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INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK.

By SHIP SHANDON,

AND

STEAMER OTTAWA.

OUR AUTUMN SHIPMENTS

Are coming forward freely.

Employ no Travellers.

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.

Toronto, July 26, 1870.

32-ly

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

HAVE NOW ON HAND,

OVER ONE THOUSAND CASES

SPRING GOODS,

AND ARE

PREPARED TO SHOW THE LARGEST VARIETY

OF

FELT AND STRAW HATS

IN THE DOMINION.

Inspection respectfully invited.

34 YONGE STREET,

33-ly

TORONTO.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

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

TORONTO.

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,

AT

32 YONGE STREET.

OFFICES:

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

Toronto, March, 1870.

32-ly

REFORD & DILLON,

TEA MERCHANTS,

GENERAL GROCERS.

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

STOCK AND ASSORTMENT

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

WE SOLICIT A

SPECIAL AND EARLY EXAMINATION

OF OUR

TEAS, JUST ARRIVED,

Es Ship "J. S. STONE,"

AT

NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI

REFORD & DILLON.

Toronto, 23rd March, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

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 new

CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS

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

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND

Long Stapled American Cotton,

PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL

STIFFENING, SIZING & CHEMICAL PREPARATION

that improve appearance, but destroy the fibre.

They are also noted for

THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, March 24, 1870.

32-ly

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

For 1870.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,

HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENED

FOUR HUNDRED PACKAGES OF NEW STAPLE

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

TO WHICH THEY

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

THE STOCK IS LARGE, VARIED, AND COMPLETE,
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FULL LINES OF

AMERICAN & CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers

DUNDAS COTTON,

FULL LINES

DUNDAS YARN,

AS

DUNDAS BAGS,

MILL PRICES.

Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE.

Toronto, March, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.**J. B. BOUSTEAD,**

WHOLESALE

PROVISION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

EITHER FOR SALE

OF HOME OR FOREIGN MARKETS.

All orders for the purchase or sale of provisions promptly
attended to.

REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO

WM. GOODERHAM, Esq., President Bank of Toronto,
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., President Royal Canadian
Bank,
JAS. G. WORTS, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Toronto,
A. FISHER, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank,
G. W. YARKER, Esq., Manager Bank of Montreal,
J. G. HARPER, Esq., Manager Merchants' Bank,
JOHN MOAT, Esq., Manager City Bank of Montreal,
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-Pres't Bank of Commerce,
R. H. BETHUNE, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank.

J. B. BOUSTEAD

OFFICE:

72 AND 74 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 13, 1870.

Cleverdon & Coombe,

IMPORTERS OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EATHENWARE,

WHOLESALE.

No. 8 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO.

43-1y

Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

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

FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

**The British American Commercial
College,**

COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

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

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

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

41-1y

ODELL & TROUT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.**THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.**PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

The undersigned having entered into partnership as

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Will carry on business under the style of

ELLIOT & CO.,

No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

In the premises lately occupied by Dunsbaugh & Watson.

WILLIAM ELLIOT.
ROBERT W. ELLIOT.

Referring to the above, the subscribers, in returning
thanks for the favours extended to them during so many
years, cordially recommend their successors to a continued
support. The accounts connected with the firm are in the
hands of our successors for settlement.

WILLIAM A. DUNSPAUGH,
JAMES WATSON.

Toronto, April 8th, 1870.

36-3m

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

John Morison,

IMPORTER OF

Teas, Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

38 & 40 WELLINGTON STREET,

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 13, '70.

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTURERS.

HAMILTON, ONT.,

THIS FIRM MANUFACTURES THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN PATENT

FAMILY

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH HAS ALL

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

AND IS SOLD AT

VERY LOW RATES.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SALESROOM—19 VICTORIA SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

LOCAL AGENTS.

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

RICE BROTHERS,

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL.

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

Mulholland & Eaker,

IMPORTERS OF

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

419 and 421 St. Paul Street,

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

Robert Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,

24 Sacrament Street, Montreal.

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

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

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

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.

1870. EARLY SPRING SHIPMENTS. 1870.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THEIR

EARLY SHIPMENTS,

AND HAVE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR

CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,

THAT ON AND AFTER

The 10th of March,

THEY WILL BE

PREPARED TO SHOW A FULLY ASSORTED STOCK

OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

TOGETHER WITH

MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCKS

OF

CANADIAN TWEEDS,

AND

American Manufactures.

Shipments will be received by WEEKLY STEAMERS, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

THEY INVITE EARLY INSPECTION,

SPECIALLY BY

Those who can buy for Cash, or at shortened terms of credit.

BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.

HAMILTON, Ont., 1st March, 1870.

33-1y

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

Angus Logan & Co.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

AND

WHOLESALE STATIONERS.

378 St. Paul Street.

Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,

Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Feb 71

10 Hospital Street.

C. H. Baldwin & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Wines, Groceries and Liqueurs.

8 ST. HELEN STREET.

17Aug70

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

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

Importers of

IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,

GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,

BOILER TUBES, GASTUBES, IRON WIRE.

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

MANUFACTURER OF

"CROWN" SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.

A large stock always on hand.

34-1y

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

Crathern & Caverhill,

61 St. Peter Street,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,

Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.

AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk.

1 July, 70

Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

Eagle Foundry, Montreal.

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

BUILDER OF MARINE & STATIONERY

STEAM ENGINES,

Steam Boilers of every description.

Mill and Mining Machinery.

All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.

Light and Heavy Forgings, &c.

Patterns and Drawings Furnished.

24Aug70

J. A. Mathewson,

202 McGill Street and Longueuil Lane,

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

1y

Joseph Gould,

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)

IMPORTER OF THE

CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY,

AND OTHER PIANOFORTES.

AND THE WELL-KNOWN

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

24Aug70

A. Ramsay & Son,

Importers of

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.

37, 39 & 41 Recollet Street,

MONTREAL.

David Torrance & Co.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 9, 1870.

10Ja71

La Rivière & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

PAINTS, &c.

Corner St. Paul and St. Gabriel Streets,

MONTREAL.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

Ferrier & Co.,

IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR:

Windsor Powder Mills.

La Toftu Rope-Walk.

Burrill's Axe Factory.

Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse.

31Dec70

S. H. May & Co.,

Importers of

STAR & DIAMOND STAR WINDOW GLASS,

Paints, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.

17July70

274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

N. S. Whitney,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC

TABS, PRUNELLAS, LININGS, &c.,

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

1Ja71

Mercantile Summary.

THE new firm of Bryan, Crooks and Murray, have rented a portion of Messrs. Gordon & McKay's new buildings at the corner of Bay and Front streets where it is intended, we believe, to do a large wholesale grocery business.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Canada Air Line Railway was held at Hamilton, on the 23rd, when the permanent board was elected as follows:—Thomas Dakin, Gilson Homan, Jas. F. Joy, Hon. William McMaster, Donald McInnes, Hon. John Carling, Aquila Walsh, T. N. Narin, Colin Munroe. The Hon. Wm. McMaster was elected president, D. McInnes vice-president, Jos. Price secretary, Aemilius Irving solicitor, and Geo. Lowe Reid chief engineer.

