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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. V—NO. 18.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1871.

{ SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD and CO.,

ARE SHOWING THE
LARGEST STOCK
THEY HAVE
EVER HELD
AT THIS
SEASON OF THE YEAR.

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

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

3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Toronto, Sept. 26th, 1871. 32-ly

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1871. FALL. 1871.

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

Will be prepared to show a complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
To their Customers and friends on and after
MONDAY NEXT, THE 11TH INSTANT,
AT
32 YONGE STREET
SEPTEMBER.

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

OFFICE:
10 Ross St., Albert Square, Manchester, England.
Toronto, 1871. 32-ly

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

AUTUMN, 1871.

GORDON MACKAY and CO.

Have received the greater portion of this Season's
Importations, and by
Tuesday, the 29th instant,
will have Complete Assortments in the various Depart-
ments, including full lines of
CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

The Attention of the Trade is respect-
fully solicited.

N.B.—Also full lines of their Celebrated
LYBSTER MILLS PRODUCTIONS.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
Toronto, 1871. 32-ly

W. and R. GRIFFITH,
Importers of Teas,
WINES AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
ONTARIO CHAMBERS,
CORNER OF CHURCH AND FRONT STS.
TORONTO.

SMITH and KEIGHLEY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
English and Foreign Groceries,

Have now in stock FULL SUPPLIES of general
GROCERIES, ex the following steamers and
clipper ships:

1,500 PACKAGES NEW SEASON TEAS, ex
Steamships "Thames," "Niger," "Severn," "Sarma-
tion" and "Medway."

250 CASKS SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS, ex
"Lock-Ness."

300 CASES PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & FRUITS
ex "Superior," "Viola," and "Lake Ontario."

50 CASKS EPSOM SALTS, ex ship "Learnie."

500 PKGS. OILMAN'S STORES, MUSTARDS,
&c., ex ship "City of Quebec."

150 do. RICE, LEAD, BLUES and MUSTARD,
ex ship "Chrysius."

100 do. BATH BRICKS, &c., ex ship "Osceola."

200 do. COFFEES, PEPPER, and CHEMICALS,
ex ship "City of Quebec."

45 CASES OILMAN'S STORES, do. "Three Bells,"
10 do. NUTMEGS, ex ship "Maria Luck."

Also a direct importation of new Fruits,
2,000 Half Boxes Prime Selected VALENTIA RAISINS,
ex ship "Flora O'Moray" (direct from Denia.)

A. M. SMITH. W. W. KEIGHLEY.
Toronto, 1871

SAMSON,
KENNEDY,
and **GEMMEL,**

HAVE
LARGE SHIPMENTS
On the way
THEIR STOCK
will be
KEPT WELL ASSORTED
throughout the season.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.
Corner of Scott and Colborne Sts.,
237th TORONTO.
October 1, 1871.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

John Charlesworth & Co.,
IRON BLOCK, 13 FRONT ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

OUR STOCK IS STILL VERY
COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

Additions being made to it by each week's steamer.

BUYERS SORTING UP

Will find it to their advantage to call.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,
Iron Block, 13 Front Street West, Toronto.
Toronto, September, 1871.

*Canada Confectionery and Biscuit
Works.*

WILLIAM HESSIN,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER
AND
BISCUIT MANUFACTURER,

OFFICES AND FACTORY:

No. 7, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

NOTICE..

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

Cramp, Torrance and Co.

FOR SALE, in store and to arrive:—
TEAS,

COFFEES,
SUGARS,

and
NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS

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

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

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

Also, now landing, 25 cases German cigars.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,

10 Wellington Street East.,

Ridout, Aikenhead and Crombie,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD,

TIN, CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE.

FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE.

And every description of

British, American and Domestic Hardware.

Brown Brothers,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order of the best materials and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.

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

3-ly

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMAS LAILEY and CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

J. B. Boustead,
PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
2 & 4 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Advances made on consignments.

L. Coffee & Co.,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto.

Advances made on consignments of Produce.

Leading Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

Lawson, Harrington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
DRY AND PICKLED FISH, FISH OIL AND KEROSENE,
Commercial Wharf,
Halifax, N. S.

Joseph S. Belcher,

(Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)

Commission and West India Merchant,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

J. F. Lawton,

Manufacturer of every description of

PATENT GROUND

WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Terms send address.

Hall & Fairweather,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS IN FLOUR.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

FALL 1871.

Buchanans, Binny and McKenzie,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Will have their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

complete and opened for inspection on

FRIDAY THE 1st SEPTEMBER,

to which they invite the attention of their customers and of the trade generally.

IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

TWEEDS, BLANKETS, KNITTED GOODS,

COTTONS, COTTON YARNS, BATS, &c.

Their Stock will be found large and well bought.

BUCHANANS, BINNIE & MCKENZIE.

Hamilton, 21st August, 1871.

John Boice and Co.,

Are prepared to show an

ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Gentlemen's Furnishings,

Fancy Goods,

Small Wares, etc.

Hamilton, Sept. 1, 1871.

Thompson, Birkett and Bell,

HAMILTON.

Have their

STOCK FULLY ASSORTED

For the

FALL TRADE.

W. J. PITON.

R. M. HUNTER.

Piton & Hunter,

GENERAL COMMISSION
AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

WINNEPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Consignments Solicited.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS

Cupples & Hunter,

Managers of the

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

20 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. G. Mackenzie & Company,
Importers

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

FERRIER & CO.,

IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Agents for:

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

31 Dec 71

Kingan and Kinloch,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES,

WINES, &c.,

Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets,

MONTREAL.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.

Established in 1845.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.:

Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax.

REFERENCE BOOK, containing Names and ratings
of Business Men in the Dominion, published semi-
annually.

24-17

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.

S. R. Foster's

NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Samples please address our Agent
at Montreal.

JOHN A. ADAMS,

150 St. Francois-Xavier Street.

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

60 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS OF

IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,

Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates,

BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE,

Gas Tube Fittings, Boiler Rivets, Gauge Glasses, Paint
and Putty, Cements, Window Glass, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay,
Drain Pipes, Patent Encaustic Tiles, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

"Crown" Sofa Chair and Bed Springs.

A large stock always on hand.

34-4

Henderson and Bostwick,

IMPORTERS OF

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STRAW GOODS,

CORNER OF FRONT AND BAY STREETS,

TORONTO, ONT.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

David Torrance & Co.,

EAST and WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, 1871.

10 July 71

JOHN McARTHUR and SON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands),

Sheet and Plate Glass of every description,

Linseed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes;

Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials,

Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc.,

Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive,

Machinery and Wool Oils.

118 LEMOINE STREET.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
METAL MERCHANT,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

LEAD PIPE, SHOT, PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

ALSO,

Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.

PROPRIETOR, } Also } Dominion Saw Wrks
Canada Lead & Saw Works, } Toronto.
Montreal.

R. Dunn, Fish and Co.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

479, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Sole Importers of the celebrated

GLADSTONE BRAND DOUBLE WARP
RAVEN BLACK LUSTRE.

Trade Mark Registered.

N. S. WHITNEY,

Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs,

Prunella Linings, etc.,

14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

B. HUTCHINS,
TEA MERCHANT,

188 & 190 McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

464 and 466, St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

CANADA MARBLE WORKS.

R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.

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

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

GREENE and SONS,

MONTREAL.

WE are now fully prepared to supply our customers
with all the leading novelties of HOME AND
FOREIGN MANUFACTURE of

Furs, Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Buckskin

and Kid Gloves and Mitts, Moose

Moccasins, and Mitts, Snow

Shoes, Buffalo Robes, &c.

Forty years experience our firm have had in the manu-
facture of the various lines pertaining to the Fur and
Hat trade. We seek to please our customers by produc-
ing goods well made and cheap, and we hope by careful
attention to maintain the standing we now hold amongst
our customers and the business community.

FACTORIES:

FUR GOODS—525 S PAUL STREET.

FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.

STRAW GOODS—624 ST. PAUL STREET.

MOCCASINS AND SNOW SHOES—LORETTE, QUEBEC.

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

GREENE & SONS.

FALL TRADE, 1871.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,

Our Stock is now complete in every Department.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

Caverhill's Buildings,

St. Peter St., Montreal

Mercantile Summary.

—A green grocer—One who trusts.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, cabinet maker, of London,
met with a heavy loss by fire on the 6th inst.
He had the largest business in his line west of
Toronto. His insurance will not nearly cover
the loss.

THE fancy goods business of Messrs. John
Boice & Co., of Hamilton, lately insolvent, is
offered for sale, affording an excellent opening,
being the only wholesale house in this line in
that city.

SOME surprise has been expressed in the boot
and shoe trade at hearing of the difficulties of
a Montreal firm, supposed to have been wealthy.
As they have many friends here, it is hoped
that their troubles are only temporary.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce closed
up their place of business on Tuesday last, to
attend to the civic election on that day. It
would pay the merchants of Toronto handsomely
to try the same experiment once or twice

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMSON and BURNS,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures

OF

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,**

10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB & CO.,

Late Lyman & Macnab,

WHOLESALE*Hardware Merchants,***TORONTO.**

5 Front Street East, opposite American Hotel.

JOHN MACNAB.

T. HERBERT MARSH

A REPORT in circulation for some time that the Messrs. Allan, of Montreal, had sold their steamers to the projected opposition Ocean Steamship Company, is authoritatively denied. The report is now, that something in the shape of an amalgamation of the two interests is likely to be consummated if not effected already.

THE firm of Ferguson & Co., pork-packers, &c., London, has been dissolved, and this establishment will be out of the market as a buyer this season, the business being discontinued. The unprofitable nature of the business for the last two seasons has been discouraging, and we have heard of other small operators in this line whose packing-houses are likely to be kept closed this season.

A MR. JOHN MCGREGOR, of Ancaster, was fined the other day, at Hamilton, for using false weights—or rather a false and a true set. These were used interchangeably, according to the side of the transaction Mr. McG. happened to be on. This man was a farmer, so that farmers are not all honest. It would be an interesting enquiry for a statistician to ascertain what particular calling produced the greatest proportion of rogues. Before us is a curious official report for the borough of Sheffield, Eng., by the inspector of weights and measures. There were 176 persons convicted of using incorrect weights and measures, in the year ending August last. Out of that number 17 were grocers, 3 bakers, 31 beersellers, 18 butchers, 1 brassfounder, 10 coal dealers, 2 chemists and druggists, 4 confectioners, 7 fishmongers, 31 greengrocers and

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

OGILVY and CO.,

CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND JORDAN STS.

We invite an inspection of our Stock, which is now complete in all Departments,

WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS,

SILKS, SMALL WARES AND

FANCY GOODS.*Liberal Terms and Close Prices.*

OGILVY & CO.

Toronto, 13th September, 1871.

R. H. GRAY & CO.,

43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

Manufacturers and Importers of
SHIRTS and COLLARS.

SCARFS,

TIES, and

BOWS.

of which we show

The Largest Variety in the Trade.**R. H. GRAY & CO.**

fruiterers, 13 licensed victuallers, 2 milk sellers, 6 oil and color dealers, 2 pork butchers, 20 provision dealers, 1 rag and bone dealer, 4 tobacconists, and 4 tripe and sausage dealers. It ought to be added that 84 per cent. of the weights, 95½ per cent. of the scales, and 98½ per cent. of the measures were found correct.

IMPORTANCE OF CHARACTER IN BUSINESS.

The importance of character in the numerous relations of life can scarcely be over estimated. It is especially important in a business point of view. It remedies the inequalities of fortune, and is the grand touchstone or measure of success. Character or reputation, although they are not properly convertible terms, are rightly regarded as a portion, and perhaps the best portion of a man's stock in trade; and any wanton or unprovoked injury to either is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Character is a higher and nobler quality than mere reputation. It is more of personalty. Character may be defined to be that impression of a man's inner or true nature which he produces upon other persons. Of course, there is always a liability to error. Some men may deceive others by assumptions of good qualities which they do not possess. Again, it is impossible for a mean, ignorant community to appreciate a man of lofty principles and high attainments. But the great soul of the world is just. Nearly always the blinds are removed that wrap up a man from his fellows. Sooner or later the hypocrite drops the mask, or it is torn from him, and eventually a good, true man rises into honor and esteem from the prejudices that may have surrounded him. A good address and plausible manners may cover many moral and mental deficiencies, just the same as

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMAS WALLS and Co.,

7 Front Street,

(The New Iron Block,

TORONTO.)

ARE prepared to shew the contents of 400 packages of well assorted

DRY GOODS.*Terms liberal to close buyers.***FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!**

LAKE SUPERIOR

Trout and White Fish,500 half Barrels just received from our own Fishery.
Also on hand

Bbls. Round Herrings.

Bbls. and ½ bbls. Mackerel.

Quintals prime Table Codfish.

½ Boxes choice scaled Digby Herrings.

Cases Fresh Mackerel, (1lb. tins.)

Cases Fresh Salmon (2lb. tins.)

&c., &c., &c.,

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers Wine and Spirit Merchants,

37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto

sterling merit may often be concealed by an excess of modesty.

But sooner or later the discovery is made, and the man stands before his neighbours and the world stripped of all disguises, for what he is really worth. The modes of these revelations are often as surprising as they are varied. Sometimes the dishonest, knavish politician struts through his hour of pride and power, and is at last dashed down by meaner or more corrupt men than himself. Or a merchant in a distant town may maintain an excellent, local reputation for piety and integrity, but he may be rated on the mercantile agencies as a man who keeps his private demijohn and frequents disreputable houses in his too frequent visits to cities to buy stock. Then he is surprised by a stoppage of credit at the very time he needs it most, and is swept down among the moral scum, where he remains ever-more. In some cases, the banker or merchant yields to a long restrained moral twist in his nature that jerks him from the path of rectitude. These men are properly objects of pity, nevertheless society is exonerated. It must protect itself by expelling them beyond its pale.

Character is inherent. It cannot be put on and off like a garment. If it were, all men would clothe themselves in the golden livery of heaven. The ten thousand eyes of society are in league with the eternal laws of God, to watch men in all their steps and ways, and show them to each other even in this world as they are. The astounding defalcations, the bank forgeries, the breaches of trust, which are so numerous that they seem subversive of all confidence between men, may all be regarded as so many evidences of a diseased moral condition.

Society depends for its preservation on the careful sifting of men. It is just as necessary to discover and push forward a good man, as it is to expose and brand a bad one. Merchants want faithful clerks; bank presidents require

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BOOTS AND SHOES
WHOLESALE.

CHILDS & HAMILTON,
MANUFACTURERS.

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

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

CHILDS & HAMILTON.

Factory and Warehouse—No. 7 Wellington St., Toronto.

DOBBIE and CARRIE

IRON BLOCK,

No. 3 FRONT STREET WEST,

invite Inspection of their Stock which is large and well assorted in each department.

COTTONS, WOOLLENS, LINENS
SMALL WARES,
FANCY GOODS, VELVETS, &c.,

Orders by mail promptly and carefully filled.

DOBBIE & CARRIE.

honest, capable officials, and manufacturers are always on the lookout for the best workmen. The good are taken; the bad are left. Thus there is a constant shifting of places, which are ultimately distributed on the basis of character. Alexander T. Stewart is regarded as the foremost merchant in the United States, and perhaps in the world. It would be interesting to find out how much of his fame and prosperity depends on the rule imposed on his clerks, never to misrepresent the quality of any article of goods. The consequence is that all classes go to his store, because all are certain of fair dealing, and that no undue advantage will be taken of their ignorance or prodigality. So, too, the credit and wealth of the Rothschilds are unlimited, because the world knows that they confide their business to perfectly safe and legitimate channels.

