

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES. INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 10.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,

ARE RECEIVING,
BY EACH STEAMER,
LARGE
RE-ORDERS
FOR
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1870.

32-ly

FALL, 1870.

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND IMPORTERS
OF
HATS,
CAPS, and
FURS;
GLOVES,
MITTS,
AND GAUNTLETS,
BUFFALO ROBES.

64 YONGE STREET,

34-ly

TORONTO.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

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

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

OPENED-OUT

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

ON TUESDAY, 14TH INSTANT,

After which date they will be glad to see their
Customers and Friends.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON YARN.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON BAGS

TO ORDER.

OFFICES:

102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, and } England.
Alexander Building, Janes Street, Liverpool, }

Toronto, September, 1870.

33-ly

REFORD & DILLON,

TEA MERCHANTS,
GENERAL GROCERS.

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

STOCK AND ASSORTMENT

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

WE SOLICIT A

SPECIAL AND EARLY EXAMINATION
OF OUR

TEAS, JUST ARRIVED.

Ex Ship "J. S. STONE,"

AT

NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI

REFORD & DILLON.

Toronto, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

Have now received their usual supply of

FALL GOODS

SELECTED IN THE

VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD,

AND WHICH THEY

OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Also, constantly receiving the Products of the now

CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS.

The great superiority of those Goods over Imported
or Foreign, render them worthy of the
notice of the Trade.

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND

Long Stapled American Cotton,

PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL

STIFFENING, SIZING & CHEMICAL PREPARATION
that improve appearance, but destroy the fibre.

They are also noted for

THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, March 24, 1870.

32-ly

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING OUT

THEIR FALL SHIPMENTS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

The Stock has been selected with great care in the

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

And will be found worthy of the attention of Trade.

FULL LINES OF

AMERICAN & CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers

DUNDAS COTTON,

FULL LINES

DUNDAS YARN,

AT

DUNDAS BAGS,

MILL PRICES.

Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE.

Toronto, August, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,

Received, ex "Atlas" and "Peruvian."

PRINTS,

STRIPED SHIRTINGS,

HEATHER DENIMS,

BROWN HOLLANDS,

PAPER COLLARS,

FANCY FLANNELS,

UMBRELLAS,

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,

44 Yonge Street,
and 3 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Winans, Butler & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

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

77 Front Street, Toronto and
Division Street, Cobourg

Brown Brothers,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

Cleverdon & Coombe,

Have received several large shipments of

CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND EARTHENWARE,

To which they invite the attention of buyers.

ENGLISH GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE,

No. 8 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO.

43-1y

Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

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

FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

The British American Commercial College,

COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

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

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

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

41-1y

ODELL & TROUT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

ELLIOT & COMPANY,

No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

(Formerly of Lyman Elliot & Co., successors to
Dunspagh & Watson.)

THE attention of Druggists, Manufacturers, and General Merchants is invited to their Stock in the following Departments:

Drugs,	Chemicals,
Dye-Staffs,	Brushes, all kinds,
Corks,	Druggists' Sundries,
Spices,	Pure Wines and Spirits,
Surgical Appliances,	Patent Medicines,
Perfumery,	Fancy Soaps,
Colours, Dry,	Colours in Oil,
Naval Stores,	Oils,
Varnishes,	Earthenware,
Plint Bottles,	Green Bottles,
Druggists' Furniture,	Manufacturers' Supplies.

AGENTS FOR CONVERSE'S EXTRA-CALCINED PLASTER.

Manufacturers of White Lead in Oil, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations. Every requirement for new shops and re-fitting. Orders solicited. Lists mailed on application.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

John Morison,

IMPORTER OF

Teas, Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

38 & 40 WELLINGTON STREET,

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 13, 79.

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, ONT.

THIS FIRM MANUFACTURES THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN PATENT

FAMILY

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH HAS ALL

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

AND IS SOLD AT

VERY LOW RATES.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SALESROOM—19 VICTORIA SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

LOCAL AGENTS.

A. K. BOOMER.....	Toronto.
A. McKEAND.....	Hamilton.
A. G. SMYTH.....	London.
GEO. HAY.....	Ottawa.
CHINIE & BEAUDET.....	Quebec.
D. STARR & SONS.....	Halifax, N.S.

RICE BROTHERS,

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS,

MONTREAL.

MESSRS. RICE BROS. have constantly on hand all styles of Gent's Paper Collars, Cuffs, Fronts, &c. Also, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, which are manufactured in the neatest possible manner, from the best material, imported from London and Germany, New styles just being completed. 36-1y

Mulholland & Baker,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.

419 and 421 St. Paul Street,

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

Robert Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,

24 Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will receive prompt attention.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE

Have now received and opened the greater portion of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

FROM THE

EUROPEAN MARKETS,

And with further shipments immediately arriving, we shall have full assortments opened out by

THURSDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

Our stock will be found fresh and new in every line, and to indicate great care and judgment in the selection. In

STAPLE COTTON GOODS,

having purchased after the fall in price caused by the European War, we are able to offer the best value in the market.

Full lines open of

CANADIAN TWEEDS, KNITTED GOODS, AND BLANKETS.

Also, at reduced Mill Prices,

DUNDAS COTTONS,

Do. Do. **YARNS,**
Do. Do. **BAGS,**

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.

HAMILTON, 23rd August, 1870.

34-ly

Thomson, Birkett & Bell,

(Successors to Young, Law & Co.)

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

HAMILTON.

DUNDAS MANUFACTURES.

at Reduced List of 7th October.

James Turner & Co.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAMILTON, ONT.

ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

S. H. May & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, &c

CHARLES SMITHWICK, 26 AND 21 OZ.

STAR, DIAMOND STAR, AND DOUBLE THICK GLASS.

17 July 70

274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.,

100 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, Paints

and Putty, Cement, 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-

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

David Torrance & Co.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 9, 1870.

10Ja71

James Robertson,

METAL MERCHANT,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

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

ALSO,

Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.

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

Crathern & Caverhill,

61 ST. PETER STREET,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,

Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.

AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk,
1 July, 70 Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

Established 1818.

SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.

FINE Watches, and Rich Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, French Clocks and Bronzes.

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

N. B. Sole Agents in Canada for the celebrated ULYSSE NARDIN WATCH. 52-ly

J. A. Mathewson,

202 MCGILL STREET AND LONGUEUIL LANE,

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

ly

Joseph Gould,

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)

IMPORTER OF THE

CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,

AND THE WELL-KNOWN

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, 24Aug70

N. S. Whitney,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC

WEBS, PRUNELLAS, LININGS, &c.,

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

1Ja71

A. Ramsay & Son,

Importers of

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,

Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, English and German Sheet Glass, Glaziers' Diamonds,

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.

37, 39 & 41 Recollet Street,

MONTREAL.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

GREENE & SONS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

COLLECTION OF 1870.

FRESH SKINS.

THE FIRST DIRECT IMPORTATION

FROM

HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

Our Collection is THE BEST we have had for many years.

GREENE & SONS.

517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

FERRIER & Co.,

IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR:

Windsor Powder Mills.

La Tortu Rope-Walk.

Bairill's Axe Factory.

Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse.

31Dec70

Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,

Successors to Mailand, Tylee & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Feb71

10 Hospital Street.

W. R. Ross & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

464 & 466 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

Angus Logan & Co.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

AND

WHOLESALE STATIONERS;

378 St. Paul Street.

Mercantile Summary.

The receipts of flour at Halifax from 1st Jan. to 11th Oct. were 119,587 barrels this year, and 104,641 barrels last year.

Mr. F. Ashbaugh, the Hamilton grocer, who sold out his stock *en bloc* a short time ago, and immediately left for the States, has been arrested in Buffalo, and imprisoned there. It is to be

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

Canada Confectionary and Biscuit Works.

William Hessin,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER
AND
BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

OFFICES AND FACTORY:

No. 7 FRONT STREET,
TORONTO.

5

R. H. GRAY & CO.,THE LEADING HOUSE IN TORONTO FOR
PAPER GOODS, all kinds.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

KNITTED WOOL GOODS.

CORSETS AND UNDER-SKIRTS.

HABERDASHERY, and

GENERAL SMALL WARES,

Also the leading Manufactory in Ontario for all kinds of
HOOP-SKIRTS.

Warehouse—43 YONGE STREET.

Robert McPhail,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER,
and Blank Book Manufacturer.

8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

hoped that an example will be made of his case, if that is possible.

MERCHANTS and traders generally profited by the abundant warnings given through the press against incurring the penalty provided by the act for the registration of partnerships. The consequences of non-compliance are illustrated by the case of a firm in Belleville, who were prosecuted at the late assizes, and a verdict for \$200 entered against them. So much for negligence.

MORGAN'S *Trade Journal* contains a statement of exports of dry goods from Great Britain, to British North America, up to 1st September:—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Calicoes, plain, yards	20,931,029	16,909,995	15,371,413
Calicoes, printed and dyed	19,276,608	17,389,205	17,300,463
Twist, lbs	486,951	232,729	156,227
Silk, stg	£ 81,490	35,548	39,303
Linens, exclusive of yarns	£ 90,105	77,832	74,256
Woolens, do.	do. £ 801,895	600,079	1,048,111

It will be noticed from the above that there is a steady increase in the importations of these articles that are not manufactured in this country. There was an immense falling off in woolens as compared with 1868, but an increase as compared with 1869. This latter circumstance is to be attributed to the greatly increased demand

for dry goods, owing to the increased wants and greater purchasing power of the country, and does not argue any falling off in the demand for Canada manufactures. The figures embrace all the British Provinces of North America.

MESSRS. ANTHONY & BRAGGINS, whilom dry goods retailers, Toronto, who were duly announced in these columns, as having ran away with their stock in trade, one dark night, doing their best to rob their creditors, were tried before the Police Magistrate last week, for "misdemeanor," and sent to jail for two months. A short time ago a little girl stole a few flowers from the garden of a wealthy citizen of Toronto, and was sent to the penitentiary. Such are the freaks of justice!

Financial.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Oct. 19th, 1870.

The business of the week has been moderate, but rates have advanced considerably for some of the favorite Stocks under the increased demand for investment. The Money Market continues fairly easy. Sterling Exchange to-day selling at 108½ to 108¾.

Banks.—Some sales of Commerce have been made at 121½, which would yet be taken. There are sellers of Toronto at 150, but no buyers over 148 at present. Royal continues firm with a good demand at 69½ to 70. Ontario is freely enquired for at 106½ to 107, but there are few sellers. For British 106½ would be given; there is little on the market. Montreal has continued to advance during the week, and has been sold as high as 220, there are buyers to-day at 219½. Merchants' is somewhat firmer and active at 116 to 116½. There is not much doing in City; the quotations remain at 89 to 90. Buyers of Molson's would give 102½, sellers asking 103½. Quebec is in good demand at 110 with no sellers.

Bonds.—There are no Government "Sixes" on the market. "Fives" Stg. are procurable at 95½. The demand for Dominion Stock continues strong at 109½ to 110. City Bonds are enquired for at 92½ with sales at 93, at which rate they are still procurable. First-class Counties are offered at 103, with a demand at 102½.

Sundries.—There have been sales of Freehold Building Society at 127½ with some demand at this rate, but no sellers under 128. Canada is rather quiet at 135 to 136. Western Canada may be had at 125½ to 126, but there is little enquiry. Union has changed hands to some extent at 113½ with a moderate demand. There are buyers of Canada Landed Credit at par, but few sellers at this rate. Huron and Erie is rather quiet with little demand and few sellers. Western Assurance remains steady at 89 for buyers and 90 for sellers. British America Assurance is enquired for at 68 without result. 115 is offered for City Gas, but there is not a share to be had. Sales of Montreal Telegraph are reported at 205.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, Oct. 18, 1870.

The Stock Market has been fairly active during the past week; Stocks and Bonds have been freely dealt in and at advancing rates. Bank of Montreal advanced over 10 per cent.

Banks.—Montreal has sold during the week at prices ranging from 205 to 220, sales have been made to-day at 215 to 217. No British on market, buyers would give 106½ to 107. Ontario has sold freely during the week at 106½ to 107,

closing firm and in demand at latter rate, with no sellers under 107½. Toronto has advanced with sales at 147, 148 and 148½, closing with buyers at 148 and sellers at 149. Royal Canadian has been largely dealt in throughout the week at 69, 69½ and 70, closing with buyers at latter rate. Small sales of Commerce at 121½, at which rate stock is still procurable. Merchants' sold at 114½, 115, 115½ and 116, closing with buyers at 116 and sellers at 116½. Quebec is asked for at 110, with none on market. Sellers ask 103½ for Molson's, buyers offer 102½. Little doing in City, nominal at 89 and 90. Buyers of Du Peuple at 102½, and sellers at 103½. Nationale would be taken at 108, none on market. Jacques Cartier is asked for at 113½, none offering. Union is held at 108, with buyers at 107½.

Debentures.—Canada Sterling "Fives" are procurable at 96½, Dominion stock would be taken at 110. Sales of Toronto at 93, market closing firm at this rate, with very limited offerings. County are on the market at from 102 to 103, small sales have been made at the latter rate.

Sundries.—City Gas is in demand at 115, with no sellers. British America Assurance would be taken at 70, none on market. Not a share of Canada Life on market, 104 would be paid. Canada Building Society is heavy at 135½ to 136. Western is on the market at 126, not much demand. Freehold is asked for at 127, no sellers under 127½. Huron and Erie offering at 117, in very little demand. No sales of Union to report, procurable at 113½. Montreal Telegraph sold as high as 205, market closing with no sellers at this rate. Canada Landed Credit is asked for at par, little on market. Mortgages continue in demand at from 7½ to 8 per cent. interest.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, October 14.—Money on call is firm, and the uniform rate on all first-class collaterals, is for the moment 7 per cent. Discounts show little activity, and choice acceptances pass readily at 7 to 8½ per cent. In spite of the immense efforts to put up gold the market closes heavily at 113½ to 113¾.

CIRCULATION OF BANK NOTES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—On the 10th September, the circulation of bank notes in England was £27,921,521, of which £23,401,406 was Bank of England notes, £2,366,280 those of private banks, and £2,153,835 those of joint stock banks. The circulation in Scotland at the same date, was £4,740,142, and in Ireland £6,243,779, making the total circulation of the United Kingdom at that date £38,905,442. Specie held by Bank of England, £20,353,259; by the Scotch banks, £2,831,576; by the Irish banks, £2,266,797.

DOMINION NOTES.—The following is a return by the Receiver General of the amount of Dominion Notes which were outstanding on the 30th Sept., 1870, and of the Specie and Debentures held against same:—

In circulation and redeemable in		
Montreal	.....	\$4,760,833
In circulation and redeemable in Toronto	.....	1,360,167
Do.	do. St. John,	
New Brunswick	.....	413,000
In circulation and redeemable in Halifax,		
Nova Scotia, \$313,000 at 2½ ex.	.....	304,653
Fractional notes in circulation and redeemable in Montreal, Toronto, and St. John	.....	474,750
		\$7,313,403
Specie held in Montreal	.....	\$ 952,167
Do.	Toronto	272,033
Do.	St. John, New Brunswick	82,600
Do.	Halifax, Nova Scotia	60,931
Do.	Montreal alone for Fractional Notes	94,950
Additional Specie held to cover the excess beyond the \$7,000,000 authorized		250,722
Debentures held by the Receiver General	.....	5,600,000

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

A LARGE PORTION

OF OUR

FALL STOCK

IS

NOW TO HAND, AND OPENED.