A STATEMENT of the receipts of produce at Guelph, published in the papers of that town, shows the great productiveness of the adjacent country, and the rising importance of that market. In the three months ended June 30th, 19,359 bushels fall wheat, 52,238 bushels spring wheat, 26,697 bushels oats, 6,227 bushels barley, 16,500 pounds butter, and about 100,000 pounds wool, were received from farmers, besides a proportionate supply of other articles. In nearly every case the increase over last year was large. Large numbers of the best cattle raised in the Province are annually shipped from Guelph to Toronto, Montreal, and Boston.

COMMEND us to a "down-easter," for a smooth swindle. Here is one. James Lockwood, & Co., of "184 Grand street, New Haven, Conn.," sent the following business letter, indited in a good business hand, to a leather firm:—"Gentlemen—We wish to purchase a lot of rough leather, middle weights,—either oak or hemlock tanned. We buy in the rough and finish our own upper stock. We would also buy a lot of good sole. If you have any stock on hand that you will sell cheap for cash let us hear from you. Respectfully yours, James Lockwood & Co." An enquiry proved that

"184 Grand street" was a store vacant for months and no such firm was known in the place. The trick was to have the leather shipped to a certain town, get a clerk of the leather dealer's to accompany the purchaser to collect the money; things are so arranged that the leather is thrown off at an intermediate station, where the purchaser himself disappears, sells the leather and makes off with the money—if he is not caught. This game was played off successfully in one or more instances.

CIRCUMSTANCES connected with the disappearance of S. H. White, of Erin, the burning of whose premises was noticed in our last issue, places the matter in a very ugly light. It appears he had a short time previously disposed of a large amount of produce, said to be nearly three thousand dollars worth, in Guelph. He sold his horse and vehicle, and realized everything convertible. It is also stated, that he and a brother, who has since disappeared, were in the store half an hour before the fire was discovered, when it had made such headway that attempts to restrain it were simply useless, and the fire communicated with the Wesleyan church, which was also consumed. All their books, papers, and stock, in fact everything that was not in White's pocket is swept clean away, and as far as creditors are concerned, is a total loss. Unless some other light can be thrown on this affair it has the unmistakable appearance of a premeditated and fiendish act, the perpetrator of which ought certainly to be found out if possible. This style of closing out a business is the latest phase of scoundrelism.

A PROMINENT dry goods merchant in a certain town of Ontario writes "There is no prospect for business men here for some time to come; nearly a dozen houses are selling of at cost, some under; at least, so they profess." While the trade of the country generally for the past season has been good, that place has been blighted by the reprehensible practice of disposing of bankrupt stocks at retail, thus driving others to adopt a similar method of keeping their customers together. It is time this worse than foolish kind of trade was stopped. In this instance it has the effect of driving, at least, one good man out of the business and may bring others down. There is no necessity for cutting up trade in this fashion. The stock should be brought into town and placed in the hands of some jobber or auctioneer who would dispose of it, so that it would be got out of the way with much less damage to others. Besides, rent and wages are saved to creditors and there is always a tail end of rubbish and remnants to wind up with. To call this a short-sighted policy is only a weak expression, and we are sure the trade would be glad to see the method just proposed substituted for the present practice.

—The extensive peat bog on the Chambly road, about 9 miles from Montreal, were on fire last week, and it was found impossible to extinguish it. It belongs to Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co. Another bog on the Shefford and Waterloo Railway, belonging to the same firm, was also on fire and burning furiously.

Financial.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, July 27th, 1870.

The European complications still continue to affect the market in a marked degree, and holders of many of the Stocks are now offering them at reduced rates, in most cases, without inducing sellers. Money continues to be fairly easy, and readily procurable at from five and a half to seven per cent. on good commercial paper. Sterling Exchange remains steady and firm, at 108½ to 109 for 60 day bank bills.

Banks.—There are sellers of Commerce to-day at 123, with buyers at 122. Toronto remains quiet and inactive, sellers asking 162½, without buyers at that figure. Royal continues to be offered freely at 68, with few buyers. Ontario has ruled quite heavy during the week, and may now be had at 102, with no buyers above 101. For British, 102 is offered, but there are no sellers, and no transactions are reported for some time past. Montreal is somewhat firmer, but there is not much doing. 184 would probably now be given, but holders look for a rise. Merchants has again recovered itself somewhat, and is now held at 113, with buyers at 111½. City Bank remains steady at 87½ for buyers, and sellers asking 88½. Some sales of Molson's are reported at 100½, but holders now ask 102. There are no sellers of Quebec, and quotations of 105 for buyers is almost nominal.

Sundries.—Freehold Building Society continues firm, and is inquired for at 126½, with sellers at 127. Quotations of Canada Permanent are 136 for buyers, and 136 asked, but no sales have been made for some time. Western Canada is very quiet just now, but is probably obtainable at 125½ to 126. Sales of Union have been made at 113½, with a continued good demand for the stock. Canada Landed Credit Company is inquired for at par, but there are no sellers at that figure. Quotations of Huron and Erie Savings Society are quite nominal; there have been no transactions for some time, and there are now no sellers. Western Assurance is enquired for at 89, with sellers at 91. Toronto City Gas has changed hands at 115 to 115½, but there are now no sellers. Montreal Telegraph remains firm, with buyers at 185 and sellers at 190.

Bonds.—There is nothing whatever doing in Governments; "Sixes" are quoted at 104, and "Fives" at 95½. Dominion Stock is in some demand just now, and would probably bring 107½ to 108. There are still some sellers of Toronto City Bonds at 92, but the market is being cleared at that figure. County Debentures are rather scarce, and are now worth 102½ to 103½.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, July 26.

The Stock market still continues extremely dull, and no great change in the prices of Securities can be anticipated so long as the unsettled state of affairs in Europe continues.

Banks.—Very little doing in Bank of Montreal; sales have been made from 187 down to 182½, closing somewhat firmer, buyers offering 185. No sales of British to report; buyers offers 102, sellers asking 105. Ontario sold at the commencement of the week at 105, but afterwards receded to par; the market is now cleared at this rate; sellers asking 102. Toronto nominal; nothing doing; sellers asking 163. Royal Canadian in no demand; offering at 68. Large sales of Commerce at 122½ to 123, at which rate it is still procurable, but little doing. Sales of Merchants have been made at rates varying from 116½ down to 108, but afterwards advanced to 111½, sellers now asking 112. 105½ is offered to-day for Quebec, but no stock on market. Molson's sold at 104½, 104, 103, and 100½; sellers now asking

102. Buyers offering 87½ for City, sellers now asking 89. Du Peuple would command 105. Buyers offering 108 for Nationale; no stock on market. Jacques Cartier is enquired for at 111; no stock offering. Buyers of Mechanics' at 90, sellers at 91½. Nothing whatever doing in Union on this market.