The importance of character in business is enhanced by the fact that nearly all transactions that rise above the pale of sales in a corner grocery store are more less based on trust and confidence. Millions of dollars' worth of goods are bought, sold, paid for, and shipped every hour and day in New York, on the mere word of merchants. In Wall street fortunes change hands on the word or nod of capitalists and operators. When we consider the vast volume of business transacted in this way, and the numberless temptations to fraud, the only wonder is not that so many men are found unworthy, but that the men should be so honest.

What is required above all things, is a higher standard of character and integrity among public officials and business men. But when we come to examine the means that should be adopted to promote this result, the prospect is by no means re-assuring. Our public schools turn out smart boys and supply abundant material for making clever business men. But we find that the last thing thought of in our schools is the moral culture which lies at the basis of character, and which constitutes the essential elements of success in life. The most essential requisite of all does not

seem to be part of the system, and the community is likely to pay a heavy penalty for the omission. We want good boys and trustworthy young men, rather than embryo speculators. School teachers, whether rightly or not, leave the moral training of children to the parents; the latter are too busy and turn the duty over to the Sunday School, which slurs over the work with a few texts of Scripture, repeated parrot-like on Sundays, and a strawberry festival and a pic-nic in warm weather.

A good character is better than riches, and more to be prized by its possessor than life itself. It will remedy the defects of fortune, and atone for the falling off of friends. Character, like a shadow, accompanies all men, and whether good or bad, it cannot be shaken off. Better for a boy or a young man that he never was born than to acquire a doubtful character. A good character is better than a great inheritance, and is the result of innate moral excellence and sound principles, that are equally enduring in this world and the next.

COMPROMISES.—Now that the lines of credit are being loosened, and parties are becoming too anxious to sell goods, not a few deliberate attempts are being made to make money by failing. Attempts at settlement at thirty and fifty and even seventy-five cents are becoming alarmingly prevalent. While there are, no doubt, many men to whom a compromise is a judicious and reasonable concession, it is notorious that the system, if at all encouraged, will be most dangerous to the trade of the country. A failure, nine times out of ten, implies something wrong either in capacity, capital, character, or locality. Compromises do not supply any of these defects. It is but a premium to dishonesty to write off a rogue's indebtedness for twenty-five cents on the dollar. It will not supply brains to an honest fool to settle with him at fifty cents, nor will it help the trade of a locality to permit a failed man to rush his stock off at one half cost, to the detriment of every honest man in the same place who is trying to pay one hundred cents in the dollar. It encourages a low grade of morality. It helps along the weak and inefficient, discourages the capable and reliable trader, and in the end will do more to sap the foundations of the wholesale dealer, than any other departure from legitimate business principles.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Nov. 6, '71.

The Refiners' Combination is now a fixed thing, and refined oil is now worth 30c. per gal. wholesale, and 33c. in small lots.

This Combination will stand, for it is backed up by the Crude Association, and is not made with the view of cornering, but with the double object of making a market for No. 1 oil for home consumption, and securing a remunerative price for the same, and protecting generally the interests of the refiner who makes his market in Canada. Before this, our refiners could not make a No. 1 standard oil, using crude at \$2.50 per barrel, in competition with the export refiner, whose crude cost him \$1.50, he making up 55 per cent. of it for export, and the remainder for home consumption. The Crude Association was formed with the view to induce export—it could not guard against this, but the combination now formed have it in their power. The way the Crude Association sold to exporters was by charging them \$2.50 per brl. for the crude, and on their showing their bills of lading to New York for the oil made from said crude, they then gave them back one dollar per barrel. By this plan they had nothing to do with the residuum.

By the combination now formed, no refined oil can be sold for less than the price agreed upon, and any refiner supplying oil at less rates will not be supplied with crude at any price.

Business here particularly brisk in every department.

The production of crude last week about the same, the shipments rather larger. Nothing further has been done on the new well north-west of this, in the township of Sarnia, but it is known that a good well has been struck there.

The treating house of the Britannia Refinery was burnt last Tuesday night—no oil consumed—damage about \$1,200. The English Company, with Harry Prince manager, have let contracts for sinking seven wells.

Crude \$1.50 Export.
..... 2.50 Home Con-
Refined..... 30c to 33c per gal.

Financial.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Nov. 8, 1871.

Since date of our last report the market has become very active, and under the strong demand and greater ease in the money market prices have advanced rapidly with large sales.

Banks.—Large amounts of Commerce changed hands at prices running from 125 up to 128, closing firm with buyers at the latter rate, and sellers at 130. There is very little Toronto on the market, holders asking 195 with buyers at 191. Royal sold freely at rates running from 105 up to 109½, with a strong demand and none offering under 110. Ontario was taken in the early part of the week at 108½ but advanced with sales up to 113 and now held at 115. Dominion remains steady and firm at 105½ to 106½ with sales at 105 and 106. Montreal opened at 241, fell off to 239½ and again advanced to 244½ closing easier, with last sales at 242. A slight advance is shown in Merchants from 128 to 130 bid, with sales between these rates.

Bonds.—Governments "Sixes" sterling, are offered at 105½ and "Fives" at 99 without sales. Dominion Stock is quite nominal. Sales of City Bonds were made at 96½ and 97½ and some round amounts of Counties were placed at 103 and 103½. Townships are inactive and unchanged at 96 to 97½.

Sundries.—Sales of Freehold were made at 138 with 139 now bid and 141 asked. Canada Permanent is held at 160 and Western at 140, without sales. Some transactions were made in Provincial at 109 and in Landed Credit at 108 and 108½. Union is held at 113½ without buyers over 112. 110½ to 111 is asked for Building and Loan. Some lots of Western Assurance were placed at 119, with buyers now at 120 and no sellers under 125. All British America offering at 88 was taken. Sales of City Gas were made at 128 and of considerable amounts of Nipissing Railway Stock at 86½. For Nipissing Bonds 92 is offered without finding sellers at that.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, for the month ended 31st October, 1871.

Revenue:—	
Customs	\$1,381,151 61
Excise	409,035 81
Post Office	57,294 03
Public Works, including Railways.....	136,955 31
Bill Stamps.....	16,746 24
Miscellaneous.....	65,413 80
Total	\$2,066,596 56
Expenditure.....	\$1,994,387 13

1871.] AUTUMN TRADE. [1871,

Bryce, McMurrich & Co.,

34 YONGE STREET.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS

RECEIVED AND

Stock Still Complete

IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS

Early inspection of Buyers invited.

FULL LINES IN

CANADIAN TWEEDS & HOSIERY

ALSO

DUNDAS COTTONS, YARNS AND BAGS.

Office—34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AND

65 WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Toronto, 1871.

32-ly

THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO. CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1871

FIRE INSURANCE RATES IN CANADA.

THIRD ARTICLE.

Fire insurance depends for its success upon the same principles that govern the results of every other class of commercial transactions. The manufacturer or merchant who sells his goods for less than cost, is certain to reach the end of his rope soon; if he profit by that kind of business it must be at the expense of others; it is just such parties that are often seen compounding with their creditors, and seeking to evade the fulfilment of their obligations. In fact "selling below cost," and compromising for the purchase price of the articles thus sold, is one of the most common and dangerous indications of fraudulent intent, and never fails to arouse suspicion. And this is the identical fault of which a large number of Western American Insurance Companies, now in insolvency, are proven to have been guilty. These "Cheap Jacks" sold insurance, professedly, at rates notoriously below its cost, and now are settling with their ill-starred creditors by paying a small per centage of what is due them. Discreditable and unbusiness-like as is such conduct, our companies are copying this bad example. They are sowing the wind, and if they do not reap the whirlwind their immunity from that fate must be ascribed to some accidental exemption from

the operation of the law of average. They are selling fire insurance at 25 to 30 per cent. below cost, as we have already shown, and the figures in proof need not be reiterated here. However unpleasant is the fact, yet fact it is, and must be met squarely. The whole business is utterly demoralized, and it is for those interested to seek the cause and apply the remedy.

Among the causes to which this condition of the fire insurance business is due, may be placed prominently the practices of a peculiar class of middlemen first known in slang, and latterly in technical phrase, as "drummers" or "runners." This class, an outgrowth of American fire insurance, has become at once the chief peril and the scourge of underwriters on the other side of the boundary line. It is with regret, too, that we see so odious an innovation being introduced—thanks to certain Canadian and American companies—into Canada. These "drummers" commonly claim to represent all the companies who very culpably give an air of truthfulness to their statements by paying them a commission on all risks brought in by them. The real business of these gentry is to curry favor with their customers by hawking their insurances about from office to office, in the endeavor to get them placed at the lowest possible rates of premium. To reach this end and secure their commission, they resort to artifices which their principals and employers—often most respectable merchants—would blush to witness. All the resources of mendacity and misrepresentation are exhausted. Their method of procedure is best explained thus:—*Drummer*—"What will you take a line on Mr.——'s drug stock at?" *Agent or Officer* (behind the counter)—"Two and a half per cent." *Drummer*—"Nonsense! I can place it at one." *Officer* (astonished)—"With what Company?" *Drummer*—"Oh, at half a dozen offices." This adroit attack is followed up by a further series of fibs concocted on the spot to suit the circumstances, told with unblushing visage, asseverated with dauntless cheek, and reiterated with an assumed air of sincerity that might deceive even the very elect, until our weak-kneed officer imagines his only safety lies in succumbing to the inevitable, and doing "as others do." A rate is thus fixed which forms an excellent basis for other operations similar to the above, until such specimens of insurance as we gave last week, which in a healthy state of things would be regarded as anomalous, are of common occurrence. By encouraging this conscienceless race of nomads the business has been placed at their mercy in the United States, and will be surely, if it is not now, in the same condition here unless the

companies adopt decided and united action, and insist on dealing directly with principals. In New York, where they have flourished, fattened and multiplied, they have not only cut out the business, but are noted for their skill in appropriating the premiums to their own use. In the case of one company alone, now winding up, \$30,000 disappeared in this way, all of which had to be made good by the parties who entrusted business in the hands of those persons. A race of starvelings at best, it is a question with the charitable how far their necessities should go as a set-off against their crimes. We want no such class in this country; the business of fire insurance as well as every other can be conducted without having resort to such agencies.

We have endeavored to show, in treating of the question of rates, that the interests of insurers and insured are identical, and not antagonistic, as many seem to suppose. We wish our mercantile readers to understand that a fair premium is as necessary to an honest and solvent insurance company as a fair price is for the goods you have to sell. Without the one an insurance company can no more pay losses honorably and without litigation or delay, than the other can meet his engagements with promptness and give just weight and fair measure. All are alike interested in maintaining a branch of our commercial operations so important to the whole community as fire insurance on a sound and legitimate basis. We have not hesitated to blame the companies—be they English, Canadian or American—where blame was due, and from this course we shall not swerve. From the inception of THE MONETARY TIMES to the present its strength and the key to its success have lain in its plain-spoken and truthful utterances, whomsoever or whatsoever might happen to be the subject of them; and on this platform we are still willing to rest the issues of the future, and confidently abide the event, whatever it may be.

CHEAP CREDIT.

We have seen a notice cautioning wholesale dealers against being too liberal in granting credit to beginners along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, especially that portion of it on the north shore of New Brunswick. It is stated "that immense quantities of goods are held, and being sold through that district. Numbers of new stores are opened, causing great competition, and seriously injuring the prospects of those already established. It is apparently so easy now to obtain goods on credit, that many who have neither means nor ability sufficient to justify them—leaving

out of the question the fact that trading is already overdone—are encouraged to go into business. The consequence must be great loss to the wholesale dealers." This is sound advice, and is equally applicable to other sections of the Dominion. Immediately at the heel of a good harvest the trade generally witness an influx of new men anxious to share in the supposed gains expected to accrue from an era of prosperity. These too sanguine persons see in one good season's crops the dawn of "good times," and seem to imagine a revulsion as impossible. The present year has again witnessed a large accession of this class to the already over-crowded ranks of trade. Without the too-ready and indiscriminate granting of credit, the evil effects of which are constantly cropping to the surface, this periodical migration from industrial into mercantile pursuits would not occur. We are glad to know that some more conservative than others seldom neglect the opportunity of discouraging these inexperienced adventurers even at the cost of refusing cash for the larger proportion of a first purchase. This course, though seeming to involve a temporary sacrifice, is the wisest and best for both parties, and the only one that is just to those who already have their capital invested in the business and have possession of the field. If any of our shrewd business men would but watch the various cases in bankruptcy that are constantly occurring, it would strike them forcibly how shortsighted is the policy commonly adopted, and it becomes a question which is most blameworthy and has displayed the greatest lack of judgment, the wholesale creditor or the insolvent. The extent of credit obtained by some merely mushroom traders is something astonishing. Invoices of goods are entered and shipped off apparently without any regard to the fact that they may be entirely out of proportion to the purchaser's requirements, or his ability to pay. Take a recent case in illustration. The creditors of Robert Wortley met on the 30th ult. to consider his affairs. This man, a comparative stranger, with but little business ability, possessed of very small means, and mentally *non compos*, had obtained credit to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars and over! Half of that sum represents the loss, so that in this single instance \$12,000 has been thrown away by the reckless granting of credit. In leaving the country this man is not believed to have been actuated by the desire of doing any one an injustice, as he took no money with him. Finding people foolish enough to sell to him, he bought foolishly, until he found himself overwhelmed in debt, and seems suddenly to have resolved to tear

himself from a network of difficulties. The absurdity of some of his purchases was a matter of comment. One untouched invoice of brushes would have stocked some wholesale houses for a year; and with a large stock of vinegar on hand he had ordered enough in addition to make pickles for the whole county of Kent. He naturally sold goods to others as recklessly as he was supplied himself; and herein lies the secret of the great deficiencies exhibited in insolvent estates of this class. We have particularized this case because it so clearly illustrates the mischief to the trade of cheap credit.

Another case somewhat analogous to this, and wearing about it a seeming air of mystery, has just come to our notice. A short time ago a stranger appeared in a back district of Ontario, offering for sale an invoice of boots and shoes, worth probably \$500. These goods were offered at half the invoice or wholesale price, and probably sold for less, still yielding, doubtless, a profit to the seller. The inference drawn by parties acquainted with the circumstances is, that some unwary manufacturer had been induced into opening an account which most probably ere this has been closed by profit and loss. We need not further urge the lesson of such cases; they are of too frequent occurrence, and their consequences are too serious, and ought not to be soon forgotten by the sufferers.

Another instance is that of Samuel Norris, of Cayuga. This person left the quiet but sure occupation of farming some eighteen months ago to commence store-keeping, without any previous knowledge or capacity fitting him for business. His career terminated recently by a fire, which, it is said, broke out in his liquor room. The circumstances seemed to warrant an investigation, which was held, but nothing proved sufficient to warrant further proceedings at present. Of course he was insured. This man never deserved credit, as those who trusted him are probably now convinced.

PRIVATE BILLS TO COME BEFORE THE LOCAL HOUSE.