ALL DEPARTMENTS FULLY ASSORTED.

Office—31 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AND

WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Toronto, September 6, 1870.

32-ly

THE

Monetary and Commercial Times.

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1870.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM AND ITS RESULTS.

Among the gravest abuses still clinging to the business of Canada, is the wretched system of long credits. We are free to admit that very considerable progress has been made in the way of reform in some localities, of late years. In Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and in most of the older-settled counties, business men would smile if customers asked for the time on their payments which was common ten years ago. But still the abuse is by no means eradicated, and in many parts of Canada the vicious system continues in full force, with all its baleful results.

We fear that our friends in the Maritime Provinces continue to suffer not a little from this cause. Until recently scarcely a single article commanded the cash in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and if all reports be true, the business community, particularly in the country districts, have still to give long credits upon their sales. In some parts even of Ontario, the retail traders are not in a much better position; but it matters not where the system exists, it calls urgently for reform.

In the early settlement of the country, long credits were unavoidable. These were the days when there was but little wealth in the country—when no railways, and but few

good roads existed—when there were but few markets, and only occasionally cash was obtained for produce; during that early period the settlers saw very little money, and unless they bought on long time, the great majority of them could not buy at all. But this condition of things has long since passed away. Wealth has become abundant; railways have brought markets within a few miles of every farmer's door; cash can be obtained for every article produced, and no excuse exists for continuing the ruinous system of twelve and fifteen months' credit which still obtains in some localities.

We have called this "a ruinous system." We repeat it. In many cases it is ruinous, both to purchaser and seller, and in all cases it is injurious. No customer can afford to buy goods on long time, for in some cases he has to pay twenty-five, in some fifty, and in others even one hundred per cent. more for what he requires! It is impossible for a trader to sell as cheaply on long time as for cash or short credit, and hence the old, effete mode of doing business, wherever it exists, inflicts a heavy loss upon purchasers, by causing them to pay more for articles than they are really worth.

But how does it affect the seller? If he charges more for his wares is he not benefited? The best answer to this is to be found in the large number who have been ruined by long credits and bad debts. How many men are there throughout the Dominion to-day who are what is called "hard-up"—who find it difficult to meet their engagements—but who have their book filled with accounts? Many of the merchants who take advantage of the Bankrupt Law hand over to the assignee book debts and notes which, if they were all good, would more than meet their engagements; but in nearly all cases these debts and notes are the dregs left of the wretched credit system, and the assignee soon ascertains that the bulk of them are utterly worthless. The articles which these accounts and notes represent, may have been sold at exorbitant prices. But the proportion of bad debts is so large, that the seller suffers in the end.

Although the country is generally prosperous at present, successful businesses can be found in all parts of the country which are in danger of shipwreck from the owners foolishly giving too extended credits. These persons do a large trade, they sell at good profits, and outwardly they appear to be amassing money; but they are still puddling away in the mud of long credits. They have made money, but it is in old, long-winded accounts and notes-of-hand, which should have been settled long ago, the result being a constant drag from month to month to raise

enough to meet their bank engagements, and not unfrequently ending in "collapse." In not a few cases of this kind, money has to be borrowed at high rates of interest to prevent suspension, whereas, under the system of cash sales or short credits, the individual would occupy an easy financial position, and would make money pleasantly as well as surely.

That this is a crying abuse is now generally admitted in Ontario. In the principal commercial centres a partial reform has been effected, but there is still much room for improvement. In the localities where no change has been made, it cannot be brought about too soon. There is now no necessity for such long credits being given, and both seller and buyer would be benefitted by doing away with so injurious a system of doing business. From the results we have already witnessed, we can say to our friends in the Maritime Provinces, that the further they introduce the cash system, the better they will like it. Its effects are soon seen in the improved tone and character of business, increased security, and augmented enterprise.

To introduce the complete system of cash payments is probably impracticable, except in individual cases. But if it could be done, there can be no question in regard to the advantages which would flow from it. Our American neighbors have for several years past carried on most of their transactions on a cash basis; and but for this, what would have become of their business men, with values sliding daily up and down, as gold happened to rise or fall? There must long ere this have been a commercial upheaval, the like of which the world has never seen. Under a system of long credits, this result would have been inevitable.

There never was a better opportunity for the business community of Canada to correct the abuse of long credits than at the present time. All classes are now fairly prosperous. Money is comparatively abundant, and seldom were the circumstances such that the business of persons who want twelve or fifteen months' credit (and as long after as they like) could be declined with less injury. Many country merchants and other traders would do well to cut down the length of their credits one-half at the beginning of the new year, and offer special inducements for cash. They may lose, by this course, a customer or two at first, but they will attract others, and come out richer and more respected in the end. In short, the sensible part of the public is ripe for this reform in business, and the sooner it is introduced into every part of the Dominion, the better it will be for all classes.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROSPECT AND IN PROGRESS.

Reference is so often made to the progress of Toronto and other parts of Ontario, that the topic seems almost hackneyed and threadbare. Still so many illustrations of this advancement come to notice that the subject constantly acquires new interest.

It was stated at a meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, on Monday last, on the authority of one of the city representatives, that the Dominion Government, in addition to building an Examining Warehouse, contemplates the purchase of a plot of ground for the purpose of erecting a Custom House, suitable in size and style to the growing trade of Toronto. The probable cost is put at \$160,000. We hope the intentions of the Government are correctly interpreted. Increased accommodation is greatly needed. The present Custom House is too small; it suited well enough the requirements of the Toronto of twenty years ago, but is no longer sufficient to accommodate the business yearly passing through it. Besides, as was urged by the President of the Board of Trade and others at the meeting, it is desirable to have the Customs and Internal Revenue departments all in the same building, which, without greatly increased room, is not to be thought of. But regard should be had not only to present, but also to future requirements; and now that a new Custom House has become a necessity, a handsome and capacious building should be erected, suited to the wants not only of the present, but in harmony with the expanding progress of the city in trade, in wealth, in architectural adornment and in improvements of every kind.

As already intimated, new evidences of this expansion are constantly coming under notice. We hear now of a dozen new warehouses that will be gone on with immediately. Nine of these are on Front street, and three on King, opposite Jordan street. Three of the number will be erected for Messrs. Thomson & Burns, four for Mr. Myles, and two for Mr. Staunton. Besides, two first-class warehouses are going up on the east side of Messrs. Sorley & Howe's premises for a wholesale boot and shoe firm. The Young Men's Christian Association have a building enterprise in hand that will cost probably twenty-five thousand dollars, and which, from the energy of the men who have interested themselves in the success of this excellent project, is pretty sure to be speedily completed. Then we are reminded of the McGill Square church, the offices of the Montreal Telegraph Company, those of the Trust and Loan Company, and the new post-office, each to cost from twenty to twenty-

five thousand dollars. These, with a host of private dwellings, shops, offices, and other erections, indicate not only marked progress, but are a proof of the strong conviction now so generally entertained and expressed, that Toronto has entered upon a career of prosperity which has only begun to be realized.

It is a gratifying fact that progressiveness is not peculiar to the capital of the Province. A tidal wave of prosperity has swept over every district of Ontario. More new buildings have been erected this year in Hamilton than probably in any previous season. London, which already boasts some fine structures, is to have a new Custom House, and other important additions to its business buildings. In Brantford, all the district swept by fire a year or more ago is being rebuilt with substantial brick stores. Peterboro' boasts a large acquisition to its business houses and private residences. Other towns are not behind some of these in enterprise and improvement.

The best feature connected with this rapid growth is, that it is unattended with excitement, and does not seem to be in any noticeable degree attributable to speculation. There is a solidity about it which gives promise of permanence; it is but the legitimate consequence of that marked accumulation of wealth which is shown in the swelling of bank deposits, the abundant surplus of loanable capital, and the low and steadily diminishing rates of interest.

GOLD MINING AS A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Having in our last issue attempted to settle the data on which to calculate the commercial value of a gold mine, and set down from actual experience the cost of working the same, we shall now proceed to give a few practical directions for ascertaining the existence of a gold-bearing vein, and determining whether it contains a sufficient proportion of the metal to render it worthy of attention as a subject from which a remunerative return may be reasonably expected.

The existence of mineral veins is in general indicated by the outcrop of the material of which they are composed; that is, by its protruding above the level of the surrounding ground; by the appearance of detached fragments upon the surface, or mixed with the earth turned up by the spade or plough; and in many instances by a difference in the color of the soil that lies immediately over the vein, and is derived from its decomposition.

When any of these indications are observed, the first thing to be done is to remove the surface soil, as deep as the vegetable mould exists, for the space of three or

four feet square, then dig down to the rock, and wash out carefully in an iron or wooden vessel a portion of the lowest layer, that which lies immediately upon the rock. After the earthy parts are washed away, and the water comes off pretty clear, pick out the fragments of quartz or other stone, and examine carefully, laying aside in a safe place any which exhibit particles of gold. Having got rid of the coarser matter in this way, wash down the finer sand, allowing the lighter part to escape gradually over the edge of the vessel till only the heavier metallic oxides and sulphurets remain; then take a little clean water in the pan, and give it a gentle revolving motion from left to right. If this is properly done, the action of the water will carry away the baser material, and leave the gold plainly manifest to the eye. If it exists in the form of sand or scale gold, it will be more or less mixed up with the other matter; but if in the shape of the more finely divided flour gold, it will form a distinct yellow band on the left margin of the sand.

If the result of this preliminary experiment be satisfactory, it must only be accepted as an encouragement for further investigation, and by no means as a measure of the worth of the vein, for the decomposition and disintegration of the matrix which has released the gold from its grasp, and made it visible to the sight, has also caused it to accumulate in larger quantity than will be found to exist in an equal extent of the solid vein stone.

The next operation will be to uncover a portion of the vein of sufficient length to ascertain its direction, and then to trace its extent as far as may be thought desirable, by the surface indications already mentioned; after which a suitable situation for the future shaft should be selected, and the vein opened down upon until the limit to which decomposition has extended shall have been reached. During this process successive samples of the vein-stone may be submitted to assay by mercurial amalgamation, and also by fire, to shew whether the gold is merely superficial or partial, or whether it extends through the body of the ore. If there is a stamp-mill within a reasonable distance, these small assays may be dispensed with, and a test quantity of five, or preferably ten tons sent to be reduced. If the return from this sample is such as to promise success, another sample of not less than 100 tons should be worked, which, in most cases, would sufficiently test both the value of the ore and the honesty of the operator.

In our former article we assumed that to give a safe investment and satisfactory returns from an eight dollar vein with a fine

stamp-mill, a thickness between the walls of four feet would be required; but as many good veins have not that width, those who go into gold-mining will often have to reduce narrower veins to that equivalent. Now it will not do to calculate that the value will be in direct proportion to the width, and that a two feet vein will be worth just one-half; and a three feet one three-fourths of a four-foot vein of the same degree of richness. If the ore is properly selected, before being sent to mill, only the true auriferous rock will go into the stamp-box, and the cost of drawing and milling will be saved upon the dead matter taken out; so that if we take the total expense of mining and milling, as before, at \$2 50 per ton, one-half of that charge, and the whole expense of milling will be saved upon the dead matter, after a sufficient space had been cleared below ground to make it unnecessary to raise it to the surface.

Estimating a two-foot vein upon this basis, there would be for every ten tons mined the following return:

5 tons reduced, producing \$8 pr. ton.....\$40 00
5 tons cost for mining and milling \$25 00
5 tons cost for mining only \$1 25—\$6 25 31 25

Leaving a profit of \$8 75
Or 87½ cents per ton, instead of a loss of \$1 per ton, which would accrue if the whole were sent to mill.

The return per ton, then, required to make a two feet vein pay equally well with a four feet vein yielding gold at the rate of \$8 per ton will be stated at \$10 12½ per ton, instead of \$16 per ton, which would be required if valued at one half, and so on for other dimensions in like proportion.

TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The entire trade of Newfoundland arises from the Fisheries on its coast, which are admittedly the best in the world. Nothing has been done in agriculture, the country being very barren on the eastern coast; it is claimed, however, that in some parts of the interior and western side, extensive tracts of good land have been found. Some little progress has been made in mining, sufficient to show that the island is rich in minerals; but after all, it may be truthfully be said, that Fish and their produce constitute the whole trade of the country. Counting in those taken by the American and French, it is estimated that no less than 3,000,000 quintals of Cod were taken last year (1869), and allowing 50 fish to the quintal, the number would run up to 150,000,000! This is an enormous drain on this source of wealth, and has lately awakened fears among the Newfoundlanders lest the Fisheries should fail, and bring overwhelming disaster upon them.

This is no more likely, however, than that the fields of Ontario will cease to raise grain, but it may call for increased care in the management of the Fisheries, just as our farmers now require to give increased attention to the working of their lands. That our readers may know the character and extent of the trade of Newfoundland, we append the following revised statement of its exports for its last fiscal year:—

1,159,786 qtls. codfish, at 19s.....	£1,101,796	14
2,025 do. do. green, at 10s.....	1,012	10
359,821 seal skins, at 6s.....	107,946	6
5,186 tuns seal oil, at £38.....	197,068	0
21 tuns whale oil, at £38.....	798	0
4,351 tuns cod oil, at £40.....	174,040	0
333 tuns refined cod oil at £65.....	21,645	0
41 tuns other oils, at £35.....	1,435	0
195 tuns blubber, at £4.....	780	0
7,039 tierces salmon, at 85s.....	29,915	0
80,935 brls. herring, at 15s.....	60,701	0
1,278 do. trout, at 40s.....	2,556	0
964 do. cod roes, at 15s.....	723	0
1,719 cwts. haddock, at 8s.....	687	12
434 do. halibut at 10s.....	217	0
521 pgs. tongues & sounds, at 5s.....	130	5
5,938 tons of copper ore, at £9.....	53,442	0
210 do. lead ore, at £12 10s.....	2,625	0
33 do. nickle, at £80.....	2,640	0
Estimated value of furs, old junk iron, hoops, &c.....	15,000	0
Bait exported to French, at St. Pierre, herring, caplin, squid.....	50,000	0
Total.....	£1,825,159	7
Total in dollars.....	\$7,300,637	

A CURRENCY DIFFICULTY.

(Communicated.)

It is now more than four years since the accomplishment of confederation, and surely sufficient time has elapsed to bring about an equalization of the currency throughout the Dominion.

Leaving Nova Scotia out of the question—though it is difficult to see why that province should longer continue to be an exception—there can be no good reason for the difference that exists between the currency of contiguous Provinces like New Brunswick and Quebec, nor can there be any good reason why the government, through its officials, should permit or encourage the present practices. The currency of these provinces is on a similar basis, and it is only reasonable to expect that government officials should do nothing towards encouraging the refusal in any one of the provinces of the notes of banks, chartered and in good standing, in the others. Yet what are the facts? We find that Quebec paper money, such as bills of the Quebec Bank, the Bank Nationale, the Bank du Peuple, &c., are refused—except at a discount—by the postmasters and collectors of customs throughout the northern part of New Brunswick. At the present time, when Quebec and New Brunswick money is being so extensively circulated upon the borders of the two provinces by the

Intercolonial Railroad contractors, the inconvenience is severely felt.

