# SURANCE OHRONICLE.

# VOL. IV-NO. 4. TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

ART

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

# THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,

STOCK COMPLETE.

MAIN FEATURES : ATTRACTIVENESS,

COMPLETENESS, EXTENSIVENESS.

All goods marked and sold in the Currency of the Country.

Employ no Travellers.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co. Toronto, Sept, 7, 1870. 32-1y

FALL, 1870.

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

HATS,

CAPS, and FURS ; GLOVES,

MITT AND GAUNTLETS, BUFFALO ROBES.

54 YONGE STREET, 33-1y TORONTO. A. R. MCMASTER and BROTHER, TOROSTO,

HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT, A most complete assortment of

BRITISH & FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS, WITH DESIRABLE LINES OF Canadian and American Manufactures, SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, TO WHICH They call the attention of their Customers and Friends,

32 YONGE STREET.

OFFICES : 102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, and } England. Alexander Building, Jan.es Street, Liverpool, } Toronto, March, 1870. 32-19

REFORD & DILLON,

GENERAL GROCERS.

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

MITTS, TEAS, JUST ARRIVED, Ez Ship "J. S. STONE,"

> NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI REFORD & DILLON. Toronto, 23rd March, 1870. 32-1y

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO. GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS, Are now receiving their usual supply of SPRING GOODS

SELECTED IN THE VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD, AND WHICH THEY OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Also, constantly receiving the Products of the now OELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS. The great superiority of those Goods over Imported or Foreign, render them worthy of the

Long Stapled American Cotton, respectly 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, 1879. 32-1y

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE, ARE ARCENTING AND OPENING OUT THIER FALL SHIPMENTS

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, DUNDAS BAGS, Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto. MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATHE. 32-19

32-1y Toronto, August, 1870.





-63

# 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

Also the leading Manufactory in Ontario for all kinds of

GENERAL SMALL WARES,

HOOP-SKIRTS.

REMOVAL. MESSRS. PARSON BROTHERS

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES,

# No. 10 FRONT STREET

SEXT TO AMERICAN HOTEL.

This shows an increase in imports of year. dutiable goods of \$382,303, and a decrease in free goods of \$25,441. In dry-goods alone, there was an increase of nearly a quarter million dollars over August 1869.

THE Montreal Telegraph Company are about to erect a handsome building on the corner of Scott and Wellington Streets, Toronto, to be used as offices of the Company. The building will cover the whole size of the lot, which is 40 feet on Wellington street by 80 feet on Scott Street ; it will be 4 stories high, including the basement, and will have a flat roof. It will be lofty and well lighted and ventilated. The facade of the building will be finished with white pressed brick, Ohio stone being freely used throughout for mouldings, carvings, &c., and to judge from the drawings the buildings will be very effective, and both an acquisition to the Company and the city.

MR. WALTER LAWSON brought into Halifax last week, as the past month's proceeds of his now celebrated mine at Montague, seven miles from Halifax," a bar of gold weighing 350 ounces, the value of which is about \$7,000-cost, \$2,000 ; showing the extraordinary return of seven ounces to the ton of quartz, and the handsome profit of \$5,000 on the month's operations. The previous three months produced 715 ounces ; value \$14,300, at a cost of about \$4,800. The Stewiacke lead mine is looking very promising. Some fine ore has been taken out of a tunnel about half a mile rom the scene of the first operations, thus indi- all in the best condition.

cating the great extent of the bed, and convincing those interested that there must be an immense deposit in the neighborhood.

THE duty on flour seemed for a time to have put a stop to the importation of that article into Halifax and St. John, from the United States, but during the past month receipts of flour from that quarter have been considerable, amounting, probably, to 8 or 10,000 barrels. Heretofore, American flour has proved superior to that of Canada in its being less liable to sour. Such has been the experience in Nova Scotia at least. Now, however, the position is reversed; while very little of the Canadian flour has become unsound, a very large proportion of the American article has spoiled after coming to hand. It may have been that only very inferior qualities have been sent there from the States, such as was unsaleable at home, and upon which holders were willing to lose the duty. Numbers of traders who take fish from Barrington, Liverpool, Yarmouth and other western Nova Scotia ports, bring back cheap grades of American flour, and it is used and sold in the villages and the country. Bakers and city people, however, will have none of it, and are steadfast to Canadian Brands.

THE large proportion of deaths occurring amongst business men, during seasons of business depression and financial difficulty has been before remarked, and Canada, we regret to say, has been a considerable loser in the past year or two; of men, some of whom could ill be spared. Constant mental anxiety about ways and means, the harrassment of financiering, of losses and disappointments, exhausts the vital force of many a man, who is ordinarily robust and active, and in some cases slowly, in others speedily, lays him low. Although we have had occasion to expose a good many cases of careless, unnecessary or fraudulent failure, we occasionally find those which excite sympathy and even sorrow, which disarm criticism. One has just been recounted to us, in which an elderly man, who for four and twenty years had kept his even way as a country merchant and postmaster of good repute, in a Lower Canadian village ; in 1869 he fell behind and became embarrassed from defective collections and losses upon some investments. He struggled manfully for a time, but finally had to succumb, and apply, as many around him were doing, for a composition ; it was granted provided he could procure security. He returned to his home and asked first one, then another of his old time friends to endorse for him, but some were unable, others declined to render assistance. The old man sank under the disappointment, lost cheer and hope, and in a very few weeks died, says our informant, of sheer anxiety and grief. The un-accustomed strain was too much for him, and he never rallied.

Messrs. Parson Bros., Toronto, leading dealers in petroleum, etc., have removed to new and handsome premises on Front street, near the American Hotel.

-The crops in P. E. Island are turning out well. Hay is above the average, whilst the wheat, barley and oat crop is very large. Potatoes and other roots, except, perhaps, turnips are

# financial.

# STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Sept. 7, 1870. The past week has shown a greater degree of activity than for some time, with a fair number of transactions both in Stocks and Bonds, at. figures that fully sustain the quotations of our last report. Money continues to We abundant and readily procurable. Sterling Exchauge is to-day quoted at 1095 for Bank Bills.

Banks.—Commerce is in fair demand at 1214, with sellers at 1224. There is very little doing in Toronto and quotations of 1524 to 157 are almost nominal. Some sales of Royal have been made at 651 with a slightly better demand. Ontario is enquired for at 104 to 1041, with sellers at 1054. Montreal has changed hands at 195 and is now held at 1964. Merchants remains firm at 1154 for buyers, while holders ask 1164. City has been sold at 874 and 874, 89 is now asked. Bonds.—In governments nothing has been

done for some time past and quotations are quite nominal. Dominion Stock is in fair demand at 108. Considerable sales of Toronto city bonds have been made at 921 which would still be taken. Some lots of Counties are offered at 1021 to 103. Townships have been sold at 944.

Sunaries. --Builging Societies are in some demand just now. Freehold is held at 127 with buyers at 1264. Canada is offered at 136 and enquired for at 135. Some sales of Western Canada have been made at 1254 with a considerable enquiry. Union is much asked for at 1104 to 111, without induc-ing sellers. Canada Landed Credit has been sold at par and is still procurable. Western As-surance is active, and enquired for at 904, holders would not accept less than 914.

## TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

## Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, Sept. 6th, 1870.

The Stock Market is without any very imortant change to notice, except that the tendency has been upwards, and some of the favorite, securities have slightly advanced. Banks.—Montreal sold at 195, at which rate

there are buyers, but little doing. British is in good demand at 1054, at which rate there have been sales. Ontario can be readily sold at 105 ; very little stock on market. Toronto purely nominal; nothing doing. Small sales of Royal Canadian at 65 and 651; very inactive and dull. Commerce sold during the week at 122; not much stock on market. Some small sales of Merchants' at 1154; holders looking for a still further advance. Quebe¢ is held at 1071; none on market. Nothing doing in Molson's in consequence of the wide difference of opinion between buyers and sellers. City sold at 874; sellers generally asking 89. Du Peuple is nominally quoted at 101 to 103. Nationale is enquired for at 107; no stock offering. Buyers offering 113 for Jacques Cartier, but no stock on market. Buyers of Mechanics' at 90, sellers asking 91. No sales of Union to report ; buyers at 106.

Debentures .- Nothing whatever doing in Canada Dominion stock in fair demand at 108. Several transactions at 924 for Toronto bonds due 1869. County is held at 193, but the demand is triffing.

Sundries .- City Gas is in fair demand at 1145, but no stock offering. British America Assurance sold during the week at 664 and 67, at which rate it is still procurable. Transactions in Western Assurance at 90, at which rate there are sellers. Nothing doing in Canada Life on this market. Several amounts of Canada Building Society offering at quotations, but no transactions. No sales of Western Building Society to report; on market at 126. Freehold sold at 1264, little doing. Huron and Erie, nominal; nothing doing

on this market. Union is in fair demand at 110 ex-dividend, at which rate there have been sales. Montreal Telegraph sold at 185; sellers asking 186. Market entirely cleared of Canada Landed Credit at par. Mortgages, none of any consequence offering, could readily be placed at 8 per cent.

#### · HAMILTON MONEY MARKET.

## Reported by Stinson's Bank.

HAMILTON, September 7, 1870.

A better demand for money was noticed during the past week ; although commerce continues to be readily accommodated at easy rates. Mortgages on farm and city property are in strong de mand. Little doing in bank stocks, none offer-ing here below last week's quotations. New York exchange active.

BANK OF ENGLAND .- The return for the week

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The return for the week ending Aug. 17th, gives the following results when compared with the previous week : Rest......£3,472,079. Increase. Public Deposits....5,345,420. Decrease. Other Deposits....20,442,729. Decrease. 253,036 On the other side of the account :

Gov't Securities. £12,483,861. No alteration. Other "20,886,759..Decrease 1,320,812 Notes unempl'd... 10,206,425..Increase. 826,840

The amount of notes in circulation is £23, 536, 035, being a decrease of £244,705; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,785,988, showing an increase of £705,292 when compared with the preceding return.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, Sept. 2.—Busi-ness is extremely dull in every department, and at the Stock Exchange is becoming beautifully less. Money on call continues very easy and bor rowers are readily supplied at 4 to 5 per cent. on Government Bonds, and at 5 to 6 per cent. on Railroad and Miscellaneous collaterals. In Discounts there is a fair business, strictly first-class commercial acceptances being readily passed according to the date.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE .- The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month ended 31st August, 1870 :-Customs ......\$1,348,519 80

Excise	331,480
Post Office.	78,777
Public Works, including Railways	160,655
Bill Stamps	12,057
Miscellaneous	58,426

......\$1,989,911 Total. Expenditure.....\$1,455,306

THE PROFITS OF BANKING .- The Banker' Magazine gives a list of banks which had made extraordinary profits on their capital stock during the past year, the names of some of these institutions are

그는 것 같은 것을 것 같은 것 같은 것을 알았다.	Capital.	P nt.	
Philadelphia National Bank \$	1,500,000	56	p. (
First National Bank		53	
Girard National Bank		58	66
Mechanics' National Bank	800,000		**
Nat. Bank, Northern Liberties.	500,000	109	. 66
City National Bank	400,000	57	64
Consolidation National Bank.	306,000	62	66
Kensington National Bank	350,000	45	. 6.6
Southwark National Bank	250,000	83	44
National Bank, Germantown	200,000		66
Tradesmen's National Bank	200,000	213	6.6

The profits of fifty-five other banks ranged from 17 to 39 per cent. on the capital stock. It is evident that banking, on a paper currency, has been a profitable business for American Banks.