No announcement has yet been made in regard to the assembling of the Legislature of Ontario for the "despatch of business," but it cannot be delayed beyond the beginning of the new year. Aside from its being the first meeting of the second Parliament, the session promises to be important. During the whole of the first Parliament, the Private Bill legislation continued steadily to increase, and if we are to judge by the number of notices which have appeared in the official *Gazette*, the approaching session

will be quite as prolific in this department of legislation as any which has preceded it. That the legislative wants of the Province should be so great and growing, we consider a healthful sign, and indicative of the increased and increasing enterprise and activity of our people.

In order to bring succinctly before our readers the character of the Private Bills which are to be applied for, we have taken the trouble to classify them. Those of a personal character will be confined to two.

The railway legislation will be unusually abundant—in fact, it would appear that a mild species of railway mania at present exists in all sections of the country. The new projects to be brought forward are the following:—a line from King station, on the Northern Railway, via Alliston, to Angus, in the County of Simcoe; one from the Sault Ste. Marie, to connect with the railway system of Ontario in Victoria, Simcoe, Peterboro', Ontario, or the Muskoka District, with an extension to the Ottawa River; another from Cookstown, in Simcoe Co., to some point on the Northern line between Bell Ewart and Bradford; a fourth, from the Rond Eau, on Lake Erie, to the town of Sarnia; and a short line to connect the town of Galt with the Doon branch of the Grand Trunk—a distance of about five miles. There are quite a number of other new railway projects talked of, and doubtless other charters, of which notice has not yet been given, will be applied for.

Amendments to their existing charters will be asked for by the following Railway Companies:—Toronto, Grey & Bruce; Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora Railway and Mining Company; Whitby & Port Perry, who wish power to make a branch from Port Perry to Lindsay; Toronto, Simcoe & Muskoka Junction Railway Company and the North Grey Company, who intend to consolidate; Streetsville & Port Credit Junction Co., who propose to connect with the Toronto, Grey & Bruce by way of Brampton; the Fenelon Falls Co.; the Canada Southern, which wants additional corporate powers; and the Credit Valley Co., who propose to construct a branch to Fergus or Elora.

The Municipalities are not likely to trouble the House very much. Durham will ask to be incorporated. A Bill will be brought in to detach the Township of Adelaide from North and add it to West Middlesex; this is a move towards making the ambitious village of Strathroy a County Town. The Council of Logan will ask power to repeal certain By-laws, and several Municipalities to open a County Road near Mud Lake, in Carden. Besides these, an Act will be brought in to consolidate the Debenture Debt of Toronto, and another to

authorize the filling up of old oil wells in Enniskillen, Petrolia and Oil Springs.

Notices have been given of a plentiful crop of new companies of one kind and another. Before quoting their names we would quietly hint to their promoters to consider well where all the capital is to come from, and if obtained, how are the dividends to be made with so many competitors already in the field? However, the lapse of time may settle these points. Charters are to be solicited for the following: the General Trusts Company of Ontario; the Toronto Life Assurance and Toutine Company; to establish an Agricultural Emporium, to buy and test seeds, grain, implements, &c., and for the improvement of agriculture generally; to sanction a company to dam the river Thames at Wardsville, for manufacturing purposes, and to make a railway from the same place to intersect the Great Western at Newburg, on the southern line; the Toronto Water Works Company; to make a Street Railway from the St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, to the river Don; and to incorporate the present owners of the existing Toronto Street Railway Company.

The Trust and Investment Company of Ontario, the Maganettawan, and the Georgian Bay Lumber Companies, the existing Water Works Company of Toronto, and the London Gas Company, will make application for alterations in their acts of incorporation. The latter Company desires power to continue their works beyond the boundaries of London, so that they can supply the Lunatic Asylum with gas.

Other legislation that will be sought is an act to amend the Charter of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital; to incorporate the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," with power to hold real estate, and one to empower the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Port Hope, to sell certain lands and apply the proceeds to Church purposes.

Taking all these Bills, and adding to them the measures of the Government, and the public bills which will be introduced by private members, it is quite evident the first session of the second Parliament will have no cause to complain of want of work. Indeed, the House will have its hands full, and as a very considerable proportion of the members are new men, without previous experience, the chances are that the session will be longer than usual. One feature of the new house must soon make itself apparent: the increase of talent over its predecessor. A number of new and able men sought and obtained seats at the recent elections, and there is therefore reason to hope that the new Parliament

will surpass the old, both in the character of its debates, and the perfectness of its legislation.

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY.—This road is now open to Sanderland. Regular trains will be running to Cannington some time about the middle of this month, and with favorable weather, the whole length to Portage Road, 28 miles from Uxbridge, or 68 miles from Toronto, will be in running order by the middle of December.

—The total losses of seven Illinois insurance companies by the Chicago fire were about twenty millions of dollars, and these seven have but three millions of assets! One which had a capital of \$300,000 lost \$3,000,000. In the face of such a showing these companies had the audacity to continue business, rendering it the duty of the State Auditor to close them up by legal process. The State Auditor of Ohio has been compelled to take similar action with reference to four companies of that State. One of these, the Equitable, had assets, not including the capital, but including the capital stock not paid in, of \$330,000; its losses are three millions. The assets of the Garden City Company, not including the capital stock, are less than \$300,000, and its losses are two millions.

—The Legislature of British Columbia is expected to meet early in December.

—The Dominion Telegraph Company have opened offices at Hamburg, Petrolia, and Wyoming, all in Ontario.

—The Bank of British North America has established an agency in Dunville, and appointed Robert Stevens manager.

—Nearly 750,000 people in the United States are interested in the stability of life insurance companies, which stand pledged to pay them the enormous aggregate of more than \$2,000,000,000.

—In the case of Gilmour vs. The Queen Insurance Company, a verdict has been returned for the plaintiff for \$25,000. The Company had contested payment of the claim under the plea that the policy relieved them from losses arising through bush fires.

—The total product of gold and silver in the United States for the year 1870, as estimated by Mr. R. W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, reaches \$66,000,000. California contributing \$25,000,000, and Nevada \$16,000,000 to this amount.

—The Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company and the South Eastern Michigan Company have consolidated their capital to the amount of \$10,000,000, and in future the road will be called the Chicago and Southern Railway.

—The European banks and bankers interested in the Northern Pacific Railway, recently sent out commissioners to examine into the state of affairs of that company. The commissioners are Herr August Folsch, Vice-President of the Institute of Austrian Civil Engineers at Vienna; Chevalier R. de Grimburg, Professor at the Polytechnic Academy at Vienna; the Government Councillor Hass, Railway Director at Berlin; Mynheer N. J. Ten Dex, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam; and Herr Otto Von Breitschwerdt, special correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

Railways.

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.

Report for the Half-year ended June 30, 1871.
June half of 1870. June half of 1871.

The gross receipts upon the whole undertaking, including the Buffalo and Champlain lines have been.....	£775,882
Deduct—	
The ordinary working expenses (being at the rate of 68.26 per cent., against 69.06 of the corresponding half of last year).....	£529,636
The renewals, &c., of the permanent way and works in the half-year debited to revenue.....	66,781
	<u>596,417</u>

Leaving an available balance £144,865.. earned in the half-year of.. £179,465
Deduct loss on American currency..... 7,157.. .. 7,127

£137,708 Balance..... £172,336
To this sum of 172,336 has to be added the balance carried from the net revenue account of last half-year of £1,118, making a total balance of £173,454. From this, however, has to be deducted the amount of postal and military revenue due for the half-year to the postal bondholders of £17,572, leaving the balance of £155,882 applicable for the following payments, viz:—

Interest on hired cars (6 months) ..	£ 20,994
Interest, &c., paid on lands.....	2,585
Do. on mortgage to Bank of Upper Canada.....	4,424
Do. on loans, bankers' balances, promissory notes, European exchange, &c.....	1,485
Do. on British American Land Company's debentures...	616
Do. on Montreal Seminary debentures.....	616
Do. on Island Pond debentures	2,700
Half-yearly instalment on Portland sinking fund.....	2,568
	<u>14,995</u>
Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease (in full)	30,239
Detroit line lease (in full)	11,250
Montreal and Champlain Railway Company.....	11,977
Buffalo and Lake Huron.....	25,000
	<u>78,467</u>
1st Equipment Bond interest.....	15,000
2nd " "	8,115
Balance carried forward.....	18,312
	<u>£155,882</u>

Comparing this half-year with the corresponding period of 1870, the gross receipts show an increase of £71,315, or 10.12 per cent. There was an increase in the passenger receipts of £6,318, or 2.48 per cent., and in the freight receipts of £66,612, or 14.93 per cent.; but a decrease in the receipts from "sundries" of about £1,600. The total number of passengers carried was 764,376 against 700,334, and the freight conveyed was 666,092 against 612,959 tons. The above increase in the freight receipts was due to the through traffic. The local traffic, owing to the deficient harvest in Canada last year, showed a decrease, as compared with the June half-year of 1870, of about £55,000. The through traffic having been carried during the half year at lower rates than the local traffic, there was less profit than would otherwise have been earned. The average receipt per passen

ger was 6s. against 6s. 5d., and per ton of freight 15s. 5d. against 14s. 6d. The following table shows a steady growth of traffic both in passengers and goods; but it will be observed that while the average rate for goods is higher than during the previous year, it is still below the rates of the two former years; and the passenger fares showed an improvement of one penny per passenger only upon the lowest average since 1862. The rates and fares are, as the Directors have frequently explained, beyond the control of the executive; and when, as in the present case, a smaller proportion than usual of local traffic is carried, not only does the gross revenue of the half-year suffer, but the percentage of working expenses is at the same time increased. The high proportion of working expenses to gross receipts for the half-year is thus partially accounted for.

Half-year.	Passengers.		Freight.	
	Nos.	Average per p. ssen.	Tons.	Average per ton.
1871, June...	764,376	6	666,092	15 5
1870, June...	700,334	6	612,959	14 6
Dec...	937,879	5	611,809	14 0
1869, June...	655,850	6	520,881	16 0
Dec...	892,097	6	557,157	15 7
1868, June...	619,298	6	505,987	16 1
Dec...	804,815	6	523,685	16 3
1867, June...	623,227	6	489,647	15 1
Dec...	794,213	6	527,227	15 4
1866, June...	638,708	7	497,292	15 4
Dec...	792,487	7	523,685	15 5
1865, June...	590,571	6	477,837	16 11
Dec...	784,346	7	523,830	15 5
1864, June...	523,284	6	430,934	16 3
Dec...	722,446	6	443,930	16 1
1863, June...	395,056	6	339,484	17 3
Dec...	529,783	6	372,984	15 1

The expenses for the half-year amounted, including renewals, to £596,417, or 76.87 per cent., as against £559,702 or 79.43 per cent. of the gross receipts for the corresponding six months of 1870. Excluding the renewals, the ordinary working expenses were 68.26 against 69.96 per cent. The increased expenditure in the half year, amounting to £36,715, or about 51 per cent. of the increase in the gross receipts, was mainly occasioned by the extra train mileage run for the additional amount of traffic carried. The total train miles run were 3,153,981 against 2,749,045, showing an increase of 404,936 miles, and the increase in the car mileage was 6,352,914 miles. The cost per train mile was reduced in the locomotive department from 30.78 cents, at which it stood in June, 1870, to 29.06 cents for the half-year. The number of miles of permanent way re-laid during the half-year was 58½. These renewals were effected with re-rolled iron rails, the English manufacturers having failed to forward the steel rails to Canada in time to admit of their being placed in the line before the 30th of June. The Directors are happy to state, however, that there will be in the track before the close of the present year nearly 120 miles of steel rails, and it may be mentioned that, should the price for old rails continue as high as it has during the current half-year, viz., \$32, or £6 11s. 6d. a ton, it will not cost more to lay down steel rails than the Company is now paying for iron rails re-rolled at Toronto. Seventy miles of ballasting have been completed during the half-year, at a cost of £6,250. The receipts in American currency during the half-year amounted to £370,500, of which sum £81,885 was converted into sterling. The price of the premium on gold fluctuated during the half-year between 110½ and 113, and the loss on conversion was £7,129 against £7,157. The following table shows the gross and net earnings from January, 1862 to June, 1871 inclusive, in mixed currency and gold, the expenditure in renewals, and the direct loss sustained by the Company from the depreciation of American currency:—

Date.	Miles open.	Gross earnings.	Ordinary working expenses.	Renewals.	Revenue balance.	Yearly total.	Loss on American currency.	Half-yearly sterling profit after deducting loss on Amer. cur.	Yearly total profit sterling.
1862, June ..	No. 1,090	£ 382,992	£ 319,556	£	£ 63,436	£	£	£ 62,549	£
December ..	"	439,361	262,308	70,256	106,797	170,233	13,672	93,125	155,674
1863, June ..	1,174	456,222	289,970	32,962	133,289	315,063	6,589	126,700	288,414
Dec....	"	510,580	291,796	37,037	181,747	349,487	20,033	161,714	271,074
1864, June ..	"	528,301	315,031	31,489	181,791	316,074	*....	181,791	221,377
Dec ..	1,335	618,238	369,002	†81,540	167,696	441,091	78,413	89,283	364,999
1865, June ..	1,377	614,876	423,739	†51,535	139,602	316,074	35,849	103,755	271,074
Dec ..	"	714,780	448,619	†89,660	176,472	441,091	58,848	117,624	221,377
1866, June ..	"	637,425	403,420	26,285	207,760	441,091	14,264	193,456	364,999
Dec ..	"	719,371	413,608	72,392	233,371	441,091	61,828	171,543	271,074
1867, June ..	"	609,121	440,068	54,973	114,081	279,170	21,554	92,527	218,231
Dec ..	"	704,379	453,470	85,819	165,089	360,094	39,384	125,704	266,511
1868, June ..	"	646,797	430,587	|| 67,403	180,190	374,500	18,882	129,925	316,761
Dec ..	"	756,163	449,487	126,772	179,904	441,091	43,318	136,586	254,300
1869, June ..	"	674,621	455,958	**77,039	141,623	269,741	24,840	116,783	254,300
Dec ..	"	791,193	484,571	**73,745	232,887	441,091	32,899	199,978	254,300
1870, June ..	"	704,567	492,921	66,780	144,856	269,741	7,157	137,708	254,300
Dec ..	"	793,740	632,762	136,100	124,876	441,091	8,284	116,592	254,300
1871, June ..	"	775,882	529,636	66,780	179,465	441,091	7,129	172,336	254,300
				1,248,597			£494,831		

*In this half-year (June 1864) there was no loss by discount on American currency, as the "greenbacks" were employed in the purchase of Portland bonds maturing in 1866 and sold in England.

†Add to these sums the further amount of £79,657 carried in the first instance to suspense account, and subsequently paid out of revenue, making the total amount charged against revenue for renewals between 1862 and June 1870, £1,125,373.

||Including £31,383 carried to suspense account in the previous accounts.