For instance, the contract for section No. 17, on the Metapedia, immediately north of the province line, and consequently in Quebec—is in the hands of two gentlemen from St. John, who pay their employees, &c., with bills issued in that city. One or more of the sections south of them—and in New Brunswick—is being worked by a Quebec firm, and consequently Quebec money is there circulated. Both parties complain that they have difficulty in passing the money respectively used, and the principal reason given for the refusal to take it in payment of wages or accounts, is the one above referred to, viz., that postmasters, when applied to for money orders, and custom house officers, refuse to accept it at par, but charge a discount of about one per cent.

It is thought scarcely probable by the persons interested, that the action of the Government officials would be so general as it is unless they were acting in accordance with instructions from head-quarters. At all events, such an anomalous state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

Now that communication between the Provinces is so direct and regular, the Government should not refuse at the custom house or post-offices the bills of any solvent bank in either of the Provinces. Some additional work to some of the clerks in the Government bank would probably be one result of a change, but that could scarcely be pleaded against the great inconvenience to the general public, which would be another and more important result. This matter ought to receive attention at once, with a view of rectifying a state of affairs which is both unpleasant and inconvenient.

HEAVY BUSINESS FAILURE.

A heavy failure is announced in Newfoundland. The well-known firm of Ridley & Sons, heavily in the fishery business for years, suspended last week simultaneously in St. John's, N.F., and Liverpool, from the failure of the cod and herring fishery this year. Their liabilities are not announced, but from the calibre of the house, they are likely heavy. It is said they had fitted out over thirty vessels the past spring for the Labrador seal fishery alone, and had several steamers to ply to that ice-bound region. It was supposed they had made a large amount by this year's operations in that quarter, and their failure is therefore the more startling.

WE HAVE heard with much regret of the decease of Mr. A. Davidson Parker, for many years Manager of the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company in Montreal.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE FUTURE.

An interesting paper on "the gauge for the railways of the future" was read before the British Association of Liverpool, by Mr. R. F. Fairlie, and appears in *Hercpath's Railway Journal*. Its object is to show in what manner and to what extent the cost and maintenance of railways, are affected by the gauge on which they are built, and how better financial results may be realized on railway property. Mr. Fairlie states, what is admitted, that the ratio of non-paying to paying weight in passenger trains, as now run on the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, is as 29 to 1, and in freight trains, exclusive of minerals, as much as 7 to 1. This is partly due to the prevailing system of management, but chiefly to the gauge. The dead weight of trains, conveying either passengers or goods, is in direct proportion to the gauge on which they are run; or in other words, the proportion of non-paying to paying weight is increased exactly as the rails are farther apart. In proof of this, the case of the Festiniog Railway is cited, with its gauge of 1 ft. 11½ in. The wagons used upon it, for carrying timber, weigh only 12 cwt., and they frequently carry a load of over 3½ tons, at a speed of 12 miles an hour. So that, these wagons carry as much as six times their weight, while the best wagons on the ordinary gauge do not carry as much as twice their own weight.

Mr. Fairlie then cites the case of the London and North Western Railway, one of the best managed in England, and boldly asserts, that if its gauge were 3 feet, instead of 4 ft. 8½ in. its goods traffic could be hauled for half the present cost, with half the present motive power, and in such a way as to reduce the present tonnage over the road by one half.

There are carried annually on this railway, ten millions tons of goods. To carry these ten millions tons of paying load, a non-paying rolling weight of seventy millions of tons has to be employed, according to the proportion before given; but this seventy millions he reduces to forty millions, which with the goods added gives fifty millions of tons, to be hauled by locomotives at an average speed of 25 miles an hour.

The wagons for a line of three feet gauge weigh each one ton, and carry a maximum load of three tons. Supposing that the same number of wagons and trains were run on the narrow gauge as on broad, it follows that the average one ton of merchandise now carried would easily be taken in a wagon weighing one ton instead of four tons, and that the gross load passing over the line for one year would be only twenty millions of tons, instead of fifty millions; while the same amount of paying weight would be carried in either case. That is, the small wagons, which are capable of carrying three times the weight of goods now actually carried in a four-ton wagon, would only have to carry one-third of that quantity, and would produce the same paying load as the heavier wagons; thus instead of fifty millions of tons travelling over the line, there would only be twenty millions, and as the haulage cost is precisely the same whether the tons hauled consist of paying or non-paying load, it follows that this expense would be reduced to two-fifths of what it now is. We must also consider the enormous saving to the permanent way, which would have to bear the friction and weight of only twenty

millions of tons in the place of fifty millions. If there should be sufficient traffic to load the narrow gauge wagons in such a way as to require the same number and weight of trains that are now worked the result would be that, without increasing by one penny the cost of haulage and of the permanent way expenses, the three feet gauge would carry a paying load of twenty-five millions of tons as against the ten millions now carried. Here then we have established the fact that, as far as capacity goes, the narrow gauge is superior to the broad one. The former can produce twenty-five millions net out of a gross tonnage of fifty millions; whilst the latter to produce the same result, if continued to be worked as it now is, would require that one hundred and twenty-five millions tons should be hauled, and that at an increased cost in the same proportion of one hundred and twenty-five millions to fifty millions.

The Fairlie double bogie engine can not only be made to haul trains fully as heavy and at the same speeds as those now taken on the broad gauge; but it will do this on what is termed a light railway, with rails that shall not be required to exceed 50 lbs. to the yard, and that shall be fairly worn out, instead of being crushed and ground out as the 84 lbs. rails are under the present system.

Mr. Fairlie cites a number of cases to illustrate the advantages which he claims for light railways of a narrow gauge, and concludes his paper as follows:—

In moderately temperate climates, gauges of 2 feet 6 inches will be found ample for any traffic in any part of the world, and will sustain a speed of thirty miles an hour; while 3 feet is sufficient for either very hot or very cold climates, and will sustain a speed of 40 miles an hour. Railways can be made cheaply, and, at the same time, to be thoroughly efficient; and those who aver to the contrary are, in fact, enemies to progress and civilization. There is no country too poor to have railways sufficient for its requirements.

LIABILITY TO CONTRIBUTION OF INDORSERS—LIMITATION BY CONTRACT.—In a late case of *Mitchell vs. English*, Grant's Chan. Rep. Vol. XVII, 303, a bill was filed by the assignee of an accommodation indorser against a subsequent accommodation indorser, to enforce contribution by the latter towards the amount which such prior indorser had been obliged to pay to retire such note. The Court recognized the law as well established that co-sureties for the same debts are liable to mutual contribution, although they might contract independently, and indeed without knowledge of each other; and that accommodation indorsers of a negotiable security are to be considered as co-sureties irrespective of the order of their liability on the instrument itself; still it was held that every surety does not necessarily undertake an equal liability with other sureties for the same debt, and that while he will be presumed to do so in the absence of any limitation of his liability, there is nothing to prevent him from qualifying this by contract. In this case it was held that the defendant having stipulated that he should only be liable in default of the other indorsers, the plaintiff could not make him contribute, and his bill was dismissed with costs.

DUTY ON AD VALOREM GOODS.—The *Commercial List* says that the U. S. Treasury Department insists upon so interpreting the Customs Act, providing for an *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, that where articles in a foreign country are chargeable with an excise tax, but liable to a drawback on exportation, the amount of such drawback shall be added in ascertaining the value of the goods for duty. This is a new doctrine in the assessment of *ad valorem* duties, and a most unwholesome one for the interests of importers.

Insurance.

THE FIRE AT ORANGEVILLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Orangeville, County Wellington, October 14.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock in the tavern stables of Mr. Witters, destroying a large number of buildings and much of their contents. The buildings being frame, the fire spread rapidly; and there being no fire engine or other appliance for staying its progress, all efforts to subdue it were fruitless, until it reached the brick buildings east and west.

The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiarism, and two parties were arrested on the charge; one of these escaped from the one-armed constable who had him in charge, and has not been recaptured; the other has been committed to jail at Guelph, by the magistrates.

The following are the losses and the insurances:—

Thos. Jackson—building; insured in Provincial for \$800—total loss.

Longeway Bros.—general stock; insured in Provincial for \$2,000—total loss.

John Tilt—boots and shoes; \$300 in Toronto Mutual—partial loss.

W. R. Lloyd—confectionery; insured for \$100 in Provincial—total loss.

Thos. Jackson—buildings, and saddlers' stock; insured for \$1,200 in British America—total loss.

Miss Lawrence—building; insured for \$800 in the Provincial—total loss.

Wm. Parsons—stock; insured for \$1,000 in Gore Mutual, and \$1,000 in Toronto Mutual—total loss.

McClaverty & Eastman—stock insured for \$2,000 in British America—total loss.

John McClaverty—furniture insured for \$500 in Provincial—total loss.

Noble Moore—loss in buildings, \$800; no insurance.

Menary Bros.—loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

J. & D. Still—insured on buildings \$1,000 in Toronto Mutual—total loss.

John May—insurance on buildings in Provincial, \$1,000; loss, \$800.

William Middleton—insurance stock, 1,500; loss about \$1,400.

John Witters—contents of hotel; loss, 1,200; no insurance.

John Garlhouse—insurance on building, \$1,800 in Provincial—total loss.

The fire has left a large gap in the business part of the village.

On opposite side of Broadway, 90 feet wide, is a range of wooden shops, most of them poor buildings, and if a fire takes in the row, it is sure to be extensive. Competition has kept rates in this block at 2½; quite an adequate rate for the risk.

INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTREAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 18, 1870.

Oct. 11.—At the time of mailing last advices, a fire, of which intelligence was only afterwards received, was raging at Lachine, resulting in the destruction of four wooden houses, near the Railway depot. Insured with the Royal. Loss not yet ascertained.

Same day.—An alarm of fire at Villeneuve's Hotel, corner of St. Paul and St. Claude Streets, slightly damaging the gallery in rear. Cause, hot ashes.

Oct. 12.—A fire was discovered in the garret of a first class three storied warehouse, the property of Capt. Raines, occupied by Messrs. Bonnville and Garipey, produce merchants, 65 Common Street, corner of Queen Street. The office of the steamer L. Renand, now under repair, is in the ground floor of this building, and her bedding and furniture had just been stowed away in the garret; it is supposed that the men employed in

this work, must by some means have set fire to the mattresses, which are considerably burned. The fire was confined to the garret, virtually, destroying the roof. On this floor was a quantity of beans, and on those beneath considerable quantities of grain—chiefly barley—were stored; this is more or less damaged by water. The building, damaged to perhaps \$400 or \$500, is insured with the Liverpool London and Globe. Messrs. Bonneville and Garipey's stock, with the Royal, for \$3,000, damage say 15 to 20 per cent. The furniture of the L. Renand, insured with the vessel in the British America, had not been transferred to the place of deposit.

Oct. 13.—Information was given of a strange attempt to set fire to St. Bridget's Asylum, near St. Patrick's Church, Lagouchetiere Street, it was however, discovered and extinguished before any damage was done; and the matter is under investigation by the Fire Commissioners. Suspicion points, somewhat vaguely, to a halfwitted inmate.

Oct. 14.—Alarm from signal box 48. A foul chimney on Mountain Street. No damage.

Alex. Davidson Parker, Esq., the Secretary and Manager for Canada, of the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, died here, after an illness of a few hours only, on Friday morning last. The event has elicited considerable interest in several quarters, as the appointment is regarded as a prize in its way.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the City of Montreal, held its annual meeting on the 19th, and has since declared an assessment of 2½ per cent. on its policies for the year ending 1st October, inst.

FIRE RECORD.—Orangeville, Oct. 15.—A most destructive fire, originating in the stables of the Wellington Hotel and eleven buildings were totally destroyed, with a large amount of store goods, fixtures, &c. The loss is estimated at not less than \$80,000. The hotels of Witters and Middleton, Menary's smith shop, the stores of Messrs. Parsons, McClaverty, Eastman, Lloyd, Tilt, Longway Bros., and Jackson, with a large quantity of the contents, were entirely destroyed. Four valuable horses were lost in the conflagration. Incendiarism is said to be the cause of this sad calamity, and two men have been arrested, one, Pendleton, is already committed to Guelph gaol; the other, Lennox, escaped from custody. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

Kingston, Oct. 15.—A fire broke out in a tavern known as the Grove Inn, located near Morton's distillery, and kept by James Molland. The tavern and adjoining rough-cast cottage owned by Mr. McMillan was entirely destroyed. Molland was insured for \$2,000. Mr. McMillan is not insured.

Brantford, Oct. 14.—A fire took place in McLeod's Temperance House, Market Square, and consumed the building, and that occupied by the *Expositor*, newspaper owned by Dr. Bown. Most of the type and presses were saved but much damaged. Cause of the fire unknown. Loss covered by insurance.

Petrolia, Oct. 17.—A fire, caused by the carelessness of a stillman, broke out at the Standard Refinery this forenoon. It was kept confined to where it originated. One still and a condenser were rendered useless. Loss about \$2,000.

Woodbridge, Oct. 16.—A fire occurred here, which destroyed a private dwelling house, the property of Mrs. Elliot. Loss about \$400. Cause not known.

Picton, Oct. 18.—The stone residence of Herman Stafford, four miles from this place, was burned down yesterday p.m. No insurance. Loss not known.

THE STORM OF MONDAY.—The storm of the 18th inst., was a disastrous one. Particulars have been received as follows:—

The schooner "Kate," of Oshawa, laden with barley, for Oswego, ran aground at Cobourg. It

is thought there will not be much difficulty in saving both vessel and cargo.

The barque *Pride of America*, and the schooners *Benedict* and *Kate Robinson*, both laden with timber, were driven on the rocks at Point Frederick, near Kingston, and were much damaged. Several other vessels, names unknown, are ashore on Long Island. The schooner *Cora*, laden with barley from Kingston to Oswego, is aground on Sand Point. The schooner *Ariadne*, arrived, having lost all her canvas coming from Oswego, reports two schooners ashore at Timber Island and in dangerous positions.

The schooners *Ocean wave*, *Gormley* and *Mary Fox* are ashore at Napanee.

From Picton it is reported that the schooners *Plough Boy* and *Belle Case* are ashore on Wapoose Island. The schooner *Marie*, lying at anchor in South Bay, dragged and went ashore. A big vessel, name unknown, is ashore on Timber Island. There are two vessels, names unknown, ashore in False Ducks; one of them has the appearance of a steamer.

The schooner *Garibaldi*, of Hamilton, light, in trying to make Port Colborne harbor in the gale, missed the piers owing to a heavy sea interfering with her steering, and drifted ashore east of the piers. She lies high and dry clear of the water, broadside in an upright position; not injured.

The captain of the propeller *Champion* reports that the schooner *Ada Medora* is ashore above Long Point, Lake Erie. On Sunday night a quantity of lumber came ashore at Port Colborne, supposed to be the deck load washing from some vessel.

The propeller *America* with great difficulty arrived in Port Hope, and reports that she saw a schooner, bottom upwards, floating before the wind.

From Whitby, it is reported that a schooner, name unknown, was seen in the offing with all her masts gone. Signals were made, but there was no reply.

MARINE LOSSES.—The ship *J. S. DeWolf*, 1,115 tons, with railway iron, for Philadelphia, founded at sea, on the 5th inst. The Captain and crew were landed at New York, on the 13th. This vessel belonged to Messrs. DeWolf & Powell, of Quebec. The ship *Wandsworth*, from Greenock, Aug. 12, bound for Quebec, was stranded at Louisburg, Cape Breton, owing to spontaneous combustion of the cargo (coals). The vessel has been condemned.