Debentures.—Nothing whatever doing either in Canada Fives or Sixes. Dominion Stock would command 108. A small lot of Toronto on market, which are held at 92½. Some first-class County Bonds are offering at 103.

Sundries.—No City Gas exchanging hands; would command 114. British America Assurance is offering at 68; there are no buyers at the moment. Western Assurance is in fair demand at quotations, but there is nothing doing. Canada Life Assurance would command 110; no stock to be had. No Canada Building Society changing hands; procurable at 136. Western Building Society is procurable at 125½, and Freehold at 127. Buyers of Huron and Erie at quotations. Union sold at 113, at which rate there are buyers, but very little stock offering. Buyers of Montreal Telegraph at 185, sellers asking 190. Canada Landed Credit is in good demand at par, but no stock to be had. Mortgages are in good demand to pay 7½ to 8 per cent., but none offering.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM SAVINGS BANK.—The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, was held at the office in Cobourg on Monday, the 11th July. Present,—The Hon. Asa A. Burnham, Peter McCallum, Esq., William Gravely, Esq., Alexander Fraser, Esq., M.P.P., J. Vance Boswell, Esq., and William Butler, Esq. The Treasurer, Mr. David Burn, submitted the Annual Balance Sheet of the Bank at 1st June, 1870. The total receipts during the year from 1st June, 1869, to 1st June, 1870, had been \$251,756.56, and the total payments, \$214,182.19, showing an increase in the deposits of the Bank at 1st June, 1870, of \$37,574.37. The following is the financial position of the Bank at 1st June, 1870: Amount of deposits at 1st June, 1869, \$221,000.16; increase as above, \$37,574.37; total deposits including interest at 5 per cent. at 1st June, 1870, \$258,574.53. **Assets.**—Cash deposited in agency of Bank of Toronto in Cobourg, \$28,510.68; Bank of Toronto stock, \$30,100; Merchants' Bank stock, \$72,000; Bank of Commerce stock, par value \$55,500; Quebec Bank stock, par value, \$25,000; Ontario Bank stock, par value, \$15,000; City Bank stock, par value, \$10,000; Royal Canadian Bank stock, par value, \$10,000; Niagara District Bank, par value, \$4,400; Dominion stock, par value, \$5,000; Cobourg Harbor Debentures, \$5,000; Dividend accrued on stock at 1st June, 1870, paid 1st July, 1870, \$5,098.34; total assets, \$263,009.02; total liability as above, \$258,574.53; Surplus of assets on the estimate of the bank stocks at their par value, \$5,034.49; David Burn, Treasurer.

—Mr. Archibald Cameron, of the Merchants' Bank, is to take the Toronto Agency of that Institution, vacated by the retirement of Mr. J. G. Harper.

—A Mr. McLeod was arrested at Peterboro for attempting to pass counterfeit bills of the Ontario Bank.

—The Montreal News says, a "counterfeit Canadian 10 cent. piece of the issue of 1858 is out, and the public would do well to keep a sharp watch for it. The coin has a rather dull, leaden look, the figures 1858 are indistinct, and the wreath of maple leaves somewhat blurred, but the obverse shows much better execution. The counterfeit, on the whole, is "well calculated to deceive."

—Messrs. Gooderham & Worts have purchased \$150,000 of the bonds of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway at a price to pay the purchasers ten per cent. on the investment.

1870. 1870.
NEW FALL CARPETS

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

TAPESTRY do.

2-PLY KIDDERMINSTERS.

3-PLY do.

4-4 SUPER UNIONS.

6-4 PRINTED FELTS.

HEMP CARPETS. DUTCH CARPETS
MATTINGS. HERTH RUGS.

All of the NEWEST DESIGNS and COLORINGS. The
VARIETY UNUSUALLY LARGE.

34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

OFFICE—WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Toronto, July 28, 1870.

32-ly

THE
Monetary and Commercial Times.

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

CHEAP FIRE INSURANCE.

It is an admitted principle in commerce that every commodity, or any kind of service rendered by one to another, has a fair legitimate price in relation to other commodities and services which it ought always to command. If it be labor that is dispensed, it should have an adequate return; if capital, the investment should yield a fair rate of interest. The soundness of this general proposition is admitted, but self-interest often interposes objections to its practical application. It is a very common complaint with business men, that fire insurance companies charge too high rates, and all sorts of pressure are brought to bear on them to induce a reduction below what they regard as a safe and proper rate. Unfortunately, the absurd and unbusiness-like competition, that prevails among the companies, renders them an easy prey to those who have the shrewdness to play off one company against another.

There is a fair rate for every class of risk, (always making allowance for exceptional cases) determined by experience with some approach to accuracy, and it should be distinctly understood, that unless that figure is paid neither the company nor the assured is safe. If rates are not maintained, the company usually gets into low water; it becomes necessary to resort to drafts and notes to gain time, to fall back upon flimsy excuses and subterfuges to postpone payment, or liti-

gation to avoid it altogether, so that those who get "cheap" insurance are not always the best off.

The action of some of our companies in this matter of rates is very reprehensible. Some of the general agents display an amount of recklessness, or ignorance, in this connection, which is utterly incompatible with a faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. For instance, it has been stated to us that in Montreal, a certain property—say a grist mill—which always paid five per cent. was insured the other day at one and a half. Not that anyone made a mistake in their estimate of the risk, but the reduction was brought about in this fashion; Mr. Miller goes to A, who has always had 5 per cent. for the risk, and says: "I shall not renew this risk with you, Mr. B. offers to do it for 4½." A does not want to lose the risk, and offers to take it at 4. Then Mr. C steps in and proposes to take it at 3½. Mr. D., who has just got a new Company and wants to make his mark, and withal knows nothing about rates, but merely looks at the amount of the premium, will do it for 3, and so on to the end of the chapter. We are glad to be able to say that many of the agents will not descend to this style of brigandage—we shall not call it insurance.

It will be admitted that it is impossible for the companies to do the business, and do it fairly and honorably, unless it proves profitable. Insurance companies are not charitable corporations. They are conducted for the purpose of making money, or saving money, for their proprietors. If rates are too high, that would at once become apparent in the large profits that the companies would reap, supposing, of course, that there is no extravagance practised. Taking the experience of the past year, we find that the percentage of losses to premiums of all the licensed fire insurance companies was 64½ per cent., including resisted claims. Omitting these claims, the percentage would be 60½. Taking these latter figures as the minimum, we add 30 per cent. for expenses, which is the average rate. This gives us 90½ per cent. as the disbursements for losses and expenses, leaving 9½ per cent. with which to pay dividends, build up reserves, &c. This is not sufficient for all the purposes named; and were the average business, one year with another, no better, the companies could not continue in the field. It will be seen, therefore, that the rates charged cannot possibly be too high, but rather that they are too low, and that any action, whether on the part of the companies as among themselves, or on the part of the insuring public, tending to break down rates, is destructive to the interests of both.