**Including the losses by the fires at Toronto and Sarnia.

**In the half-year £36,343 was spent on renewals, in addition to the above, and was carried to capital.

The items charged to capital during the half-year are fully explained in the accounts. The total addition is £1,284,245, of which £1,230,000 represents the share capital of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Company converted into equal parts of Grand Trunk Fourth Preference and Ordinary Stocks, and £11,685 the capitalised interest certificates issued by that Company for interest for a portion of the year 1870 upon their Fourth Preference Stock. The other items, for ballasting, new-works, new rolling stock, &c., amount (less a credit of £28,441 on account of the Buffalo Company) to £12,560. The works of the International Bridge over the Niagara River, between Fort Erie and Buffalo, have been vigorously carried on. The abutment on the Canadian side, and three first piers from that side, are finished; the two first spans of the ironwork are in their places, and the third span is nearly complete. The abutment on the Buffalo side is also finished, and the abutment on Squaw Island and the piers in the Erie Canal are so far advanced that the ironwork will be placed upon them during the winter, the ice being employed as a platform for that purpose. The superstructure from the abutment on Squaw Island to the junction with the New York Central Railway will be completed early next year. But there has been some difficulty in regard to the four piers intermediate between Squaw Island and No. 3 pier on the Canadian side, in consequence of the thickness of gravel over the rock in that part of the river. It will be necessary to take the foundations of those piers down to the rock itself; and until they have been successfully founded and constructed it is impos-

sible to fix any precise date for the opening of the whole work for traffic. The contract provides, however, for the completion of the bridge for the purposes of the railway on or before the first day of January, 1872. The Intercolonial Railway will, it is now expected, be completed during the year 1873. The only work on that line which gives cause for any doubt as to the date of completion is the crossing of the Miramichi River; and this, again, in consequence of the difficulty of foundations for the piers of the two large bridges which have there to be constructed. The line from Riviere du Loup to Metis, on the St. Lawrence, will be completed early next year, as will also the section between St. John (N.B.) and Halifax (N.S.) The intermediate portion through the Metapedia Valley will be opened later, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient labor in that district. But the progress of the works generally is described as being "everywhere most satisfactory." In connection with this subject it may be added that the railway from Bangor, Maine, to the New Brunswick boundary is now complete. This connection between Portland via Bangor, with St. John, New Brunswick, and the Lower Provinces generally, will, it is believed, be found to be of considerable value to the Grand Trunk Company. The results of the half-year's working may thus be summed up:—There was a considerable increase of through traffic, but a falling off, in consequence of the deficient harvest of the previous year, of local traffic; and the rates which were obtained for the through traffic, lower than those of 1870, and considerably lower than those of 1869, left a very small

margin of profit on the extra quantity carried. The working expenses have been kept as low as was consistent with the system of improvement which was so much required, and which has been acted upon of late years, in regard to the rolling stock as well as to the permanent way. In pressing forward the renewal of the latter until all the more important parts of the line have been laid with steel rails, the Directors believe that they are consulting the best interests as well as the wishes of the Proprietors; but they have to contend with high rates of wages in consequence of the prosecution of so many other public works in Canada. The reduction from 30.78 to 29.06 cents in the cost of locomotive working per train per mile is satisfactory, as showing, so far, that the mechanical and permanent way departments are both improving in efficiency. Great progress has been made in the reconstruction of the trucks under the freight cars, so as to bring the whole into one uniform system, and much improvement has been at the same time effected in the passenger stock. The Directors are in this and other respects steadily preparing the way for the comparative prosperity on the return to better rates, by means of which alone success can ultimately be attained. It is encouraging to find, under the circumstances, that the prospects for the present half-year and for the ensuing year are brighter than for some time past. Since the 1st July, 1871, there has been, up to the 20th September, a gross increase of £53,000 in the receipts, to which should be added, say £6,000 for an extra day in 1870. Mr. Brydges writes on the 30th August:—"We have had during the present year a very excellent crop in Canada, and there is also a very good crop in the Western States generally. The quantity of business, therefore, for the next twelve months is absolutely assured, and the rise which has commenced so early in rates is satisfactory evidence that they will stand at good prices during the next twelve months." If this anticipation proves to be correct, the combination of higher rates with a greater amount of traffic, ought to yield an amount of net profit exceeding any that has previously been realized in the working of the Grand Trunk Railway. The half-yearly reports of the engineer and the mechanical superintendent are appended; as is also the list of stock and bondholders whose names are now registered in the Company's books.—By order,

RICHARD POTTER, President.

Grand Trunk Railway Offices,
21, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.,
October 12, 1871.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

This line was formally opened to Orangeville, a distance of 48 miles from Toronto, on the 3rd inst. A train of eight passenger cars conveyed the guests from the city to Orangeville in fine style. Able and eloquent speeches were delivered, but it will be sufficient for our purpose to give that of Mr. John Gordon, President of the Company (which has been specially reported for THE MONETARY TIMES), since it sets forth in a connected and clear manner the past career and present prospects of the undertaking. It was delivered in response to the toast—"The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway."

Mr. GORDON said he rose with much diffidence to thank this large assembly of representative men of all callings, businesses and professions, for their warm reception of this toast. He could claim little credit in sharing in the early struggles of the narrow gauge railways. It is now a little over two years since a similar demonstration took place at Weston; he referred to the turning of the first sod of this railway by the Son of our beloved Queen. He (Mr. G.) had never doubted the success of the scheme, yet the Board felt from that day that every

obstacle must be surmounted, and he certainly thought the early promoters of these roads, who staked their credit, time, and he might say their reputation, upon their success, together with the directors who controlled them, might be excused in feeling a just pride in this day's proceedings. The Caledon Hills had been surmounted; the Luther swamp was bridged; the people from the east, and from the west, had met to join hands; and the directors felt highly honored by the presence of such a goodly company. He would now detain the audience for a few moments only, to state the present position and future prospects of the road, as the hall would have to be cleared in half an hour to prepare for a grand ball, given in honor of this event by the Town of Orangeville. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was now a fixed fact; it was built to supply a great want, to fill a vast void in the finest part of Ontario—a part that long groaned for railway facilities—that want would soon be supplied, that void soon filled up. He would refer to the splendid gifts or bonuses voted by the municipalities along the line, which proved two things; that railway men should note first their ability to supply money; next their ability to supply traffic. Albion, Mono, Caledon, each gave \$45,000; Orangeville when its population was about half its present, \$15,000; Amaranth \$30,000; Arthur, \$35,000; Mount Forest \$20,000. But he must say that the value of these magnificent gifts was much enhanced, because given in the early and dark days of the Company, and handed over to the trustees; long before a spade was put in the ground. They showed faith in the men who controlled this work, and he was proud to state before this vast assembly, that every pledge, every promise was fulfilled except one of time; and were it not for the exceptionally wet season of 1870, and the great difficulty in procuring labor, they would have been at Arthur on time. This year they would have 16 miles from Arthur to Mount Forest completed in about ten months from the time the work was commenced—that showed energy and good faith. The large wealthy county of Grey had voted \$300,000 to build a road to Owen Sound, and he hoped, and had no reason to doubt it, that by this time next year they would be holding a similar celebration in the Town of Owen Sound. There were now over 600 men at work on the Grey extension, working from both ends; the iron, &c. was all bought, and would be shipped here in the spring and laid from both ends as promised to the rate-payers of that great county. This extension would bring the splendid harbour of Owen Sound in close proximity to Toronto, and with the great west, opening up its vast mineral wealth and agricultural resources. With these pouring down Lakes Superior and Huron, he would be a bold man who would hazard an opinion as to the value of that trade to the town of Owen Sound, the City of Toronto, to the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, and to the trade of the New Dominion.

Although the City of Toronto had generously allowed its magnificent gift of \$250,000 to be spent or applied between Toronto and Arthur or Mount Forest, yet the Directors felt in duty bound to carry out the original intention, which was to build a railway through Grey and Bruce, and to fight and grapple every opposition until that was accomplished. And to their friends in North Huron and Bruce who have already submitted by-laws for the road he would say go on, as accomplished most assuredly it would be. Opposition and prejudices are fast melting away as the practical working of the road is seen. It was the gauge of the day, and would yet revolutionize railway building in this country.

A word now as to the financial position and prospects of the Road. True, the Company had sold the balance of their bonds to complete to Mount Forest, in England, but he would have

preferred that these bonds were bought here. He had no hesitation in saying that no better security than these bonds could be had. They bore interest at 8 p.c. per annum, and interest and principal were as sure to be paid as anything in the future. But he might be asked what are your grounds for speaking so emphatically as to the security or value of these bonds. He would answer first, the large subscribed share capital, 50 p.c. of which was already paid up, balance on first class names and liable to be called up as work progressed; second, the large bonuses of the Municipalities; and third, the Government Subsidy, all of which the Bonds rested upon. Then there was the splendid country through which the Road passed, ensuring a large traffic and the centering in the metropolis of Ontario, which was bound to be the great distributing centre of the west. The entire bonded debt to complete to Mount Forest would not exceed \$7,000 per mile, and he had no doubt their whole system fully equipped and complete would be finished with a bonded debt not exceeding that amount. The next point to which he would refer was the value of a road carrying such a light load of debt to the country to be served, and as is well known less capital to pay interest on, &c. The cheaper and better you can do the traffic, the more accommodation you can give, and altogether the products of the country can be moved at a lower rate than if a heavy and a doubtful bonded debt had to be carried. The last point he would touch upon was the competition of rivals, and that this Company assuming an aggressive policy to such. On this point he would say that there was no such intention; that the country embraced in the original prospectus would, no doubt, be occupied, and the road built through that Territory without fail, but if such a policy was forced, he would boldly state his firm faith in the financial position, the resources and the management of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway being such as to take care of itself. (Much applause.)

[Before sitting down Mr. Gordon read a telegram from Mr. Geo. Laidlaw, regretting his absence.]

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—St. Catharines, Nov. 6.—The large sale and livery stables of Messrs. Stinson & May, Ontario Street, were destroyed. Nine horses were burned to death, two of them valuable animals. The buildings adjoining, occupied as fruit stores by Lee & Riley, were also destroyed. The Welland House closets were burned. The house itself was damaged somewhat from the intense heat. A house on the opposite side of the street, occupied by Mr. Baker, Mr. Riley, and Mrs. Adie, was damaged considerably by fire and water. The fire at one time threatened to extend over a very large district. Stinson & May's loss is about \$12,000, insured for \$5,000 in British America. There were other insurances. The total loss is put at \$17,000.

Perth, Nov. 6.—A fire broke out in the stables of Thos. McCann, a hotel-keeper; the building adjoining being frame, the flames spread rapidly. The two fire engines were speedily on the spot. The fire was easily kept confined to the buildings then in flames, which consisted of Mr. McCann's Hotel, Mr. Brown's tailor shop, Mr. McLean's oyster saloon, and Mr. Brennan's residence, and the stables and sheds belonging to them. All these were burned to the ground. The total loss was about \$3,000. G. Brennan was insured for \$400. On the rest there was no insurance.

London, Ont., Nov. 6.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations which has occurred here for some years past, broke out in the engine shed of Mr. George Moorhead's cabinet fac-

tory on King Street, communicating from thence to the workshop, store rooms, and show room, the whole of which were completely consumed. Mr. Bennett's furniture warehouse to the east was also destroyed, while two small dwellings to the west were pulled down in the endeavor to save Mr. Ferguson's cabinet warehouse. Mr. Moorhead's loss is about \$80,000; insurance \$35,000; Bennett's, probably about \$8,000; no insurance. By this fire over 100 men are thrown out of employment. The following is the loss of the different insurance companies:—Royal, loss about \$1,400; Imperial, \$7,000; Northern, \$2,000; North British, \$6,000; Hartford, \$7,000; Western, \$3,000; Provincial, \$2,000.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—A small wooden stable on Charles Street was burned; no insurance.

Waterford, Ont., Nov. 3.—Beemer's hotel caught fire, but was saved with \$400 or \$500 damage, fully insured.

—The Canadian vessel, Valetta, owned by Capt. Larkin, of St. Catharines, was burned to the waters edge at Chicago. She was worth about \$15,000, and insured for \$12,000, equally divided between the Montreal and Provincial Companies.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE IN CHICAGO.

The public are anxious to ascertain the amount of losses sustained in the late conflagration at Chicago. We have carefully scrutinized the many estimates made, and have constructed several tables ourselves; but each succeeding telegram renders a modification of our figures necessary. From the best information at command, we estimate the insurance at SEVENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The amount that will be realized is variously estimated from fifty to eighty per cent. We presume the amount of insurance will be somewhat increased, but which will be counterbalanced by salvages.

We give below the most reliable figures we have been able to obtain: All companies authorized by the Insurance Department of Illinois to transact business in that State are marked with an asterisk (*). Those that have been reported as suspended, temporarily or permanently, are marked after the same, with the dagger (†).

MAINE.—National Bangor, \$17,500; Union, Bangor, \$5,000. Total, \$22,500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Bay State, \$5,000; Boylston, \$13,000; City, \$15,000; Eliot, \$12,500; Fireman's, \$35,000; Franklin, \$50,000; Hide and Leather, \$720,000; Howard, \$27,000; Independent, \$800,000; Lawrence, \$12,000; Manufacturers', \$120,000; Merchants', \$10,000; National Fire, \$400,000; Neptune, \$50,000; New England, \$750,000; North American, \$10,000; Peoples', \$300,000; Shoe and Leather, \$25,000; Springfield F. & M., \$450,000; Suffolk, \$23,000; Tremont, \$70,000; Washington, \$25,000. The Bay State and Peoples', are of Worcester; the Springfield is of Springfield; the rest are of Boston.

RHODE ISLAND.—American, \$900,000; Atlantic, \$400,000; City, \$—; Hope, \$350,000; Merchants', \$10,000; Narragansett, \$38,000; Providence Washington, \$650,000; Roger Williams, \$292,000. Total, \$2,638,000.

CONNECTICUT.—Etna, \$3,000,000; Charter Oak F., \$300,000; Connecticut F., \$600,000; Fairfield Co., \$35,000; Hartford Fire, \$1,200,000; Hartford City, \$350,000; Merchants', \$800,000; N. American, \$750,000; Norwich, \$700,000; Phoenix, \$700,000; Putnam, \$800,000. Total, \$8,535,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Adriatic, \$5,000; Aetna, \$200,000; American Exch., \$30,000; Astor, \$300,000; Beekman, \$200,000; Citizens', \$25,000; Commerce, \$26,000; Columbia, \$3,000; Commercial, \$5,000; Continental, \$1,200,000; Corn Exchange, \$51,000; Empire

City, \$—; Excelsior, \$200,000; Firemen's, \$25,000; Firemen's Fund, \$15,000; Fulton, \$200,000; Germania, \$25,000; Guardian, \$35,000; Hanover, \$225,000; Home, \$2,000,000; Hoffman, \$30,000; Howard, \$275,000; Humboldt, \$20,000; Irving, \$525,000; Importers and Traders, \$22,500; International, \$500,000; Jefferson, \$47,500; Lamar, \$200,000; Lenox, \$25,000; Lorillard, \$800,000; Manhattan, \$1,250,000; Market, \$500,000; Mech. and Traders, \$41,500; Mercantile, \$40,000; Merchants', \$15,000; National, \$15,000; New York, \$15,000; Niagara, \$225,000; North American, \$250,000; New Amsterdam, \$881,112; Pacific, \$12,500; Relief, \$40,000; Republic, \$225,000; Resolute, \$75,000; Security, \$1,600,000; Sterling, \$7,500; Tradesmen's, \$15,000; Washington, \$700,000; Yonkers, \$300,000. Total, \$12,416,500.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK COMPANIES.—Atlantic, \$250,000; Fireman's Trust, \$5,000; King's County, \$30,000; Lafayette, \$7,500; Mechanics', \$22,500; Phoenix, \$350,000; Williamsburg City, \$70,000; Total, \$685,000.

ALBANY COMPANIES.—Albany City, \$—; Capital City, \$—; Commerce, \$500,000;

BUFFALO COMPANIES.—Buffalo City, \$500,000; Buffalo F. & M., \$600,000; Buffalo German, \$5,000; Western, \$650,000. Total, \$1,755,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Glen's Falls, \$10,000.

