92 | 92 1/2 95 | 92 92 1/2 |
| Du Peuple | 50 | " | 4 | 1 Mar., 1 Sept. | 106 107 | 106 107 | 106 107 |
| Eastern Townships' Bank | 50 | " | 4 | 1 July, 1 Jan. | | 100 102 | 100 101 |
| Gore | 40 | " | none. | 1 Jan., 1 July. | 57 1/2 58 | 57 58 | 57 58 |
| Jacques Cartier | 50 | All. | 4 | 1 June, 1 Dec. | 109 109 1/2 | 109 109 1/2 | 109 109 1/2 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 50 | All. | 4 | 1 Nov., 1 May. | 89 1/2 90 | 89 1/2 90 | 89 1/2 90 |
| Merchants' Bank of Canada | 100 | " | 5 | 1 Jan., 1 July. | 107 1/2 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 107 1/2 | 107 107 1/2 |
| Molson's Bank | 50 | All. | 3 | 1 Apr., 1 Oct. | 101 102 | 101 1/2 102 | 101 102 |
| Montreal | 200 | " | 6 | 1 June, 1 Dec. | 168 169 | 169 169 1/2 | 168 168 1/2 |
| Nationale | 50 | " | 4 | 1 Nov., 1 May. | 104 1/2 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 106 | 105 105 1/2 |
| Niagara District Bank | 100 | 70 | 3 1/2 | 1 Jan., 1 July. | | | |
| Ontario Bank | 40 | All. | 4 | 1 June, 1 Dec. | Bks Clsd. | 102 1/2 103 | 103 103 1/2 |
| Quebec Bank | 100 | " | 3 1/2 | 1 June, 1 Dec. | 102 1/2 103 | 103 103 1/2 | 103 103 1/2 |
| Royal Canadian Bank | 50 | 60 | 4 | 1 Jan., 1 July. | 65 66 | 62 1/2 65 | 62 64 |
| Toronto | 100 | " | 4 | 1 Jan., 1 July. | 126 127 | 126 127 | 126 127 |
| Union Bank | 100 | " | 4 | 1 Jan., 1 July. | 106 1/2 107 | 106 107 | 107 108 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| British Colonial S. S. Co. | 250 | 32 1/2 | | | | | |
| Canada Landed Credit Co. | 50 | \$25 | 3 1/2 | | 81 81 1/2 | | |
| Canada Per. B'ldg Society | 50 | All. | 5 | | 126 126 1/2 | | |
| Do. In'd Steam Nav. Co. | 100 | All. | 7 1/2 m | | | 90 1/2 100 1/2 | 99 1 1/2 |
| Do. Glass Company | 100 | " | None. | | | | |
| Freehold Building Society | 100 | All. | 5 | | 121 1/2 122 | | |
| Hamilton Gas Company | | | | | | | |
| Huron Copper Bay Co. | | | | | | 30 45 | |
| Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc | 50 | All. | 4 1/2 | | 113 1/2 114 | | |
| Montreal Mining Consols. | 20 | \$15 | | | | 2 25 2 75 | |
| Do. Telegraph Co. | 40 | All. | 5 | | 136 1/2 137 1/2 | 136 1/2 137 1/2 | 136 1/2 137 1/2 |
| Do. Elevating Co. | 40 | " | 5 1/2 | | | 105 107 | |
| Do. City Gas Co. | 40 | " | 4 | 15 Mar. 15 Sep | | 139 140 | 139 140 |
| Do. City Pass. R. Co. | 50 | " | 2 | | | 108 109 | 108 108 1/2 |
| Quebec Gas Co. | 200 | All. | 4 | 1 Mar., 1 Sep. | | | 122 124 |
| Quebec Street R. R. | 50 | 25 | 3 | | | | 85 86 |
| Richelieu Navigation Co. | 100 | All. | 15-12m | 1 Jan., 1 July. | | 123 125 | 123 124 |
| St. Lawrence Glass Company | 100 | " | | | | | |
| St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co. | 100 | " | | 3 Feb. | | | 25 31 |
| Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co. | 50 | " | 1/2 m | 1 My Au Mar Fe | 111 112 | | 110 110 1/2 |
| West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y | 50 | All. | 5 | | 121 1/2 122 | | |