The average ratio of losses to premiums

among all the fire and fire-marine companies doing business in Massachusetts last year was 54.29 per cent., the expenses 29.39, making together 83.63 per cent., and leaving 16.32 per cent. out of which to declare dividends and create reserves. In New York State the average ratio of losses to premiums was in 1867, 60.83 per cent.; in 1868, 59.64, and in 1870, 53.31.

From these facts, which may be assumed as a fair indication of the current experience in fire insurance, it is apparent that our companies are not in a position to make any concession in the matter of rates; and it is imperative that vigorous exertion should be put forth to lower, by every proper means, the high average of losses. An increase of rates is hardly to be expected, so that better results can only grow out of more harmonious action on the part of the companies and agents, and a determined effort to reduce the average of losses to a point more in harmony with the general experience of other countries.

CANADIANS IN WALL STREET.

A sharp rise in the gold premium, occasioned by the disturbances in Europe, has revived the attractions of Wall Street, and led a good many believers in "luck" to try their hand in the gold market. Among these hopeful adventurers, we know of several Canadians who have considerable ventures based on a rise, and whose complacent smile unmistakably indicates their belief that they have done something shrewd.

If these Canadians were to ask our advice,—which they are not likely to do, or to accept it if given—we would say: If you have made money, sell out and go home, and be content; if you have lost money, do likewise, and congratulate yourself that it is no worse. Games of chance have always had an irresistible attraction for a class which is a numerically important section of the community. It is the same influence and the same weakness that makes one man "fight the tiger" at faro, and another mingle in the encounters of "bulls" and "bears" in the New York money market. And the one is about as likely and reasonable a mode of making money as the other. Ask any leading broker in Wall Street, as to the experience of outside-speculators, and he will tell you that a moiety lose all they are worth, and nine out of ten sacrifice more than they make. But it is not to be expected that even so instructive and startling a warning as this record affords, will deter those who think themselves gifted with uncommon sagacity, and possessed of an always cool judgment, from following the beaten track already strewn with wrecks. It is quite useless to represent the hazard of stockjobbing to them,

for that very feature seems to constitute one of its chief attractions. We only allude to the subject because there are hundreds of young men with small accumulations who are liable to be drawn into the vortex, and on whom a word of warning may not be bestowed without effect. They sometimes hear of the exploits of Mr. Smart, who bought at 15 and "unloaded" at 20, clearing \$2,000 by the operation in five days. But the same Mr. Smart does not boast how neatly he lost \$3,000 just before. When these alluring pictures lay hold of the imagination, they destroy all taste for the plodding modes of accumulating wealth which have served so well the turn of our most successful bankers, merchants, and manufacturers. Once a love for industry and application is gone, every real prospect of wealth or happiness disappears with it.

To suppose that any one can enter the arena of speculation, and not be carried away by its influence, is at variance with all the teachings of experience. If one has large stakes based on what seems an approximate certainty, and at the moment when success is within reach, a panic arises and changes the whole aspect, as it often does, it is as difficult to keep cool as it would be on waking up at midnight to find the roof burning over your head; either is simply superhuman and impossible.

The experience of the Erie Railway shareholders should be sufficient to prove that no one going into stock or money speculations singlehanded has a chance worth anything. Prices are engineered in secret conclaves, elaborate schemes are concocted in dark corners, and unless you are one of "the managers," your effects only furnish food to fatten others. Appearances are purposely made as deceptive as possible; when a rise is to occur, everything is made to indicate a fall, and *vice versa*. The best judgment is useless in such a case, and no more likely to bring success than idiotic stupidity. The only safety is to keep out of so delusive and dangerous a maelstrom. Fortune's smiles are not to be won in this way. Any temporary success that is met with, is but a Will-o'-the-Wisp, which if pursued, is sure to land one irretrievably in a bottomless quagmire.

THE HARVEST SEASON.

"Around him ply the reaper band,
With lightsome heart and eager hand,
And mirth and music cheer the toil—
While sheaves that stud the russet soil,
And sickles gleaming in the sun,
Tell jocund harvest is begun."

The farmers of Ontario are now in the midst of the harvest; and the faithfulness of the pretty picture drawn by Pringle in the above lines, can be attested in any locality. We are glad to be able to say that the gene-

ral excellence of the harvest has been assured during the past few weeks. With the exception of fall wheat, which is rather thin in some districts, the crops are heavy—in fact, above the average. Barley is now one of the chief crops of the farmers of Ontario—our exports last year being of the value of \$5,000,000—and the yield is generally abundant; this will go largely to make up any deficiency there may be in fall wheat in particular localities. Spring wheat, oats, peas, turnips, potatoes—almost all kinds of crops, are such as to sweeten with hope, the harvest toil of our sturdy yeomen.

The weather has, of late, not been favorable for the harvest. The unusual number and violent character of the thunder storms, which have lately swept over the province, have retarded operations; no injury of any consequence, however, has been done to the crops. We therefore now feel safe in asserting, that the harvest of Ontario, for 1870, will be fully up to the average, and will add to the solid prosperity which all sections of the country are enjoying at the present time.

COMMERCE OF CANADA.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

There is a wide field for the expansion of Canadian commerce in the West Indies. Notwithstanding some barriers in the way, a considerable amount of business has sprung up between the different Provinces composing the Dominion and the various islands which compose this prosperous group. This is not confined to the British West Indies, but extends both to the Spanish and French—the latter islands, however, trading with us to a less extent than the former two. In December, 1865, Commissioners were appointed from all the British North American Provinces, to enquire into the trade of the West Indies, Brazil and Mexico. The report of the Commissioners did some good in the way of calling attention to the increased commerce which might easily be carried on between these countries and British North America; but, strange to say, no earnest efforts have been made by our government to carry out the suggestions of the Commissioners, and consequently no increase has taken place in our trade with the West Indies since that time.

XVIII.—BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Our total transactions with the different islands under British rule, footed up to \$2,408,115 during last year. Of this amount, we imported goods to the value of \$861,525, and exported to the extent of \$1,546,590; thus showing a balance of \$685,065 in our favor. The proportion contributed by each

of the Provinces comprising the Dominion was as follows:—

Province.	Imports.	Exports.
Quebec.....	\$267,000	\$73,296
Ontario.....	46,032	
Nova Scotia.....	337,100	\$1,421,972
New Brunswick...	211,293	51,322
Total.....	\$861,525	\$1,546,590

We regret to say that these returns do no manifest that increase which they ought to do. When we consider that there are seventeen different islands, (large and small,) composing the British West Indies, (including Guiana,) and that their imports and exports are over \$60,000,000, and that they purchase largely of flour, lumber, fish, salted meats, butter, leather, and other articles, which we could readily supply, we see no good reason why our annual commerce should not be at least five times as large as it is. In 1865 our total trade with them was \$3,038,029, and in 1866 it was nearly \$3,000,000. So, it would appear, our annual dealings are falling off rather than increasing.