NEW JERSEY.—American, Jersey City, \$10,000.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—Merchant and Mechanics', \$290,000; National, \$35,000; Union, \$25,000; Peoples', \$17,000; Maryland, \$12,000; Peabody, \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia.—Anthracite, \$5,000; Enterprise, \$300,000; Fame, \$60,000; Franklin, \$500,000; Girard, \$10,000; Ins. Co. N. America, \$550,000; State of Pennsylvania, \$25,000; Union Mutual, \$15,000. Total, \$1,465,000.

Pittsburgh.—Alemania, \$15,500; Alleghany, \$2,500; Artizans, \$17,500; Boatmen's, \$18,000; Citizens', \$17,500; Eureka, \$18,000; Federal, \$7,500; Merchants' & Manufacturers', \$6,000; Monongahela, \$12,000; Pittsburgh, \$10,000; Union, \$5,000; Western, \$5,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Alps, Eric, \$100,000; Lycoming Mutual, \$475,000.

In the Ohio Report, the Lycoming Company claims \$6,107,327 in premium notes, on policies issued and still in force, covering property in other States.

OHIO.—Cincinnati.—American, \$15,000; Andes, \$600,000; Aurora, \$6,800; Burnet, \$2,500; Cincinnati, \$50,000; Citizens', \$16,000; Commercial, \$14,000; Eclipse, \$2,000; Farmers', \$2,500; Firemen's, \$29,500; Franklin, —; Germania, \$3,500; Globe, \$32,500; Merchants & Manufacturers', 14,500; Miami Valley, \$25,000; National, \$2,500; Ohio Valley, \$2,500; Peoples', —; Union, \$25,000; Washington, \$21,000; Western, \$27,000—\$772,000.

The Ohio Valley and Franklin Companies make no report. The common belief is that the losses of the two equal \$100,000.

Columbus.—Home, \$300,000.

Cleveland.—Alemania, \$50,000; Cleveland, \$700,000; Commercial Mutual, \$100,000; German, \$450,000; Hibernia, \$50,000; Sun, \$309,000; Teutonia, \$400,000.

KENTUCKY.—Kenton, Covington, \$10,000.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit, F. & M., \$175,000.

ILLINOIS.—Commerce, \$2,500,000; State, \$3,000,000; Equitable, \$100,000; Germania, \$1,000,000; Merchants, \$5,000,000; American, \$10,000; Great Western, \$227,000; Chicago, \$1,000,000; Fireman's, \$3,000,000; Republic, \$3,500,000.

MISSOURI.—American Central, \$276,000; Anchor, \$27,500; Boatman's, \$27,500; Chouteau, \$17,500; Citizens', \$35,000; Commercial, \$15,000; Excelsior, \$20,000; Globe, \$60,000; Marine,

\$10,000; Phoenix, \$10,000; St. Louis, \$20,000; Jefferson, \$5,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Merchants, St. Jo., \$10,000; N. Missouri, Macon, \$21,500; St. Joseph F. & M., \$15,000; Home, St. Jo., \$5,000; National, Hannibal, \$10,000; State, Hannibal, \$21,500.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.—Imperial, \$150,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, \$3,000,000; Royal, \$230,000; North British, \$2,400,000.

In the above list, the following are Official: Andes; American, of Chicago; Brewers, of Milwaukee; Continental and Citizens', of New York; Franklin; Home, of Columbus; Great Western, of Chicago; Insurance Company of North America; Lycoming; Merchants', of Providence; National, of Boston; North American and Phoenix, of Hartford; Phoenix, of Brooklyn; St. Paul Fire and Marine; Sun, of Cleveland; Springfield Fire and Marine; and all St. Louis and Missouri companies.—Western Insurance Review.

—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company had \$6,974,948 loaned in the burnt district of Chicago.

Commercial.

PETROLEUM.—The following figures show the exports of Petroleum from the United States, from January 1st to October 3rd:

	1871.	1870.
From New York..galls..	72,121,191	66,609,954
Boston	1,663,587	1,287,642
Philadelphia	40,245,255	36,132,299
Baltimore	2,261,700	1,610,554
Portland .....	.....	.....
New Bedford .....	.....	.....
Cleveland .....	.....	.....

Tot'l exp'ts from the U.S. 116,291,793 105,640,449
Same time 1869

TORONTO MARKET.

The weather has been most favorable to business. Operations during the past week and a fairly active market may be reported. Importations at the Port of Toronto for October show an increase on last year, being \$784,355 last month against \$776,260 in October of 1870.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continue without change in price, and a good business for the season is reported.

DRY GOODS.—A good sorting up trade continues. The imports for this and last year compare as follows:

	For October—	1870.	1871.
Woollens.....	\$131,133	\$154,241	
Cottons.....	76,205	75,915	
Silks and velvets	28,672	28,762	
Fancy goods.....	35,705	60,951	
	(Since January 1st—	1870.	1871.)
Woollens	\$1,376,189	\$1,891,791	
Cottons	1,350,401	1,734,333	
Silks and velvets.....	344,851	441,886	
Fancy goods.....	426,991	521,603	

FLOUR.—Stock on the 6th, 3,900 barrels, against 4,495 on the 23rd Oct., and 6,189 at same date last year. Market has ruled dull, with little offering, and a correspondingly small demand; the tendency of prices has been downwards; 400 barrels of fancy sold at \$5.60 at Norval, 200 extra at 5.85 at Weston. Oatmeal.—Sale of 100 brls. at \$4.50 f.o.c.

FREIGHTS.—Schooner rates on the lake unchanged, at 4c. U.S.C., to Oswego, for barley; to Ogdensburg, 5c. Lumber to Oswego, \$2.50 U.S.C. Railway freight unchanged.

GROCERIES.—An active business is being done *Teas* are in good stock now in this market, with the exception of medium Young Hysons, which have been exported to the United States to some extent, and are now low in stock. *Coffee*—There is a complete breakdown in the late speculation excitement in New York, attributed to telegraphic advices from Brazil announcing largely increased shipments. Doubtless, prices had been unduly inflated, a reaction from which was almost certain in any event. There does not seem yet like any positive information as to increased supplies sufficient to warrant the expectation of a much lower range of prices. *Sugar* is fairly active for both raw and refined, without change in quotations. *Fruit.*—New Valentia raisins are coming in freely. Purchases of this fruit for American markets have been liberal, but there is scarcely a change of lower prices ruling, unless from an excess of stock. *Fish.*—A good catch of Mackerel is reported; and the market for all descriptions is easier than last week.

HARDWARE.—The importations at Toronto of general hardware for October were valued at \$38,023 against \$24,049 last year; iron, paying 5 per cent., \$37,251 against \$18,408. Trade continues good with very active demand for goods. There is every prospect of a further advance in iron.

HIDES.—The supply is increasing, but the demand is still in excess, and prices continue tending upward.

LEATHER.—Prices remain as last quoted. Spanish sole continues scarce, and in good demand. Upper and harness are firm at quotations.

The imports of the articles at the port of Toronto in this and last year were as follows:

	For October, 1870.		1871.	
Coffee, green.....lbs.	102,419	7,908	12,150	\$1,186
do.	125,468	68,150	\$45,763	\$23,471
Tea, green and Japan lbs.	89,264	47,790	\$30,833	14,290
do.	509,543	.....	\$25,302	.....
Sugar.....lbs.	9,251	6,055	\$7,522	2,942
do.	\$40.86	\$9,688	.....	.....
Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whiskey.....gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(Since January 1st, 1870.)		1871.	
Coffee, green..... lbs.	321,492	210,475	\$38,543	\$25,701
do.	1,057,544	1,108,065	\$394,254	\$388,845
Tea, green, and Japan lbs.	248,095	255,577	\$81,406	\$86,718
do.	4,506,047	2,077,777	\$230,935	\$119,935
Sugar.....lbs.	\$17,022	\$52,104	.....	.....
Dried fruit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandy, Gin Rum and Whiskey.....	\$48,425	\$31,487	.....	.....

OILS.—Trade is very good. Owing to the loss of the whaling fleet, all fish oils are much firmer and likely to advance considerably.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter* is dull, the supply of medium and inferior is excessive, and not worth over 12½c, while good prime dairy would fetch 17c. *Cheese* offering in lots at 10c. *Dressed Hogs.*—Receipts light, selling at \$4.50 to 5.30.

PETROLEUM.—Selling now at 33 to 34c. since the new combination here acquired control of the market.

PRODUCE.—*Wheat.*—Stock in store, Nov. 6th, 88,657 bushels against 82,738 bushels. The market has ruled dull and closes 2 to 3c. lower. Sales of spring at \$1.20 to 1.23; and of fall at \$1.30 to 1.31 f.o.b. *Barley.*—Stock on the 6th Oct. 147,672 bushels against 303,259 bushels last year at same date. Considerable sales in car loads of No. 1 at 58to.60c f.o. b., and of

No. 2 at 54 to 55. *Oats.*—Stock 31,066 bush. against 37,490 on the 23rd ult. Good enquiry and firm but scarce at 39 to 40c. *Peas.*—Stock 10,346 bush. against 9,915 on the 23rd ult; 4 cars sold at 7½c. f.o.b. at a point east. *Rye.*—Selling on street at 62 to 65c, and in lots at 69 to 70c.

SKINS.—Nothing doing in Calf skins. The supply of sheepskins is about as usual, all offering in the market are quickly taken up at the advanced quotations.

SALT.—Goderich is active and unchanged; Liverpool firm and scarce.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter. MONTREAL, Nov. 7, '71.

The same activity which characterized all departments of business last week, is still observable. On the wharves all is bustle, loading and discharging vessels. The number of vessels in Port is now much reduced, and a very short time will show the harbour in its wintry garb. The merchants have been put to very great inconvenience by the want of sufficient cartage. The G. T. R. waggoners are not able to supply the demand, and the city carters are making exorbitant charges to perform the work.

ASHES.—*Pots.*—The demand during the week has been very active, and prices of firsts have advanced from \$7.40 last week to \$7.60 and 7.65; seconds are much needed, and from \$6.90 to 6.95 would be paid; thirds are worth \$5.60 to 5.70. *Peats.*—Market steady at \$8.25. The receipts of ashes continue small, and not nearly sufficient to meet the demand. The stocks at present in store are Pots 343 brls. Pearls 1 brl.

COAL.—The present cold snap has given a decided impetus to this branch of trade, and the yards are all supplied with orders which it will require a considerable time to fill, owing to the difficulty in getting carters. There is no change to note in prices. American Anthracite is very firm and an advance in price is expected. The stocks of all kinds are large, and sales are made at late rates.

CATTLE.—Prices are steady, and as the season advances the demand for choice animals begins to improve. First class are quoted at \$6 to 6.50; second class, \$5.50; third class, \$4.50 per 100 lbs; milch cows, \$20 to \$30. *Sheep.*—Demand is active and market fairly supplied; prices are firm at \$4 to 6. *Lambs.*—\$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lbs. *Hogs.*—All good stock are readily taken up at \$4.50 to 5, according to size and quality.

DRY GOODS.—This market has been quiet, only small orders coming in to sort up stocks; travellers report trade in the country as being very good, and heavy goods are moving freely. Clothing has been in fair demand, and all sorts of heavy goods are firm owing to the advance in English market.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The tone of this market has been firm, but the amount of business done, although fair, was not equal to the previous week. Bi Carb is very scarce, and holders are now asking \$4.75 to 5.00; Saltpetre is still nominal at \$10; sal soda is rather easier with sales at \$1.75 to 1.87½; epsom salts steady at \$2; soda ash firm at 2½ to 2½c; blue vitrol, 5 to 7c; alum, \$2.15 to 2.25; coppers, \$1 to 1.05; bleaching powders scarce, and steady at 3½ to 4c; refined borax, 22 to 24c; cream tartar crystals, 22 to 23; ditto, ground, 23 to 25c; madder, 14 to 15c.

FURS.—In manufactured furs there has been a large business done, and manufacturers are kept fully occupied. The new catch of raw furs are beginning to arrive and are being offered in small lots; an advance in the price of Mink and Beaver is noted. The current rates in this market are: Cross Fox, \$4; Red Fox, \$1.25 to 1.50; Pale Marten, \$1.50 to 2; Mink, \$3.50 to 4.50; Bear, \$7 to 10; Lynx, \$1.50; Canadian

Wolf, \$1.50 to 2; Fisher, \$4 to 6; Beaver, \$1.25 to 1.50; Fall Muskrat, 10c; Winter ditto, 12½c; Spring ditto, 20c; Raccoon, 30 to 40c; Skunk, 12½ to 20c; Otter, \$6 to \$8.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage is still in plentiful supply. The latest engagements by steamers to Liverpool and Glasgow were at 8/ to 8/6 for heavy grain; and by sailing vessels, 6/9 to 7/. Flour to Liverpool and Glasgow by sailing vessels 3/ to 3/3. Flour by sailing vessels to St. Johns, Newfoundland, 70c per brl. and to Gulf Ports 60c.

FISH.—An active trade has been done this winter and large sales of Labrador Herrings has been made by auction at \$4.37½, \$4.50, and \$5.00 according to the quality; Dry Cod is in demand at \$4 to 4.50, with large sales within range of quotations. Salmon is selling freely at \$13.59 to 15.25. Mackerel, is steady at \$5 to 6.00. Canso Herrings are quoted at \$4 to 4.50.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the past week 25,520 bls.; total receipts from 1st January to date 768,974 bls. being a decrease of 92,770 bls. on the corresponding period of 1870. Shipments for the past week 19,157 bls; total shipments from 1st January to date 601,317 bls. being a decrease of 71,363 bls. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1870. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 1st inst., were 64,036 bls. against 41,165 bls. on the 15th ult., and 116,461 bls. on the 1st November, 1870. There has been a fair business done in flour, but as the market has had a declining tendency there was no apparent desire to push sales. Under advices from foreign markets our local market is much easier this morning, and a decline on superfine of fully 5 cents. per brl. has been established. The following are the prices on change this morning: superior extra, \$6.75; Extra \$6.35 to 6.40. Fancy \$6.10 to 6.15. Fresh supers from Western wheat \$5.90 to 5.95. Ordinary supers. from Canada wheat \$5.90 to 5.95. Strong Bakers' flour \$6. to 6.20; Welland Canal flour \$5.90. Canada super. No. 2, \$5.70 to 5.80. Fine \$5.20 to 5.30; Middlings \$4.00 to 4.40; Pollards \$3.25 to 3.75. Upper Canada bog flour \$2.76 to 2.80. Oatmeal, \$4.75 to 5.00.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—Receipts for the past week, 299,912 bus; total receipts from 1st January to date, 7,000,114 bus, being an increase of 1,429,676 bus on the receipts for corresponding period of 1870. Shipments during the week, 252,531 bus; total shipments from 1st January to date, 6,243,792 bus, being an increase of 1,596,007 bus on the shipments for corresponding period of 1870. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 1st inst. were 424,847 bus, against 344,847 bus on the 15th ult, and 592,644 bus on the 1st Nov., 1870. In the early part of the week the market was active and higher prices prevailed; since then the market has been somewhat irregular, but to-day closes steady at about the following rates:—No. 1 spring, \$1.36; No. 2 spring, \$1.33 to 1.33½; Canada spring sold in cars on the track at \$1.34. *Maize.*—There have been no recent sales reported, and the price is nominally 64c to 65c. *Oats.*—Very little doing in this grain beyond our local wants; price is easy at 29c to 31. *Barley.*—Is now beginning to arrive more freely, but the business done is small and prices are nominal at 53c to 56c. *Pease.*—Prices are steady at 90c to 92½c, but the movement has been very light.