-The house and grounds formerly owned and occupied by James Forman, the defaulting Cashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia, were offered at auction in Halifax, and bid in by the Directors of the Bank at \$16,000.

# OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent ) PETROLIA, Sept. 5, 1870.

The Market for crude is firmer, and prices have obtly favored the producer, From 4,000 to The Market for crude is firmer, and prices have slightly favored the producer. From 4,000 to to 4,500 barrels have changed hands lately at prices ranging from \$1.20 to \$1.30 at the wells. The production last week was well up to 1,000 barrels per day, and shipments rather in excess of last report—being some 23 car loads per day. The export trade is still going on, and I think the probabilities are that the export firms will still continue running, as there is always a demand for No. 1 cill in New York at same price.

for No. 1 oil in New York at same price. The new strike by Mr. Perkins, noted in my last, on being tested; was found not to come up to anticipations of the owner, who is now drilling deeper. Mr. H. Prince has a very fine show in his new well—at 300 feet; it is situated north west of the Craise well, some 30 rods distant.

Oil matters here are very brisk, and a g business is being done in every deportment of it. Crude......\$1 40 to \$1 50 per bbl. Refined ...... 0 21 0 22 per gal.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .- Traffic for week

ending Aug. 19th, 1870.

	Freight and Live Stock Mails and Sundries	\$32,837 33,083 1,943	68
-	Total Receipts for week Corresponding week, 1868	\$67,865 63,939	

Increase ..... \$3,926 29

DAYS OF GRACE. An Act of Congress pass April 23rd, 1870, increases the days of grace where a holiday falls on Sanday, and where by the common law the grace is reduced to one the common law the grace is reduced to one day. Mr. Charles Tracy, writing in the Banker's Magazine, thinks the Act very obscure, and ne-commends banks holding paper the third day of grace whereon would fall on Sunday July 3rd, or Monday July 4th, to have the same protested twice, viz : on Saturday and Tuesday.

-By an amendment to the United States bank rupt law, it is provided that a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty cents on the dollar, must now obtain the consent of the majority in number and value of those creditors only whose debts were contracted since the first of January, 1870. This clause does not apply to debts previously con-tracted. One section of the law makes it an act of bankruptcy that a person, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, has fraudulently stopped payment, or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days.

BEAVER AND TORONTO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY .- THE OTTAWA FIRES.

OTICE is hereby given, that a special assess-ment of one third of all premium notes in force on the 17th day of August last, on three and four years policies, and of one sixth on seven years policies, in the Farmers' Branch ; also of two-fifths of all premium notes in the Mercantile and Household Branches of this Company, has been this day ordered by the Board of Directors, for the purpose of providing for the payment of losses by fire on the above day, in the neighborhood of the city of Ottawa.

In issuing the above notice, the Board of Directors feel it due to themselves, and to the members of the Company, to add a brief summary of the facts of the case, and of the arrangements which they are making to meet an emergency, to which, probably, no Mutual Company was ever TOEONTO, Sept. 7, 1870.

before exposed, and which very few companies could sustain without considerable derangement of their financial position. The conflagration, which was caused by a violent

storm of wind, acting upon fires previously smouldering in the woods, extended over some smouldering an the woods, extended orte acti-fifty square miles of farm country, prepared for its ravages by a season of unusual drought; and swept away houses, barns, stables, fences, crops, cattle, wheen nigs, poultry, and even domestic cattle, sheep, pigs, polltry, and even domestic animals, lessings and all this in the space of about four hours, in which limited period over four-hundred families were deprived of their all, and driven to escape for their mere lives.

needless to say, that against It is almost calamity so wide-spread, no insurance company could ever feel called upon to provide. No rate of premium would suffice to meet such conflagrations, if they could be regarded as probable contingencies; and no calculation whatsoever can be based upon them as a security against future fires of so wholesale a character.

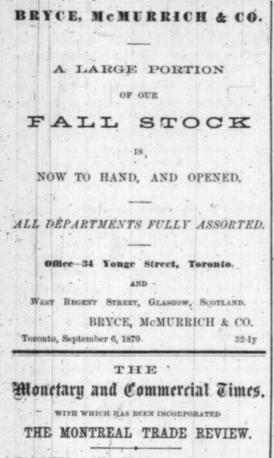
The very excess of the misfortune, and its utterly unprecedented nature, afford the best possible illustration of the advantages of the system of mutual insurance, and the most com plete vindication of the course which the Board of Directors of this company have heretofore pursued. Had they encouraged the issue of cash policies to the extent to which it has been carried by more than one contemporary association, it would have been impossible for the company to meet its liabilities, and the sufferers by fire must have been contented with a dividend of the amount of their claims according to law. Or had the Board collected large sums for each premiums, and deposited the proceeds with the Dominion Government, as permitted (not required) by the statute passed at Ottawa in the session of 1868, the money so deposited must have remained locked up until the company had become insolvent, and could not have been made available in a case like the present.

could not have been made available in a case rise the present. The Directors, on the contrary, have studied to leave as much money as possible in the hands of members, by not calling for it until the end of the year for which it was needed; and have limited the issue of cash policies as much as ky in their jower. In consequence of these precau-tions, they now possess both the right and the ability to call in the whole amount required to settle the Ottawa claims, inasmuch as the premium notes in their hands for assessment, cover no less a sum than nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Large, therefore, and unexpected as the loss may be, it is quite within the means of the Company to provide for it, and that object the above notice is intended to effect. Under any other circumstances, no more need be said; but the distressing nature of this calamity, and the cruel misfortunes under which so many families are suffering, fully justify an appeal to the sympathy of our [members, that they will event and the cash and by a once and

lamines are suffering, tuily justify an appeal to the sympathy of our [members, that they will promptly respond to the call, and by at once and ungrudgingly remitting their share of the neces-sary contribution, enable the Directors to pay all claims with promptitude. Due notice of the amount required from each member will be transmitted in the usual form. It may be well to add that no value issued

It may be well to add, that no policy issued for any date subsequent to the 17th August, 1870, will be charged with any portion of these Ottawa losses; but the whole must be borne by holders of policies which were in force on or before that day. Also, that the provider day. Also, that the special assessment in the Household branch, will not form any addition to the cost of insurance therein, as it is levied to cover existing indebtedness to the other branches, and not for special losses in the late fires, which are divisible nearly equally between the Farmers and Mercantile Branches only.

By order, W.T. O'REILLY, | Secretatics. H. HANCOCK,



TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1870.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

It would tax the nerve of the most astute and ordinarily impassive writer on finance to pass without comment over the astounding political events which will render the first week in September, 1870, for ever one of the most memorable in history, and the annals of the preceding months without a parallel. The development of the art of destroying men in masses, by the application of science to the manufacture of deadly weapons, has been fondly looked upon for some years as the certain precursor and producing cause of peace among the nations. Humanity, it was argued, would not endure the slaughter such weapons would entail, and that happy consummation which neither Christian ethics nor material interests could effect would be brought about by the dread of those weapons, upon which millions had been spent, to become nothing more than scare-crows. The London Times, usually so shrewd and cool. has now expressed a belief that the only hope of peace rests upon the effect which the graphic descriptions by the press of the horrors of a battle-field will produce. This theory ignores the fact that for many years there has been the most profound horror of var in the minds of all men-even of generals who took a professional view of it ; and although the fields of Alma, Sadowa, Solferino, Gettysburgh, and a score of others, have been photographed by the historian, yet to-day

carnage is still carried on. If that is the chief hope of future peace, it is indeed a vain one. It is surely high time that there should be some arrangement effected by which the vast interests of commerce and the sacredness of human life should be protected from those terrific attacks which are periodically made by the ambition or vengeful lusts of one man, or of one or more governments. If, when some dispute occurred between them, the Grand Trunk and the Great Western authorities were to draw off their respective employees and proceed to destroy their rival's stations, burn his rolling stock, shoot his men, and sack their homes, the whole civilized world would raise a shout of horror and indignation. But if two companies of men, bound by national ties into separate states, fall out, or if only their General Manager's quarrel as to a family difference, the whole civilized world takes it as a matter of course that they should at once proceed to try which can most injure the other. We put this before our fellowcountrymen in order to urge them, as far as their power goes, to bring about the time when fomentors of, and chief actors in, national brawls will be subjected to the power of a police, and the whole idea and machinery of war be deemed as vulgar and revolting as a rowdy fight.

Although there is now some slight prospect of peace between Prussia and France, there is not so pleasing an outlook in reference to the future of the humiliated country. The iron-grip of Napoleon relaxed (which, with all its terrors and all its shame, to a people like the French, secured them many years of quiet) ; there will be a reign of disorder, probably very prolonged, and fruitful of bitter and sanguinary struggles, through which, if France emerges without civil war, she will be very fortunate. We again draw attention to one feature of the financial history of the war, which has a very direct interest for us-the working of the system of the bank of France. On the 12th August that institution suspended payment, having on hand \$200,000,000 gold in its coffers to meet a circulation of \$320,000,000. As a singular proof of the excitement of the war, and the confidence felt in its early or glorious ending, the securities lodged, on which advances were sought, increased the first three weeks of the war \$110,000,000, on which were drawn \$29,000,000 in the banks own notes (no thought, clearly, of any suspension,) \$43,000,000 was taken in gold to meet the drain in country districts, and \$35,000,-000 were left on deposit, so that the public left \$64,000,000 with the bank out of 110,-000,000 as proof of its confidence in the national strength. It is worthy of note that when the bank suspended in 1848, its circulation

was little more than one sixth of what it now is. A great stride in material wealth has been made under the Empire ; how far this will be lost by the war is a hard problem.