SECURITIES.

| | Montreal. | Quebec. | Toronto. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p ct. stg. | 103 1/2 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 104 | 104 1/2 104 1/2 |
| Do. do. 5 p ct. cur., 1883 | 93 1/2 94 1/2 | 93 94 | 93 1/2 95 |
| Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885 | 93 1/2 94 1/2 | 93 94 | 93 94 1/2 |
| Do. do. 7 do. cur. | | | |
| Dominion 6 p. c. 1878 cy. | 106 107 | 106 1/2 107 | 106 106 1/2 |
| Hamilton Corporation | | | |
| Montreal Harbor, 8 p ct. d. 1869 | | | |
| Do. do. 7 do. 1870 | | | |
| Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1883 | 102 1/2 103 | | 102 1/2 103 |
| Do. Corporation, 6 p c. 1891 | 97 1/2 98 | 97 1/2 98 | 96 1/2 97 1/2 |
| Do. 7 p. c. stock. | 111 1/2 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 112 1/2 |
| Do. Water Works, 6 p c. stg. 1878 | 97 98 | | 97 97 1/2 |
| Do. do. 6 do. cy. do. | | | 97 97 1/2 |
| Ottawa City 6 p c. d. 1880 | 95 97 | | |
| Quebec Harbour, 6 p c. d. 1883 | | 40 50 | |
| Do. do. 7 do. do. | | 55 60 | |
| Do. do. 8 do. 1886 | | 65 70 | |
| Do. City, 7 p c. d. 1 year | | 100 | |
| Do. do. 7 do. 8 do. | | | |
| Do. do. 7 do. 5 do. | | 97 1/2 98 | |
| Do. Water Works 7 p ct., 3 years | | 98 1/2 99 | |
| Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do. | | | |
| Toronto Corporation, 6 p. ct. | 91 93 | | 92 93 |
| Kingston City 6 p c. 1872 | 92 1/2 95 | | |
| County Debentures | | | 90 99 1/2 |

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

| | 1869. | | 1869. | | 1868. | | 1867. | | 1866. | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17. | \$ c. \$ c. | WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10. | \$ c. \$ c. | Nov. 17. | \$ c. \$ c. | Nov. 17. | \$ c. \$ c. | Nov. 17. | \$ c. \$ c. |
| Wheat, Fall | 60 lbs | 0 90 @ 0 95 | 0 90 @ 0 92 | 1 03 @ 1 18 | 1 53 @ 1 68 | 1 65 @ 1 70 | | | | |
| Spring | | 0 85 0 90 | 0 85 0 90 | 1 00 1 05 | 1 40 1 44 | 1 40 1 43 | | | | |
| Barley | 48 lbs | 0 50 0 60 | 0 40 0 68 | 1 23 1 25 | 0 80 0 82 | 0 57 0 58 | | | | |
| Oats | 34 lbs | 0 33 0 34 | 0 33 0 35 | 0 51 0 52 | 0 48 0 50 | 0 30 0 31 | | | | |
| Peas | 60 lbs | 0 55 0 60 | 0 65 0 67 | 0 84 0 86 | 0 76 0 78 | 0 75 0 78 | | | | |
| Flour, No. 1 Super | brl | 3 95 4 00 | 4 10 4 15 | 4 70 4 80 | 6 50 6 65 | 6 55 6 70 | | | | |
| Fancy | brl | 0 00 0 00 | 4 29 4 35 | 0 00 0 00 | 0 00 0 00 | 0 00 0 00 | | | | |
| Extra | brl | 4 00 0 00 | 4 55 0 00 | 5 40 5 60 | 7 30 7 35 | 7 50 7 60 | | | | |
| Oatmeal | brl | 4 00 4 50 | 4 00 4 25 | 6 00 6 25 | 5 75 6 00 | 4 00 4 75 | | | | |
| Pork, Mess | brl | 26 50 27 00 | 27 5 | | | | | | | |

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PELEG HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto. | CHARLES J. CAMPBELL, Esq., Toronto.