GROCERIES.—*Teas.*—There has been an active business doing all the week, and large sales of tea, chiefly Young Hysons and Twankay, are reported, both for speculation and consumption, within the range of last week's quotations, which are firm but unchanged; Japans are neglected. *Sugar.*—There has been a fair movement during the week at the following rates:—Porto Rico, 9½c to 9½c; Cuba grocery, 8½c to 9c; Scotch refined, 8½c to 9½c. Our local re-

finery prices are:—Loaves, 14½c; dry crushed, 13½c; ground table, 13½c; extra ground, 14½c; crushed A, 12c; yellow refined, 9c to 10½c. **Molasses**—There has been very little doing in this branch of trade, and prices are nominal:—Centrifugal, 21c; clayed, 22c to 24½c; Trinidad, 32c to 33c; standard syrup 40c; golden ditto, 48c; amber ditto, 75c. **Coffee**—This market is very strong, holders are very firm in their askings, which buyers seem rather unwilling to accede to:—Laguayra, 18c to 19c; Maracaibo, 17c to 19c; Jamaica, 18c to 19c; Java, 22c to 26c; Rio, 16c to 19c. **Fruit**—The offerings of the new crop are still very limited; old Layer raisins have been placed in small quantities at \$1.70 to 1.75; Valencias are in demand at 5½c to 5¾c, with large sales within range of quotations. Currants are active and holders very firm in their views, asking 5½ to 5¾c; buyers, however, do not seem disposed to pay over 5½; walnuts firm at 7 to 10c; filberts, 7 to 8c; Turkey figs, 10 to 13c. **Spices**—Are firm and prices are likely to remain high. We quote: cassia, 31 to 32½; cloves, 8½ to 9½; nutmegs, 90c to \$1.00; Jamaica ginger, 16 to 17c; black pepper, 15 to 16c. **Rice**—Only a small business done in Aracan at \$4.15 to 4.40, and Rangoon at \$4.20 to 4.40. **Hides**—Are without any change in price, the demand is good and all offering are readily taken up at the following rates: No. 1, green hides, inspected, 10c; No. 2, ditto, 9½; No. 3 ditto, 8c.

HARDWARE.—The only change of any moment in this department is an advance of 25c per keg on the price of nails, but as the manufacturers have their hands filled with orders which will with difficulty be complete by the close of navigation, no new orders at the advance will be begun until then. Large quantities of iron are arriving, and the wharves are covered with goods, which the short supply of carters renders difficult of removal. We quote: **Pig Iron**—Coltness or Gartsherrie, \$25.50 to 26; Calder or Summerlee, \$24.50 to 25; other brands, \$23 to 25; Hematite, \$26 to 28. **Bars**—Scotch or Staffordshire, \$46 to 47; best refined, \$50 to 55; Swedes, \$75 to 95. **Hops and Band**—\$2.70 to 5.50. **Sheets**—\$3.20 to 5. **Plates**—Best, \$3.20 to 3.30; low moor or bowling, \$75 to 95. **Cut Nails**—\$3.50 to 4. **Pressed Nails**—\$4.50 to 7.50. **Spokes**—\$3.40 to 4. **Canada Plates**—Hutton, \$3.70 to 3.80; Swanson, \$3.90 to 4; Thistle, \$3.60 to 4.25; T. & Co. crown, \$4 to 4.25. **Tin Plates**—Charcoal, I. C., \$8.25 to 8.50; ditto, I. X., \$10.25 to 10.50; colc., I. C., \$7 to 7.50. **Sheet Lead**—\$7 to 7.50; pig lead, \$6 to \$7. **Sheet Zinc**—\$5.50 to 6. **Window Glass**—\$1.70 to 2. **Cast Steel**—11½c. to 16c. **Spring Steel**—3½ to 5c.

LEATHER.—Prices continue firm, but the market has been quiet all week. There is a better stock of Spanish sole now in the market; indeed all kinds of leather are in fair supply, with the exception of light upper, which is scarce and in demand. Our quotations are for sole leather: No. 1 B. A., 26 to 27c; No. 2 ditto, 24½ to 52c; Buffalo sole No. 1, 22c; ditto No. 2, 20c; light waxed upper, 23 to 44c; heavy ditto, 40 to 42; upper grain, 43 to 45c; large splits, 30 to 35c; russets, 30 to 40c; light waxed calfskins, 60 to 70c; heavy ditto, 75 to 80c; harness, 32 to 34c; rough leather, 28 to 30c; pebbled grain, 16 to 17c; cow kiddy, 13 to 17c; pink linings, \$4.70 to 5.50; red roans, \$6.50 to 8.00; light French calf, \$1.20 to 1.30; heavy ditto, \$1.10 to 1.20.

LIQUORS.—Brandy—Market fairly active, a large sale of Hennessy's was made at \$7.50 per case; we quote cases from \$6.75 to 9.00. In wood the rates are for Hennessy's \$2.10 to 2.25; Martell's \$2.10 to 2.25; Otard Dupuy & Co., \$1.55 to 2; Jules Robin's \$1.90 to 1.95; Pinets \$1.90 to 1.95. **Gin**.—Market stronger with upward tendency; sales of Hollands, Du-Kuyper's at \$1.32½ to 1.35; Schiedam green

\$3.50 to 3.62½; ditto red, \$6.50 to 6.75. **High Wines**.—are in active request, prices are steady, Upper Canada brands at \$1.50 and Montreal at \$1.52½. Rye Whiskey 85c to \$1.

NAVAL STORES.—This trade has ruled rather dull all week, some few sales of *Turpentine* are reported at 85c to 87½c; *Strained Resin* \$4.50; No. 2 ditto \$5 to 5.50; No. 1 ditto \$6 to 6.50; pale ditto \$7 to 8; *Pine Tar and Pitch*, \$4.26 to 4.50; *Coal Tar and Pitch* \$2.80 to 3.

OILS.—A very limited amount of business done this week in oil. Cod is quiet but steady, at 48c to 50c; pale seal, 52½c to 55c; steam refined seal, 55c to 57½c; straw seal, 47½c to 60c; olive, \$1 to 1.10; raw linseed, 72½c to 75c; boiled linseed, 77½c to 80c; these prices are very firm.

PETROLEUM.—The combination in the west to raise the price of white oil to 30c has had very little influence on the market here as yet, although we quote it a trifle higher than last week. Sales transpiring have ranged from 24½c to 27½c, according to sample and size of lot.

PROVISIONS.—**Butter**.—Receipts during the week, 9,857 kegs; shipments, 12,523 kegs. For really choice butter there is a good demand, at fall prices, but inferior grades are neglected. We quote choice western dairy, 18c to 19c; fair to good ditto, 16c to 17c; store packed western, 14c to 15c; inferior qualities, 12c to 14c. **Cheese**.—Receipts, 5,154 boxes; shipments, 4,638 boxes; market active, with sales of fine factory at 10c; fine new cheese, 10½ to 10¾c. **Pork**.—Receipts, 212 brls.; shipments, 320 brls.; not quite so much business doing this week, but a large trade for the wants of the lumber regions is shortly expected. We continue to quote mess pork \$16.25 to 16.75; thin mess, \$15.25 to 15.50; prime pork, \$13 to 13.50; extra prime pork, \$11 to 11.25; smoked hams, 12c to 13c; Cincinnati sugar cured hams, 19c. **Lard** is in good demand, and in light supply; kegs, 10½c; tubs, 11c per lb. **Tallow**.—Steady and unchanged; rendered, \$8 to 8.75 per brl.; unrendered, 5½c per lb. **Hay** is quoted at \$16 to 19 per ton.

SALT.—Market moderately active with sales of coarse at 75 to 77½; fine is placed about 72½ to 75c; Factory filled \$1.40 to 1.50.

TOBACCO.—There is a large business doing at present in tobacco at about the following rates: Fancy Bright, 50 to 60c; Bright solace size, 25 to 40c; Mahogany, 20 to 25c; Bright long, 8's, 30 to 33c; ditto Navy, 6's, 30 to 33; Black Navy, 6's, 18 to 19c.

WOOL.—Only few sales are reported and some at an advance on last weeks prices, the stocks here at present are very light, and though prices are firm we cannot as yet make any decided change in quotations. Fleece wool, 35 to 40c; Pulled wool super 32 to 37c; ditto, No. 1, 30 to 32; ditto, Black, 30 to 32c; ditto, unassorted, 28 to 32c.

THE MUTUAL Life Association of Canada

Incorporated by Special Act of Dominion Parliament, 1871.

HEAD OFFICE:

British America Insurance Company's Buildings, Corner of Church and Court Sts., Toronto.

This Society has been recently established to supply a want long felt in Canada—an Assurance Company conducted upon purely mutual principles. The past success which has attended such companies in other countries must commend that principle to all. The assured members control the Association, and thus secure to themselves the most favorable terms upon which Life Assurance can safely be effected. Prospectus and every information may be obtained at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

W. M. POWIS, Actuary and Secretary.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART AS FOLLOWS at and from Toronto:

EAST.				
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	5:37	0:00	12:07	5:37
Arrive	9:37	11:07	6:57	0:00

WEST.				
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	7:30	11:45	3:45	5:30
Arrive	5:15	10:10	1:05	6:00

Great Western Railway.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	7:00	11:45	4:00	5:30
Arrive	9:20	11:00	1:15	5:30

Northern Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart	7:00	4:00
Arrive	10:35	9:10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart, Berkeley Street	7:45	3:30
Arrive	10:45	6:20

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart, Union Station	7:45	4:15
Arrive	10:40	7:20

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the said Shareholders will be held in the Offices of the said Company, in the City of Toronto, on Friday, the Eighth (8th) day of December A.D. 1871, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of giving to the Directors of the said Company the sanction of the said Shareholders to the issue by the said Directors of the Bonds of the Company under, in pursuance of and for the purpose declared in the 22nd Section of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario incorporating the said Company, and for the purpose of forfeiting or authorizing the Directors to forfeit all shares in the stock of the Company on which any calls remain unpaid.

By order, JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, the 31st day of October, 1871.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario for an act to amend the act incorporating the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company and the several acts amending the same, and to extend the powers conferred upon the said Company, and for other purposes.

W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR, Secretary

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of October, A.D. 1871.



To Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until noon, on

Wednesday, the 15th of November Next,

FOR THE ERECTION OF / N

Agricultural College in the Township of Etobicoke, County of York,

Adjoining the Mimico station of the Great Western Railway, and about six miles from the City of Toronto.

Plans and specification can be seen at the Department where printed forms of tender can be had on application

Tenders to contain the bona fide signatures of two persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO, Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1871.

W. BELL & Co.,
ORGAN
 AND
Melodeon Manufacturers
GUELPH, ONT.

RECEIVED AT KINGSTON,
**A SILVER MEDAL AND ALL THE
 FIRST PRIZES.**

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

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

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

Mercantile.

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

Sessions, Turner & Cooper,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS & WHOLE-
 sale Dealers in Books and Shoes, Leather Findings,
 etc. Warehouse, Front St., and next door to that of Jas.
 Campbell.

John Beard,
WOODSTOCK, ONT., MANUFACTURER OF
 First-Class Turned Flour Barrel Heading. In-
 surance and Land Agent. 24

Financial.

BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 31.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent.
 for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per
 cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Bank,
 has this day been declared, and that the same will be
 payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the
 30th day of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. **G. HAGUE,**
 Toronto, Oct. 15th, 1871. Cashier.

Herrick & Crombie,
BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL AGENTS.

For the Purchase and Sale of Manufacturers, Produce
 Bank and other Stocks, &c.,
OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.
 Consignments solicited. Parliamentary business attended
 G. H. HERRICK. 35 EDWARD B. CROMBIE.

Campbell & Cassels,
 J. CAMPBELL,] 69 King Street East, [W. G. CASSELS.
 TORONTO,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 Sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock,
 Gold, Silver and Canadian Stocks and Securities
 Bought and Sold.
ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

Financial.

THE BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF
R. Henry Brett,
 TORONTO, CANADA.

In addition to a local business this office draws Exchange
 on London and Liverpool and also small bills at sight for
 the accommodation of emigrants and others.
APPLICATION FOR DISCOUNT may be made
 daily at the counter from ten to twelve o'clock.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES,
 Sterling Exchange, American Currency bought and sold
R. H. BRETT,
 Toronto, August, 1871. Toronto Street

Robert Beaty & Co.,
EXCHANGE OFFICE,
 BANKERS, BROKERS &c.,

53 King Street East, opposite Toronto St., Toronto.

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

Philip Browne & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
 DEALERS IN

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

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

Toronto Savings Bank,
 72 CHURCH STREET.

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

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:
 Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce
W. J. MACDONELL,
 Manager

Insurance.

The Ontario

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
 HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

THIS COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED FOR THE
 Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous
 property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.
 Applications for Insurance made through any of the
 Agents.

S. McBRIDE, President.
JAMES JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

ROYAL

Insurance Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg

ANNUAL INCOME, over.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Unlimited liability, and large Reserve Funds.
 All descriptions of property insured, and at Moderate
 Premiums.

H. L. ROUTH,
 Chief Agent.

AGRICULTURAL

Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—KINGSTON, ONT.

Cash Assets - - - - - \$600,000.
 Deposit at Ottawa - - - - - 100,000.

This Company commenced business in Canada in June,
 1870, and up to the present time has issued upwards of
 8,000 Policies—a result in first year's business unparal-
 leled in the history of Canadian Insurance.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

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

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

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

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

ISAAC MUNSON, Secretary.

JOHN C. COOPER, President.
E. H. GOFF, General Agent and Adjuster.

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 com-
 pare favorably with other Companies.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
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.

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society,
 Established 1840.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
 229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Mac-
 Donald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., the Hon. J.
 Hamilton, F. W. Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank.
 Net Assets, as at 31st Dec., 1870.....\$1,400,145 00
 Net Liabilities, do. do.1,208,625 00

Surplus.....\$101,520 00
JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.
 Agent:—**WM. H. JEFFERY, Esq., Broker.**

The Waterloo County

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....WATERLOO, ONT.
 ESTABLISHED 1862.

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

Canada Farmers'

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
INSURE ONLY FARM PROPERTY COUNTRY
 Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private
 Houses. Has been seventeen years in operation.
THOMAS STOCK,
 President.

RICHARD P. STREET,
 Secretary and Treasurer. 26

Agricultural

Insurance Company of Watertown.
CASH ASSETS.....\$500,000
DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA.....100,000

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO DO A
 FARM LIVE STOCK, and NON-HAZARDOUS business
 throughout Ontario.

A. W. SMITH,
 Agent for Toronto and vicinity.
HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.
OFFICE—WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

**CONFEDERATION
LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE—MASONIC HALL, TORONTO.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL \$500,000
Stock and Mutual Plans combined.

Deposited with Dominion Government for security of Policy-holders—\$50,000.

Its participating policies give assured one vote in management for each \$1,000 insured. Holders of these policies must constitute at least one-third of Board of Directors.

Its Government Savings' Bank Policy provides an absolute security to the assured for the full value of his Policy at any time, the funds for this purpose being invested on his behalf and deposited in the Government Savings' Bank, beyond the control of the Directors, and withdrawable only by himself or order, notwithstanding forfeiture or discontinuance of payment.