Turning from this topic to more homely ones, we have little to record for the past week in the wheat, produce or lumber markets. Wheat is still declining and very heavy of sale. Large quantities are pouring in to Montreal, the receipts for the last week of August exceeding the corresponding one of 1869 by 75,600 bushels. The total receipts by rail and canal from 1st January to 3Ist August this year, have been 4,200,000 bushels; in same period, 1869, they were 3,700,000, an increase of 500,000 bushels. The shipments by all channels for same period this year, were 3,650,000, and for same period 1869, 2,630,000, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels. The stocks still show a considerable increase, 540,000 bushels being held in store and by millers, while in 1869, at same date, only 205,000 were on hand. Of flour, the total receipts per rail and canals from 1st January to 31st August this year, were 631,000 barrels, and in same period, 1869, 560,000 barrels, an excess of receipts this year of 70,000 barrels. The shipments of flour show in same period 1870, 446,000 barrels ; in 1869, 487,000 barrels, a decrease of shipments this year of 41,000 barrels. More exact observation of the European harvest seems to indicate a less aggregate yield than was thought of some weeks back, though of no very serious extent. It is ascertained that the war came upon the Prussians in the crisis of harvesting, and that large quantities were gathered in in great haste, and no small area was reaped as unready for their sickles, as the French were for their swords.

We notice as a singular coincidence. that the exact number of cargoes of wheat were expected arriving a fortnight ago in English ports, which were known on the same date last year to be on their way, that is 325.

Further shipments have been made of 450,000 feet of lumber to Melbourne, Australia. In connection with this trade we would caution merchants to take more than ordinary care in their consignments. The Australian market is somewhat peculiar, owing to its position chiefly, but largely from the strong spirit of speculation which pervades many of its merchants.

We would urge, therefore, upon shippers, the necessity of securing their returns, so as to place themselves beyond the risks of a very variable market. It is known to us "that heavy consignments have again and again been made to that country, which, on arrival, were valueless for years, and involved, from storage charges, depreciation from weather, variation in the demand, &c.

fearful sacrifices to the English consigners, all of which points to the necessity for exercising more than ordinary caution.

The award of the arbitrators on the adjustment of the debts, liabilities, assets, &c., of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, has been made, and placed in the hands of the public. A very large amount of time and care and thought has been spent by the arbitrators upon their judgment. It is matter of great regret that they were compelled to go on without the aid of their very able coadjutor, the representative of Quebec; but we hope that a calm, dispassionate consideration of the award will convince the people of both provinces that their interests and rights have been dealt with in a spirit of genericus, high-minded equity.

# TERMINATED LIFE INSCRANCE.

In the Chicago Spectator a table is published, showing the relation of terminated business to new business during the year 1869, as reported under oath by thirty-four American companies, including the oldest and most prominent doing business in that country. By this table some rather singular facts are brought under notice. It appears that while 188,864 policies were issued by these thirtyfour companies, 110,648 were terminated, leaving only a net increase of 78,216 policies. In other words, the policies terminated were equal to 58.64 per cent. of those issued : and out of this 58.64 per cent. only 4.45 were terminated by death, or 145 policies out of 3,254 of the average number terminated.

Taking the individual companies, doing business in this country (and the N. Y. Mutual) we find the following facts :---

Connecticut Mutual 8,565 7,227 84.37 Equitable	
Connecticut Mutual 8,565 7,227 84.37 Equitable	
Equitable	
	1
Mutual, New York 15,445 8,219 53.22	
National, U. S 6,770 2,617 38.65	
New York Life 10,725 5,920 55.19	1
Phœnix Mutual 8,652 4,988 57.65	
Union Mutual	1

It will be seen from this statement that the companies named expunged, from their register policies to the extent of 60, 70 and 80 per cent. and upwards of all the policies issued during the past year. This is rather an instructive commentary upon the mode of doing business, now in vogue on the other side of the lines. It is but the legitimate result of what we shall call the high-pressure system. In this system the large commission paid the agent is the motive power. Under the influence of this pressure, persuasion and solicitation are exhausted in order to procure business. And that these are powerful influences, the fact that the thirtyfour companies above referred to, obtained

5,554 policies each, on the average, in 1869, must be regarded as convincing proof. Whatever may be the objections to persistent canvassing, it is an instrumentality not to be despised. Without it the benefits of life insurance would never reach thousands who now enjoy them. Still, the figures cited show that there is a point beyond which the most vigorous canvassing cannot push life insurance, a Soint which is reached when the terminated policies shall equal the number issued; and that point, in the case of some of the companies, cannot be far distant. The journal above quoted devotes an article to this subject, in the course of which it estimates the sum thrown away upon agents and medical examiners for policies which are not continued, at a million dollars per annum. "Here," it says, "is the secret service money wherewith competition is kept at fever heat, jealousies are fed and pride is bolstered. The agony for new business, at whatever cost, without the corresponding anxiety to retain it, or, perhaps, with the certainty of early lapse, has begotten this monstrous wrong-doing. The agent who transmits the largest number of applications, no matter how few of the policies run to the end of their first year, is winner of the greatest glory, the office that obtains them exults over the addition made to its number of 'policies issued during the year ;' heavy commissions and other expenses follow or accompany these transactions; the old policyholders are deprived, to that extent, of their overpayments, and the year closes with the record that from fifty to seventyfive per cent. of all this wonderful activity and cost has been utterly fruitless and vain. This, moreover, is not a practice of sudden growth. The aggregates of 1867 and 1868 show that, during those years, more than thirteen times as many policies were forfeited as were terminated by deaths. It is, therefore, becoming a fixed habit with the companies thus to waste their substance in this censurable style of management; and, as an excresence which is assuming terrible proportions, it needs prompt and vigorous treatment. The riotous rush for new business must be brought within the limits of reason and right, or life insurance will soon become a barren field, and its cultivation a profitless occupation."

It must not be supposed that this general "casting away" of life insurance is owing to a want of confidence in the stability of the companies; it is simply the rebound from the undue tension applied by agents. The remedy is for the companies to reduce the commissions to agents, to abandon the idea of trying to force the business, and to cease paying, as now, large sums for that which produces nothing. The companies may be the gainers by the lapse and surrender of so many policies, but if so, it is at the expense of a direct loss to insurers, who are compelled to abandon an undertaking for which they have perhaps neither the means nor the resolution to carry out. The evil pointed out demands the attention of the companies, with a view to its immediate cure.

# INVESTMENTS WANTED.

Not many days ago, a gentlemen of means from the United States walked into our office, and stated his business thus : "I have ten to twenty thousand dollars to invest : what shall I put it into ? I prefer investments in Canada, but all your stocks and securities are at such high prices that I do not see any prospect of realizing more than about six per cent., which I think is not enough. Some years ago, I invested a considerable sum here in various things, and it has netted me 12 to 15 per cent." This is but a specimen of the inquiries that we are often confronted with, and it represents pretty truly the state of affairs as they are to-day.

There is no doubt that our surplus capital is too much directed into certain channels, which are, for some reason, looked upon with unusual favor just now, and it is equally certain that the over-crowding of these channels must soon cause an overflow. A great deal has found its way into the lumber business, which is now much more extensively and effectively worked than ever before. And it is in such directions as this that we would like to see the attention of our capitalists turned. In various kinds of manufacturing industry (which we shall take the opportunity to specify at some future date) there is abundant room for the profitable introduction of a large amount of capital.

At present we shall confine ourselves to suggesting what is undoubtedly an inviting field, if representations made to us, on very good authority, can be relied on ;-we mean the shipping of the Maritime Provinces. That this interest is most profitable to those engaged in it would seem to be established by the enormous development that it has attained in some of the seaport towns of Nova Scotia. The town of Yarmouth owns more vessels for its population than any seaport in the world, averaging, it is said, nearly ninety tons to each inhabitant. The shipowners of St. John, N.B., are among the wealthiest of its population ; many of them began life as ship-carpenters, with no other capital than a strong arm and a broad-axe. Some of them tell of the "good old times" when a thousand-ton ship would clear her cost in one or two voyages, or would, perhaps, net her twenty or thirty thousand dollars in

a fortunate run from Liverpool to San Francisco. These men say times are hard now, and that shipping don't pay. But in the hands of good business men, the trade is handsomely profitable.

As an illustration of this we shall cite two cases ; one was a small interest in a schooner, for which \$350 was paid. In eighteen months the share of the profits falling to this small interest was \$270. The other was a sixteenth interest in an 800 ton ship, which, in about the same time as in the previous case, returned \$1,100 on an outlay of about \$1,500. These profits were made under no peculiar or more than ordinarily favorable circumstances.

The destruction of the ship building of the United States must have operated favorably on this industry in the Maritime Provinces, as it has in Great Britain. A good deal has been done by our assiduous Minister of Marine to better the position of our shipowners, and he is evidently determined to remove every obstacle, if possible, to the growth of the commerce of the Dominion. The brilliant success of the Messrs. Allan, as shipowners, is convincing proof of what skill and capital may do in this way. We direct the attention of investors to this field with great confidence, feeling certain that good returns may be realized. Besides, an important incidental advantage would grow out of it, since the introduction of western capital into the seaboard Provinces would cement the bonds of our Confederacy, and create a mutual sympathy among the different sections by begetting a mutual interest.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

We give elsewhere the annual statement of this association, for the year ending 5th April, 1870. Though the new business is not so large as some companies on this continent secure, because the method of obtaining it is entirely different, yet there is a steady and permanent progress apparent, which must be satisfactory to the officers, to the policyholders, and every one interested in the Company. In the year named, 1437 new policies were issued, amounting to about three millions, five hundred thousand dollars, an unmistakeable evidence of vitality and advancement. The total assurances in force amount to over thirty-five millions of dollars, and the funds reach about six millions, cautiously invested in productive securities.

Safety is, after all, the chief consideration in life assurance; without this element it is only a delusion and a snare; and those seeking insurance should make this the first enquiry, rather than which company promises the largest dividends, or offers the lowest rates. We do not hesitate to say that safety is secured in a first class Scottish company, as far as it can be in any merely human institution. Among these the Life Association stands in the front rank, and possesses high claims upon public confidence and support. It is satisfactory to see from the official returns that the Association has a large and growing business in Canada, skilfully and energetically conducted by Mr. Wardlaw, and the influential Board of Directors associated with him.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

Very few have any adequate 'idea of the rapidity with which the Muskoka district is filling up with settlers. The writer was up in that neighborhood recently, and was not only struck with the beauty of the series of lakes, with their surrounding scenery, but was glad to learn that what was a wilderness four or five years ago, now contains a hardy and industrious population, which is rapidly increasing. The influx of settlers this summer has been quite large, and what is not the least gratifying feature of it, is the fact that the majority of those who have taken up these Free Grants, are young native-born Canadians, who are well acquainted with "bush dife," and whose success is beyond peradventure.

The importance of the settlement of the Muskoka district to the trade of Toronto, and indeed of the Province of Ontario generally, can hardly be over-estimated. One of the greatest difficulties with which we have heretofore had to contend, is the want of sufficient settlements in the back country, our inhabited districts being too much like a mathematical line, having length without breadth. But the success of the Free Grant system in the Muskoka district, proves that this state of things need no longer continue ; that we have in the interior hads which will not simply sustain, but amply reward the labours of population, and that with proper encouragement on the part of the local government, we may expect the wave of settlement to extend into central parts of the Province, hitherto considered inhospitable or inaccessible.