XIX.—SPANISH WEST INDIES.

The islands of Cuba and Porto Rico compose the Spanish West Indies, and the Dominion carries on considerable trade with them, although it falls far short of what a little energy and enterprise might make it. As in the case of the British Indies, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do the lion's share of the trade, Ontario and Quebec not figuring very largely in the returns. The following is a statement of the imports and exports to and from them during last year:—

Quebec*.....	\$200,000	\$2,716
Ontario.....	212,081	
Nova Scotia.....	225,205	\$467,369
New Brunswick..	83,933	608,419
Total.....	\$721,219	\$1,078,504

The total annual trade of Cuba and Porto Rico ranges about \$300,000,000, in times of peace. Their imports are about one-half that amount, and are composed of articles of which Canada has a surplus. A statement we saw some time ago, set down their imports of flour at \$14,000,000, meats of different kinds at \$13,000,000, grains at \$10,000,000, lumber at the same sum, fish and furs each \$4,000,000, and woollen fabrics at \$2,000,000! And yet, with this large market within easy sail of Canadian ports, and American goods much dearer than ours, we only sold to the Spanish West Indies last year to the value of \$1,078,504. With proper encouragement on the part of our Government, we have no doubt our trade with these two important islands might be increased to very handsome proportions.

The principal articles which the Dominion

* No returns given—Estimated amount.

imports from the West Indies, (both British and Spanish,) are rum, sugar and molasses. Of sugar we took to the value of \$914,574 from the former, and \$482,938 from the latter; and of molasses, from the first \$334,009, and \$360,831 from the last. The rum was principally taken by the lower Provinces—Nova Scotia \$71,000, and New Brunswick \$13,000. The principal items in our exports to the British West Indies were planks and boards, \$393,869; fish, (salted dry) \$634,965; do. (salted wet) \$269,866; flour and meal, \$17,716; butter, \$24,739; shingles, \$19,613, and soap and candles, \$14,625. The chief articles sent to Cuba and Porto Rico by us were planks and boards, \$121,217, sugar-boxes, \$504,090; fish, (salted wet,) \$358,884; and flour and meal, \$18,279. These figures relating to our exports only, embrace the returns of the two lower Provinces, the others being trifling in amount.

XX.—TRADE WITH FRANCE.

As our transactions with France have begun to assume considerable importance of late years, we have concluded to add a statement of the imports and exports of each province from and to that country. As in the case of the others, the figures are those of 1868-9:—

Province.	Imports.	Exports.
Quebec.....	\$1,095,882	\$122,758
Ontario.....	157,272	—
Nova Scotia.....	41,251	—
New Brunswick ...	41,135	11,149
Total.....	\$1,335,540	\$133,907

Our trade with France is evidently something like the handle of a jug—all on one side. Notwithstanding this, it should be encouraged, for if it were not for our interest to have the articles which France supplies, we would not purchase them. The following are among the principal articles imported by Quebec last year—which province made the great bulk of the purchases—with the amounts expressed in round numbers:—

Woolens.....	\$58,000	Jewellery & Watches.....	\$59,000
Wines.....	83,000	Man. of Leather.....	66,000
Brandies.....	174,000	Fancy Goods.....	53,000
Small Wares.....	31,000	Packages.....	46,000
Rectified Oils.....	34,000	Leather.....	78,000
Fruits.....	31,000	Unclassified articles.....	29,000

Considering the whole commerce of the Dominion, it is something of which we have reason to feel proud. And when we look at the details, such as our transactions with the West Indies, we see open to us many wide fields for its extension. A large portion of the trade of Brazil, and other South American countries might also be attracted to the Dominion. With our low taxation and cheaper production, we are fully a match for the United States in the markets of these countries in many articles, and it only requires a little more enterprise on the part of our merchants and shippers, to snatch the golden prize which is now enjoyed by others.

We hope the extension of our trade with the West Indies and South America, will not be lost sight of by our legislators. Shut as the markets of our nearest neighbors are against us, except on payment of heavy duties, our government ought to strain every nerve to realize the hope held out by the Trade Commission of 1867, which would not only enhance the profits of our trade, but completely emancipate Canada from anything like a feeling of dependence on any particular markets.

We cannot close this series of articles without saying, that if we wish to see the commerce of the Dominion expand and increase, we must keep it as free and unshackled as possible. The Americans have tried the opposite policy, and the result has been the destruction, to a large extent, of their foreign trade, and the prostration of their shipping interests. Let Canada, as far as is consistent with its position, imitate the unlightened commercial policy of the mother country. Let us keep down taxation, the cost of living, and, consequently, the cost of production, and our commerce will go on increasing in future with strides quite as rapid as they have been in the past.

ST. CRISPIN'S SOCIETY AND THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The manufacture of boots and shoes was probably one of the most profitable branches of manufacturing industry carried on in this country. Based as it is on an imperative and universal demand, and carried on mostly by firms having all the necessary capital and practical knowledge of the business, the results to those engaged in this branch, have in the great majority of instances been entirely satisfactory. About September last, an organization assuming the pretentious title of "Knights of St. Crispin" and hailing from the United States, undertook the regulation of the boot and shoe trade. The advent of these indomitable "Knights," has been, as is well known, the cause of a good deal of trouble, both to masters and men.

In Montreal, the invasion of the "Knights" was treated by the employers as the signal for war. Their new code of laws was set at defiance, and hence the serious and protracted strike, which occurred in that city. The combat did not result favorably for the spirited "Knighthood"—the masters came out of the fight No. 1. The men had to return to work pretty much on the old system, although there is a standing threat to resume the conflict on the first favorable opportunity.

The invasion of Toronto was more successful—was, indeed a complete success, and the boot and shoe business of this city, is now carried on, subject to the laws and in com-

pliance with the high and mighty mandates of the "Knights of St. Crispin."

It is provided in St. Crispin's code of laws that no manufacturer shall be permitted to employ anyone who has not served his time two years at the business, except the sons of shoemakers; that no employer shall discharge a man on account of a difference about wages, for if he does so, no other man of the Society is allowed to take his place; that the Society shall fix the rate of wages by the piece, but the weekly rate may be arranged between the employer and his men, subject, however, to reference to the Society in case of dispute. They reserve to manufacturers the right to discharge a man for bad conduct, or doing bad work, &c., but not, as we have said, on account of wages. Practically, an employer cannot dismiss one of his men, for he must take another from the Society and great difficulty is experienced in getting them. At the rates paid for piece-work, those who work by the piece make in some cases \$15, \$16, and even \$18 per week. The regular weekly wages, for experienced men range from \$9 to \$12 per week.