Picton, Oct. 19.—The schooner *Shannon* with 4,000 bushels of barley for Oswego, and the schooner *Emily*, of Kingston, with 2,000 bushels of barley for Oswego are ashore in the Bay of Quinte, east of McDonnald cove. There are no vessels on the False Ducks as reported yesterday. There are three vessels on Timber Island; the *Saucy Jack*, loaded with stone; the *Swift* of Toronto, with merchandize for Toronto, cargo damaged, and vessel will probably be a total wreck. The *Fanny*, of Kingston, with 1,100 bushels of barley for Oswego, is also in a bad condition, the barley supposed damaged, the hatches have not been removed yet, and the vessel is considerably damaged. The *Ploughboy*, reported on Wapoose Island, got off this morning without damage to vessel or cargo. The *Belle Case* is still high and dry, but not much damaged. The schooner *Annie Ratler*, of Cobourg; *Catherine*, of Hamilton; *Florence Howard*, of Troy, of Picton, and two other large vessels, names unknown, and the scow *Industry*, rode out the storm at anchor behind Timber Island, and left this morning all right.

Port Colborne, Oct. 19.—The schooner *Victor*, of Hamilton, returned to port last evening, with the loss of both anchors and some sails. The brig *Emery* lost her yawl. The schooner *Lewis Mells*, lost some sails. The *Tecumseh* lost her boat, main boom, and several of her sails.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Information has been received by the marine department of the total loss

of the ship *Sancho*, off Cape Breton, with every soul on board.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PETERBORO.—At the meeting last week of the subscribers of this Company the following gentlemen were elected Directors:—S. S. Peck, J. Miller, M. Boyd, Geo. Tully, Thos. Blizard, T. G. Choate, J. Carnegie, jr., W. E. Roxburgh, P. Pearce, Wm. Hall, A. C. Dunlop, Lewis Davis, John Walton, I. Garbutt and R. D. Rogers. At a meeting of the Directors held immediately afterwards, the Board was organized by the appointment of the following officers:—John Carnegie, jr., M. P. P., President; John Walton, Vice-President; Edg. Pearce, Secretary. A small Committee was appointed to draft By-laws, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.—*Review*.

STANSTEAD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.—The annual meeting was held at Sherbrooke on the 3rd inst., Col. Pomroy in the chair. The annual report represents the company as still increasing in business and prosperity. The amount of property covered by insurance is now \$4,503,572; being an increase during the year of \$366,456. The deposit notes, forming the capital of the Company, amount to \$343,479.06; being an increase since last year of \$36,216.08; and the number of policies in force have increased 476; being now 5,126. The losses during the year, amount to \$13,679, including \$636 still unadjusted; and fall short of last year by \$4,000. The balance to be provided for, is nearly the same as the previous year, being about \$14,500 to provide for which, and to meet the current expenses, an assessment of 6½ per cent. on the deposit notes has been laid by the directors. The Board of Directors remains unchanged.

THE APPOINTMENT OF FIRE AGENTS.—The present condition of Fire Insurance in the United States and Canada points to some fatal errors in the present system of nominating agents. In our correspondence of this month we find that two independent writers, one in England and one in Canada—in letters reaching us almost simultaneously, point to the same cause of the heavy losses which have lately befallen several Fire Offices both home and foreign. We must impress upon the management of Fire Offices that unless they can appoint agents who are practical men, with a distinct working knowledge of the business they are in, they had better appoint none. It will never do for the example of the American Fire Offices to be followed by English ones. If the agent of an English Office cannot get a fair premium for the risk he is asked to take, let him drop it. His reward will be seen in the diminishing assets of any company that is rash enough to sell insurance for less than its value. It is not and never has been the custom in this country to do business for business sake. It is looked upon as a fair commercial compact, and the results have been satisfactory. The assured are protected, and the companies realize handsome profits on the whole. The tariff system which prevails here is eminently calculated to hold in check any attempt at undercutting. We need hardly call attention to the fact that the non-tariff offices have either all come to grief, or have had to join the tariff offices at last, and thus confess their errors. If agents abroad do not realize these truths, the sooner they are dismissed the better; for, as we have pointed out in another article, the departure from them on the part of the American Fire Offices is leading to lamentable results.—*The Review, London, Eng.*

A LIFE CANVASSERS' EXPERIENCE.—The *Insurance Monitor* publishes a burlesque upon some of the peculiarities of Life Canvassers across the lines:—Mr. Editor, I notice in the various insurance journals, sundry statements from the hard-working, ever hopeful and deeply conscientious class—the life solicitors (of which I am a distinguished ornament,) regarding their over-truthful and miraculous success—within given periods of

time. Now sir, I count myself no sardine in the biz, and don't propose to be beat at my own game of bluff, nor will I set tamely by and allow any man to out-brag me while I have the needful to put up, nor quietly see him rake down the honours while I hold four aces—no sir—not much. I work on a brokerage for the AMBROSIAL Co., and do my endeavours right here in Frisco. On the 1st day of August, A.D. 1870, I spread myself for a thirty day fight, and on this 1st day of September, I frantically seize my pen to give you the result and write my name and deeds high on the scroll of fame! *Results*:—Took ninety applications inside of thirty days, all but one ten year endowments. Insurance \$450,000,—premiums \$42,500.00—policies mostly for gold coin, and all annual, one application refused by medical examiner, paralysis and couldn't sit up to be examined; two died before policies could be written up; three cut to pieces in a saloon just after signing blank applications; eleven shanghied in a sailor boarding house and sent to sea same day potatoes were to be delivered; nine stock brokers, rich in the morning on YOU BET silver mine stock, busted higher than a kite before 3 P.M.; five ship captains and mates, not yet sober enough to deliver policies; twenty-two Irish laborers on city sand bank, say they will all take their policies next month,—I treat them every day; twenty-seven applicants followed me to the office and refused to have their policies written up; thirteen threatened to whip me, but didn't; one man thoughtlessly ran his fist against my nose and I did some dentistry for him—he has been spitting teeth for a week past;—one applicant paid his premium \$32.65, took it out in board! There sir, if any one can beat that he can have my hat, I don't allow no common rooster to climb over me—I don't myself.

Railways.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Sept. 30, 1870.

Passengers.....	\$37,577 37
Freight and Live Stock.....	42,685 29
Mails and Sundries.....	2,584 50

Total Receipts for week...	\$82,847 16
Corresponding week, 1869 ..	86,288 91

Increase..... \$ 3,441 75

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The supporters of this scheme will be glad to learn that the County Council of Peterboro' have passed a By-Law granting a Bonus of \$100,000—\$75,000 for the Grand Junction, and \$25,000 for the Haliburton and Peterboro' Railway, which will be an important feeder of the Grand Junction, as it runs direct north. The townships along the lines of both routes in the County of Peterboro' have agreed to augment this sum by additional bonuses.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

WELLAND.—The late accountant of this Company, Mr. C. M. Gibson, was arraigned before the Police Magistrate of St. Catharines, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Mr. Merritt, the present Managing Director. Mr. Gibson left the road at the time that Mr. Reekie's connection with it terminated. By the terms of his agreement, he was permitted to take a year's salary in advance, and the Manager did likewise. It appears that the amount of these sums—\$4,000—did not appear in the cash book, and hence the charge of embezzlement. The liabilities of the Railway were assumed by Mr. Merritt, amounting to about \$23,000, and he was placed in possession on the 30th Aug. last. The result of the trial was the dismissal of the case, the magistrate saying that there were no grounds of action whatever against the accused.

—The Midland Railway of Canada will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its next session, for an act to authorize the issue

of Bonds for an amount sufficient to cover and redeem the outstanding Bonds and Securities of the Company, and an additional sum of (£100,000 stg.) one hundred thousand pounds sterling, to be secured upon the present lines and properties of the Company, and upon all extensions embraced in their Charter, which may be constructed, also, for a grant of Land, and for other purposes.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKET.

Business in all departments of trade, with the exception perhaps of Dry Goods, has been somewhat less active than previously, although there is still a moderate degree of activity, and a good many goods are being shipped in various directions. The weather has been fine for the most part, but there was a storm on Monday night which was felt over a large part of the country, doing a good deal of damage in one way or another, being especially severe on the Lakes, and causing loss to shipping. The temperature has become decidedly lower, and there has been pretty sharp frost.

The imports at this port for September were again large, the increase over the corresponding month of 1869 amounting to no less than 35 per cent.

	1869.	1870.
Imports, September	\$1,021,672	\$1,379,596
„ previous 8 months	4,343,286	5,322,756
Total to Sept. 30	\$5,364,958	\$6,702,352

Increase, 1870.....\$1,337,394

Or one fourth more than was imported during the first nine months of 1869. This is a very large addition to the trade of Toronto, and as far as we have been able to learn, there is no excess in stocks of any kind in this market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business has been steady, with a fair amount of orders coming in. Not many buyers have visited the city during the week, but manufacturers have been fairly busy. No change in prices. Remittances are about an average, as usual there being a good many customers who have to ask for renewal of their paper as it matures.

DRY GOODS.—Business in this important department of the wholesale trade still continues brisk, and sales up to this date show a very considerable increase over those for the corresponding period of last year, still buyers are reported to be purchasing with sufficient caution, not at all desirous of over stocking themselves, or of taking more than importers are willing to sell them. The increase in trade has been principally due to an increased number of buyers, who have appeared to find it advantageous to buy in this market. From the unusually large imports, stocks here have been particularly well assorted, and customers have found no difficulty in obtaining goods suited to their trade. The following figures show the imports for last month, and from January 1st:—

	—For September—	
	1869.	1870.
Woollens.....	\$255,279	\$339,774
Cottons.....	126,575	154,843
Silks and Velvets	53,169	61,986
Fancy Goods.....	96,952	89,344

	—Since January—	
	1869.	1870.
Woollens.....	\$938,902	\$1,245,056
Cottons.....	1,030,459	1,274,396
Silks and Velvets.....	270,950	320,281
Fancy Goods.....	327,211	413,473

DRUGS.—Have been moderately active during the week, and a fair business has been done. Prices generally are unchanged, but *Gum Arabic* is quoted 1c. lower, and *Opium* has declined 50c., being now quoted \$9 to \$9.50.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been quiet, with no

special movement in any direction. *Sugars*—however, are firm for both raw and refined, and have sold to a fair extent; although holders are not particular to force sales, some transactions being reported at an 1/8c. advance on rates previously obtainable. The following are the imports for September, and since January 1st, for articles named:—

	—For September—	
	1869.	1870.
Tea, Green and Japan.....	\$54,261	\$56,049
Tea, Black	7,767	8,941
Sugar.....		22,536
Brandy, Gin and Rum.....	2,891	3,918

	—Since January—	
	1869.	1870.
Tea, Green and Japan.....	\$246,327	\$345,491
Tea, Black.....	49,504	50,633
Sugar.....	117,622	205,203
Brandy, Gin and Rum.....	29,296	35,947

HARDWARE.—Business has been less active, and for the current week there has been very little doing. There is no change to report in prices. The Toronto imports for September were, of hardware \$23,428, against \$20,778; and of dutiable iron, \$7,853, against \$15,708, for the corresponding month of 1869.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Receipts of *Hides* have improved, but the competition between the local buyers, not based on business principles, has resulted in forcing up prices beyond actual values, and dealers are now paying 9c. to 10c. for inspected, although incurring an actual loss in doing so. This, of course, cannot last, and prices must come down before long, quotations being now higher here than in Montreal. *Sheepskins*—are also taken at over their value, competition securing 85c. to sellers, which is considered from 10c. to 15c. too high.

LEATHER.—Business has been fairly active during the week. *Spantsh Sole* has been in request, and prices are well maintained. Canadian *Calf* and *Kip* are also wanted, and full prices are paid. *Harness* and *Upper* still neglected and now difficult of sale at quotations, the accumulation of stock continuing.

LUMBER.—Trade is a little dull at Albany, and shipments from Toronto are on the decline; prices, however, remain unchanged. The demand for shingles is good and prices slightly advanced. Quotations are,

Clear.....	\$22 to \$24 00
Com.....	9 to 9 50
Culls.....	7 to 7 50
Shingles, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$2.90; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25.	

PAINTS AND OILS.—Are quiet and without any change in quotations.

PETROLEUM.—The demand for refined has again been considerable, and dealers find difficulty in keeping pace with it. Prices are fair, but without alteration.

PRODUCE.—The market during the week has been decidedly sluggish, and transactions, except in wheat, have been made at prices in no way improved. *Flour*.—The market during the week has been quiet all through the week, and although prices in New York have improved somewhat, there has been no demand here either from shippers or speculators to cause any advance in quotations. The following are the principal sales which have been made public. 100 bbls. Extra, at \$5.50, at Cobourg; 200 bbls. ditto, at \$5.50, at Malton; 100 bbls. Superfine, and 200 bbls. Spring Extra, on p.t.; 200 bbls. Extra, at \$5.50, at Malton; 400 bbls. ditto, at a point a short distance west, at \$5.42 1/2; 100 bbls. ditto, at \$5.50; and 100 bbls. Fancy, at \$5.35, at Weston. The stock in store on the 18th was 8,271 bbls. *Wheat*.—The market has been quiet, but the tone of it has gradually improved, and there is a small but decided advance in prices, buyers at the close showing more disposition to operate, and more willingness to meet the views of sellers. The stock in store is not large, amounting on the 18th inst. to only 102,000 bushels. The reported sales were in all some 10 cars of various grades, at

prices according to quality within the range of quotations. *Barley*.—The market has been weak and irregular, and prices, under the depressing influence of heavy receipts, have given way somewhat, except for choice malting samples, which have sold readily at outside quotations. The Stocks in store are now large. They were on the 18th, 305,226 bus., and daily receipts are constantly in excess of the shipments. The deliveries from farmers' waggons have been steadily large, probably about 15,000 bushels daily, and have been taken at from 63c. to 75c., according to quality, the latter price only for strictly choice samples. *Oats*.—The market has been quiet and unchanged, holders asking 39c. to 40c. for ear lots, buyers only offering 38c., and any sales reported having been at latter price. *Peas* have been quiet and steady, with sales of a few cars reported at 70c. *Hay*.—Advancing in value, and selling at \$11 to \$15. *Straw* is also dearer, and quoted at \$7 to \$10.

PROVISIONS.—The market has been rather quiet during the past week. *Butter*,—good to choice dairy is in demand, and finds ready buyers at 19c. to 20c., while, for ordinary, store packed, there is little enquiry, it being difficult of sale even at inside quotations. The annual loss to Canada, through the careless manner in which a large proportion of its dairy produce is made and packed, is very large; the value of the entire surplus being reduced through the bad name which attaches to so much of the butter shipped, especially from this Province. The farmers West ought to take a lesson from those of the Eastern Townships, whose butter is generally bought up in advance by Yankee dealers, and seldom under 25c. in gold per pound. *Cheese*—has a fair local demand, at from 11c. to 13c. *Pork, Bacon and Hams* unchanged. The few *Dressed Hogs* coming in are taken at \$8 to \$8.50.

SALT—is in steady demand for the various sorts, with no change to note in values.

WOOL.—The market is quiet, with not much offering. For ordinary small lots, 29c. to 30c. is paid, and for shipping lots of good quality 31c. would be given.

MONEY.—Sterling Exchange, 60 days sight, or 75 days' date, 108½; Gold drafts on New York, ¼ prem.; Currency drafts on New York, or Greenbacks, 88½ to 89; American silver, large, 5½ to 6½; small, 7 to 10 discount; Gold in New York, after advancing to 114½, declined to 112½, slightly recovering, and closing at 112½.