We are convinced that the entire district around lakes Simcoe, Muskoka, Rousseau and Joseph, and extending upward to Parry Sound, must, ere many years, contain a large population. The Ontario government is now engaged in building a lock, which will unite Muskoka and Rouseau lakes; and also in making a cut which will enable vessels to pass from Rousseau into lake Joseph. When these works are completed, with the exception of 14 miles of road between lakes Simcoe and Muskoka, there will be unbroken water communication from the south end of lake Simcoe to the head of lake Joseph : and it requires no effort of imagination to picture the time when the shores of these picturescue lakes will be dotted with numerous towns and villages.

Orillia, Washaga, Bracebridge, and other places, unknown a few years ago, are already rising into importance, and the business done during this summer has been by no means inconsiderable.

The whole of this hitherto dormant section of Ontario seems to have suddenly awakened to life and activity. Upon the sparkling waters of the lakes, there are now quite a number of steamboats, counting small and large. These are being well patronized both by passengers and freight. Pleasure-seekers have been numerous during the past two months ; the smaller craft have found a great deal of employment in towing lumber and logs, whilst the stock and effects of new settlers have swelled the amount of traffic. A gentleman, well informed, who is temporarily residing near lake Rousseau, informs us that the settlers generally, are doing as well as could be expected. The lands are not, it must be admitted, of the best quality. There is a good deal of rock, but the remainder is generally deep soil, very rich and fertile. As each person is allowed to take up 200 acres, he counts on at least 100 acres of first-class land, and as it costs him nothing but the settlement duties, we know no easier way for the labouring man to get a Canadian farm. When, to these inducements, its proximity to the capital of Ontario is considered, as well as the easy means of access to it, it is not to be wondered at that the Muskoka district is rapidly filling up. But there is yet abundance of room, and what has so far been accomplished is only a foretaste of the progress in wealth and population which the future has in store for it.

The Northern railway, the important towns and villages upon it, and this city, have already felt the benefit of the opening up of this Free Grant district. If the Ontario government had been more liberal in its land policy, still greater success would have been achieved ; but we hope they will profit by experience. Great good would undoubtedly be done by the construction of the proposed Muskoka railway. It would give an additional impetus to the work of settlement, and there can be no question that, before many years the traffic upon the line will be large. We hope this undertaking will soon be carried out, for it will rapidly increase a trade which has attained respectable dimensions.

tion of 14 miles of road between lakes Sim- ing made in settling and clearing up this im-

portant section of Ontario, and we hesitate not to express the belief that the day will come when the shores of the four beautiful lakes in the Muskoka district will be crowded with an industrious population, and their waters enjoy a commerce which few at present anticipate.

## THE LATE FIRE NEAR OTTAWA.

The late fire in the Ottawa district has formed a new chapter in the experience of the mutual fire insurance companies; it shows that their peculiar field is subject to hazards which have hitherto formed no element in their calculations. To have the greater portion of an entire county laid in ashes at one swoop-barns, houses, fences, trees, live stock, and even human life, falling a prey to the flames-is something that is evidently not anticipated in the low rates and otherwise easy terms of insurance offered by the agricultural companies. The Ottawa fire is an exception to all the previous experience in this line of insurance in Canada.

As before mentioned, several of the Mutual Companies are considerable losers by this fire ; but the brunt of the loss falls on the Beaver and Toronto of this city, which seems to have been doing an extensive business in the district of country devastated. The extent of losses is not yet known, but they were, without doubt, very heavy. In this contingency, the directors have very properly come forward with the honest and explicit statement of the case, elsewhere presented. They have determined on a large assessment of the premium notes held, which, we are glad to say, will prove ample, after making every allowance, to pay the losses now incurred, and preserve the Company's position intact. It is to be hoped that the members of the Company will respond promptly to the call mode upon them to meet the exigencies of this calamity, which no one could have foreseen, and which no human power could have averted.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS .- "Shareholder" Toronto, writes :- "Kindly oblige many of your subscribers with an opinion as to the advisability of placing Judges on Boards of Direction for public companies. Take a case. A certain Judge is one of the Directors, and another Director is also the professional legal adviser of a company. Some matter arises which involves litigation. At the Board the matter is fully discussed between the Judge and the company's counsel. At the trial the Judge ('His Lordship' or 'His Honor,' as the case may be,) sits to adjudicate on points and circumstances which he had previously discussed privately with the learned counsel. No objection can be made to the position of the legal adviser ; but, query, should the Judge be an interested party to a suit,

could it be felt with confidence that he occupied the bench as an impartial and unbiassed expounder of the law and its application. Even if stockholders were complimentary enough to put a Judge in the position of Director, might not his acceptance be unfavorably viewed. Under any circumstances one could not imagine his canvassing and seeking for the post."

If there are such cases as that stated by our correspondent, we cannot imagine that a Judge should occupy the bench under such circumstances, for, whatever his judgment might be, his motives would be open to suspicion. However valuable the advice and aid of our Judges might be in the management of public companies, we would prefer to see them avoid such entangling connectious.

"Constant Reader," Montreal.-Your letter is lengthy. Were it not open to objection on that score we do not think it fair to attack an individual company, even for the landable purpose of illustrating a general principle. We defer to no one in zeal for the progress of life insurance, believing it to be one of the most beneficent provisions that modern science and ingenuity have given to the world, for the prevention of distress, and the alleviation of the calamity which death often proves to helpless dependents ; but at the same time, we shall not hesitate to point out the flaws in any system, or indeed, in any company, if the public interest is endangered thereby, even if in so doing we expose ourselves to the charge of speaking against-life insurance itself. It may not be possible always to prevent charges of that kind being made, but we are quite certain we shall never deserve them.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY .- The Montreal Mining Co's properties on Lakes Superior and Huron, consisting of 107,000 acres of land, have been of disposed to an American company for the sum of \$225,000. The terms, says the Montreal Herald, are \$50,000 cash ; \$50,000 payable in June, 1871 ; \$50,000 in July, 1872 ; and \$75,000 on September the 30th the same year, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. This will entitle each shareholder to about \$5.50. The original shareholders who have paid all the calls to date, and computing the amount paid at 7 per cent interest, will have paid for their shares from \$50 to \$60 each. We hope the change of ownership may lead to the development of this valuable property. Should the enterprise prove a complete success in the hands of the new owners, a powerful stimulus will be given to the extension of mining industry in that region.

THE Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, has permanently established an agency here under the management of Mr. R. W. Gale. This is one of the most progressive of American life companies, and stands in the front rank in respect of the amount of business done. We shall take another opportunity of alluding to its very creditable history and its financial position.

-The Royal Canadian Bank has commenced issuing four dollar bills-a denomination not heretofore issued by this Bank.

## Insurance.

# INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTREAL.

#### (From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 5, 1870. AUG. 30.-A slight fire occurred at about 9 p.m., at A. Laflamme's, trunk-maker, No. 120 St. Joseph street, arising from pure carelessness, in feeding a patent safety lamp with benzine while burning. By prompt exertions the fire was soon suppressed. Insured with British America

soon suppressed. Insured with British America for \$400; damage, \$41. SEPT. 2: 1.40 a.m.—A somewhat serious fire was discovered at Pullan & Maltby's pin manu-factory, Seignior street. Cause unknown; sup-posed, incendiarism. The fire itself was confined to the ground floor, in which it originated, and which it most severely damaged, but the contents of the upper floor are more or less injured by smoke and water An event of this kind is much to be regretted, as the establishment is the only me of the kind in the Dominion, is doing a thriving business, and affords employment to a very considerable number of hands, who, in addition to the loss sustained by the proprietors by the suspension of their business for several weeks, are thus suddenly deprived of the means of earn-ing their bread. The building, which belongs to the estate of the late John Henry Evans (to wh intelligent enterprise it owes its existence), is in-sured with the Etna of Hartford for \$4,000; loss not ascertained-probably about \$1,000 ; engine and boiler, \$1,200; other machinery and access sories, \$6,800; stock, \$6,000;-total contents, \$14,000 with British America, who have, how-ever, re-insured \$4,000 each with the Montreal and the Landashire. The loss on the contents is not yet adjusted, but will, it is supposed, be be-tween \$6,000 and \$7,000.

There have been, in the course of the week, several other minor alarms, but of so trivial a

nature that they are not worth recording. In consequence of the heavy losses lately sus-tained by insurance companies, by the burning of grain stores, with elevators, a meeting of agents was held here yesterday, to determine the rates to be exacted in future for insuring the contents of the Montreal War-housing Company's store, on Wellington street, when the following rates were agreed upon : viz., On the section next the canal 11 per cent. ; on the section next the street 1 per cent ; in any part of the build-ing, without specification, 11 per cent, with gen-eral average. Will all the contracting parties be eral average. Will all the contracting parties be true to these engagements ! Nous verrons. The clipper-ship Strathbane, outward bound

from kere, owned by Messrs. Allans, is reported, aground below Metis. Two other sea-going ships are also reported ashore at the Pilgrims; tugs have gone down to their aid.

# LIFE INSURANCE DIVIDENDS.

The *Insurance Times*, in a recent issue, re-marked that "it is much to be regretted that the idea of dividends, or profits, or bonus, can not be wholly eliminated from the science of Life insurance." This remark, doubtless, expresses the genuine feelings of large numbers of Life ina feeling, we think, which is meetsurance mensurance men-a recting, we popularity. It is very far from our purpose to reflect unjustly upon the dividend system. In many respects it possesses marked advantages, and contemplates, not only the rendering to the insured the fullest justi but it approximates somewhat near to that standard of perfect reciprocity which we can all admire, but with difficulty find, thus representing admire, but with dimentry and, thus representing the principle of equity, as applied to business, in its highest sense. And yet it is doubtful whether the system, as practiced by our Life in-surance companies, really serves any purpose of real and permanent good to the policyholder. It is doubtful whether it is possible to so regulate it