While we have the deepest sympathy with the efforts of honest labor, and deprecate the encroachments of capital in the Old World, yet it cannot be denied that in making such restrictions as the foregoing this Society has shown itself to be merely a combination to corner the labor market, which is as unjustifiable as the celebrated "corn rings" of the Chicago and other markets, organized to control the price of bread. Why should not this branch of trade be as open to everyone who chooses to learn it, as any other. An attempt to regulate the business by restrictions, analogous only to the exploded laws of entail and primogeniture, is nothing else than an attack on the rights of the community. The Knights have undertaken too much; their "vaulting ambition will only overleap itself and fall on the other side."

The trade being hemmed in, it is difficult to get hands; manufacturers who have advertised in the Montreal papers, English and French, for men have met with very little success. It would be therefore practically impossible to materially extend the trade in this city, without resorting to some such remedy as a Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, Mass., adopted—bring in foreign labor and educate it, keeping clear of the "Knights" altogether. He employed 75 Chinese, some weeks ago, and is said to be making good progress in teaching them St. Crispin's art. It was only the extreme pretensions of the Society men that led to this step, and the same cause, if not modified, may be expected to lead to changes which will effectually take

from the workmen the mastery of the situation, if it does not leave them really dependent on their employers, which could not be said of their position before the "Knights," assumed the reins of government.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

This valuable acquisition to the means for the prevention of extensive conflagrations has proved of such immense service that it has been adopted and is now in successful operation in nearly every town of importance in the American Union. It surprises one on reflection, that one city only in Canada, possesses so valuable an auxiliary to the Steam Fire Engine. In fact, the invaluable services of the latter are often unavailable in the incipient stages of our most destructive conflagrations, owing to the defective means of conveying intelligence, as to the direction and locality of the fire. Such is the combustible quality of the buildings in most of our towns, that early intelligence is of the greatest possible importance. Under our present imperfect system, so much time frequently elapses, that steam power and water are alike comparatively useless when assistance arrives, and thus many thousands of dollars worth of property are annually consumed which might have been saved had timely help been at hand. According to a statement published over the signature of A. Bertram, Chief Engineer of the Montreal Fire Department in 1868, it appeared that the loss by 85 fires, before the introduction of the Telegraph, was \$140,088, and by 99 fires after its construction, \$35,428. These are suggestive facts.

So far as Toronto is concerned, there should be no hesitancy on the score of expense; the outlay required is comparatively small, and the benefits immediate and positive. It is not necessary to go abroad for any scientific or other assistance; the whole apparatus can be properly and successfully constructed by any competent electrician.

Numerous considerations might be urged in support of this project as applied to Toronto. Its boundaries are rapidly extending. The quickest intimation of a fire that can be obtained from some localities is the glare of the conflagration, and the engines arrive too late to do more than prevent the further spread of the flames. The Fire Alarm Telegraph would do away with the most objectionable practice of arousing the whole city at the dead of night, by the clangor of bells, because, perhaps, some stable has caught fire. Even in the day time it is an annoyance, and causes an interruption of business. During church services on Sunday, it is particularly objectionable. One immediate effect is the collecting of a curious crowd, who fly helter-skelter through the streets to the point

of attraction, where instead of being a help they become a nuisance. In some cities the fire-bell is like the distress gun to the wrecker—the signal for a harvest of plunder. There is no reason why we might not have in Toronto, before the present season is over, an efficient Fire Alarm Telegraph in working order.

QUITE LIBERAL.

The American Congress has just amended their Patent laws in a manner which renders still more manifest the difference between their laws and ours. Under the Canadian statutes, no American can take out a patent in Canada unless after one year's residence; the practical effect of this enactment is, that unless some deception is practised, Americans, and indeed all foreigners, are in most cases shut out from getting a Canadian patent at all, and any one in this country, who likes can go to the United States, make himself acquainted with the most valuable Patents, and use them here without let or hindrance. On the other hand, the Americans have always allowed the inventors of this country to take out Patents in the United States, but they charged therefor, the very considerable sum of \$500. We are glad to learn that during the recent Session of Congress, the laws have been amended so that now a Canadian can obtain a Patent in the United States as cheaply as an American, the fee in all cases being reduced to \$35. This is certainly a most liberal provision, and contrasts with the illiberal character of our Patent laws in a manner not very flattering to us. It is strange that when our neighbours are such advocates of restrictive legislation in general, they should be so liberal in the matter of Patent Rights; but so the fact is, and if we in Canada are to meet them halfway, we will have to rescind the illiberal laws, which are now on our statute-book. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to do this, but only as part of a general rearrangement of the Commercial legislation of the two countries. Wherever anything like a new Reciprocity Treaty is adopted, we believe the Dominion will be thrown open to American patentees. Until that time, and while the Tariff of the United States presses so heavily against the increase of international trade, there is no necessity for making the question a matter of special legislation.

The absorbing topic in business and other circles is the war in Europe, which, now that blood has been shed, need be no longer spoken of as a prospect. There is a great deal of uncertainty still about its vigorous prosecution, and a lingering suspicion clings to many minds, that after all, things may be patched

up. We see little reason to hope for such an issue. As the prospect of other powers being drawn in changes, the markets flutter, prices show extreme sensitiveness, and curiosity is on the tip-toe as to what will happen next. Some mysterious moves are being made on the European chess-board, there are skilful hands at the game, and to predict anything would be unsafe. It seems scarcely possible that either France or Prussia can extract herself from existing complications without a conflict of arms of greater or less duration.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"B," Hamilton.—We cannot make room for your letter. It is generally conceded that those companies who combine fire and life business so as to expose the latter to the mischances attaching to the former, are not so desirable for persons intending to insure their lives as a well-managed purely life company. The same principle applies with greater force in the case to which you refer. Accident or Casualty companies are exposed to great risks. Out of four organized in New York State in 1865 and 1866—viz., the New York Accidental, the United States Accident, The Fidelity, and The National Travelers'—two were wound up after losing a considerable portion of their capital; one was dissolved when only a few months in operation; and another, the last-mentioned, was changed to a life insurance company. The U. S. Casualty Company took the name of the Anchor Life, and does an exclusively life business; and we think one of the Hartford companies has also dropped the accident business, so that there are only one or two remaining. We could not, therefore, recommend any Accident company for the purposes of life insurance.

"Agent," Montreal.—There are but few eligible men for the post you designate to be found who would be willing to assume the duties incident to it and on the terms named. So soon as a suitable man can be secured, we will submit his name to you in a private letter.