TREASURERS:

CHARLES J. CAMPBELL, Esq., Toronto. | WALTER G. CASSELS, Esq., Toronto.

BROKERS:

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CASSELS, 92 King Street, Toronto.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. SMITH AND WOOD, Wellington Street, Toronto.

SECRETARY:

JOHN WEBSTER HANCOCK, Esq., 22 Toronto Street, Toronto.

The lands of the Company are 1,375 acres, in the County of Welland, of the purchase value of \$55,000.

The owners of the land have taken stock to the amount of \$44,000
It is proposed to reserve for future contingencies 30,000
And to put upon the market the balance of 56,000

\$120,000

Nearly 20,000 of the said balance is already subscribed, and the rest is in the hands of the Brokers of the Company. A Charter of Incorporation is being applied for, and the operations of the Company will commence very soon. Subscription Books for the Stock not yet taken up lie at the office of Messrs. Campbell and Cassels, 92 King St., Toronto. May 19, 1869.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PEAT COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$200,000,

IN 8,000 SHARES—\$25 EACH.

President—WM. EDGAR, Esq., Hamilton.

Vice-President—ROBERT REFORD, Esq. (Messrs. Reford & Dillon), Montreal.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. McK. COCHRANE, 388 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

THIS COMPANY, with machinery now in working order and in course of construction, will be able to manufacture this year FROM TEN TO TWELVE THOUSAND TONS OF GOOD FUEL. Actual working shows—

- I. That the fuel can be produced for \$1.45 a ton, and with the improved machinery, at a much less cost
- II. That, for steam purposes one ton of it is superior to one cord of wood, in the proportion of 31 to 27.
- III. That, for domestic purposes, it is equal to wood or coal, and leaves very little ashes—about five per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Company in Montreal, it was decided to offer one thousand shares of Stock in Toronto. Mr. Isaac C. Gilmor has been appointed agent of the Company in Toronto, and is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Stock.

Prospectus, Map of the Property, and further information may be obtained by addressing

Or A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary-Treasurer, 383 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

ISAAC C. GILMOR, 58 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Financial.

Philip Browne & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.
 DEALERS IN
STERLING EXCHANGE—U. S. Currency, Silver and Bonds—Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &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. PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public.

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,
 201y MANAGER.

TO BUILDING SOCIETIES,
INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND PERSONS HAVING TRANSACTIONS WITH THEM.—TO CAPITALISTS, AND ALL CONCERNED IN THE SALE OR EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES:—
 For Calculations as to the Surrender Value of Life or Endowment Insurance Policies by any Tables of Mortality, and at any rate of Interest.
 The interest earned on buying, selling, or exchanging Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c., above or below par value.
 The buying or selling value of Annuities for Life or terms of years.
 The valuations of Building Societies' Mortgages, or any similar obligations, &c., &c., &c.
 Address—**ARTHUR HARVEY, F. S. S., &c.,**
 OTTAWA.
MINIMUM FEE, \$5.00

Morton & Smith,
ACCOUNTANTS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
AND VALUATORS,
 48 AND 50 CHURCH STREET,
 TORONTO.
 B. MORTON. 47-ly J. LAMOND SMITH.

W. PATERSON & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Insurance, Passage, and General Agents,
 NORTH-WEST COR. KING AND CHURCH STREETS,
 TORONTO.
 - AGENTS FOR
THE ANCHOR LINE OF PACKETS—To and from Glasgow, Londonderry, &c.
THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—To and from Southampton, Havre, Bremen, &c.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—To and from Queenstown, Liverpool, &c.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE—To California, China, Japan, India, &c.