as that it shall, in the long run, be of vital benefit in any important degree. There is no *standard* rule for determining what the dividends shall be. Dividends are computed on the percentage plan, on the contribution plan, the partnership plan, the interest-bearing plan, etc., each company choosing that which it likes best, and each repreon the contribution plan, the pertnership plan, the interest-bearing plan, etc., each company choosing that which it likes best, and each repre-senting that it works upon that basis which has the most of justice in it for the insured. Somebody, we should say, is either mistaken, or wretchedly ignorant, for all can not be right, and each the best ; therefore, if real equity is the thing contemplated in declaring dividends, it would seem as if some of the companies must "hit wide of the mark." The two fundamental The two fundamental principles upon which the whole fabric of Life insurance is based-mortality and interest calculations-are settled almost beyond contingency; but in the matter of dividends, there is no community of interest, no harmony of practice. T dividends are to remain permanently as a distinct feature of the business, it would be well, doubtless, that some movement tending to the establishment of a common rule of practice, should be inaugurated; but is it not a fact that a total abolition of the principle would be better still ? The policyholders generally are practically ignorant of how the business is managed ; they are informed, occasionally, that a certain sum of money is placed to their credit, but by what process of calculation that amount has been determined, they are wholly in the dark. They know that they paid a certain sum for their insurance, with the idea and understanding that they were to get a portion of it back again; and here their knowl-edge, as members of the company, ends. But we edge, as members of the company, ends. But we apprehend that a good many people are more ignorant of Life insurance practices than they have occasion to be. They quite willingly, and without question, accord to Life insurance com-panies the ability to accomplish certain results in business channels, which they would not accord to any other profession or trade. If an agent chooses to tell that for a certain sum of money— say twenty-five dollars—he will not only insure them for a thousand dollars, but will cuarantee them for a thousand dollars, but will guarantee them a dividend "from the word go" of fifty per cent., of course, he and his company are infallible, and the trade is made. In this way the truth is so frequently stretched, so many outrageous lies are habitually and systematically told, that when the policyholder finds, in course of time, that instead of getting fifty per cent., he gets twenty, and perhaps none at all, he becomes well nigh dis-gusted with the whole institution, and serious detriment is wrought rather than any happy result. This only illustrates, in an exaggerated form, perhaps, a general principle. Rarely, we think, even among the most honorable men in the mutual companies, is the dividend feature of the business made to appear to disadvantage ; the policyholder generally obtains ideas of the most

ample kind regarding the amount of money that shall be returned to him, and the chances are that he will be disappointed. As a matter of fact, to speak unprejudicedly, would it not be vastly better to place the Life insurance business upon a genuine business basis—so much insurance for so much money-ignoring all idea of profit or return apart from that originally intended ? We suggest the question as a matter of argument, and not in the interest of any particular plan. The fair-minded and intelligent members of the profession can appreciate suggestions without vexa-tion and wrath.—Northwestern Review.

FIRE RECORD.—Houghton, Township, Ont., Aug. 31.—Barn of F. B. Fick, was struck by lightning and burned, two horses were also killed. Peterboro, Aug. 30.—The dwellings and out-buildings, together with the total contents of the latter, belonging to E. Chamberlin, adjoining this town, were burned. The fire is supposed to have originated by a spark from the chimney falling on the barn, or stack adjoining, the buildings all

ance. Cause spark from chimney.

FIRES IN N.B.-In King's County, Mr. Somerville, of West Scotch Settlement, lost his mill and all the lumber near it, his dwelling house and barns by fire, last Saturday. The fire had been raging in the forest near his dwelling house all raging in the forest hear his dweining house an last week. His loss is very heavy. A despatch from Frederickton says:--"Moore's Mills, at Cross Creek, near Stanley, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last, including grist, saw, shingle and clapboard. Four houses and barns on Peniock River were also destroyed by fire a few days ago, several families lost all, and subscriptions are now teing taken for the sufferers.

Four houses, in Woodstock, with outbuildings ere burned, viz., those of Messrs. James Jones, Rice Raymond, Tobias McLean, and Malroy Raymond.

-A recent fire in Calais, Maine, destroyed property to the value of half a million of dollars; a large portion of the loss will fall on persons re-siding in Milltown and St. Stephen, N.B. There was only a trifling insurance.

## Commercial.

## TORONTO MARKET.

We have to report a decided improvement in business of nearly all kinds, a considerable num-ber of out-of-town buyers, principally doing a general country business, having visited the city during the past week. These are in many induring the past week. These are in many in-stances purchasing more freely, too, than was ex-pected, and report business as likely to be very good during the coming season. The weather has been somewhat variable, with heavy rains from time to time, but it is to be hoped that most of the grain is now safely housed.

The Imports at this part for the month of August were heavy, and shew a very large increase over the corresponding month of 1869.

1869. 1870

\$1,309,786 4,012,970

Total to Aug. 31.....\$4,343,286 \$5,322, Increase, 1870..... \$979, nearly 23 per cent. as compared with 1869. \$5,322,756 \$979,470

BOOTS AND SHOES. -Business has been very active in all seasonable goods, manufacturers again finding a difficulty in keeping up their stocks to a point sufficient to meet the demand, especially in the better class of goods. Prices are unchanged, but continne very firm for all descriptions

DRY Goops .- Quite a number of buyers have en in town during the week, but as a rule they did not buy very heavily. Some, however, have laid in their regular Fall Stocks, and will not be again in the market until late in the season. Stocks are reported to be the largest and best assorted ever shewn in Toronto, and this is rendered certain by the large and steady increase shewn in the Imports, as will be seen by reference to the following comparative statement :---

1		For	August	
	the factor of the second	1869.	1870.	ł
,	Woollens	\$239,421	\$325,750	
y i	Cottons	205,157	283,864	
	Silks and Velvets	44,948	.90,236	
-	Fancy Goods	45,532	86,932	
e		Since	January	-
8	Woollens	\$683,623	\$ 905,282	
e	Cottons.	903.884	1,119,553	
z	Silks and Velvets	217,781		
	Fancy Goods		323,929	1
			020,0201	. 4

DRUGS.-During the early part of the past week, trade was very slack, but at the close a number of customers made their appearance in town, and a good many orders were booked. Prices are entirely unchanged.

GROCERIES .- Quite a large business in staple and general goods has been transacted during the past week, buyers usually reporting a more than ordinarily active country trade. The Imports, ordinarily active country trade. The Imports, except of Teas, have been about an average for the month of August. They were as follow, for the articles named for the month and 8 months:----- For August --

	1869.	1870.	
Tea, Green and Japan	\$ 33,822	\$ 61,191	
Tea, Black	5,906	7,071	
Sugar	25,886	24,053	
Brandy, Gin and Run	2,212	2,330	
	Since .	January	
	1869.	1870.	
Ten. Green and Japan	\$192,066	\$292,442	
Tea, Black.	41,737	41,692	

Sugar ... ..... 117,622 182,667 Brandy, Gin and Rum .... 26,405 32,029 Coffee-is without change in price or demand. Find—dried of all kinds meets an active enquiry at about late rates, with somewhat better stocks and the market the turn easier. We quote Dry Cod. \$5.65 to \$5.75; Scaled Herrings, 43c to 45c; Sardines are scarce and lligh, 1's. 141c to 15c; 1's. 244c to 25c. Fruit—has met a fair enquiry both for Raisins and Currants, but rates entirely unaltered, firmness previously noticed still con-tinuing. *Rice*—Good samples are still scarce and holders are very firm in their askings. Prices un-changed. *Spices*—are taken by the trade to a fair extent, but are without any change in price. Super-raws have been in demand, and sold stadily during the week at about quotations. Stocks in first hands are very low for this season of the year, and prices are very firm. Refined has also met a steady demand for Yellows at un-changed rates. Teas—fine and choice Young Hysons are wanted, and very scarce and high, both here and in the London market; and advices from China lead to the belief that prices there also for these descriptions of teas will rule higher. Medium grades are also wanted, while low and dusty qualities are in large supply and almost unsaleable at any price. Tobacco-has a fair enquiry, and quotations are unchanged.

HARDWARE .- Business has been very active during the week, a large number of orders having been received from general merchants who are also buying dry-goods and groceries. Prices are firm and entirely without change. The Toronto imports for August were, of hardware, \$19,009 as against \$16,249; and of dutiable iron, \$10,239 as against \$3,457 for the corresponding month of 1869.

HIDES & SKINS. --Hides-are in small supply, and prices have been advanced 1c. Receipts of domestic are quite inadequate to the demand, and there are now few or no Western in market. With cooler weather, we may look for an improved sup-ply of domestic hides. We quote green, No. 1, Sc., No. 2, 7c. Calfskins-are also scarce, and are now quoted at 12c. Lambskins and Peltstaken at 60e are

LEATHER. - The market has continued active for nearly all descriptions. Spanish Sole, Harness and Splits—are scarce and wanted, but no further advance in price has taken place. Upper —comes in slowly, but the supply is about equal

to the demand. LUMBER.—Dealers are actively engaged in shipping and all the vessels that can be secured for that trade are eagerly sought for. Rather less left Toronto docks last week than on the week preceding. Prices are unaltered and sales on the other side are being made with ordinary readiness. The market has assumed a steady aspect and current prices are supposed to be more stable. Prices :--Clear, \$22.00 to \$24.00; Com. \$9.00 to \$9.50; Culls, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Shingles, No. 1, \$2.60; No. 2, \$2.25.

PETROLEUM.—Business has been fairly active, both in car loads and for city consumption, prices being without change. Lamps and Kerosene goods—have sold very freely, as also glassware. PAINTS AND OILS.—There has been some im-

PAINTS AND OILS. — There has been some improvement in business, trade being now moderately active. We have no change to note in prices.

active. We have no change to note in prices. PRODUCE.—We have to report another very dull week, with few and generally unimportant transactions in either flour or wheat. The overwhelming success of the Prussians over their opponents still further weakened the markets, or at all events in-creased the indisposition on the part of speculations to operate, and very little was done. -With declining English markets, the market here has been steadily in favour of buyers, but they for the most-part held aloof, and reported sales were to a very small extent, comprising only a few hundred barrels of superfine at \$5 to \$5.10, and of Fancy, at \$5.40 to \$5.50. Receipts have been light. Stock in store at the beginning of the month was 10,439 brls. Wheat—The few sales of shipping lots known to have taken place during the week were on private terms, and in the absence of reported transactions and the wide divergence of the views of buyers and sellers, quetations must be considered as nominal. The few loads delivered by farmers were taken at for Spring rates according to quality, say\$1 to \$1.04 for Spring and Red Winter, and \$1.10 to \$1.16 for White. Although receipts by rail have not been heavy, stocks are still large. They were on the 31st ult. of Spring, 109,062 bushels, and of Fall, 118,183 bushels. Barley-A marked ad-vance has taken place since last week, especially for new grain, and there is now an active compe tition for all desirable (samples brought in by the farmers. Buyers have now run the price up to 83c. to 89c. for fair to bright, but deliveries so far have been comparatively restricted. A sale of 200 bushels old is reported at 80c. of 800 bushels new on private terms, and of 300 bushels do. 84c. It is not easy as yet to determine whether these prices are going to be maintained; whether they are the result of orders from the United States, or whether they are the consequence of local specula-tion and competition From the small deliveries, it would be very easy for even very moderate buyers to run the market up if there were any object to be gained thereby. Stock in store on object to be gained thereby. Stock in sto the 31st ult.-chiefly old, 18,011 bushels. Oats -The market has been dull and drooping during the week, with sales of a few cars on the track at 39c., 38c., and 37c., the latter being the closing quotations. On the street, for small lots, 39c. to 40c. is paid. *Peas*—No recent transactions are reported, the market being greatly depressed in conquence of the decline which has taken place in the English markets ; and in the absence of business, our quotations are purely nominal. Stocks are light, and holders are not offering to sell. Hay, \$11 to \$13. Straw, \$6 to \$7.50, with very light deliveries.