This is a home institution, founded upon the safest and soundest principles. Its investments will be made in Canada, thus helping to promote home enterprises and the welfare of our own country.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.M.G., C.B., Finance Minister of Canada.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

Hon. WM. MCMASTER, President Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. M. C. CAMERON, Provincial Secretary.
JAS. YOUNG, M.P., of Galt.
B. HOMER DIXON, K.N.L., Consul General of the Netherlands.

WM. ELLIOT, President Board of Trade, Toronto.
EDWARD HOOPER, Druggist, Toronto.

J. H. MASON, Sec. & Treas. Can. Per. B. & S. S.
WM. MCGIVERIN, Pres. Board of Trade, Hamilton.

THOS. N. GIBBS, M.P., of Oshawa.
ROBT. WILKES, Wholesale Jeweller, Toronto.

JNO. K. MACDONALD, Treasurer County of York.
W. H. BEATTY, Solicitor, T. G. and B. R. R.

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BANKERS.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Energetic Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Apply, with references, to

WILLIAM McCABE,

General Manager, Toronto.

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

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

Cash and Cash Items 77,289 50

In hands of Dominion Government 25,000 00

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, continues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Company in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued the unprecedentedly large number of 1852 Policies!! a greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

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

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

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

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

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

D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

C. G. COADY, General Agent and Inspector.

Hotels.

St. James' Hotel, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO NOTIFY THE public that they have purchased the above well known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,

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

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

H. HOGAN & CO.

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(Successors to Dennis & Gossage.)

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

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

V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN,
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GOOD FARM LANDS

Can be purchased by actual settlers on advantageous terms from

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.

Apply to

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager, Peterborough,

Or to the Agency in Toronto,

W. R. STRICKLAND,
39 King St. West.

D. Mitchell McDonald,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

Insurance.

THE ISOLATED RISK

FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE:

King Street, Corner of Church, Toronto.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$500,000

DEPOSITED WITH GOVERNMENT - 50,000

President,

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq., M. P.

Manager,

JOHN MAUGHAN, JUN.

(Late Assistant-Secretary Western Assurance Co.)

Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Advantages Offered:

1st. Absolute security to Policy Holders, in the shape of a very large Cash Capital.

2nd. The important feature introduced by this Company of insuring non-hazardous property only, being the means of giving its Policy Holders very low rates on detached dwellings, &c.

3rd. The Stockholders, Directors and Agents, being all resident in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid in cash at once.

t.f.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

From the Daily Telegraph June 10.

It would be impossible for any one at all conversant with the feelings of the Canadian people to mistake the fact that there exists a strong attachment in favor of Home Life Insurance Companies. This arises not from any feeling that they are sounder, or more liberal in their dealing with the assured than the Foreign Companies, but because their assets are in the country and subject to the control of our laws, and the jurisdiction of our courts. It is felt, too, that the deposit required by the present Insurance Act is not graduated according to the liabilities of Foreign Companies, but is arbitrary and fixed, the amount of deposit being the same for all Companies, and hence having no relation to the liabilities they are intended to secure. This state of facts is fully recognized by the intelligent management of the "Equitable," and seeing the justice of this view, they have resolved to secure Canadian policy-holders beyond the possibility of loss by depositing in this country the full amount of the re-insurance fund! that is, a sum which, in case of such an almost unimaginable possibility as the failure of the "Equitable," would be accepted by any other Company as compensation for assuming the entire responsibility of paying off these risks at maturity. Such a step makes the Equitable substantially a Canadian Company, with the additional advantage of the strict and careful supervision of the State laws of New York and Massachusetts, which are enforced over all American Co's. The premiums are invested here where the risks are taken, and hence the money does not go to diminish the floating capital of the country. This wise arrangement must tend greatly to increase the popularity of the Equitable in this country and to extend its business.

We publish below the letter of the 2nd Vice-President to Mr. R. W. Gale, the talented and energetic manager of the society for the Dominion of Canada, as to their determination to make this voluntary deposit. Mr. Geo. B. Holland of this city, an old and respected citizen, the representative of the Equitable in the Province, and is now organizing agencies throughout Ontario, and has openings in unrepresented districts for energetic agents, and for a few gentlemen of experience to act as special agents, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

Branch Office of the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, 198 St. James St., adjoining Molson's Bank.

MONTREAL, 5th JULY, 1871.

GEO. B. HOLLAND, Esq.,

General Agent for Ontario of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a copy of letter received from J. W. Alexander, Esq., 2nd Vice-President, to the effect that the society have determined to keep in Canada always a deposit sufficient to reinsure all Canadian risks. This will forever set at rest the question raised by some parties as to the protection of Canadian policy holders, so far as the Equitable is concerned, and virtually make the Equitable a Home Company in Canada. You will therefore give this the necessary publicity, and notify your sub-agents of this important voluntary step on the part of the society.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. GALE,

Manager for Dominion of Canada.

Office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway.

NEW YORK, June 9th, 1871

R. W. GALE, Esq., Manager,

198 St. James Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—After much deliberation and careful examination of the subject, we have determined whether the Government of Canada require it or not, to keep a deposit in the Dominion of Canada always sufficient to reinsure the Canadian risks on the basis of the New York State Tables, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest.

Yours truly,

J. W. ALEXANDER,

2nd Vice-President.

Insurance.

THE ATLANTIC

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

Is the only Company in Canada authorized to issue Registered Policies

SECURED BY STATE GUARANTEE.

The Superintendent certifies that every

Registered Policy

IS SECURED BY SPECIAL DEPOSIT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

[Annual Dividends to Policyholders on the Contribution Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. N. GOOCH, Agent, Life Association of Scotland, North British & Mercantile (Fire) and Montreal Ins. Comp'y (Marine), No. 32 Wellington st. east, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance.

PHOENIX MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

JUNE 15TH, 1871.

ASSETS, securely invested.....\$6,554,476 54
SURPLUS, free of all liabilities..... 1,761 147 19
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities larger than that of any other Company of equal age, being

140.68 of Assets to every 100 of Liabilities.

DIVIDENDS paid to Policy-holders.....\$1,255,593 65
INCOME for the year..... 2,937,939 83

As indicating the uninterrupted and rapid increase of the business of the Company, the following statement is given, comparing the business of 1868 and 1871 respectively.

	No. of Policies Issued.	Income.	Assets.
1868.....	7,167	\$1,445,211.50	\$2,992,840.11
1871.....	9,107	2,937,939.83	6,554,476.54

And in the same period of time the yearly Dividends paid to policy-holders have been increased from

\$85,382.00 to \$585,364.00.

Thus it appears that while there has been so large an increase in Dividends within the past three years, the Company has still been able to nearly three-fold its Assets, as well as to maintain a large and regularly accumulating Surplus over all Liabilities. And it is to be further considered, that within the same time there has been paid in losses by death the sum of

\$1,253,566 00.

These facts afford sufficient evidence that the Company is, in all particulars, ever watchful of the present interests of policy-holders, in order that in the end it may not only be just, but liberal toward them.

That the business of the Company is managed with strictest economy, is indicated by the fact that notwithstanding the large increase in business the expenses have been in inverse proportion, as will be seen by the following table:—

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Ratio of Expense to Prem. Receipts	17.39	19.27	19.67	22.53
Ratio of Expense to Gross Receipts	15.41	17.20	18.07	20.53

As evidence of the special care taken by the Company in the selection of risks, it is sufficient to state that its ratio of losses paid to amount at risk, is smaller than that of any other Company of equal age, namely, 0.91.

Since the commencement of business, the Company has issued more than

47,000 POLICIES,

and has paid in losses

Nearly Two Million Dollars

To the families of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

J. F. BURNS, Sec. E. FESSENDEN, Pres
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,

General Agent for Canada—Montreal.

Good, active men wanted to act as agents in Canada on reasonable terms. Address the General Agent, Montreal.


A. H. FOX,

AGENT, TORONTO.

Office, 22 Toronto Street

British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co's

V.  R.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867,

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

Quotations on application to

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

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(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

Buckingham Buildings, George Street, Parade,
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STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,

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Sole Manufacturer of Thos. Lowe's celebrated Steel Pens.

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

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

A liberal Discount to Wholesale Stationers.

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STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural trition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is a Civil Service Gazette. It is labeled—“Boiling Water or Milk.” Each packet is labeled—“JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.” Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

Seymer's Straw Bottle
Envelopes,

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

THOS. WHITEHEAD,
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DRY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
To Builders and Dealers, by the Car Load, at
Wholesale Prices.

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

TORONTO PRICES.—CURRENT.—NOV. 2, 1871.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—continued.	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—continued.	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens'GnKneeBootsTapsl	0 00 3 85	Dry Crushed	0 13 13 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality	0 26 1/2 0 29
French Calf Boots...	3 75 4 00	Extra Ground	0 14 14 1/2	middle, heavy, wgt. 1b	0 24 0 25
TapSoleKipBoots...	2 40 2 50	Teas:		Slaughter, heavy	0 26 0 29
" " No. IX	0 00 3 25	Japan common to good	0 42 0 50	Do. light	0 24 0 27
" " " No. IX	0 00 3 00	" fine to choicest	0 50 0 70	Harness, best	0 28 0 34
" Dbl. SI Thk Bts No. IX	0 00 2 75	Colored, common to fine	0 35 0 80	" No. 2	0 26 0 30
" " Stogie " No. 1	2 40 2 50	Congou & Souchong	0 35 0 80	Upper heavy	0 36 0 38
" " " No. 2	2 20 2 30	Oolong, good to fine	0 35 0 65	light	0 40 0 44
" " " Split	0 00 2 00	Y. Hyson, com. to good	0 35 0 55	Kip skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
" Hy. Dbl. Sole Bals.	1 80 2 50	Medium to choice	0 65 0 75	French	0 70 0 80
" " Cf. Foxd Cong Gtrs	2 00 2 60	Extra choice	0 80 0 87	English	0 65 0 90
" " Buff & Gn. do.	1 75 2 30	Gunpdr. com. to med.	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	0 70 0 85
" " Felt Cong. Gaiters.	1 45 2 25	" med. to fine	0 70 0 80	lbs.), per doz.	0 65 0 70
Boys'Dbl.SlThkBtsNoIX	0 00 1 95	" fine to finest.	0 85 0 90	Do. light	1 00 1 05
" " Stogie do.	1 55 1 75	Hyson	0 38 0 50	French Calf	1 20 1 40
" " Bals & Cong.	1 40 1 80	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Splits, large, 1/2 lb	0 30 0 55
Youths' Thick Boots	1 35 1 60	Tobacco—Manufactured:		" small	0 00 0 24
" " Bals & Cong.	0 85 1 35	Darks&rosCnLeaf1/2lb	0 32 0 35	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 20 0 21
" " Kip Boots S. sole	1 25 1 40	" " West do. com.	0 32 0 35	Patent	0 20 0 21
Womens' Cf. Bals. Dbl sole	1 50 1 75	" " Western Leaf,		Pebble Grain	0 15 0 18
" " Buff & Gn. do.	1 20 1 60	[good to fine	0 38 0 50	Buff	0 15 0 18
" " Kid & Goat Bals.	2 00 2 60	choice	0 55 0 80	Oils.	
" " & Cong. Dbl. sl	1 25 1 85	Hardware		Cod.	0 60 0 65
" " Felt Balmorals.	1 00 1 10	Tin (net cash prices):		Lard, extra	1 00 1 00
" " Dbl. sole Split Batts	1 20 1 30	Block, 1/2 lb	0 35 0 36	" No. 1	0 95 0 95
" " Buff Batts	0 80 1 00	Grain	0 36 0 37	" No. 2	0 85 0 90
Misses' Buff Batts, Dbl. sl	0 90 1 00	Copper:		Lubricating, patent	0 30 0 95
" " Split	0 80 0 90	Pig	0 20 0 22	" Mott's economic	0 30 0 00
" " Buff & Gn. Bals.	0 95 1 30	Sheet	0 29 0 31	Lined, raw	0 75 0 80
Childs' Buff & Gn Bls. Dbl. sl	0 70 1 10	Cut Nails:		" boiled	0 80 0 85
" " Buff Batts, Dbl. sl.	0 60 0 72 1/2	Assorted 1/4 Shingles,		Machinery	0 30 0 40
" " Split	0 55 0 65	1/2 100 lbs.	0 00 3 75	Olive, common, 1/2 gall.	1 15 1 25
Drugs.		Shingle alone do.	0 00 4 00	" salad	1 80 2 30
Aloes Cape	0 12 0 16	Lathe.	0 00 4 25	" salad, in bottles,	
Alum	0 24 0 03 1/2	Galvanized Iron:		qt., per case	3 65 3 75
Borax	0 22 0 25	Assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Seal, pale	0 70 0 75
Camphor, refined	0 50 0 55	Best No. 24	0 00 0 00	Spirits Turpentine	0 82 0 85
Castor Oil	0 13 0 16	" 25	0 07 1/2 0 08	Whale, refined	0 80 0 90
Caustic Soda	0 03 0 05	" 28	0 08 1/2 0 09	Paints, &c.	
Cream Tartar	0 27 0 28	Horse Nails:		White Lead, genuine, in	
Epsom Salts	0 04 0 05	Guest's or Griffin's as-sorted sizes.	0 00 0 00	Oil, 1/2 25 lbs.	0 00 2 30
Extract Logwood	0 10 0 13	For W. assd. sizes	0 18 0 19	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 10
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 28 0 33	Patent Hammered do.	0 15 0 17	" 2	0 00 1 90
Indigo, Madras	0 95 1 05	Iron (at 4 months):		" 3	0 00 1 70
Liquorice, com.	0 14 0 25	Pig—Gartsherrie, No. 1.	27 50 28 50	Common	1 30 0 00
Madder	0 16 0 18	Calder, No. 1.	25 50 26 00	White Lead, dry	0 00 0 09
Opium	6 00 6 00	" No. 3.	25 50 26 50	Red Lead	0 08 0 08
Oxalic Acid	0 30 0 32	Other brands, No. 1	26 50 27 00	Venetian Red, English	0 02 0 03
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 27 0 28	" No. 2.	0 00 0 00	Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02 1 03
" Bichromate	0 26 0 27	Bar—Scotch, 1/2 100 lb.	2 50 2 60	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Potass Iodide	9 00 0 00	Refined	3 00 3 25	Petroleum	
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	Swedes	5 00 5 50	(Refined, 1/2 gallon.)	
Soda Bicarb.	4 50 4 60	Hoops—Coopers	3 25 3 35	Water white,	0 00 0 38
Tartaric Acid	0 40 0 45	" Band	3 25 3 35	Straw, 5 brls.	0 00 0 25
Groceries.		Boiler Plates	3 35 0 00	" single brl.	0 00 0 25 1/2
Coffees:		Canada Plates	0 00 0 00	Standard White	0 60 0 25 1/2
Java, 1/2 lb	0 24 0 26	Croatbridge	0 00 0 00	Benzine	0 00 0 37
Laguayra	0 19 0 20	Pontypool	0 00 0 00	Produce.	
Rio	0 18 0 19	Swansea	4 00 4 25	Grain:	
Fish:		Lead (at 4 months):		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 20 1 23
Herrings, Lab. split	5 75 6 00	Bar 1/2 100 lbs.	0 06 1/2 0 07	" Fall, 60 lb.	1 30 1 31
" Canso.	5 25 5 50	Sheet	0 06 1/2 0 08	Barley, new, 48 lb.	0 52 0 60
" round	4 00 4 50	Shot	0 07 0 07 1/2	Peas	0 68 0 72
" scaled	0 32 0 37	Iron Wire (net cash):		Oats	0 38 0 40
Mackerel, brls.	6 50 7 00	No. 6, 1/2 bundle	2 50 0 00	Rye	0 62 0 65
Loch. Her. wh'e firks	0 00 0 00	" 9,	2 80 0 00	Seeds:	
" half	0 00 0 00	" 12,	3 20 0 00	Clover, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
White Fish and Trout	3 50 3 75	" 16,	3 80 0 00	Timothy, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
Salmon, salt water	15 75 16 00	Powder:		Flax	0 00 0 00
Dry Cod, 1/2 112 lbs.	4 75 5 00	Blasting, Canada	3 75 0 00	Flour (per brl.):	
Raisins, Layer	1 75 1 85	FF	4 75 0 00	Superior extra	0 00 0 00
" M. R.	1 65 1 90	FFF	5 25 0 00	Extra superfine	5 80 5 85
" Valentias	6 50 7 50	Blasting, English	0 00 0 00	Fancy superfine	5 55 5 60
Currants, new	6 50 7 00	FFF loose.	5 00 5 50	Superfine No. 1	5 40 5 50
" old	5 50 7 00	Pressed Spikes(4 months):		Superfine No. 2	5 00 0 00
Figs.	0 12 1/2 0 15	Regular sizes, 100	4 00 4 25	Oatmeal, per brl.	4 50 0 00
Molasses:		Extra	4 50 5 00	Provisions.	
Clayed, 1/2 gall.	0 30 0 35	Tin Plate (net cash):		Butter, dairy tub, 1/2 lb.	0 16 0 17
Syrups, Standard	0 48 0 50	IC Cks	7 25 0 00	" store packed	0 12 1/2 0 15
" Golden	0 52 0 53	IC Charcoal	0 00 8 75	Cheese	0 09 0 10
Rice:—Arracan	4 60 4 70	IX	0 00 10 75	Pork, mess, new	15 50 16 00
" Rangoon	4 50 4 60	DC	0 00 13 25	" prime mess	0 00 0 00
Spices:		DX	0 00 7 75	" prime	0 00 0 00
Cassia, whole, 1/2 lb	0 38 0 40	Hides & Skins, 1/2 lb:		Bacon, Canada	0 03 0 08 1/2
Cloves	0 10 0 12	Green, No. 1	0 00 0 08 1/2	" Cumberland cut	0 08 1/2 0 09 1/2
Nutmegs	0 80 0 90	" No. 2	0 00 0 07 1/2	" smoked	0 10 0 10 1/2
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	Cured	0 00 0 09 1/2	Hams, canvassed	0 14 0 14 1/2
" Jamaica, root	0 17 0 20	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 12	" smoked	0 12 0 12 1/2
Pepper, black	0 16 1/2 0 17	" cured	0 00 0 13 1/2	Shoulders, in salt	0 09 0 10
Pimento	0 06 1/2 0 08	Sheepskins	1 00 1 40	Lard, in kegs.	0 10 0 11
Sugars—(60 days)	0 09 1/2 0 10	Hops.		Eggs, packed	0 17 0 18
Porto Rico, 1/2 lb	0 09 1/2 0 10	Medium to best.	0 40 0 50	Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
Cuba	0 09 1/2 0 09 1/2	Leather, 1/2 4 months:		Tailow	0 07 0 08
Barbadoes (bright)	0 09 1/2 0 10	In lots of less than		Hogs, dressed, heavy	5 00 5 25
Canada Sugar Refinery	0 09 1/2 0 10 1/2	50 sides, 10 1/2 cent.		" medium	5 00 5 00
Soft Yellow	0 09 1/2 0 10 1/2	higher		" light	0 00 4 75
Cruled X	0 11 1/2 0 11 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality		Salt, etc.	
" A	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2	heavy, weights, 1/2 lb.	0 25 0 27	Liverpool coarse	0 74 0 76
Ground	0 13 1/2 0 13 1/2			Goderic	1 45 1 50
				Plaster	1 05 1 00
				Water Lime	1 00 0 00