Books for Sale.
AGENTS' MONETARY LIFE AND VALUATION TABLES, by D. P. FACKLER, Actuary. An invaluable book for Life Agents. Price \$1.20.
GRISWOLD'S HANDBOOK OF ADJUSTMENT OF FIRE LOSSES. Price \$2.
 The above Works are for sale at the Office of THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES, No. 60, Church Street, Toronto.

H. N. Smith & Co.,
 2 EAST SENECA STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y., (correspondent Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., 11 Broad Street, N. Y.) Stock, Money and Exchange Brokers. Advances made on securities. 21-ly

Campbell & Cassels,
 J. CAMPBELL,] 92 King Street, East, [W. G. CASSELS.
 TORONTO,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
STERLING EXCHANGE, AMERICAN CURRENCY, BONDS AND STOCKS, GOLD, SILVER, AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SECURITIES,
 BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.
Paid up Capital \$1,000,000
Assets 1,700,000
Annual Income 400,000
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice-President.
Directors:—J. G. Worts, Edward Hooper, S. Nordheimer, A. M. Smith, E. H. Rutherford, Joseph Robinson.
Bankers:—Bank of Toronto; Bank of Montreal; Royal Canadian Bank.
OFFICE—Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, Toronto.
 Money received on deposit bearing five and six per cent. interest. Advances made on City and Country Property in the Province of Ontario.
J. HERBERT MASON, Sec'y & Treas.

J. T. & W. Pennock.
FIRE and Life Insurance Agents, Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Mining Agents, and Exchange Brokers, Ottawa.

Montreal Assurance Company (MARINE).
INCORPORATED 1840.
CAPITAL, \$800,000
INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000
HEAD OFFICE..... MONTREAL.
BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.
Consulting Inspector..... CAPT. A. TAYLOR.
Marine Inspector..... CAPT. F. JACKMAN.
Local Secretary and Agent..... R. N. GOOCH.
 Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Ports of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates. 34-6ms
John Morison,
 IMPORTER OF
GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,
 38 AND 40 WELLINGTON STREET,
 TORONTO. 33-ly

EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1823.
 AMOUNT OF ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS—OVER ONE MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH.
PRESIDENT—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Haddington. MANAGER—D. MacLagan, Esq. SECRETARY—Alex. H. Whytt, Esq.
CANADIAN OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1857. WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.
CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M.P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon. J. B. Robinson, C. J. Campbell, Esq., David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Company. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada, without reference to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that accrued on the Policies.
 Every information that intending assurers may require can be obtained at the Company's Office in Toronto, or at any of the Agencies which have been established in the principal towns in Canada.
J. HILLYARD CAMERON, CHAIRMAN. (31-ly) DAVID HIGGINS, SECRETARY

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL.



\$1,000,000 PAID IN FULL.

CANADIAN BOARD OF REFERENCE
Hon. LUTHER H. HOLTON, M.P.
MICHAEL P. RYAN, Esq., M.P., Montreal.
GILMAN CHENEY, Esq., Manager Canadian Express Company.
H. A. NELSON, Esq., Messrs. Nelson & Wood.
JACKSON RAE, Esq., Cashier Merchants' Bank.
CHAMPION BROWN, Esq., of Messrs. Brown & Childs.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. PERKINS & RAMSAY.
MEDICAL REFEREE: JOSEPH H. DRAKE, M.D.
BANKERS: THE BANK OF MONTREAL
 This Company has deposited with the Canadian Government the required amount in GOLD, for benefit of Canadian Policyholders.
DOMINION OFFICE—No. 91 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
JNO. HY. RHODES,
SPECIAL AGENT.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Jr.,
GENERAL AGENT, CANADA.

The National Charter, the large Capital, the low rates, the common-sense plan, the definite contract, the honorable and fair dealings, the non-forfeiting policies, the perfect security, the liberal terms of the policies, the Gold Deposit in Canada, render the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of the United States of America worthy of the patronage of every business man.
W. PATERSON, & CO., AGENTS, Toronto, Ont.
 1-ly

Insurance.**Etna Insurance Company.**

(OF HARTFORD.)