PROVISIONS.—Trade has been fair, but without any special activity. Butter—prices have given way somewhat, the few round lots which have changed hands having been at figures rather under those of last week, but prices are still too high for buyers to operate very freely. Cheese meets a fair enquiry at about quotations. Eggsobtain little alteration for packed, fresh being readily taken for city consumption. No change to note in Fork, Bacon or Hams, prices of which are firm and unchanged, with a moderate business, passing. Lard—is still in request, the high price of butter causing an unusual demaud for it for ordinary purposes. Dressed Hogs—the few arriving are taken at quotations.

SALT.—Has been in fair demand for American, of which the stock is moderate, at \$1.75. Goderich in too small supply to meet the demand, selling at \$1.55 to \$1.60. No change in Liverpool coarse.

WOOL.—Very little doing, the few lots offering being taken at 28c to 30c according to quality. MONEY.—Sterling Exchange, 60 days sight or 75 days' date 109<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 110<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Gold drafts on New York <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> prem.; Currency drafts on New York or Greenbacks, 86<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 87<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; American silver, large, 5<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 6<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; small 7 to 10 discount. Gold in New York has experienced a heavy decline, consequent on the defeat of the French army under McMahon and its surrender, [the blow being so severe as to lead to the belief that the war will very soon be brought to a close, and a renewed demand spring up for American bonds and American cotton. Following the news of the Prussian successes, gold fell to 113<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, but afterwards rallied slightly, closing steady at 114<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

. FREIGHTS. — Eastward, whether for Montreal, the Lower Ports, or for Liverpool, are scarce, no grain or flour going forward. Steamer freights consist chiefly of apples from the Niagara district, and since the weather has been cooler, some butter has been moved. We continue our rates of last week: Grain 2c., greenbacks to Oswego, and 2c. gold to Kingston by sailing vessel; from Kingston to Montreal, by barge 4Åc. Steamer have advanced, but freights offering more abundantly: We quote for flour, 15c. to Kingston; 17Åc, to Brockville and Prescott, 25c. to Montreal, and 20c. gold to Oswego and Ogdensburg. Apples are taken at 30c. per brl. to Montreal. Railway rates are without change. Per G. W. Railway: --Flour, from Detroit to Toronto 35c. per brl; grain, 18c. per 100 lbs. From Sarnia, 30c per brl; grain 15c per 100 lbs. From the Suspension Bridge, 25c.; grain, 13c. By Grand Trunk to Liverpool and Glasgow no rates are named. Very little freight offering. A few car loads of butter have been taken for Liverpool as well as for Montreal. The following are the current rates of the Grand Trunk Railway: to Halifax 75c. for flour and 38c for grain; to St. John 75c. flour, 30c. grain. The rates to railway stations are --Flour to Kingston, 25c.; grain 13e; flour to Prescott, 30c; grain, 15c. flour to Montreal, 30c.; grain 18c; flour to St. John, Quebee, 45c.; grain, 28c.; flour to Point Levi, 55c.; grain, 28c.; flour to Portland 75c; grain, 38c.; flour to New York 75c., grain 38c.; flour to Boston 80c, grain 40c. gold.

#### MONTREAL MARKET.

#### MONTREAL, Sept. 6.

Breadstuffs market has been again dull and drooping, but on the whole there has been more business doing during the week. Grocerics have been firm, but steady in prices. Provisions higher. Ashes dull. The stock market has been firm, but the amount of transactions have been limited. Freights steady. ASHES.—Pots—a considerable decline has taken

ASHES. — Pots—a considerable decline has taken place this week from \$6.50 to \$5.75, an advance on this price took place, but again declined, except for heavy tares, which are now quoted \$5.85, but few changing hands. Seconds, \$5.25. Thirds are nominal at \$4.50. Pearls—there has been very little change in this Ash during this week, and the market closes steady at \$7.40 to \$7.50, with very few offering stocks being very light. The stocks now in store are Pots, 886 brls; Pearls, 180 brls., being a decrease of 453 brls. Pots, and 824 brls. I'tarls on the stock in store on the same date of 1869.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business has been very good all week, buyers both in Town and country are taking up the stock in hand freely, no advance in prices is yet noted, but is expected at an early date.

COAL — There has been a better demand this week, and the requirements for household use has fairly commenced, no advance in the price of American Anthracite which is now quoted \$7.50 to \$7.75, is looked for. Garesfield Coke is now sold at \$9.00 to \$9.50, being an increase of 50c on late quotations.

late quotations. DRY GOODS. — The business this year has opened early, a large number of buyers from the country are in town and the prospects for the Fall trade are good, there is no particular feature to notice as yet, stocks are well assorted. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There has been a

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There has been a fair active demand during the week for most articles. Saltpetre is higher and is held fim at \$12, but very small sales have taken place at that price. Caustic Soda is quiet at 34c. to 4c. Soda Ash is quiet and unchanged. Bi Carb has only been dealt in to a small extent and prices are nominal at \$3.20 to \$3.30. Sal Soda is rather easier no sales are reported under \$1.40, which is the outside price. There is very little doing in other articles at about late rates.

FISH.—Dry-cod—has not been in such active demand, sales have transpired at \$5 to \$5.25, according to quality and quantity. Salmon—is in good demand at \$14 to \$14.50, at which prices it is readily taken up. Mackerel—is dull at \$6 to \$6.25. Herrings—are not nuch in demand, and prices are unchanged.

FLOUR.—The receipts by railway and canal for the past week was 24,439 bbls., being a decrease of 434 bbls. on the preceding week ; total receipts from/1st January to date 630,848 bbls. against 560,893 bbls. in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 69,955 bbls ; shipments by river St. Lawrence for the past week was 22,318 bbls. ; total shipments from 1st January to date, was 446,177 bbls. against 487,408 bbls. in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 41,231 bbls. The stock in store and in hands of millers' on the 1st inst., as recorded on the Corn Exchange, was 116,972 bbls., being a decrease of 3,953 bbls. on the stock in store on the 15th ult. We are under the impression that there is a mistake in the quantity recorded above, for after taking into consideration the receipts and shipments from the 15th August to 1st September, we find the stock in store should be about 148,847 bbls. The market has been unsettled during the week, and prices close lower, with a dull feeling. The following are to day's prices : Superior extra, \$6.50, nominal ; extra \$6 to \$6.25 ; fancy \$5.75; ordinary supers. from Canada wheat \$5.20 to \$5.25 ; medium bakers' flour \$5.25 to \$5.30 ; strong bakers' flour \$5.75 to \$6 ; supers. from western wheat (Welland canal) \$5.05 to \$5.10 free ; Canada super. No. 2 \$4.60 to \$4.70 ; fine \$4.25 ; middlings \$4.10 ; pellards nominal ; choice U. C. bags \$2.70 to \$2.85 per 100 lbs. ; oatmeal is quiet at \$4.75 to \$5 ; some sales of really choice at our outside quotation.

really choice at our outside quotation. FREIGHTS.—There has been great enquiry for tonnage this week at about last week's rates. For heavy grain to Liverpool and Glasgow per steamers 5s. 6d. to 6s. has been given ; by sailing vessels 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. is paid ; flour by steamers is unchanged at 3s ; ashes and provisions are unchanged.

GRAIN.-Wheat.-Receipts by railway and canal for the past week, were 275,909 bushels being an increase of 75,615 bushels on the receipts of the previous week. Total receipts from the 1st January to date, 4,227,173 bushels, against 3,-739,530 bashels in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 487,643 bushels. Shipments for the past week 352,731 bushels, Shipments for the past week 352,731 bushels; total shipments from 1st January to date, 3,653,630 bush. against 2,629,062 bush in the corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 1,024,568 bushels. The stock in store and in hands of millers on the 1st inst., were 540,175 bushels, against 495,351 bushels on the 15th ult., and 205,275 bushels en 1st Sept: 1869. There has been almost nothing done on Changé this week, and prices are nominal. No. 2 Western \$1.04. *Barley.*-The new crop is beginning to come in, and price at present is 70c. *Pease*-have been in small demand, the price is rather lower and 87%c. is the quotation at present. The stock in store on the 1st inst., was 26,072 bushels. *Oats* are lower and the quotation now is 36 to 38c. with only a moderate demand-stocks are low and very little coming in. GROCENERS.-*Tea*.-There has been a good en-

Gnockties.— Tea.— There has been a good enquiry this week, and sales to a considerable extent have been made. Uncoloured Japans at 40

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

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to 61c., according to grades. Young Hysons were sold at 64 to 78c., and Imperials at 50 to 60c. Twankays were dealt in to a small extent at 38c. Spices.—The supply of pepper is small and sales have been made at 144 at which wrice it is held firm. Sugars.—Some considerable sales have taken place at 84 to 83 for good grocery, some choice lots bringing 4 more; Scotch refined is sold freely at 84 to 83c. Our refinery prices are unchanged, with an active demand for all grades. Molasses.—There has been a better demand this week, Centrifugal is quoted 224c., clayed 25 to 27c., Muscovado 32 to 35c. A cargo of Porto week, Centrifugal is quoted 224c., clayed 25 to 27c., Muscovado 32 to 35c. A cargo of Porto Rico is reported to have been sold, but the terms have not transpired. *Fruit.*—The demand has been principally for local wants, Valencias are dull with sales at 71 to 71c.; Currants are steady, with only limited sales at 53 to 6c. Very little doing in almonds or nuts, which are unchanged

doing in almonds or nuts, which are unchanged in price. Coffee.—Low grades are rather scarce and prices are firm at 14 to 174c., according to sample, Java has been sold at 204 to 224c. HARDWARE.—Business has been good with a fair prospect for its continuation during the remainder of the year, prices are for the most part unchanged with the exception of shot which has advanced in consequence of the recent rise in the trade, the quotation is now \$6.75 to \$7.25. Nails which were scarce are now coming in more Nails which were scarce are now coming in more freely. Sheet Zinc is now quoted \$7.00 per 100 freely. lbs.

Laquons.—Brandy—There is not much change note. Hennessy's in cases have been placed at to note. Hennessy's in cases have been placed at \$8,50, but some for future delivery has brought \$8,76. Gin-Quiet, De Kuypers' in wood has sold at \$1.42\ to \$1.45; Green cases, \$3.80; Red, \$7.50; Hontman's in wood, \$1.36. Rum-is un-changed from last week's rates. High Wines-arg in moderate demand, and U. C. has been sold at \$1.50. Rye Whiskey-in Bond 35c. LEATHER.--The market during the past week has been very quiet, and prices are unchanged. The Receipts are larger now than for some weeks past, but the demand is fully equal to the supply. NAVEL STONES.-Market is active and firm. Spirits of Turpentine is higher, 50c. to 52\c. being to note.