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market, Oct. 2.

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val. £.	Amount paid. £.	Last Sale. £.
20,000	8 b 15 s	Briton Medical and General Life	10	2	2 1/2
50,000	20	Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine	50	5	12 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	4 1/2
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	35 1/2
20,000	6 b 10 s	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100	10	56
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	10	75 1/2
100,000	15	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	4 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	2	20 1/2
35,862		London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	49
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	2	18 1/2
391,752	40	Liverpool & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	33 1/2
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	18 1/2
40,000	28	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	14 1/2
	£6 p.s.	Phoenix	10	1	14 1/2
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	14 1/2
100,000	11 1/2 b 1/3	Royal Insurance	20	3	10 1/2
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2 1/2	5 1/2
20,000	7 1/2	Scottish Fire	20	2	5 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	74 1/2
4,000	£4 15s. 9d.	Star Life	25	1 1/2	12 1/2
CANADIAN.					
8,000	4-6 m	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	p.c. 87
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	125
		Citizens Fire and Life	100	10	
5,000		Confederation Life	100	10	
5,000		Sun Mutual Life	100	10	
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	200
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	3 1/2	
10,000	8 3/4 p.sh.	Quebec Fire	40	32 1/2	
	10	" Marine	100	40	
10,000	6-6 m	Western Assurance	40	10	120

AMERICAN

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Par val. of Sh'rs.	Offered.	Asked
1863	20,000	15	Agricultural	\$ 5		
1853	1,500		Ætna Life, of Hartford	100	250	300
1819	30,000	6	Ætna Fire, of Hartford	100	237	
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	264	
1863	5,000		Travelers' Life & Accident	101	115	
1870	10,000	10	Andes of Cincinnati	100		

RAILWAYS.

	Sh'rs.	Paid.	Toronto	London, Oct. 2.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.		84 86
Do. do. 6 3/4 c. stg. m. bds.	100	"		94 96
Grand Trunk	100	"		16 16 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 3/4 c.	100	"		95 97
Do. First Preference, 5 3/4 c.	100	"		66 67
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 3/4 c.	100	"		48 1/2 49 1/2
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 3/4 c.	100	"		36 38
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 4 3/4 c.	100	"		22 22 1/2
Great Western	20 1/2	"		19 1/2 19 1/2
Do. 6 3/4 c. Bonds, due 1873-76	100	"		103 104
Do. 5 1/2 c. Bonds, due 1877-78	100	"		98 100
Do. 5 3/4 c. Pref., issue at 1870	100	"		114 116
Northern of Canada, 6 3/4 c. First Pref. Bds.	100	"		93 95
Do. do. Second do.	100	"		88 90
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Stock	100	50 p.c.	70	88 90
Do. do. Bonds	100	"	90 93	
Toronto and Nipissing, Stock	100	50 p.c.	85 87	
Do. do. Bonds	100	"	92 1/2 93	

NAME.	Shares.	Capital Paid up.	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES.	
				Toronto, Nov. 7.	Montreal, N. v. 7.
BANKS.					
British North America	£50	4,866,666	3 b 1/2 p.c.	115 117	115 116
Canadian Bank of Commerce	250	3,192,733	4	127 128	127 128 1/2
Du Peuple, Montreal	80	1,200,000	3	83 85	83 84
Jacques Cartier	50	2,000,000	3	106 107	106 1/2
Mechanics' Bank	50	400,000	4	115 118	Bks closed
Mercantile Bank of Canada	50	1,000,000	4	116 117	Bks closed
Metropolitan	100	1,329,360	4	88	88
Molson's Bank	100	6,000,000	4	129 130	129 130
Montreal	50	1,000,000	4	112 112 1/2	112 113
Nationale	200	6,000,000	6 & b 2	243 244	242 1/2 244
Dominion Bank	50	1,000,000	4		
Ontario Bank	50	838,400	4	105 106	
Quebec Bank	40	2,000,000	4	111 1/2 112 1/2	111 1/2 113
Royal Canadian	100	1,500,000	4	115 119	116 119
Toronto	40	1,400,000	4	107 107 1/2	107 1/2
Union Bank	100	1,400,700	4	191 195	191 195
	100	1,000,000	4	108 112	105 107

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	250,000	4	109 110	
Canada Permanent Building Society	50	1,500,000	5 1/2	159 160	
Canada Inland Steam Navigation Co.	100		None.		107 112 1/2
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	100		None.		107 1/2 111
Freehold Building Society	100	500,000	5	140	
Huron Copper Bay Co.	100		25		30 45
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society	50	520,000	4 1/2	118	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	500,000	5	190 195	190 197 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.	40		4		180
Quebec City Passenger Railway Co.	50		4		247 1/2 267 1/2
Quebec Street R. R.	200		4		
Richelieu Navigation Co.	50		4		
People's Telegraph Company	100		None.		210 220
Provincial Building Society	100	350,000	4 1/2	108 110	50 100..
Imperial Building Society	50	200,000	4	106	
Building and Loan Association	25	200,000	4	109 10 1/2	
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co.	50	400,000	2 p.c. 3 m.	127	
Union Permanent Building Society	50	125,000	5	113	
Western Canada Building Society	50	400,000	5	140	

SECURITIES.				Toronto.	Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 3/4 ct. stg.				105 105 1/2	104 106
Do. do. 5 3/4 ct. cur.				97 98	98 99
Do. do. 5 3/4 ct. stg., 1885				98 99	98 99
Do. do. 7 3/4 ct. cur.					
Dominion 6 3/4 ct. stock.					111
Dominion Bonds					
Montreal Harbour					103 104
Do. Corporation 6 3/4 ct. 1891				100 1/2 101	101 102
Do. 7 3/4 ct. Stock				112 115	116 120
Quebec Water Works 6 3/4 ct.					
Toronto Corporation 6 3/4 ct., 20 years.					
Kingston City, 6 3/4 ct., 1872					
County Debentures				100 103	
Township Debentures				96 98	

EXCHANGE.				Toronto.	Montreal.
Bank on London, 60 days				8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2
Private do.				8	7 1/2 8 1/2
Bank on New York				10 1/2 11	10 1/2
Private do.					10 1/2 10 1/2
Gold Drafts do.					1/2 dis par
American Silver					

PRODUCE.										
Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.										
	1871.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.	
	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25.	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 8.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat, Fall... 60 lbs.	1 29 @	1 32	1 33 @	1 37	1 15 @	1 25	0 85 @	0 90	1 20 @	1 30
" Spring "	1 19	1 23	1 22	1 24	1 12	1 12	0 85	0 90	1 04	1 11
Barley..... 43 lbs.	0 55	0 60	0 59	0 60	0 58	0 60	0 40	0 68	1 25	1 30
Oats..... 34 lbs.	0 38	0 40	0 37	0 38	0 40	0 41	0 33	0 34	0 51	0 53
Peas..... 60 lbs.	0 65	0 72	0 70	0 72	0 00	0 70	0 43	0 65	0 80	0 89
Flour, No. 1, Super. brl.	5 40	5 50	5 50	5 60	5 15	5 25	4 10	4 15	5 00	5 05
" Fancy..... brl.	5 55	5 60	5 70	5 75	5 30	5 40	4 25	4 35	5 00	5 00
" Extra..... brl.	5 80	5 85	5 80	6 00	5 50	5 75	4 40	4 50	5 00	6 00
Oatmeal..... brl.	4 50	4 60	4 50	4 70	4 50	4 70	4 00	4 25	6 00	6 25
Pork, Mess..... brl.	15 50	16 00	15 50	16 00	27 50	28 50	27 50	28 00	44 50	44 75
Butter..... lb.	0 14	0 17	0 14	0 16 1/2	0 14	0 19	0 19	0 22	0 21	0 24
Hides, green... 100 lbs.	7 00	8 00	8 00	8 50	7 50	8 00	6 50	7 00	6 50	7 00

Insurance.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Manager.

23-1y.

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Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

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

Its valuable features—

LOW CASH RATES,

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,

Command themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

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Insurance.

PROVINCIAL Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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CAPITAL.....\$2,500,000 Stg

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

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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Insurance.

The Lancashire

Insurance Company.



CAPITAL . £2,000,000 STG.

Head Office for Ontario

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GENERAL AGENTS,— S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

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Wm. CAMPBELL.

43-3m

Montreal

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

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

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.

BRANCH OFFICE—22 Wellington Street, Toronto.

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THE RENT—GUARANTEE LOAN—AID

AND

Investment Company, of Canada.

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This Company has been established to conduct the following business, and thus supply a want greatly felt by Property-holders, Capitalists, and others.

GUARANTEE OF RENTS.—1. To guarantee the rents of every description of rentable property, thus securing to property-owners their income at fixed periods, as reliably as if invested in Government Securities or Bank Stock.

PROCURING LOANS.—2. To obtain loans at short dates, and for temporary purposes, offering a confidential and reliable channel for negotiation.

INVESTMENTS.—3. To sell or purchase land and house property, mortgages, stocks and shares, marketable and other securities, and if so agreed to guarantee the interest and principal of investments.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND INVESTORS.

This Company originated in the difficulty experienced by some of its stockholders in renting, collecting rents, insuring and repairing their own houses, &c., during absence abroad and even while at home, when absorbed in professional or mercantile business. House and Land Agents offer their services, it is true, but they act as individuals, and on individual responsibility only. They guarantee nothing. If honest, intelligent, and capable, you may have nothing to complain of; if deficient in either point, you may find your houses dilapidated, vacant, or badly rented or your accounts with your agent may not be satisfactory, and you have no remedy.

On the other hand, a Company, with an efficient Staff, the supervision of a Board of Direction, and a sufficient capital to ensure responsibility and watchfulness, may not only undertake to let, repair, insure, collect rents, invest monies, sell and buy Lands and Houses, for absent capitalists and owners, but to guarantee the income or profit which may result. It is believed that even property owners, residing permanently in this country, will find it profitable to use the Agency of this Company in the management of their houses and estates.

An organized staff of officers, combining the best legal and professional skill, an extensive local experience, with a common business centre, must possess great advantages over individuals, acting for others or for themselves, obliged to employ professional assistance in each case, or risk the consequences of acting without it.

All communications may be addressed to

SCOTT & WALMSLEY, General Agents, 46 CHURCH ST.. TORONTO.

Insurance.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE RECENT FAILURES OF INSURANCE Companies, and the discoveries of frauds in their accounts and securities, naturally causing anxiety, it will be satisfactory to assurers in the

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

SECURITY AND SAFE CUSTODY

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

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

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

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

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of BOSTON,

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

HEAD OFFICE IN HAMILTON, ONT.

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General Agent for Eastern Ontario,

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Peterborough,

BRITON MEDICAL

And General Life Association,

with which is united the

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

ANNUAL INCOME, £200,000 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 or services within the British Provinces.

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Oct. 17—9-1yr.

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Fire Insurance Company of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804. Unlimited liability of all the Stockholders, and large Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium.

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

Dividends declared yearly after Policies are three years old.

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Waterloo, Ont.

1-17

Insurance.

Life Association of Scotland.

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

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

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INCORPORATED 1851.

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FIRE AND MARINE.

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London Assurance Corporation,

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

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Insures only Non-Hazardous Property at low rates.

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Aug. 15-17

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

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