FREIGHTS.—There is no change to note in any way. Very little grain or flour offering, and the business generally regarded as very unsatisfactory. We continue our rates of last week: Grain 2½c., greenbacks to Oswego, and 2c. gold to Kingston by sailing vessel; from Kingston to Montreal, by barge 4½c. Steamer rates unchanged, fruit being chief freight offering. We quote for flour, 15c. to Kingston; 17½c. to Brockville and Prescott, 25c. to Montreal and 20c. gold to Oswego and Ogdensburg Apples are taken at 30c. per brl. to Montreal. Some butter is being carried at 15c. per 100 lbs. to Montreal.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.

The business of the week has been quiet, but fair for the season. Produce has ruled steady. Provisions, little doing. In some of the leading stocks there has been a good deal done; Bank of Montreal has advanced over 10 per cent. within the week.

ASHES.—Receipts from 1st January to 13th October:—Pots, 12,111 brls.; Pearls, 1,975 brls.; deliveries in same time: Pots, 12,569 brls.; Pearls, 2,127 brls.; stock in store, 540 brls. Pots, and 277 brls. Pearls. Prices are steady, with a good demand at the close, and some transactions at the following quotations:—Firsts, \$6.30 to \$6.35; Seconds, \$5.25; Thirds, \$4.50; Pearls, \$6.95 to \$7.00.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business continues very quiet at unchanged prices; Men's coarse boots, \$2 to \$2.50; do. calf, \$3 to 3.75; Boys' stogers, \$1.80 to \$2; Youths' coarse, \$1.50; Women's calf, 95c. to \$1.

DRY GOODS.—A fairly active business for the season is reported, exceeding the anticipations of importers.

DRY GOODS.—A fairly active business for the season is reported, exceeding the anticipations of importers.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is firm for all descriptions, at steady prices. Caustic Soda is held at 3½c., which has been paid for some lots. Sal Soda has found buyers at \$1.35 to \$1.40, with tares. Soda Ash is held for 2c. to 2½c., without transactions. Bicarb. is steady at \$3.18 to \$3.22½, with some business passing. Bleaching Powder nominal, at 2c. to 2½c. Brimstone sold at \$2.37½ to \$2.62½, being a reduction on late rates. Alum sold at \$2 to \$2.20, and Copperas at 85c. to 95c., both in small lots. Sal Epsom \$2 to \$2.20; Blue Vitrol 7c. to 8c. Saltpetre easy and nominal at \$10 to \$11.

FISH.—Desirable lots find a ready sale at better prices, \$15 is obtainable for choice Salmon in brls. inferior 50 cents less. Herrings are firm, owing to the failure of the season's catch; Canso Splits brought \$2.50 to \$3 at a late sale; Extra Splits \$4.37½ to \$4.62½; Split Canso Herrings \$3.22½ for half brls., and from \$4.25 to \$4.37½ for brls.; Labrador Splits brought \$6.38—since the sales little doing. Dry Cod sold at \$4.75.

FLOUR.—Receipt from 1st of January to 12th October, 777,052 brls. against 704,452 brls. last year, showing an increase of 72,600 brls. Total shipments for same period, 604,705 brls., against 634,183 brls. last year; showing a decrease of 29,478 brls. Considerable sales of Welland Canal and good ordinary No. 1, superfine, the market closing steady and fair at the following quotations: Superior Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Extra \$5.85 to \$6.00; Fancy \$5.75 to \$5.85; Fresh ground Superfine from Canada Wheat \$5.30 to \$5.50; Western States Superfine \$5.00 to \$5.05 in bond; Medium strong Supers. from Canada Wheat \$5.40 to \$5.50; Strong Bakers' Flour, \$5.80 to \$6.00; Superlines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) \$5.10 to \$5.15 in bond; city brands of superfine from western wheat \$5.15 to \$5.20 in bond; Canada Super. No. 2 \$5 to \$5.10; Western States No. 2, \$4.70 in bond; fine \$4.60 to \$4.70; middlings \$3.90 to \$4.10; pollards \$2.80 to \$3.25 nominal; U. C. bag flour \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs., according to quality; city bags, delivered, \$2.60 to \$2.65; oatmeal \$4.50 to \$4.80.

FREIGHTS.—Ocean rates per steamer to Liverpool are—per 480 lbs. wheat 4s 6d; flour per brl. 2s 6d; to Glasgow, wheat 4s 6d to 5s (in one case as low as 4s) and flour 3s. Rates for ashes are per gross ton—pots 30s; pearls, 37s 6d to 40s. Provisions, 45s; butter 60s; cheese 65s.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*.—Receipts by railway and canal from 1st January to 12th October, 5,029,194 bushels against 5,885,474 bushels, last year showing an increase of 556,280 bushels; shipments by all channels from 1st January to 12th October, 4,274,946 bushels against 3,983,374 bushels in corresponding period of 1869 giving an increase of 291,572 bushels. There is some enquiry, but buyers and sellers are apart; sales of new No. 2, Milwaukee at \$1.14 with \$1.15 asked; No. 1, nominal at \$1.16 to \$1.17½; *Corn* nominal at 75c. in bond to arrive. *Peas*, nothing doing; no new stocks of any consequence offering, nominal, at about 77½ to 82½ per 66 lbs. *Barley* market quiet; local buyers are paying 65c.; cargo sales at 70c. to 72½c. *Oats* scarce and firm; parcels taken for city use at 40c. to 45c.

GROCERIES.—*Sugars*.—Are firm with a good demand; good grocery grades have found buyers in the trade at 8½ to 8¾c. and Porto Rico at 8¾c. Considerable quantities of Scotch refined were placed a few days ago at 8½ to 9c.; rates for yel-

low refined are 9½, 9¾, 9¾ and 10c.; crushed A. 11½; dry crushed 12½; ground 12½; extra ground 13½c. *Syrups*.—Quotations are—amber 76c.; golden 50c. *Fruit*.—Layer raisins have been placed at \$2.20 to \$2.30 at private sale, and as low as \$2.15 at auction; sellers to arrive at \$2.10. Round lots of Valencias have been placed at 9c to 9½ for new, and 7½ to 8c for old; new currants bring 6 to 6½; old 5 to 5½ with a fair demand; holders ask 16½ to 17c for Elme Figs, but less has been accepted; almonds sell at 14 to 16c; filberts 8 to 8½c; walnuts 6 to 9½c as to quality. *Teas*.—Little doing except at private sale. About one-third of the cargo of the Chieftain was placed at prices regarded as satisfactory by principals. *Spices*.—Pepper 13½ to 13¾c; nutmegs 60 to 65c; Cassia 21½ to 23c. *Molasses*.—Sales at auction of puns at 22 to 25½c as to quality. A round lot of low grade Barbadoes was placed early in the week at 36c. *Indigo*.—80 to 85c.

HARDWARE.—Trade is brisk and prices are generally firm. *Scotch Bar Iron*.—Is scarce, with an active enquiry, and firm owing to the large advance in freights from Glasgow; prices range from \$49 to \$2 per ton according to brand. *Canada Plates*.—Are scarce; common are quoted at \$3.25 to 3.40; best \$3.60 to 3.80. *Pig Iron*.—Gartsherrie has sold at \$22 to 22.50 and is now scarce; inferior brands range from \$20 to 21.50. *Cut Nails*.—Are scarce, the large makers are one to two months behind with their orders. Prices are firm at \$3.10 to \$3.25 for immediate delivery.

LEATHER.—is quiet, with a fair enquiry for good stock, absorbing receipts as they arrive. We quote Spanish No. 1, 24 to 25c.; No. 2, 21 to 23c. Slaughter No. 1, 25 to 26c.; No. 2, 22c. to 23c.; Harness, 30 to 32c.; Upper, light, 42c. to 44c.; heavy, 40 to 42c.; grained, 40 to 45c.; Calf, light, 50c. to 60c.; heavy, 65 to 70c.; Splits, 25 to 35c. Hides, green, inspected, 9½c.

LIQUORS.—Montreal spirits were placed at 60c. at public sale; Upper Canada grades are quoted at 57½c. to 60c.; Barbadoes rum sold at \$1.85 and Jamaica, at \$1.80, at public sale; Gin and Brandy unchanged.

OILS.—Cod is quiet at 55c. to 56c., Seal nominal. A cargo of Steam Refined sold early in the week at 60c. in large packages; Pale 62½c. to 68c., and nominal; Olive \$1.10 to \$1.20; Straw 55c. to 57c.; Brown 52c. to 53c.; Linseed, raw, 72½c., boiled 77½c.; Lard, No. 1, \$1.05, No. 2, 95c. Petroleum 25c. to 31c., according to sample.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*.—There is still a very fair enquiry for fine grades, which may be quoted firm at 20½c. to 21c., with transactions within limit of quotations. Very choicest parcels run a cent. per lb. over market prices. Lower grades are neglected. Quotations are 20c. for fair to good Western; Fine, 20c. to 21c.; Finest, 21½c. to 22½c. *Cheese*.—firm at good to fine, 11½c. to 12c., according to quality. *Lard*.—easier, at 13c. to 13½c. *Pork*.—Nothing doing. As there is some Western pork arriving, present light stocks will soon be replenished, and a better demand will follow. Prices remain unchanged. Mess, \$27; Thin Mess, \$24.50; Prime Mess, \$23; Prime, \$21.50 to \$22.

RICE.—Sales at \$3.75 to \$3.90 to the trade.

SALT.—A round lot of coarse sold early in the week at 52½c.; small parcels are held at 54c. to 55c.; Fine 72c. to 75c.; Factory filled \$1.35 to \$1.40.

—Notice is given of application to the Dominion Parliament, for a charter for the Georgian Bay Lumber Co.; operations to be carried on at Orillia, Wabawshene, and Port Severn. Capital \$500,000, in 5,000 shares. The first directors are to be A. G. P. Dodge, Hon. Jno. B. Robinson and W. J. Macaulay.

—The English capitalists who purchased the Eberhardt and other properties in White Pine, are embarking in business on a mammoth scale. The lumber for the mill and buildings, loaded thirty-four cars, while the mill machinery amounts to about two hundred tons.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA

Under the Act respecting Insurance Companies (31 Vic. Cap. 48), published in accordance with the twenty-third section thereof.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	General Agent, Manager, or Secretary.	Amount of Deposit.	For whose Security deposited.	Description of Ins. business for which licensed.
The Aetna Insurance Company.....	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.....	{ \$53,289; viz.: \$4,779 cash, and } \$48,510 bank stocks.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire & Inland Marine
The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.....	S. Pedlar & Co., Gen. Agents, Montreal.....	\$140,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policyholders generally..	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y.....	Henry Cline, General Agent, Kingston.....	\$54,500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	.....	Fire.
The Agricultural Mutual Ass'ce Ass'n of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London.....	\$25,000 cash.....	.....	Life.
The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Albany, N. Y.....	H. C. Allen, General Agent, Brantford.....	\$60,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds.....	Policyholders generally..	Life.
The British America Assurance Company of Toronto.....	T. W. Birchall, Managing Director, Toronto.....	\$50,000 cash.....	.....	Fire & Inland Marine
The Briton Medical and General Life Association, London, Eng.	Jas. B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal..	\$100,343 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton.....	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton.....	\$50,000 cash.....	.....	Life.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, Eng.....	{ Morland, Watson & Co., Gen'l Agents, } Montreal.....	{ \$150,956; viz.: \$100,343 cash, and } \$50,613 Canada 5's.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire and Life.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn..	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$140,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policyholders generally..	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.....	David Higgins, Secretary, Toronto.....	\$150,515 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The Equitable Life Ins. Society of the United States, New York	R. W. Gale, General Agent, Toronto.....	\$100,000 cash.....	Policyholders generally..	Life.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	{ T. R. Simms & Geo. Denholm, General } Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,343 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.....	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$130,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire.
The Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.....	J. T. & W. Pennock, Gen. Agents, Ottawa..	\$77,500 U. S. Bonds.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire & Inland Marine
The Imperial Insurance Company, London, England.....	Rintoul Bros., General Agents, Montreal ...	{ \$161,132; viz.: \$54,993 British 3 } p. cts., \$1,400 Canada 6 per cts., } \$48,667 Canada, 5 per cents, and } \$56,072 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire.
The Lancashire Insurance Company.....	William Hobbs, General Agent, Montreal..	\$100,000 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire.
The Life Association of Scotland.....	Peter Wardlaw, Chief Agent, Montreal.....	\$150,000 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.....	G. F. C. Smith, Secretary, Montreal.....	{ \$150,693; viz.: \$50,000, cash, } \$62,293, Canada 5's, and \$38, } 400 Canada 6's.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire and Life.
The London Assurance Corporation.....	Romeo H. Stephens, Gen. Agent, Montreal..	\$150,000, viz.: \$50,127 Canada } 5's and \$99,873 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire and Life.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.....	Thomas Simpson, Gen. Agent, Montreal..	\$70,743, cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The National Life Insurance Co. of the U. States of America...	{ Livingstone, Moore & Co., Gen. Ag't's, } Hamilton.....	\$55,893, cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The New York Life Insurance Company.....	Walter Burke, General Agent, Montreal ..	\$85,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policyholders generally..	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.....	{ Macdougall & Davidson, Gen. Agents, } Montreal.....	{ \$150,253; viz.: \$50,000, cash, and } \$100,253 Canada 5's.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire and Life.
The Northern Insurance Company of London and Aberdeen.....	Taylor Bros., General Agents, Montreal.....	{ \$100,000, viz.: \$85,833 cash, \$12,167 } Canada 5's, and \$2,000 Canada 6's }	Canadian policyholders..	Fire.
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London, Eng.....	{ Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Gen. Agents, } Montreal.....	{ \$100,297, viz.: \$50,171 cash, and } \$50,126 Canada 5's.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire.
The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.....	A. R. Bethune, General Agent, Montreal..	\$130,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policyholders generally..	Life.
The Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.....	Arthur Harvey, Manager, Toronto.....	\$21,400 cash.....	.....	Fire & Inland Marine
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company.....	W. L. Fisher, Secretary, Quebec.....	\$100,000 cash.....	.....	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Assurance Company.....	A. M. Forbes, General Agent, Montreal....	{ \$151,100; viz.: \$100,000 cash, and } \$51,100 Canada 5's.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire and Life.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, Eng.....	James Grant, Manager, Montreal.....	\$100,000 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company.....	H. L. Routh, Chief Agent, Montreal.....	{ \$150,515; viz.: \$96,982 cash, and } \$53,533 Canada 5's.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Insurance Society.....	James Nelson, General Agent, Montreal....	\$100,000 cash.....	Policyholders generally..	Life.
The Scottish Fire Insurance Company (Limited).....	Oswald Bros., General Agents, Montreal....	\$100,000 Canada 6's.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire.
The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.....	H. J. Johnston, Gen. Agent, Montreal.....	\$55,676 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire.
The Scottish Provident Institution.....	Oswald Bros., General Agents, Montreal....	\$100,343 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company.....	A. Davidson Parker, Gen. Agent, Montreal..	{ \$150,789; viz.: \$100,343 cash, and } \$50,446 Canada 6's.....	Canadian policyholders..	Fire and Life.
The Standard Life Assurance Company.....	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal.....	\$150,000 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England.....	Ross, Lauder & Co., General Agents, Toronto	\$100,343 cash.....	Canadian policyholders..	Life.
The Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.....	T. E. Foster, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$140,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policyholders generally..	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine.....	B. R. Corwin, Gen. Agent, St. John, N.B.	\$100,000 U. S. 6's of 1881.....	Policyholders generally..	Life.
The Western Assurance Company of Toronto.....	Bern. Haldan, Secretary, Toronto.....	\$50,000 cash.....	.....	Fire & Inland Marine

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent)

PETROLIA, Oct. 17, 1870.