Spirits of Turpentine is higher, 50c. to 524c. being now paid. Rosins are active and more freely at last weeks rates. Coal Tar is unchanged. Pine Tar and Pitch are rather scarce and prices are firm at \$3.50.

OILS.—Cod Oil has been placed to some ex-tent at 57%c. Pale Seal at 65c. to 66c. Steam refined is rather dearer, and is held at 69c. to 70c. Linseed raw is steady; at 724c. to 75c.; boiled, 774c. to 80c. Olive is higher and in better demand; at \$1.25 for small lots. Whale Oil is scarce, the nominal quotation for crude is 50c. to 60c. Petroleum is in rather better demand at 24c. 60c.

o 30c. according to quantity and sample PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts 6,076 kegs; Shipments 9,475 kegs. There has been an active Shipments 9,475 kegs. There has been an active demand all week for shipping lots at previous rates, for local wants prices have advanced, and 22c to 24c are given for really choice. Cheese— Receipts, 4,000 boxes; Shipments, 10,624 boxes. Market has been pretty active all week, but no change in price can be noted. Pork—has been dealt in principally for local wants at unchanged Receipts have been large, but all has been l on European account. Lard-steady at rates. shipped on European account. kc. to 14c. RICE.—Market has been rather easier this week, 131

and the sales reported are from \$3.80 to \$4.05.

SALT .- We have had a quiet market, and prices are generally steady, but rather lower than last week. Fine 824c.; coarse 55c.; Factory filled \$1.45 to \$1.50.

-Jacob Luning, died in England on the 23d of June, at the age of 103. The evidence is quite conclusive, as he insured his life in 1799, giving his age then as 32. As the office required proof of this fact, and it was obviously his interest, if he were dishonest, to make himself out younger than he really was, his length of years may be confidently accepted.

	Notes Other Debts and Bills not included ASSETS. Discounted. under forego- fig heads.	\$         c.         \$         c.         \$	45 10,176 55 46 10,176 55 56,676 46 75 1,296,635 28 12,157 19 13,296,635 28 12,157 19 13,266,63 43,66,63 13,266,63 13,157 19 13,157 19 14,157	4,004 01 2,138,660 48 101,214,013	400,919 06 92,943 39	2,073,702 38 320,904 88 3,650,154 317,924 35 82,194,40 4095,299	
ASSETS.	Balances due from other Banks.	c.         \$         c.         \$	226,738 26 386,393 21 386,393 21 682,853 41 163,397 97 227,693 38 29,758,66 818,145 92	14 10,630,091 96 62,924,004	00 41,342 57 40	00 59,485 25 2,67 33 23,032 93 31	
a.	tent Promissory Notes, or Bills of other Banks.	c, 8 80,307 818 0.88,207 818 0.88,207 76,669 76,669 141,513 144 12,798 00 141,513 12,798 00 124,086 82 26,096 12,798 00 124,086 12,798 00 124,086 12,798 00 12,798 00 10,998 00 10,9988 00 10,9988 00 10,9988 00 10,9988 00 10,9988 00 10,9988	00         23,352           00         23,376           01         53,976           02         53,976           03         53,976           04         53,976           05         53,465           06         53,66           53,576         67,465           374,605         53,68           324,605         53,68           324,605         53,68           324,605         53,68           324,605         53,68           324,605         63,941           324,605         63,941           325,68         67,287           21         143,202	99 2,231,235	6,870	26,228	
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IES.	Cash Deposits Cash Deposits not bearing bearing inte- interest.	c         b         c         c           27, 12, 818, 345         00         247, 12, 818, 345         20           73         1, 414, 334         20         368, 447         42           063, 447         42         963, 447         42         963, 447         42           10         3, 142, 352         00         3142, 352         00         3142, 352         00           11         482         134, 482         10         11         1482         10           82         378, 472         40         11         780, 380         31           00         1         780, 380         31         31         31	7.5         116, 750         37           7.6         116, 760         37           6.9         591, 182         65           6.1         3, 320, 607         16           7.8         566, 325         73           6.1         3, 320, 607         16           7.1         3, 320, 607         16           7.1         3, 320, 507         16           7.3         366, 532         60           7.1         366, 532         60           7.1         366, 532         60           7.1         366, 532         60           7.3         304, 632         90           7.3         3246         90           7.3         32         3	00 30,558,653 95	00 130,887 00	78 1,047,779 22 14 74,775 25	
LIABILITIES		c         8           65         9,983,645           65         7,983,629           61         492,103           61         492,103           61         492,103           63         53,87,103           64         53,739           65         435,142           66         238,742           66         537,664	47 142,955 74 440,880 556 1973,870 19 1,973,870 79 275,838 65 569,181 35 4,972,672 83 1,972,672	02 19,155,908 00	121,099 00	673,894	
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AL.	Capital Promissory Notes in paid up. circulation interest.	1, 1,	2,000,000 87 1,000,000 88 1,000,000 48 1,000,000 48 1,121,950 77 1,121,950 77 1,221,335 51 2,044,890 1,96	31,580,598 14,45			
CAPITAL.	Capital authorized by Act.	\$ 6,000,000 3,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,806,696 1,600,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000 400,000 1,000,000 6,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000		1,000,000	900,000 200,000 200,000	
L DO BRAN	BANK	ONTARIO AND QUEDEO Montreal	Ratern Townships. Eastern Townships. Banque Nationalc Banque Jacques Cartier. Royal Canadian. Doyal Canadian. Mechanis S. Bank of Commèrce.	Total, Ontario and Quebec 39,466,666	Rank of Yarmouth.	NEW BRUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick. St. Stephen's Bank Commercial Bank	Totals8

-The Crispins of Newark, New Jersey, have organized a strike, simply because a firm engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes will not compel twenty-nine of their workmen to continue members of a Crispin lodge against their own wishes.

-By a strange omission in the wording of the new U. S. tariff on sugars, the law as it now reads does not tax any raw or Muscovado sugars over two cents a pound. Such was not the inten-tion, but so it reads, and some supplemental action by Congress will be necessary to clear up this point.

-There is a marked falling-off in the exports of tea from China this season, as compared with the two previous years. The shipments advised by the latest telegram are 28,000,000 lbs. against 33,250,000 lbs. in 1869, and 56,000,000 lbs. in 1868.

-The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, for the week ending Aug. 20, 1870, is as follows — Total, 320,589 bushels; the whole quantity of salt in-spected from January 1st to Aug. 20th, 1870, is 4,135,693 bushels; the whole amount inspected during the same time in 1869, was 4,262,735 bushels; Decrease in 1870, 127,042 bushels.

-Many manufacturers in the different sections of the United States have already taken advantage of the law passed at the late session of Congress to protect men in the use of their trade-marks, by having them recorded and registered in the Patent Office.



COMMISSION & WEST INDIA MERCHANT,

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

RE TELENCES. - Q tobe Bank, Toronto: G. H. Starr, Pre-siden: Prople's I a.k, Elalitax ; A. W. Fraser & Co., Hall-fax ; Geo. Hug.rts & Co., Boston. S.6m



#### Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed for the construction the Intercolonial Railway give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the three remaining Sections of the Line, all in the Province of New Brunswick.

Section No. 21 will begin at the Easterly end of Section No. 20, one and three quarter miles East of the River Miramichi and will extend to Station No. 1640, three thousand feet Westerly from the River Kouchibouguacis, a distance of about 25 mHes.

Section No. 22 will extend from the Easterly end of Sec tion No. 21 to Station No. 1180 at the crossing of the River Buctouche, a distance of about 25 miles.

Section-No. 23 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 22 to the European and North American Railway, at Moneton Station, a distance of about 221 miles.

The Commissioners also give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for re-letting Sec tion No. 10, the Contract for which has been annulled. Section No. 10 is in the Province of New Branswick and extends from the centre of the Chaplin Island Road, near the Court House at Newcastle, towards Bathurst, a distance of 20 miles in length.

TENDERS for Section No. 10 will be made upon the ba of the quantities specified in the original Bill of Works for this Section ; and in drawing the New Contract, there will be deducted from the amount of the accepted Tender, a percentage sum equivalent to the percentage of the whole work which the Chief Engineer shall report to have been executed by the first Contractors, These Contracts to be completely finished by the first

day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles with Specifications and Terms of Contract will be exhibited at the Offices of the Commis sioners in Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhouise Newcastle, Halifax and St. John, on and after the 15th SEPTEMBER NEXT, and SEALED TENDERS addressed to the COMMISSIONEES of the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, and marked "TENDERS" will be received at their OFFICE in OTTAWA, up to SIX o'clock, P.M., on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of OCTOBER next.

Sureties for the completion of the Contract will be a quired to sign the Tender. The names in full, occupation and address of each surety should also be given.

A WALSH. ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES:

A. W. MCLELAN,

Commissio Intercolonial Railway, Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, August 15th, 1870.

# THE MONETARY AND COMMERIAL TIMES-INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Rail ways, Mining, Public Companies, Investments, and Joint Stock Enterprise.

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Depart	10.85	4.60 9.10
Trains leave Brock Street S	tation 15 minutes la	
Insolvent A	ct of 1869.	
In the matter of HENRY I	D. CLARK, an Insol	lvent.
I, the undersigned John Ke have been appointed assignce	err, of the City of '	Toronto,
Creditors are requested to	file their claims be	fore me,
within one month	JOHN KER	R
Toronto, Srd Sept., 1870.	Official A	Assignee.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from

EAST.

WEST.

8.37

10.27

11.40

p.m. 12.50

a.m. ..5.37 ..9.37

a.m. .....7.30

Depart S

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Arrive

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Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JOHN GARTSHORE, an Insolvent.

THE creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned, on Court Street, on SATUR-DAY, the 17th day of SEPTEMBER, 1870, at TWO o'clock p.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. 3 JOHN KERR, Official Assignee.

# Mercantile. Toronto Auction Mart,

W. COATE & CO.,

Established 1834.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of Business Men in the Domin'on, published semi-containess 24-12

## L Coffee & Co.

DE0500E and Commission Merchants, No. 2 Manning's Block Front St., Toronto, Ont. Advances made on consignments of Produce.

# Sessions, Turner & Cooper.

MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc. Wate-house, Front St., and next door to that of James Camp-bell.

#### Parson Bros.,

conners, and Wholesale dealers in Lang's c. Waierooms 51 Front St. Refinery dor s., Toronto,

#### hilds & Mamilton.

ERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foots No. 7 Weilington Street East, Toronto,

#### John Fisken & Co.

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

P.m. 7.07

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To Contractors and Others.