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$3,000,000.

LOSSES PAID IN FIFTY YEARS.....\$25,300,000

LICENSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

July 1, 1869.

ASSETS (At Market Value):

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| CASH IN HAND AND IN BANK | \$540,474 32 |
| REAL ESTATE..... | 253,319 14 |
| MORTGAGE BONDS..... | 959,250 00 |
| BANK STOCK..... | 1,418,450 00 |
| UNITED STATES, STATE, and CITY STOCK, AND OTHER PUBLIC SECURITIES..... | 2,181,039 50 |
| TOTAL..... | \$5,352,532 96 |

THOS. R. WOOD, AGENT,
Corner Wellington and Church Sts., Toronto.

3-3m

ROBERT WOOD, AGENT, Montreal.

Phoenix Fire Assurance CompanyLOMBARD ST. AND CHANCING CROSS,
LONDON, ENG.

Assurances effected in all parts of the World.

Claims paid
WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,

28-1j.

Agents for Toronto,
36 Yonge Street.**Insurance.****THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

WOODBRIDGE S. OLMSTEAD, SECRETARY,
EDWIN W. BRYANT, ACTUARY,JAMES GOODWIN, PRESIDENT,
ZEPHANIAH PRESTON, VICE PRESIDENT.

LUCIAN S. WILCOX, MEDICAL EXAMINER.

Organized in 1846. Charter Perpetual.

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company. Numbering Over 59,000 Members.

BEING A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY ITS ASSETS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO ITS MEMBERS.

ASSETS, \$25,000,000.—Acquired by prudent and economical management of twenty-two years, without the aid of a single dollar of original capital.

SURPLUS ASSETS, \$7,361,967—All profits divided among the members. Each policy holder is a member. There are no stockholders.

ITS DIVIDENDS—Have averaged over 50 per cent. annually. Total amount of dividends paid the members since its organization, \$6,000,000.

ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED—It has arrived at the extraordinary condition where the income from annual interest alone is more than sufficient to pay all the losses. Total amount of losses paid by the Company, \$8,500,000.

ITS RESPONSIBILITY—For every \$100 of liabilities it has \$154 of assets.

LAST YEAR'S PROSPEROUS BUSINESS:

Amount insured fiscal year, 1867.....\$45,647,191 00 | Income received fiscal year, 1867.....\$7,530,886 19

During its last fiscal year this Company paid to its living members, and to the families of deceased members, nearly \$2,000,000, and at the same time added more than four millions to its accumulated capital.

The whole record of this Company has been one of prudent management and prosperous advancement. Among the older and leading Life Insurance Companies its average ratio of expenses to income has, throughout its entire history, been the lowest of any.

\$140,000 deposited in Canada for the benefit of Policyholders.

MEDICAL REFEREES—J. WIDMER ROLPH, M.D.; H. H. WRIGHT, M.D.

OFFICE No. 53 King Street East, Toronto.

Opposite Toronto Street.

HALDAN & O'LOANE,

Assistant Managers for Ontario.

12-1y

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

DIRECTORS:

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

Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

Y

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds | \$17,005,026. |
| Life Reserve Fund..... | \$9,865,100. |
| Daily Cash Receipts | \$20,000. |

Directors in Canada:

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

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

JAMES FRASER, Esq., Agent Fire Department, 5 King street West, Toronto.
 THOMAS BRIGGS, Esq., Agent, Kingston.

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

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

WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, Victoria Hall, Melinda Street.

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion,
Montreal

23 1y

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

CHIEF OFFICES—19 and 20 Cornhill, London, England, and 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary

CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The LIFE FUNDS are entirely separate, and are invested in the names of special Trustees.

ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

80 PER CENT. OF PROFITS divided among participating Policy-holders.

BONUS declared to 1867 averaged £2 2s. per cent., equalling a cash return of about every THIRD year's Premium

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances granted on Dwelling-houses and their contents, as well as on General Mercantile Property, Manufactories, &c.

Agents in the principal Cities Towns and Villages in Canada.