A great number of wells are going down in the McMillan territory, and about ten are completed, some of which are of no avail. Some are not fairly tested, and others prove to be good ones. The Fish well is not yet fully tested, but from what I saw I should put it down as a good thirty-barrel well. The Reynolds turns out to be fifty, the Cole the same; Mr. Lancy's No. 1 (in that territory), is flowing, throwing the oil above the top of the derrick—its depth is only some 380 feet—so that nothing definite can be said. The Prince No. 2, the Vantye, the Lamb No. 2, the Taylor, and the Jeffrey & Kennedy wells, a little south, have all proved failures. The Jones is not yet tested, but has not a large show. The average of good paying wells in the McMillan territory and its vicinity has been, so far, about one in four.

Some sales of interests in wells have been made. Mr. Fish sold a fourth in his well for \$1,500, and Mr. Parsons sold out his well, No. 4, to Mr. Noble for \$3,000. The Toronto Rock Oil Company sold their lands here on Thursday. The west quarter of 13 in the 11th concession Ennis-killen, fifty acres, with two wells, was bought by Mr. Chisholm for \$8,000. The thirty acres of the west part of 13, 12th concession, brought between two and three thousand dollars. The Oil Springs property was also sold, and the whole of it, was bought by Mr. Chisholm.

Lands about the late large strikes is held very high, averaging from \$1,000 down to \$200 per acre.

The production of crude has not increased. The shipments are about the same. I fear the export firms are thinking of reducing their business. The average production of the United States, as shown by the last month's report, shows that they are getting the enormous yield of 19,489 barrels per day. This must add considerably to the export business, and as stocks in foreign markets are large, it must considerably decrease the prices of future shipments, and leave such a small margin for Canadian export that great fears are entertained that this valuable branch of commerce may be entirely stopped.

Crude, \$1.50 to \$1.55 per barrel; Refined, 20c. to 22c. per gallon.

The engine-house and derrick of the Brake flowing well was burnt, with its machinery and about 300 barrels of oil, on Wednesday night; loss about \$2,000.

PETROLEUM.—The following shows the Exports of Petroleum from the United States, from January 1st to October 11th:—

	1870.	1869.
From New York.....galls.	68,478,220	58,366,231
Boston.....	1,320,374	1,852,028
Philadelphia.....	36,932,823	22,584,929
Baltimore.....	1,612,732	1,059,144
Portland.....	.....	.....
New Bedford.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	.....	.....
Total Export from the U.S.	108,341,149	78,863,332
Same time 1868.....	.....	79,040,849
Same time 1867.....	.....	48,982,118

PETROLEUM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The September statement shows the following results:—

	British
Total shipment of crude for September of brls. of 43 gallons each.....	530,262
Stock on hand September.....	419,477
Stock on hand, October.....	473,896
Add increase on October	54,419
Total production during September.....	584,681
Average per day for 30 days.....	19,489
Average per day in September, 1869.....	12,645
Daily increase September, 1870, over September, 1869.....	6,844

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The tobacco crop of the United States is given by the *Financial Chronicle* comparatively thus:—

Hhds.	1868-9.	1869-70.
Virginia.....	47,000	38,000
Maryland.....	30,000	25,000
Ohio.....	16,000	16,000
Kentucky.....	90,000	65,000
Other Western.....	39,000	25,000
Total hhds.....	213,000	169,000
Cases.		
Connecticut and Massachusetts.....	31,000	30,000
New York.....	50,000	6,000
Pennsylvania.....	7,000	12,000
Ohio and Western.....	14,000	20,000
	57,000	68,000

This shows a falling off to the extent of 44,000 hogheads of Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and Western Tobacco, while the increase in seed leaf is 11,000 cases.

FRUIT SALE IN HALIFAX.—The cargo of Malaga fruit brought by the brigantine *Teaser* was sold by auction, Oct. 10., and realized the following prices:—Layer raisins per box, \$2.50 to \$2.60 for lots of 10 and 25; \$2.25 to \$2.30 for lots 25, 50 and 200; \$2.25 to \$2.20 for lots of 100, 500, and over 1,000. Half boxes—Layers—\$1.24 for lots of 25 to 100; \$1.15 for lots of 200; and \$1.10 for lots of 1,000. Quarter boxes—62½c. and 65c. for lots of 200 and 300; 60c. for lots of 500 and 1,000. Flat (for table)—85c. to 90c. per qtr box. Best London Layers per box—\$2.60 for lots of 10 and 25; \$2.50 for lots of 50 and 100. Half boxes—\$1.37 for small lots; \$1.35 for lots of 100. Qtr. boxes 87½. Loose Muscatel—per box—\$3.00 to \$3.05. Lemons—\$5.25 per box; seedless raisins, 11½, 10½, and 10¼ per lb.; Prunes, \$2.05 to \$2.10 per box; Red Figs, 7½, 7¼, and 8c. per lb.; White Figs, 8c. per lb.; Canary Seed, \$6, 50c. per bbl.; Jordan Almonds, 50c. per lb.; Soft shell Almonds, 20c. per lb.; Filberts 9½c, 11½c, 12½c. and 13c. per lb.

—Notice is given of application to the Dominion Parliament, for a charter of "The Maganettawan Lumber Co.," operations to be carried on in Toronto, the chief place of business, and at Byng Inlet on Lake Huron. Capital \$300,000, in 3,000 shares. The first directors are to be A. G. P. Dodge, D. B. Chambers, Hon. G. W. Allan, Angus Morrison, M. P., and George Knight, M. P.

—From the 20th Sep. to Oct. 3, seven vessels cleared for ports in the United States with 1,900 tons of plaster of paris from Windsor, N. S.

THE APPLICATION OF BUSINESS PRINCIPLES TO LIFE INSURANCE.

The organization, management and assured success of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, afford signal and emphatic illustration of the wonderful progress of life insurance in this country. That the mutual companies of some years' standing, and having the prestige of large assets—accumulated when competition was not so fierce, and when companies were not so numerous as now—should be able to show great growth and prosperity, was matter of course. But that the experiment of investing one million dollars, as joint stock capital of a life company, should have resulted, within two years, in so pronounced and brilliant a success as is manifested by the National Life of the United States,—this we must admit to be one of the most remarkable triumphs of the day.

Thoroughly established; efficiently organized; admirably officered; fed by the efforts of first-class agents everywhere; daily and deeply grounding itself in popular confidence and favor; constantly adding to its financial strength, and already able to show an accumulation of \$667,000 in solid cash assets,—this company has justly

earned the praise of all who can appreciate true progress in that now most progressive of all branches of business, American life insurance.

We do not propose a labored eulogy of this company's operations; but it is manifestly due to an institution so ably guided, that the success it swiftly and surely acquired, should be admitted in a frank and hearty manner. In one respect this success is a positive demonstration of the once doubtful question, whether stock management could wisely and profitably be grafted upon the life insurance system. The wonderful popularity which has attended the National, from the start, has been as emphatic as a popular vote in indorsement of the stock plan. At the end of its first two years the company has on hand more actual cash than any company of its age, and this too, notwithstanding its reduced rates of premium. While the policyholders have been insured for less money than the companies which operate on the capital of their policyholders this company has saved a larger proportion of its receipts than they. A double benefit is thus experienced by the insured—low rates and superior security.

The business of the National is constantly increasing in volume; its income is wholly in cash, and considering the age of the company, is of handsome proportions. The strictly economical and shrewd management of the institution has been evinced by the amount of money realized, and safely invested, out of its two years' transactions. The old axiom that a "penny saved is a twopence earned" is nowhere more practically illustrated than in the conduct of the business of life insurance, and in the operation no company more forcibly than in that of the National.

A recent valuation of the National's policies shows that the company has available assets aside from its capital, sufficient for reserve fund, if calculated upon the same basis as that upon which the premiums are made. And we see no justice in any other mode of calculation. It is manifestly unfair and oppressive to require a stock company charging less premiums, to make its reserve upon the high-premium standard. In this particular case it is an assured fact, that the company is able to fulfil all of its contracts without using a dollar of its capital, provided it realizes six per cent. upon its investments. And of this rate interest the receipt is matter of certainty; the proprietors have put up \$1,000,000 of capital as an earnest that they can and will obtain six per cent interest; for, unless they do that, their capital itself remains at risk.

An inspection of the company's books has convinced us that the officers of the National have affairs well in hand, and under thorough and systematic supervision. All of the business is done promptly and efficiently; and, as an example of true business management, admirable as it is rare, commend us to the complete system pursued by the business men who manage the National Life. The exact financial condition of the company is known every month, and its policies are valued twice a year. By this process, the directors and stockholders are enabled to see the financial situation with all necessary frequency; and their personal interests in preventing any detriment to the capital is a complete protection to policyholders, such as other systems of management do not furnish.

There is one thing to be said in favor of the National and its plan, which, in the present juncture of fierce and feverish competition, will clinch its hold upon popularity; and this is, that its processes, its premiums, and its promises cannot easily be made the means of misrepresentation. The company plainly professes the stock principle; its premiums are definitely fixed at a reduced rate; no premiums are made beyond the pledge given in the policy. No opportunity, therefore, is offered for misrepresentation on the part of seductive solicitors; no chance for misunderstanding on the part of sanguine policyholders. The essence of the contract is money,—so much money for so much insurance. The in-

surely knows just what he is to pay and just what he is to get; so that no loophole is left for future disappointment or complaint. Moreover, the premiums are so low as to make the transaction attractive to the insured, and, instead of enduring all sorts of lingering anxieties on the subject of "dividends," he receives his "dividends" in advance in the form of an abatement from the price. This is a feature which must grow in popular favor when it is considered that many mutual companies are diminishing their dividends, and that some of them are paying none at all. As we have said in a previous number of *The Spectator* "there is no circumlocution about this system; the premiums are not put at a high figure, and sent traveling around a circle, to come back in part, under the euphemism of dividends, after having been assessed severely, meanwhile, for losses and expenses. The bread thus cast upon the waters may return after many days, but it comes in crumbs. The stock company, however, sells its customer a sound policy at a reduced premium; thereby making a contract which has all these desirable features, economy of cost, security of fulfilment, definiteness as to terms. What wonder that the plan meets with popular favor, and proves fruitful of good results?"

We have always deprecated the multiplication of life insurance companies and the demoralized competition they introduce, and it is only a short time since we stated our views with emphasis in an article upon "extremely useless new life companies." But it is due alike to candor and consistency, that we should recognize exceptional merit, and we, therefore, not only frankly admit the abounding elements of success in the National Life, but, as frankly, place that institution at the very head of a not very numerous list of useful new life companies. Nor have we any reason to doubt that this usefulness will be of the most permanent sort.—*Chicago Spectator*.

Richard Hall & Co.,

HARDWARE Merchants, 58 Yonge Street, opposite Express Offices, Toronto.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of ROBERT FOWLES, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, John Kerr, of the City of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fill their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, Court Street, Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1870, at 10 a.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for ordering the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

JOHN KERR, Assignee.

Court Street, Toronto, }
15th Oct., 1870. }

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JOHN SHAW, trading under the firm of JOHN SHAW & CO., an Insolvent.

A FINAL Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the TWENTY-NINTH day of OCTOBER, 1870, after which dividends will be paid.

JOHN KERR, Assignee.

Toronto, 14th October, 1870.

Robert Lawson & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS,

"THE ALBERT HOUSE,"

No. 218 YONGE STREET, COR. OF ALBERT,

Dealers wishing to buy in small quantities will do well by calling at this establishment.

Every article sold very low for cash.

Goods always fresh and stock large and well assorted.

R. L. & Co., are prepared to purchase any quantity of choice Dairy Butter.

ROBERT LAWSON & Co.

9-3m No. 218 Yonge Street, corner of Albert.



Intercolonial Railway.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 10th Oct., 1870

THE Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of an Engine House, Locomotive Repair Shop, and other buildings, at Moncton, New Brunswick.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after 1st NOVEMBER next, at the Railway Office, St. John, and at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa; and Tenders on a printed form; which will be supplied, marked on envelopes "Tender for Buildings," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to six o'clock, p.m., on 21st November, 1870.

A. WALSH,

ED. B. CHANDLER,

C. J. BRYDGES,

A. W. McLELAN,

Commissioners



Government House, Ottawa,

Thursday, 22nd day of September, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the 54th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Port Ryuse, attached to the Port of Dover, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and appointed to be a Warehousing Port, within the meaning of that Act.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

9-3t



Government House, Ottawa,

26th day of September, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following regulations:

Point Le Preau, in the County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs to be attached to the Port of St. John, and known as the Sub-Port of "Le Preau," comprising "Point Le Preau on the East, and the head forming the West side of Seely's Cove as the Western boundary."

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

9-3t

Consumers Gas Company.

THE annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office in Toronto street, on

MONDAY, THE 31st OF OCTOBER,

at twelve o'clock, noon.

H. THOMPSON,

Manager.

Consumers' Gas Company, }
Toronto, Oct. 8, 1870. }

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	6.37	5.37	7.07
Arrive	.....	9.37	10.37	10.37	9.07
		WEST.			
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	.....	7.30	11.10	3.45	10.37
Arrive	.....	5.30	12.50	5.20	9.05

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.

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 at the offices of the said Company in the City of Toronto, on MONDAY the

TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1870.

at the hour of 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 purposes declared in the 22nd section of the Act of the Legislature of Ontario, incorporating the said Company.

By order,

JAMES GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
This 4th day of October, 1870.



Government House, Ottawa,

26th day of September, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

Grand Harbor, in the Island of Grand Manan, in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the same is hereby erected into an Out Port of Customs, and attached to the Port of Campo Bello (Welchpool).

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

9-3t

Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The Queen City Fire Insurance Company." Toronto, 29th September, 1870. 7-6t

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

CASH ASSETS	.....	\$13,000,000
ANNUAL CASH INCOME,	.....	\$7,000,000
NEW BUSINESS IN 1869,	.....	\$51,021,141

THE leading company in the world for new business, by \$13,000,000. Purely Mutual, all profits annually divided among the Policyholders, on Contribution Plan. This Company has special advantageous features that no other Company in Canada offers. See "Tontine Dividend" circulars, being a 10 per cent. investment, in addition to a Life Insurance. Instalment and all kinds of Endowment Policies. The "Equitable" has fully complied with Dominion Law, by making deposit of \$100,000 in Canadian Securities. Branch office for the Dominion,

R. W. GALE, Manager,
55 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

HOLLAND & DEMING, General Agents for Ontario.

Good Agents and Solicitors wanted in unrepresented localities.

Mercantile.

Joseph S. Belcher,
(Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)
COMMISSION & 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; A. W. Fraser & Co., Halifax; Geo. Hughes & Co., Boston. 3-6m

Toronto Auction Mart,

Established 1834.

F. W. COATE & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

L. Coffee & Co.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchants, No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto, Ont. Advances made on consignments of Produce.

Parson Bros.,

PETROLEUM Refiners, and Wholesale dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Warehouses 51 Front St. Refinery cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

Childs & Hamilton.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 25

John Fiske & Co.

ROCK OIL and Commission Merchants, Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Sessions, Turner & Cooper.

MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc. Warehouse, Front St., and next door to that of James Campbell.

Hotels.

Albion Hotel,

MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS.