SEPARATE TENDERS FOR THE DIFFERENT WORKS

Will be received at the offices of

MESSRS. M'DOUGALL & SKAE, Architects, No. 17 Toronto Street,

UP TO 27th AUGUST, INSTANT, AT NOON.

For the construction of a Stone Building to be used as the Offices of the

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA on the south-east corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets ; the site of the present Wesleyan Methodist church.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Architect's offices on and after Monday,

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be ac

Dominion Bank.

THE Provisional Directors of the Dominion Bank, at the urgent request of many of their friends, have decided to proceed at once with the organization of the Institu-

Stock Books can be seen, as well as further subscriptions of stock made, at the offices of

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Agent of the Trust and Loan Co., Toronto.

Messrs, CAMPBELL & CASSELS,

Masonic Hall, Toronto,

WILLIAM MULLOCK,

Secretary to the Provisional Board.

J. W. G. WHITNEY.

Street, Toronto

W. G. CASSELS.

15th instant.

cepted

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Assets	27,506,479 26 9,671,875 26 8,978,751 23 9,566,987 00 6,785,680 00
DIVIDEND PAYABLE IN 1870,	82,300,000 1
TOTAL AMOUNT INSURED, OVER \$177	7,000,000 11
This Contrany is PURELY MUTUAL, th Stockholders to absorb any portion of its fund- belonging wholly to its members, and being e portioned almong them in annual dividends of surplus premiums.	s, its surplus equitably ap- or returns of

Insurance.

THE CONNECTICUT

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

75

CONNECTECUT MUTUAL has conducted its b 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, careful selection of lives,' and highly productive invest-ments, has been that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has afforded insurance to its members at a LESS AVERAGE COST, than any other Company. Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of

Ratio of Expenses of Management to Total Receipts

Ratio of accentes of management to total neceptor 869, 8.89 per cent. Its investments are scurely and profitably made, and ontain no Commuted Commissions, Fancy Stocks, Personal securities, nor any imaginary or Unrealized Assets.

Beyond doubt, the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL is the Beyond would, the CONARCTICH at the same Strongest life Insurance Company in the world; its ratio of Assets to Liabilities, as measured by the New York Lega Standard, is \$155.50 per \$100; and it grants all de-sira b forms of Insurance upon Strictly Equitable Terms, and the CHEAPEST ATTAINABLE BATES OF COST.

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

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Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

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COMMERCIAL UNION Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

20-1v

CHIEF OFFICES : 19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and 385 AND 387 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CAPITAL ..... £2,500,000 Stg.

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

THIS Company is established for the Insurar ce of Dwell-ing-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country. Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

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53 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO ST., TORONTO DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses, &c., ought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph r letter promptly attended to. Interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

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DEPOSITS received, from Twenty Cents upwards; in-vested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent.

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

301 y

# TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-SEPT. 1, 1870.



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Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incor porated by the Dominion of Canada: THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSSURANCE CO. THE MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. AND

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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,

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GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED to act as Agents in unrepresented localities. APPLY AS ABOVE.

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THIS Company transacts every description of Life Insu-rance on favorable terms. Policies issued on the Limited Payment and Endowment Plans; and one\*half the Premium loaned at 5 per cent. per

anum. A special reduced Table of Premiums, applicable to lergymen, has been adopted, copies of which can be had n application. HOMAS DREWRY, Agent, Toronto. HOMAS UREWRY, HOMAS DREWRY, Agent, Toronto. HOMAS Comparison of the second s CL on application. THOMAS DREWRY, Agent, Toronto.

**Etna** 

# Life Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE ÆTNA is not surpassed in economical management infinancial 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 ny

JOHN GARVIN,

General Agent, No. 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

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HUGH ALLAN, President. GEORGE STEPHEN, ADOLPHE ROY, EDWIN ATWATER. HENRY LYMAN N. B. CORSE. Life and Guarantee Department :

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 Accents

Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal, through any of the Company's Agents. 44 EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

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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 enjoy-ment during his own lifetime, with the option of large bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy-holder thus obtains a large reduction of present outlay, or a provision for old age of a most important amount in one cash payment, or a life amulity, 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. other purposes.

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R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

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#### BEAVER AND TORONTO Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

OFFICE, BANK OF TOBON TO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

Number of Policies issued to July, 1870, - -- 36,000 - \$220,000

Premium Note capital, over - - - -

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MERCANTILE BRANCH. All property of a class not specially hazardous, will be instred by this Company, including Stores and their con-tents, 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. 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 isue Policies of Insurance on *LIVE STOCK*. Applications will be received through any Agent of the

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 14 to 4 per cent. will be taken, of which a small sum must be paid in Cash at the time of insuring, and en-dorsed on the Note.

FARMERS' BRANCH.

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, Waggons, 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.

# Hastings

Mutual Insurance Company.

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THIS Company grants Insurances into two branches, viz This Company grants insurances into two branches, viz A Farm Branch, and Non-hazardous Town and Vil-lage Branch—and members of one branch not liable for losses in the other branch, and the working expenses ap-portioned according to the amount of business done in each branch.

each branch. First-class influential Agents wanted, East and West, to whom exclusive country will be assigned, and good Commissions allowed. Good testimonials and security will be required. Applications will be received, accom panied with good testimonials, by JAMES H. PECK, Secretary, gotf

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBF INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

#### **Directors in Canada:**

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

FIRE INSURANCE Risks taken moderate rates, and every description of Life 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. T. W. MEDLEY, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Life Branch.

WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 18 King Street East. G. F. C. SMITH,

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

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Insurance.	Insurance.	Insurance.
BRITON ALXA DATA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	CANADA LIfe Assurance Company. ESTABLISHED 1847. THE RECENT FAILURES OF TWO OF THE LANGEST ENGLISH ASS UPLANCE OPPICES. TAITUAL quasing muth anxiety in the minds of Assurers ENGLISH ASS UPLANCE OPPICES. Thrap quasing muth anxiety in the minds of Assurers in all companies, the Directors of the Difes and annuity obligations, by an Actinary totally un- connected with it, the Hon. ELIZUR WARGHT, of all its point of the Hon. ELIZUR WARGHT, of Boston, ate Insurance Commissione for the tate of Masachu- sets. The believed that such a voluntary submission of the Company's position to an eminent and entirely independent tatuary of the Hon. ELIZUR WARGHT, we will be character, and professional skill, will add to that public dramatic any of the Agendies throughout the Dominion. Teroins who may be assured in the Companies whose ondition is unsatificatory, desiring to join the Canada Life, will be deal with upon such tergus as are reason- able and Life. MANDER 1998.	WESTERN Assurance Company, INCORPORATED 1851. CAPITAL,

# LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAE MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION WAS HELD WITHIN THE HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH, ON -FRIDAY, THE 29TH JULY, 1870,-SIR ARCHIBALD HOPE, Bart., in the Chair.

THE NEW ASSURANCES transacted by the Association during the last year, ending 5th April, have been more numerous as well as larger than usual, while, at the same time, the Assurances cancelled by deaths and surrenders, &c., have not been excessive. Considerable and proportionate additions have been made to the Funds and the Annual Income. The Investments have been chosen, as formerly, only from the best class of securities, and the whole are in a thoroughly sound and satisfactory condition.

FULL and DETAILED STATEMENTS of the transactions and position of the Institution were submitted, together with the AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The following are Extracts :---

80

# NEW TRANSACTIONS AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

1	The NEW LIFE ASSURANCES proposed were	£882,071	0	0	
	Those declined or not proceeded with were	180,874	0	0	
	And those transacted were	701,197	0	0	
	The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these NEW ASSURANCES are	21,397	12	16	
	New LIFE ANNUITIES were purchased to the amount of	1,395	12	4	
	The MORTALITY amongst the Assured lives during the year was 225, assured for	123,650	11	8	÷.
	There were 21 Deaths amongst the Annuitants, cancelling Life Annuities for	1,346	1	2	

# AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

	The LIFE ASSURANCES in force were	7,425,181	14	2	
	PREMIUMS payable for these ASSURANCES	237,386	17	- 5	
	REVENUE from PREMIUMS and INTEREST, after the deduction of the Abatement (Cash Bonusses) allocated in				
	CLASS A. for this year	257,683			
	TOTAL AMOUNT of CLAIMS on DECEASED LIVES since the commencement.				
		445,096			
1	FUNDS remaining on hand	1,357,386	15	0	

## THE FUNDS ON HAND CONSIST OF

REAL SECURITIES and ESTATE.	£562,206	.9	9	¢
RAILWAY DEBENTURES, DEBENTURE STOCK, &c.	296,365	6	.0	
BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT BONDS				
LOANS on the ASSOCIATION'S POLICIES, being under their value, and Policies with other Offices.	237,194	17	9	í.
MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES, being LOANS on SECURITY of CONSOLS, PUBLIC RATES under Acts of				
Parliament, GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES, and a Small Amount on Personal Security.		11	6	
OFFICES at Edinbargh, London, and other Branches.				
STAMPS			_	
In BANKS, in DEPOSIT and CURRENT ACCOUNTS.	53,822		_	
In HANDS of AGENTS, being principally PREMIUM RECEIPTS, &c., due in Agencies, the Days of Grace being curren				
SUMS DUE the ASSOCIATION, being chiefly PREMIUM RECEIPTS, due at EDINBURGH and BRANCH OFFICES, the				
Days of Grace being current	. 30,907	10	10	
CURRENT INTEREST, &c., up to date of Balance	. 13,073	14	11	
	£1,257,386	15	/ <b>O</b>	

[Note\_The Sums over at the date of Balance, but not applied for, were £7,460 12s. 11d.]

At this balance, CASH BONUSES have been allocated to the participating Policy-holders of Class A., to be applied as usual in abatement of the premiums payable during the year ending 5th April, 1871. The abatements are at the same rates as formerly for Policies that have previously participated, and amount to 25 per cent. of the Life Premiums for Policies which now participate for the first time. It is matter of satisfaction to the Directors that they are able thus to continue to declare the same Bonus to the A. Policy-holders as they have done for many years past. An allocation of Bonus to the B. Policyholders will be made after the next balance.

#### DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL.

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq. (D. Torrance & Co.) GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq. (Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.) HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS, Minister of Inland Revenue. Solicitors-Messne, RITCHIE, MORRIS & ROSE. SIR G. E. CARTIER, BART., Minister of Militia. PETER REDPATH, Esg. (J. Redpath & Son.) J. H. R. MOLSON, Esg. (J. H. R. Molson & Bros.) MEDICAL OFFICER-R. PALMER HOWARD, Esg., M. D.

# P. WARDLAW, SECRETARY.

#### TORONTO HONORARY DIRECTORS.

HON. WILLIAM MCMASTER, President Bank of Commerce. G. W. YARKER, Esq., Manager Bank Montreal.

R. A. HARRISON. Esq., M. P.

AGENT AND SECRETARY,

R. N. GOOCH.