"J. M."—Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, can give you the information asked for. We are not aware of his antecedents.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW HAVEN.—Mr. Goff, an agent of this company, in the Eastern Townships, has endeavoured to set the press of that district right, regarding its affairs. Our statement respecting the losses of the Home, in Quebec, in common with the leading daily papers, proved to be incorrect and the correction was at once made in these columns. In contradiction of the statements quoted from the *Insurance Times*, Mr. Goff, quotes a certificate of B. Noyes, Insurance Commissioner, of Connecticut, but he does not tell us that Mr. Miller, Superintendent of New York State, also made a report shortly after, which completely overturns the statement of Mr. Noyes, verifies the charges made by the journal quoted, and demands that the Home should make its capital intact, either by reducing it or making calls on the stock. Mr. Goff also says, that the fire business always made

money, which is as incorrect as this other statement is absurd "that the Company is three times stronger than ever before," after losing half its capital, and giving up a large share of its business. On this hypothesis we may assume that had the Company lost all its capital and the remainder of its business, it would be about six times stronger than ever before. If the Home recovers its lost ground it will not be by throwing dust in the eyes of the public.

WELL MANAGED.—The New York city fire insurance companies seem to thoroughly understand what they are about; and notwithstanding the low ebb at which morals, in the city of New York, are represented to be, the results of the fire insurance business of that city, is remarkably satisfactory, showing what may be accomplished by good management. Last year the ratio of losses to premiums, averaged only 49.39 per cent. while the experience of the outside companies showed an average of 57.16. The average market value of the stock of the New York companies is 30 per cent. above par; their average dividend is between eight and ten per cent. This high degree of success is not the result of mere chance. With them success is the rule, and failure the exception.

WESTERN CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY.—The directors of this institution have just reduced their rates, making the monthly instalment for the repayment of a loan of \$1,000 for ten years, \$12.60, thus greatly increasing the advantages it is prepared to offer to borrowers.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Erin, July 17.—Store owned by Chas. Ferguson and occupied by S. H. White, caught fire and was consumed, with contents. The fire then spread to the Wesleyan Church and Mr. Tyler's office. The church was insured in the Wellington Mutual for \$1,000. Mr. White's loss is stated at \$4,000. Insurance on the stock in the Provincial, \$1,000, and \$1,000 in the British America; the latter company had on the building \$1,000. Total insurance on stock, \$3,000. Tyler's loss is put at \$150. Cause unknown, but it is thought an investigation should be had, the people in the village freely asserting that there is something wrong.

Petitcodiac, N. B., July.—T. B. Webster's house and outbuildings and part of his furniture were destroyed by fire. The loss is not less than \$5,000. Supposed to have originated in a defect in the flue.

Port Hope, July 23.—Mr. J. N. G. Lodge, insurance agent, writes:—This morning, at 2:30 a.m., the outbuildings of Thos. Curreley, 4th con. Hope Township, were destroyed by fire. Fully insured in the Agricultural Mutual. With great difficulty the barn and dwelling were saved.

London Township, July 20.—Barn of John Kennedy, on the 11th concession, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with all it contained, including, besides the ordinary contents, 150 bushels of wheat. The barn was a new one, and well built. The total loss will be about \$800.

Brampton, July 22.—The barn and sheds of Wm. Graham, about four miles from here, were destroyed by fire. The buildings contained all of Mr. Graham's farming implements and hay crop for the present season, together with 1,200 bushels of old wheat, all of which was consumed. The

origin of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to be from smoking or from sparks from the chimney of the dwelling house. The loss is about \$4,000. Insurance \$800.

Montreal, July 22.—A fire broke out among some crates, filled with glassware and crockery, in the yard of Messrs. John Watson & Co., No. 7 Lemoine street. The fire was first discovered in the straw of an empty crate, which being very dry, the fire at once spread over a good part of the yard in spite of the efforts of the clerks and others, who endeavored to extinguish it by throwing buckets of water on it. The firemen, however, soon arrived and had it put out before it had communicated with the buildings adjoining. The loss to Messrs. Watson & Co., will probably be \$700, which is not covered by insurance. It is supposed that the fire was caused by some one having dropped a lighted match.

Mitchell, Ont., July 25.—During a heavy thunder-storm yesterday morning, the barn on Mr. John Kitchen's farm, one mile and a quarter from this village, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground, together with the contents. The building was insured for \$250; no insurance on contents. Loss \$300.

Scotland, County Brant, July 12.—Mr. J. Stewart, Brant, had his barn fired by an insane woman, lately out of the poorhouse, Simcoe. The barn and its contents, consisting of wheat, hay, and farming utensils, was destroyed. The loss will be about \$500, partially covered by insurance.

North Dorchester, July 25.—A barn on the premises of J. Dunn, was struck by lightning, and burned down. About 25 tons of hay were also consumed.

Montreal, July 27.—The foundry of Messrs. Ives & Allen, with the moulding and pattern shops, and several dwellings were consumed. Loss \$55,000. The moulding shop is valued at \$17,000; patterns \$10,000, and about \$10,000 worth of property owned by private parties.

Bronte, July 23.—Reach, Bros., of Bronte, were burned out, only one of the brothers was home at the time, the origin of the fire will probably be investigated; they were insured for \$2,000 which will cover the loss.

MARINE RECORD.—Owen Sound, July 19.—The barque "City," from Cleveland to Byng Inlet for a load of lumber, struck a shoal on Georgian Bay, last night, and was badly damaged. She had to be run ashore on Cove Island. A tug has been sent for, but she lies in a dangerous position.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.—In a suit brought recently in Springfield, Ill., by one Oliver C. Ide, against the Phoenix Fire, of Hartford, the following facts were presented. Plaintiff, in 1863, insured his house for \$1,000 for three years in the Phoenix, through its local agent at Jacksonville, Ill., paid \$13.50 the premium demanded; never received nor could obtain a policy; rented the house and removed to New York. The house took fire and was destroyed. Notice thereof was given to the Jacksonville agent, who expressed himself satisfied of the justice of the claim, and waived proofs of loss, promising then, and subsequently, that payment would be made. He also told Ide that the policy had been made by him before the loss, but had been mislaid; that he had remitted the premium to the company, notified them of the loss, and that "it was all right." Afterwards the same agent notified Ide that the company would not pay the loss nor do anything about the matter. Then a suit was brought in a circuit court, which the company procured to be removed to the United States Circuit Court of Southern Illinois. On trial, it turned out that the company's agent had used the premium himself instead of remitting it to the company, and on this ground, together with the non-delivery of policy, and the non-receipt of proofs of loss within thirty days, the company defended. The court held that the

parol contract for insurance upon complainant's house was valid, and could be enforced without a policy; that a failure to issue a policy by the company after payment of the premium could not be taken advantage of by it in any court of equity; that the action of the company's local agent amounted to a waiver in the aforesaid provisions in their policies as to strict proofs and suit within one year. The court decided the case against the company, decreeing that the defendant pay, within thirty days, the amount of the policy, \$1,000, and \$330 interest.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK STATE.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

The Insurance Department of the State of New York was organized January 1st, 1860. From that time until the fifth of February, 1870, when the present Superintendent entered upon the discharge of his duties as such, the department was administered by the Hon. William Barnes.