W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent for Toronto.

Insurance.

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

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

No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps for services within the British Provinces.
407 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.
Oct 17-9-lyr JAMES FRASER, Agent.

FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.

The British American ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

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

Governor: GEORGE 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-ly

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.

HOME DISTRICT

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office—North-West Cor. Yonge & Adelaide Streets,
TORONTO.—(UP STAIRS.)

INSURES Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouse, Merchandise, Furniture, &c.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. McMURRICH.
VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.

AGENTS:—DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., Hamilton; FRANCIS STEVENS, Esq., Barrie; Messrs. GIBBS & BRO., Oshawa.

8-ly

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE,—PICTON, ONTARIO.
President, L. B. STINSON; Vice-President, WM. DELONG.
Directors: H. A. McFAUL, James Cavan, James Johnson, D. W. Rutlan, W. A. Richards.—John Twigg, Secretary; David Barker, Treasurer; John Howell, Inspector of Losses and Agencies; R. J. Fitzgerald, Solicitor.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring Farming Property in Townships, and Property not extra hazardous in Towns and Villages; and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for five years without the expense of a renewal.
Picton, June 14 1899.

9-ly

Insurance.

Heliace Mutual Life Assurance Society
OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.

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

DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; George Winks, Esq., W. H. Hingston, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.

Parties intending to assure their lives, are invited to peruse the Society's prospectus, which embraces several entirely new and interesting features in Life Assurance. Copies can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. 43-ly

The Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ROBT. McLEAN,
Inspector of Agencies.
Galt, 25th Nov., 1898. 15-ly

Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE RECENT FAILURES

OF TWO OF THE LARGEST ENGLISH ASSURANCE OFFICES, naturally causing much anxiety in the minds of Assurers in all Companies, the Directors of the CANADA LIFE

have published a Report, and net valuation, of all its policy and annuity obligations, by an Actuary totally unconnected with it, the Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Boston, late Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts.

It is believed that such a voluntary submission of the Company's position to an eminent and entirely independent Actuary of the Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT's well known high character, and professional skill, will add to that public satisfaction and confidence which the Canada Life Company enjoys.

Copies of Mr. WRIGHT's Report may be had at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion. Persons who may be assured in the Companies whose condition is unsatisfactory, desiring to join the Canada Life, will be dealt with upon such terms as are reasonable and fair.

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.
A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.
Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURNE, Esq.,
May 25. 1y Toronto Street.

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

ACCEPTS ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

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

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Stg.
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.
Resident Secretary and General Agent,
A. MACKENZIE FORBES,
13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.
WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

THE AGRICULTURAL

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.
A purely Farmers' Company. Licensed by the Government of Canada.

Capital, 1st January, 1899.....\$250,193 82
Cash and Cash Items, over.....\$86,000 00
No. of Policies in force.....30,892 00

THIS Company insures nothing more dangerous than Farm property. Its rates are as low as any well-established Company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. It is largely patronised, and continues to grow in public favor.
For Insurance, apply to any of the Agents or address the Secretary, London, Ontario.

Insurance.

The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

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

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

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

C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. M. SPRINGER, M.M.P., Pres.
J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-yr

Lancashire Insurance Company.
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Sterling

FIRE RISKS

Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,
By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,
General Agents for Ontario,

25-ly N. W. Cor. of King & Church Sts., TORONTO

Western Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL,\$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.
CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.
A. M. SMITH, Esq. JOHN FISKEN, Esq.
ROBERT BEATY, Esq. ALEX. MANNING, Esq.
JAMES MICHIE, Esq. N. BARNHART, Esq.
R. J. DALLAS, Esq.
B. HALDAN, Secretary.
J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.
CAPT. G. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.
JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

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

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

The Victoria Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.
W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
Aug 16-1yr

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA, MONTREAL.

TORONTO BRANCH:

LOCAL OFFICES, Nos. 4 & 6 WELLINGTON STREET.
Fire Department, R. N. GOOCH, Agent.
Life Department, H. L. HIME, Agent

Imperial Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PALL MALL.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,
RINTOUL BROS.,
24 St. Sacrament Street.