FARE, \$1.50 PER DAY

Dominion Hall, Cornwall, Ont.

J. B. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.—This new, large, and first-class Hotel is second to none in the Province. Excellent Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. 25

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.

The Canada Insurance Union.

OCEAN MARINE,

Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incorporated in Canada:

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
THE MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

AND AN

ASSOCIATION OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE UNION will issue Binding Policies on HULLS, CARGOES, and FREIGHTS in MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL, and Losses will be paid in Great Britain or Canada, at the option of the assured.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.—Wm. Murray, Esq., representing the Montreal Assurance Co.; M. H. Gault, Esq., representing the British America Assurance Co.; Alex. Murray, Esq., representing the Western Assurance Co.; John McLennan, Esq., representing the Association of Underwriters.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.—John Johnston, Esq., of the firm of Wingate & Johnston; Robt. Allan, Esq., of the firm of Allan Brothers; John Rimmer, of the firm of Thos. Rimmer & Son.

BANKERS.—In Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. In Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. In London—The Bank of Montreal, 27 Lombard street.

AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL.—SMITH, BECKWITH & GASKELL, 5 India Buildings, Water street.

AGENT IN MONTREAL,

JOHN RHYNAS.

Commercial Chambers, 96 St. Francois Xavier Street.

THE NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000, PAID IN FULL.

1. THIS COMPANY ISSUED IN THE FIRST YEAR of its existence 7,070 Policies; insuring over \$19,253,400, the annual Premiums upon which amounted to \$751,582.47..

2. It will be noticed, upon examination, that in character, standing, and efficiency, the Board of Direction is unsurpassed.

3. The Company's Charter expressly provides "That any Policy taken out in favor of a wife, child, relative, or other person having an interest in the life of the insured, shall not be liable to seizure by the creditors of the person so insured; Provided, that the Policy does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars." The "NATIONAL" is the only Company doing business in Canada whose Charter provides as above.

4. While the NATIONAL LIFE rates are the lowest, its Cash Capital is the largest of any purely Life Office doing business in Canada; and it has by far the largest assets, in proportion to its liabilities of any Life Insurance Corporation in the world. IT IS THE ONLY AMERICAN LIFE COMPANY THAT HAS MADE A DEPOSIT IN CANADA FOR THE BENEFIT OF "CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS."

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Annual Premium to Secure \$1,000, payable at Death. Age at nearest Birthday.

Prem.	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Age.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

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Assets.....	\$27,566,479 26
Surplus (computing Re-Insurance by N. Y. Legal Standard).....	9,671,875 26
Income for 1869.....	8,978,751 23
Total Death Claims paid to date.....	9,506,987 00
Total Surplus; Premiums returned to the Assured, to date.....	6,785,680 00

DIVIDEND PAYABLE IN 1870, \$2,300,000!

TOTAL AMOUNT INSURED, OVER \$177,000,000 !!

This Company is PURELY MUTUAL, there being no
Stockholders to absorb any portion of its funds, its surplus
belonging wholly to its members, and being equitably ap-
portioned among them in annual dividends or returns of
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In comparison with other American Life Companies, the
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has conducted its business at
a lower average rate of expenses; its claims by death have
averaged less, in proportion, than those of any other Com-
pany having a sufficient extent of business to test the law
of mortality; and

Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of
interest exceeding that realized by any similar institution.

The necessary result of this economy in management,
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ments, has been that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has
afforded insurance to its members at a LESS AVERAGE COST,
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Ratio of Expenses of Management to Total Receipts
1869, 8.89 per cent.

Its investments are secure and profitably made, and
contain no Commuted Commissions, Fancy Stocks, Personal
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Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA: } IN THE COUNTY COURT OF P.ovince of Ontario. } THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO. (County of Ontario, }

In the matter of JOHN KESTEVAN, an Insolvent.

ON the TWENTY-FIFTH day of NOVEMBER next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Toronto, this twentieth day of October, A. D. 1870. OSLER & MOSS,

Attorneys ad litem for the said John Kestevan.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—OCT. 20, 1870.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Cont'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Cont'd	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Th'k Boots, 1 ex.	2 65 0 00	Dry Crushed	0 12 0 12	Do, 1st qual middle do.	0 24 0 26
" " " " No. 1	2 40 2 50	Extra Ground	0 13 0 13	Do, No. 2, light weights	0 22 0 24
" " " " No. 2	2 20 2 40	Teas:		Slaughter heavy	0 22 0 25
" Split Boots	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good	0 42 0 50	Do, light	0 26 0 26
" Kip Boots, cl., 1 ex	3 15 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 60 0 65	Harness, best	0 29 0 33
" " " " " " " "	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine	0 50 0 70	" " " " " " " "	0 02 0 00
" " " " " " " "	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng.	0 40 0 75	Upper heavy	0 37 0 39
" " " " " " " "	2 40 0 00	Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	" " " " " " " "	0 39 0 41
Boys' Thick Boots, 1 ex.	1 90 0 00	Y. Hyson, com to gd.	0 35 0 55	Kip Skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
" " " " " " " "	1 70 1 80	Medium to choice	0 65 0 80	French	0 70 0 90
Youths' " " " " " "	1 55 1 60	Extra choice	0 85 0 95	English	0 65 0 80
" " " " " " " "	1 45 0 00	Gunpowd'r. to mea.	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
Child's fly top B'ts 6 to 9	1 20 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 70 0 85	35 lbs.) per doz.	0 60 0 50
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 50	" " " " " " " "	0 85 0 95	Do, light	0 45 0 60
" " " " " " " "	1 80 2 20	Hyson	0 45 0 60	French Calf	1 20 1 57
" " " " " " " "	1 30 1 75	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Grain & " " " " " "	0 00 0 55
" " " " " " " "	1 75 2 00	Tobacco, Manufact'd:		Splits, large # lb.	0 30 0 36
" " " " " " " "	1 60 0 00	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, # lb	0 30 0 32	" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 25
" " " " " " " "	1 20 1 45	" " " " " " " "	0 31 0 33	Enamelled Cow # foot	0 20 0 21
" " " " " " " "	1 35 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 38 0 50	Patent	0 20 0 21
" " " " " " " "	1 15 1 25	" " " " " " " "	0 50 0 65	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
" " " " " " " "	0 95 1 10	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Buff	0 15 0 17
Misses' Polish Peb. Bal.		" " " " " " " "	0 55 0 80	Gills.	
DS MS. 11 to 2.	1 30 0 00	Hardware.		Cod	0 62 0 65
" " " " " " " "	0 95 1 10	Tin (net cash prices)		Lard, extra	1 45 0 00
" " " " " " " "	0 95 0 00	Block, # lb.	0 33 0 35	" " " " " " " "	1 12 0 00
" " " " " " " "	0 85 0 00	Grain	0 35 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 00
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.		Copper:		Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
DS MS. 6 to 10.	1 05 0 00	Pig	0 20 0 22	" " " " " " " "	0 30 0 00
" " " " " " " "	0 75 0 85	Sheet	0 29 0 31	Linseed, raw	0 75 0 80
" " " " " " " "	0 70 0 00	Cut Nails:		" " " " " " " "	0 80 0 85
" " " " " " " "	0 60 0 00	Assorted # Shingles		Machinery	0 00 0 00
Drugs.		# 100 lb.	0 00 3 25	Olive, common, # gal.	1 30 1 35
Aloe Cape	0 15 0 20	Shingle alone do	3 30 3 40	" " " " " " " "	1 80 2 30
Alum	0 02 0 03	Lathe and 5 dy.	3 30 3 40	" " " " " " " "	3 60 3 75
Borax	0 19 0 20	Galvanized Iron:		Seal, pale	0 75 0 80
Camphor, refined	0 45 0 55	Assorted sizes	0 08 0 09	Spirits Turpentine	0 00 0 56
Castor Oil	0 14 0 17	Best No. 24	0 07 0 00	Whale, #fd	0 85 1 00
Caustic Soda	0 03 0 05	" " " " " " " "	0 08 0 08	Paints, &c.	
Cream Tartar	0 25 0 30	" " " " " " " "	0 09 0 09	White Lead, genuine	0 00 2
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	Horse Nails:		in Oil, # 25 lbs.	0 00 2 10
Extract Logwood	0 10 0 12	Guest's or Griffin's		Do, No. 1	0 00 1 90
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 33 0 25	assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 00 1 70
Indigo, Madras	1 15 1 15	For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	Common	1 30 0 00
Licorice, com.	0 14 0 25	Patent Hammer'd do.	0 17 0 18	White Lead, dry	0 05 0 09
Madder	0 14 0 18	Iron (at 4 months):		Red Lead	0 06 0 08
Opium	9 00 9 50	Pig—Gartsherrrie No. 1	00 00 00 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h.	0 02 0 03
Oxalic Acid	0 24 0 32	Calder No. 1	00 00 23 00	Yellow Ochre, Fren'h.	0 02 0 03
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	No. 3	00 00 24 00	Whiting	0 80 1 25
" " " " " " " "	0 15 0 20	Other brands. No. 1	22 00 24 00	Petroleum.	
Potash Iodide	3 80 4 50	No. 2	0 00 0 00	(Retined # gal.)	
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	Bar—Scotch, # 100 lb.	2 40 2 60	Water white, 5 bris.	0 27 0 60
Soda Bicarb.	3 37 4 00	Refined	3 00 3 25	" " " " " " " "	0 29 0 09
Tartaric Acid	0 39 0 45	Swedes	5 00 5 50	Straw, # bris.	0 00 0 23
Groceries.		Hoops—Coopers	3 10 3 35	" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 24
Coffee, # lb.	0 20 0 22	Band	3 10 3 35	Amber, by car load	0 00 0 00
Java, # lb.	0 17 0 18	Boiler Plates	3 10 3 35	Benzine	0 35 0 38
Laguayra	0 15 0 17	Canada Plates	3 90 4 10	Produce.	
Rio	0 15 0 17	Coatbridge	4 00 4 10	Grain	
Fish:		Pontypool	3 90 4 10	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 12 1 15
Herrings, Lab. split	5 00 5 50	Swansea	3 90 4 10	" " " " " " " "	1 15 1 25
" " " " " " " "	4 00 4 75	Lead (at 4 months):		Barley, new 45 "	0 66 0 75
" " " " " " " "	3 00 3 75	Bar, # 100 lbs.	0 06 0 07	Peas	0 00 0 70
" " " " " " " "	0 43 0 45	Sheet	0 06 0 08	Oats	0 38 0 39
Mackerel, small kitta.	0 75 0 90	Shot	0 07 0 07	Rye	0 00 0 00
Loch. Her. wh'e'fisks	2 50 2 75	Iron Wire (net cash):		Seeds:	
" " " " " " " "	1 25 1 50	No. 6, # bundle	2 70 2 80	Clover, choice 60 "	0 00 7 25
White Fish & Trout	3 50 3 75	" " " " " " " "	3 10 3 20	Timothy, cho'e 4 "	0 00 0 00
Salmon, saltwater	14 50 15 90	" " " " " " " "	3 40 3 50	Flax	2 00 2 25
Dry Cod, # 112 lbs.	5 37 5 50	" " " " " " " "	4 30 4 40	Flour (per bri.):	
Fruit:		Powder:		Superior extra	0 00 0 00
Raisins, Layers	2 65 2 70	Blasting, Canada	3 75 6 00	Extra superfine	5 50 5 75
" " " " " " " "	2 50 2 55	FF	4 75 5 00	Fancy superfine	5 30 5 40
" " " " " " " "	0 81 0 84	Blasting, English	4 00 5 00	Superfine No. 1	5 10 5 20
" " " " " " " "	0 65 0 67	FF	5 00 6 00	" " " " " " " "	
" " " " " " " "	0 05 0 05	FFF	6 00 6 50	Oatmeal (per bri.)	4 30 4 50
Figs	0 11 0 15	Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		Provisions	
Molasses:		Regular sizes 100	4 00 4 25	Butter, dairy tub # lb.	0 15 0 20
Clayed, # gal.	0 30 0 25	Extra	4 50 5 00	" " " " " " " "	0 16 0 17
Syrups, Standard	0 20 0 52	Tin Plates (net cash):		Cheese	0 11 0 13
" " " " " " " "	0 54 0 55	IC Coke	7 25 0 00	Pork, mess, new	27 50 28 50
" " " " " " " "	4 00 4 50	IC Charcoal	8 50 0 00	" " " " " " " "	23 00 23 50
Rice:		IX	10 00 10 20	" " " " " " " "	20 00 22 00
Arracan	3 90 4 60	IXX	12 50 0 00	Bacon, Canada	0 12 0 13
Rangoon	3 90 4 60	DC	7 25 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 13 0 13
Spices:		DX	9 25 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 13 0 14
Cassia, whole, # lb.	0 38 0 40	Hides & Skins, # lb		Hams, covered	0 15 0 17
Cloves	0 10 0 12	Green, No. 1	0 09 0 10	" " " " " " " "	0 15 0 16
Nutmegs	0 65 0 70	Green, No. 2	0 08 0 09	Shoulders, in salt	0 11 0 12
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	Cured	0 09 0 12	Lard, in kegs	0 14 0 15
" " " " " " " "	0 17 0 20	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 12	Eggs, fresh	0 11 0 12
Pepper, black	0 15 0 60	Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12	Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
Pimento	0 09 0 09	Sheepskins	0 85 0 00	Tallow	0 07 0 7
Sugars—(60 days):		Hops.		Hog-dressed, heavy	0 00 0 00
Port Rico, # lb.	0 9 0 9	Medium to good	0 10 0 20	" " " " " " " "	8 00 8 50
Cuba	0 8 0 8	Leather, @ (4 mos.)		" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 00
Barbadoes (bright)	0 9 0 9	In lots of less than		Salt, &c.	
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		50 sides, 10 # cent		Liverpool coarse	0 75 0 85
yellow No. 2, 60 ds.	0 9 0 9	higher		Gosierich	1 55 1 60
Yellow, No. 2	0 10 0 10	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Plaster	1 75 1 10
" " " " " " " "	0 11 0 11	heavy, weights # lb.	0 23 0 25	Water Lime	1 60 0 0
Crushed X	0 12 0 12				
" " " " " " " "	0 12 0 12				
Ground	0 12 0 12				

Soap & Candles.		Brandy:		\$ c. \$ c.	
D. Crawford & Co.'s	\$ c. \$ c.	Hennessy's, per gal.	2 30	2 50	
Imperial	0 07 0 08	Martell's	2 30	2 50	
Golden Bar	0 07 0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s	2 25	2 35	
Silver Bar	0 07 0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co	2 25	2 35	
Crown	0 05 0 05	Brandy, cases	8 50	9 00	
No. 1	0 03 0 03	Brandy, com. per c.	4 00	4 50	
Candles	0 00 0 10				
Wines, Liquors, &c.		Whiskey.		In Duty	
Ales		GOODEHAM & WORTS		Bond.	Paid
Guinness, per doz. qrts.	2 30 2 40	Wholesale Prices:			
Guinness DubPortr.	2 25 2 35	Terms Cash.—Under 5			
Spirits:		brls., net: 5 to 10 brls.,			
Pure Jamaica Rum	1 80 2 25	2 1/2 p.c. off: 10 brls. and			
De Kuypers' H. Gin.	1 55 1 65	over, 5 p.c. off.			
Booth's Old Tom	1 90 2 00				
Cin:		Old Rye	0 35 0 85		
Green, cases	4 00 4 25	" Toddy	0 35 0 85		
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 57 6 60	" Malt	0 35 0 85		
Wines:		Alcohol, 65 o.p.	0 66 1 76		
Port, common	0 75 1 25	Pure Spirits 65 o.p.	0 67 1 77		
" fine old	2 00 4 00	" 50 o.p.	0 61 1 61		
Sherry, common	0 75 1 50	" 25 u.p.	0 32 0 82		
" medium	1 70 1 80	Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.	0 26 0 72		
" old pale or golden	2 50 4 00	" 36 u.p.	0 25 0 68		
		" 40 u.p.	0 24 0 64		
		Wool.			
		Fleece, lb.	0 29 0 31		
		Pulled "	0 26 0 28		