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

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE MONETARY TIMES, No. 60 CHURCH STREET.
PRINTED AT THE DAILY TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING HOUSE, BAY STREET, CORNER OF KING

PROSPECTUS.

DOMINION BANK,

Incorporated by Act of the Dominion Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., chap. ix.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

IN 20,000 SHARES OF FIFTY DOLLARS EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Provisional Directors and Promoters.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Esq., Toronto.
 JAMES CROWTHER, Esq., Toronto.
 JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P.
 HON. J. C. AIKINS, Senator, Toronto.
 HON. JOHN ROSS, Senator, Toronto.
 FRANK SMITH, Esq., (Frank Smith & Co.) Toronto.
 PELEG HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto.
 W. THOMSON, Esq., (Thomson & Burns,) Toronto.

W. S. LEE, Esq., Secretary Western Canada Permanent
 Building and Savings Society.
 JOSEPH GOULD, Esq., Uxbridge.
 JAMES HOLDEN, Esq., Whitby.
 AARON ROSS, Esq., Prince Albert.
 JAMES MCGEE, Esq., King.
 JOSEPH CAWTHRA, Esq., Mewmarket.

The promoters of the Dominion Bank are of opinion that it is most important for the interests of the whole Province of Ontario that a fair proportion of the banking capital (and circulation) of the Dominion should be centered in the Capital of the Western Province, and that its distribution throughout the various channels of industry should be controlled by persons who deserve and possess the confidence of her people, and all whose interests are at the same time bound up in her material prosperity.

Without in the least disparaging the usefulness of other banking institutions which have their chief offices in Montreal, and without arrogating to Toronto one iota of prominence more than may fairly be awarded to her as a Capital City, the promoters of the Dominion Bank are convinced that the public are more interested than might at first sight be imagined in the maintenance of sound and flourishing banks in the commercial and financial centre of their own Province. The lessons of experience all show that the diversion of banking capital from any given commercial centre has a tendency to cause also the diversion of trade; and the fact that the trade of Toronto has increased notwithstanding this diversion, is no argument against the probability that it would have increased still more had the diversion of banking capital not taken place.

It is a remarkable fact, however, so far as Ontario is concerned, that, notwithstanding the rapid strides this Province has made in material prosperity, there has been a striking diminution, or rather diversion of Banking Capital, within the last ten years; for, while the paid-up Capital controlled in Western Canada amounted to \$9,000,000 in 1860, the amount now controlled in and west of Toronto, amounts to less than \$5,000,000 represented by the Bank of Toronto, the Bank of Commerce, the Royal Canadian, and the Niagara District Bank.

The formation of the New Dominion into one confederacy, has given a great impetus to the population, trade, and manufactures of the country generally, but especially to the Province of Ontario. A comparison of the trade returns shows that the commerce of Canada is double what it was ten years ago, while her manufacturing and agricultural interests have more than doubled in the same period of time. The population has largely increased in numbers as well as wealth. New and important public and private enterprises, including railways penetrating into the interior of the country in all directions, and a variety of other industrial undertakings, call for a larger amount of Banking Capital under conditions which promise a liberal return to investors, as is evidenced by the present high quotations of stocks and the liberal dividends of well constituted Banking Institutions.

The promoters confidently anticipate that the Dominion Bank is destined to occupy a wide field of usefulness, therefore, in promoting the general prosperity.

The Dominion Bank will be organized with a Capital of One Million Dollars, of which it is intended to place only Four Hundred Thousand (\$400,000) upon the market at present. About a quarter of this amount (\$100,000) has already been subscribed by the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in this Prospectus and their friends, and subscriptions are now invited for the balance (\$300,000).

Stock Books have been opened at the OFFICE OF MESSRS. PELLATT AND OSLER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, where any further information respecting the position and prospects of the Company may be obtained, the names of subscribers received, and where all communications to the Directors should be addressed.