INSURANCE COMPANIES
ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share parval & Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15s.	British Medical and General Life	10 2	2 1/2
50,000	10	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50 5	7 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25 2 1/2	4 1/2
50,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100 15	3 1/2
400,000	5 1/2	European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2 26s 6	—
20,000	5 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100 50	5 1/2
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100 10	7 1/2
7,500	10	Imperial Life	100 10	16 1/2
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20 2	3 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40 7 1/2	25 1/2
35,862	36	London Assurance Corporation	25 12 1/2	49 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10 1	—
301,752 1/2	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20 2	7 1/2
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100 5	15 1/2
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile	50 6 1/2	27 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25 5	18 1/2
£9 p. s.		Phoenix		150
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10 1	1 1/2
100,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance	20 3	5 1/2
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50 2 1/2	5 1/2
110,000	25	Standard Life	50 12	7 1/2
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25 1 1/2	—
£4 15s 9d				
CANADIAN.				
8,000	4-6mo.	British America Fire and Marine	\$50 \$25	68 70
2,500	5	Canada Life	400 50	103 105
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50 £5	135
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60 \$11	—
£3 p. sh.		Quebec Fire	40 32 1/2	£20 £21
10		" Marine	100 40	85 90
10,000	5 6 mo's.	Western Assurance	40 10	90 91
AMERICAN.				
When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs Offered Asked.
1853	1,500	..	Etna Life, of Hartford	\$100 .. 250
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford	100 207 210
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100 260 270
1859	10,000	..	Home, of New Haven, Ct	100
1863	5,000	..	Travelers' Life & Accident	101 115 120

RAILWAYS

Share	Parl	Montr	London
Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Oct. 1.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100 All.	..	77 80
Do. do 6 p.c. stg. mort. bonds	100 "	..	92 95
Buffalo and Lake Huron Pref	100 "	..	4 5
Do. do 5 1/2 p.c. bonds, 1872-3-4	100 "	..	77 80
Montreal and Champlain	200 "	16 21	..
Do. do Pref.	100 101	..	..
Grand Trunk	100 "	12 1/2 13	12 1/2 13
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 sh. 6 p.c.	100 "	..	94 96
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.	100 "	..	60 62
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c.	100 "	..	41 43
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c.	100 "	..	31 33
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.	100 "	..	17 18 1/2
Great Western	20 1/2	15 16	15 15 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Bds. due 1873-76	100 All.	..	100 102
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-78	100 "	..	98 100
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. issue at 80.	100 "	..	1 to 2 pm
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds	100 "	..	90 95
Do. " 2nd "	100 "	..	85 90

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toront.
Sight or 75 days date	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 9	8 1/2 8 1/2
Private do.	8 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 0
Bank on New York	11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	11 11 1/2
Private do.	11 1/2 12	11 1/2 12	11 1/2 12
Gold Drafts do.	1/2 dis	1/2 dis to par.	..
American Silver	6 6 1/2	6 1/2	5 10

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, Oct. 18.	Montreal, Oct. 18.	Quebec, Oct. 17.
BANKS.							
British North America	[stg. £50 All.	3 1/2 b p.c.	July and Jan.	106 1/2 107	106 107 1/2	106 107	106 107
Canadian Bank of Com'e	\$50 All.	4	..	121 1/2 122	120 121 1/2	121 122	121 122
City Bank Montreal	100 "	3	1 June, 1 Dec.	89 90	89 90	89 89 1/2	89 89 1/2
Du Peuple	50 "	3 1/2	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	102 102 1/2	102 103 1/2	102 103	102 103
Eastern Townships	50 "	4	1 July, 1 Jan.	106 106 1/2	105 106 1/2	105 106 1/2	105 106 1/2
Jacques Cartier	50 All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	113 114	113 114 1/2	113 114	113 114
Mechanics' Bank	50 80	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	80 85	80 85	82 85	82 85
Merehants' Bank of Canada	100 All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	116 116 1/2	116 116 1/2	116 116 1/2	116 116 1/2
Molson's Bank	50 "	2	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	102 102 1/2	102 103	102 103	102 103
Montreal	200 "	6	1 June, 1 Dec.	216 218	216 218	215 218	215 218
Nationale	50 "	2 1/2	1 Nov. 1 May.	108 000	108 000	108 108 1/2	108 108 1/2
Niagara District	100 75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.	106 107 1/2	107 107 1/2	106 107	106 107
Ontario Bank	40 All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	110 110 1/2	110 111	110 110 1/2	110 110 1/2
Quebec Bank	100 "	None.	1 June, 1 Dec.	69 1/2 70	69 70	69 69 1/2	69 69 1/2
Royal Canadian	50 60	None.	1 Jan., 1 July.	149 150	148 150 1/2	147 150	147 150
Toronto	100 "	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	107 108	107 107 1/2	108 108 1/2	108 108 1/2
Union Bank	100 "	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50 \$25	3 1/2	..	100 100 1/2	..	..	..
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50 All.	5	..	135 136	135 136	..	..
Do. In'd Steam Nav. Co.	100 All.	5 12 m	..	..	101 103	101 103	..
Do. Glass Company	100 "	None.	..	..	..	..	..
Freehold Building Society	100 All.	5	..	126 127 1/2	..	..	..
Hamilton Gas Company	..	4 1/2	..	..	..	..	..
Huron Copper Bay Co.	..	25	..	..	22 1/2 32 1/2	..	..
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50 All.	4 1/2	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal Mining Consols.	20 15 1	..	..	..	4 00 4 10	..	..
Do. Telegraph Co.	40 All.	5	..	205 207	204 206	203 205	203 205
Do. Elevating Co.	100 "	7 1/2	..	..	112 115	..	..
Do. City Gas Co.	46 "	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep	..	160 170	165 170	..
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50 "	4	..	..	135 145	135 140	..
Quebec Gas Company	200 All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.	..	..	122 123	..
Quebec Street R. R.	50 25	4	..	..	..	90 95	..
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100 All.	15-12m	1 Jan., 1 July.	..	170 175	155 000	..
St. Lawrence Glass Company	100 "	None.	..	..	..	..	..
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100 "	2 p.c. 3m	3 Feb.	..	..	40 45	..
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50 "	2 p.c. 3m	1 My Au Mar Fe	114 115	114 115	114 114 1/2	..
Union Per. Building Society	50 "	5	..	113 113 1/2	..	..	..
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50 All.	5	..	125 126	..	..	..

SECURITIES.

	Toronto.	Montreal	Quebec.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	105 105 1/2	103 106	104 105
Do. do. 5 p.c. cur., 1883	95 96	95 96 1/2	95 95 1/2
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885	95 96	99 1/2 96 1/2	96 1/2 96
Do. do. 7 do. cur.	..	..	..
Dominion 6 p.c. 1878 cy	100 110	100 110	109 109 1/2
Dominion Bonds	..	..	..
Hamilton Corporation	..	..	..
Montreal Harbor, 8 p.c. d. 1869	..	..	..
Do. do. 7 do. 1870	..	..	..
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875	103 104	104 105	..
Do. Corporation, 6 p.c. 1891	100 101	100 101	..
Do. 7 p.c. stock	114 115	114 116	114 115
Do. Water Works, 6 p.c. stg. 1885	99 100	99 100	..
Ottawa City 6 p.c. d. 1880	..	95 97	..
Quebec Harbour, 6 p.c. d. 1883	..	..	45 50
Do. do. 7 do. do.	..	..	55 60
Do. do. 8 do. 1886	..	..	60 70
Do. City, 7 p.c. stock	..	..	100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 8 do.	..	..	100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 5 do.	..	..	100 100 1/2
Do. Water Works 6 p.c. stg., 5 years	..	..	95 96
Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do.	..	..	..
Toronto Corporation, 6 p.c.	..	90 92	..
Kingston City 6 p.c. 1872	..	92 1/2 95	..
County Debentures	..	..	..

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1870.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.	
	WEDNESDAY, October 19.	WEDNESDAY, October 12.	WEDNESDAY, October 19.	WEDNESDAY, October 12.	October 19.	October 19.	October 19.	October 19.	October 19.	
Wheat, Fall .. 60 lbs	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	
Spring. "	1 15 @ 1 25	1 15 @ 1 20	0 98 @ 1 02	1 20 @ 1 35	1 50 @ 1 54	1 50 @ 1 54	1 50 @ 1 54	1 50 @ 1 54	1 50 @ 1 54	
Barley .. 48 lbs	0 66	0 75	0 63	0 75	0 55	0 72	1 40	1 43	0 80	
Oats .. 34 lbs	0 38	0 39	0 28	0 39	0 30	0 31	0 49	0 50	0 53	
Peas .. 60 lbs	0 70	0 09	0 70	0 00	0 65	0 75	0 90	0 92	0 89	
Flour, No. 1 Super, brl	5 10	5 20	5 10	5 20	4 45	4 20	5 00	5 10	7 10	
Fancy .. brl	5 30	5 40	5 30	5 40	0 00	0 00	6 00	6 25	6 05	
Extra .. brl	5 50	5 75	5 50	5 75	0 00	0 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	
Oatmeal .. brl	4 30	4 40	4 30	4 40	6 25	6 50	6 25	6 50	0 00	
P										

Insurance.

PROVINCIAL Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONT.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P.
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Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of Insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company. No claim that has arisen under the present management has been unadjusted for as long as a week, and all adjusted claims are paid.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

Provincial Insurance Co's. Buildings,
 Toronto, June 28, 1870.

46



LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,

£2,000,000 - - - STERLING.

FIRE RISKS

taken at reasonable rates of premium, and

ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,

By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

General Agents for Ontario,

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

Phoenix

Fire Assurance Company

LOMBARD ST. AND CHURCH CROSS,
 LONDON, ENG.

Insurances effected in all parts of the World.

Claims paid

WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,

Agents for Toronto,
 36 Yonge Street.

Insurance.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg.
 Deposited at Ottawa for the security of Canadian Policyholders.....\$67,000

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 Lightly Simpson, Esq., Gower Street, Bedford Square.
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 Alex. M. Delisle, Esq. (Collector of Customs).
 Louis Beaudry (Managing Director of Montreal City Gas Company.)

MANAGER & ACTUARY:—Wm. Palin Clirehugh, Esq., F.I.A.

THIS Company transacts every description of Life Insurance on favorable terms.

Policies issued on the Limited Payment and Endowment Plans; and one-half the Premium loaned at 5 per cent. per annum.

A special reduced Table of Premiums, applicable to Clergymen, has been adopted, copies of which can be had on application.

THOMAS SIMPSON,
 General Agent, Montreal.
 13-ly.

Etna

Life Insurance Company,

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

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

Its valuable features

LOW CASH RATES

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,

Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

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

The Citizens' Insurance Company (OF CANADA.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

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Life and Guarantee Department:

OFFICE.....71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THIS Company—formed by the Association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared to grant policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal, or through any of the Company's Agents.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager. 44 4-ly

Insurance.

BEAVER AND TORONTO Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

Number of Policies issued to July, 1870. - - - 30,000
 Premium Note capital, over - - - \$220,000

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

CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

MERCANTILE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK.

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

HOUSEHOLD BRANCH.

Non-hazardous Household Property will be insured for three years or less, on which a Premium Note averaging from 1 1/2 to 4 per cent. will be taken, of which a small sum must be paid in Cash at the time of insuring, and endorsed on the Note.

FARMERS' BRANCH.

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

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

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

1-ly

PHENIX MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

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

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,

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

AND DIVIDES ALL THE

PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
 GEN. AGENT, MONTREAL.

GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED

to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.

SEE APPLY AS ABOVE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

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 J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., (J. H. R. Molson & Bros.)

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

Toronto Office—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Directors in Canada:

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman (President Bank of Montreal).
 HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Manager Ontario Bank.)
 E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal).
 HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.
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FIRE INSURANCE Risks taken at moderate rates, and every description of Life Assurance effected, according to the Company's published Tables, which afford various convenient modes (applicable alike to business men and heads of families) of securing this desirable protection.

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

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WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 13 King Street East.

G. F. C. SMITH,
 Chief Agent for the Dominion,
 Montreal

1y

Insurance.

BRITON MEDICAL

And General Life Association,

with which is united the

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 STG. :

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

THE important and peculiar feature originally introduced by this Company, in applying the periodical 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.

28 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.

Oct 17—9-lyr JAMES FRASER, Agent.

Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:

CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS,
TORONTO.

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Deputy Governor:
PETER PATERSON, Esq.

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M. ROBY O'BRIEN.

Marine Inspector:

CAPT. R. COURNEEN.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,

23-ly

Manager.

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

Home District

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

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

PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. McMURRICH.

VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.

JOHN RAINS, Secretary.

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

The Orient

Mutual Insurance Company, New York.

THIS Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in LONDON and LIVERPOOL, at the Counting Rooms of MESSRS. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

The undersigned continues to receive applications for open and Special Policies, and to effect Insurances on Ships, Cargoes, and Freights, with above well-known Company, payable in Gold or Canadian Funds.

HENRY MCKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.

Montreal 1st Feb., 1876

9-ly

Insurance.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE recent failures of two of the largest English Assurance Offices, naturally causing much anxiety in the minds of Assurers in all Companies, the Directors of the

CANADA LIFE

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

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

Copies of Mr. WRIGHT's Report may be had at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion.

Persons who may be assured in the Companies whose condition is unsatisfactory, desiring to join the Canada Life, will be dealt with upon such terms as are reasonable and fair.

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURNE, Esq.,

May 25. 1876 Toronto Street.

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.

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

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:

229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.

Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1869.....\$1,279,670 00

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

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

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

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—Toronto, Messrs. Dickson & McGregor, 8 Ontario Buildings, Corner of Church and Wellington Streets.

Hamilton, John B. Young, Esq.

The Gore District

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,

Secretary & Treasurer

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.

15-ly

Queen

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

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

CAPITAL, - - - - - £2,000,000 STG.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

Resident Secretary and General Agent,

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

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

WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

Capital, 1st January, 1870.....\$228,773 96

Cash and Cash Items.....\$76,874 06

With 32,823 Members.

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

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

Insurance.

WESTERN

Assurance Company,

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, \$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.

CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.

JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq.

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

JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.

B. HALDAN, Secretary.

J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.

CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.

JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

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

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

The Waterloo County

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

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

C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.

J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-ly

London Assurance Corporation.

CAPITAL.....£896,550 Stg.

PAID UP.....448,275 "

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

HEAD AGENT, ROMEO H. STEPHENS.

S. E. HOLCOMB, Agent,

No. 2 Exchange, Toronto.

The Victoria

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Aug 15-lyr

Montreal

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000

INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Consulting Inspector.....CAPT. A. TAYLOR.

Marine Inspector.....CAPT. F. JACKMAN.

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

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

Imperial

Fire Insurance Company of London.

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

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacrament Street.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.

Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets

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