Ten annual reports have been compiled and published by the late Superintendent, containing a vast amount of valuable statistical information. The report now submitted is of the business of a year entirely within his official term. Very little will be expected in this report, more than the abstracts of the annual statements of the different companies.

If the elaborate statements required have, in some instances, failed to disclose the actual condition of the companies making them, it is hardly to be assumed to have been the fault of the Superintendent, although he should undoubtedly be most vigilant in his detection of whatever is false or fraudulent. With no disposition to undervalue the carefully prepared and voluminous tables, and the varied and useful information derived from the statements of the companies, constituting a well digested statistical history of American Insurance, it may nevertheless not be amiss here to state that, while the figures will be neither neglected nor despised, more especial attention will hereafter be given to the facts. The statements of companies, on their face, generally show a prosperous condition. They are believed, in the main, to be honestly and truly made. If there are exceptions, it will be the particular effort, as it is the highest duty, of the Superintendent to discover them. To afford the fullest protection possible to the great insuring public, will be the first object of the supervision exercised.

There are now doing business in this State, and reporting to this department, 261 companies. Of these, 193 are fire, fire-marine and marine companies, joint stock and mutual. 68 are life companies. Of the fire and marine companies, 123 are organized under the laws of this State, 64 are from other States, and 6 from foreign countries. No joint-stock fire company has been organized in this State since the 1st of January, 1868.

It is a noticeable fact, that while life companies have, during the last few years, continued rapidly to increase in number, and fire companies from other States are still seeking admission here, but few fire-companies have been organized under our laws. The number of New York State joint-stock fire companies, January 1, 1860, was ninety-seven, in 1865, one hundred and seven, and in 1870, one hundred and three, only six more than in 1860, and four less than in 1865. The number of companies from other States doing business in this, January 1, 1860, was forty-five, in 1865, thirty-seven, in 1870 fifty-eight. But, although the fire companies of this State have not increased in number in proportion to the increasing demand for insurance, and the actual business done, they have, nevertheless, increased in strength and competed successfully with the companies of other States.

The aggregate amount of the capital of all the

New York joint-stock fire companies was, January 1st,

1860.....	\$20,007,610
1865.....	28,807,070
1870.....	28,611,232

The aggregate amount of the capital of companies of other States doing business in this was, January 1st,

1860.....	\$12,351,315
1865.....	12,822,875
1870.....	22,507,370

The total capital of the joint-stock fire companies of this and other States doing business here was, January 1st,

1860.....	\$32,358,325
1865.....	41,629,945
1870.....	51,118,602

The aggregate income over losses and expenses of the companies of this and other States was, for the year ending January 1st,

1860.....	\$6,144,718
1865.....	7,524,055
1870.....	12,724,123

The business of the companies of this State, for the year 1869, as shewn by the percentage of losses to premiums received, has been more favorable than that of other States.

The percentage of losses to premiums received by New York companies was 49.39, whilst that of companies of other States was 57.16. The total average percentage for both New York and other State companies is 53.31. This is considerably below the general average of prior years, and marks 1866 as a year of universal prosperity in fire insurance business.

The publication of tables assuming to give the relative standing of companies, "according to different standards of merit," and numbering them accordingly, has been discontinued, and in this report the names of the companies in the tables published will be arranged in alphabetical order. Entire fairness and impartiality seem to dictate this course. In relation to those tables, as published in the last report, purporting to give the relative standing of Companies, "according to different standards of merit," it is a little remarkable that the company which is No. 104, and occupies an unenviable place at the foot of the list in second table, is consoled by being brought to the front in the fifth table, where it occupies the first place and is No. 1. Equally peculiar is the fact that in four of the tables the Baltic was rated far above many companies of undoubted solvency and worth, when the same report announced that the company was under examination, and gave good reasons for apprehending the insolvency which was very soon made public. The injustice and impropriety of these applications of "different standards of merit" are too manifest to require further illustration. The number of tables is decreased, but those compiled and published are believed to comprise all the results and information of much practical value. It will be noticed that in the abstracts of the annual statements a large part of the "general interrogatories" and answers heretofore published are omitted. This omission of nearly one-half of a page of printed matter in the abstract of each company will, it is believed, diminish the size of the volume without impairing its value. Some modifications of the form of annual statements will be made before the blanks are sent out for the ensuing year. The present Superintendent commends the general efforts of his predecessor in devising means for obtaining a complete knowledge of the actual condition of each company reporting to the department, and no relaxation will take place in any form or respect which is considered of practical value in determining the true status of the several companies. Some requirements have been imposed, however, which it is believed are burdensome and inquisitorial in their nature, without being of sufficient importance to warrant their continuance. Of such is the heretofore required list, of "the names of borrowers on stock loans," under schedule C. Having fully

considered the reasoning of the late Superintendent in his last report, upon this subject, I am unable to arrive at his conclusion, and have determined to dispense with this requirement. The claim that "in case of the depreciation or worthlessness of the collaterals, the only resource is the personal responsibility of the borrower," and that "there is no good or valid reason why his name should be considered any more private or confidential than that of the borrower on bond and mortgage," seems to imply that the personal responsibility of the borrower is a question for the consideration of the Superintendent. The statute defines the securities in which companies may invest either by purchase or loan, but nowhere imposes any restriction as to the persons with whom the companies shall deal in making such purchases or loans. A bond and mortgage security is received solely upon the assumed value of the property mortgaged, not at all upon the personal responsibility of the maker. It is difficult to see why any different rule should apply in the case of loans upon stock collaterals. The collateral's required should be entirely adequate security regardless of any personal responsibility of the borrower. In this view, it is immaterial, in the case of loans, either upon bond and mortgage security, or stock collaterals, what the names of the borrowers may be, excepting as a means of identifying the different transactions for the purpose, when deemed necessary, of testing the correctness of statements. When such necessity exists the Superintendent can call for, and he will, it is presumed, have no difficulty in obtaining, the desired information.

SUPERVISION.

The history of insurance, with and without governmental supervision, seems already to have well settled its great utility. The multiplication of State departments may occasion some inconvenience and additional labor to the companies, but it is to be hoped that a spirit of enlightened liberality will characterize the action of both the legislative and executive branches of the several State governments, which will result in producing that uniformity, reliability and confidence which it is so desirable should exist in regard to the great insurance interests of the country.

There is a decrease in the total amount of impairment of the capital of New York State companies within the year of \$250,111.35. The number of New York companies impaired is reduced from nine to five, and the total percentage of impairment of such companies from 19.22 to 4.22.

The number of the companies of other States whose capitals are impaired has increased one within the year, but the total amount of impairment shown is less than that of last year by \$238,454.04, and the percentage of total impairment of companies of other States reduced from 19.42 to 10.68. That the impaired companies doing business in this State have been enabled to show a diminution of impairment of nearly \$500,000, is another evidence of the favourable result of the last year's business. It is sincerely hoped that success will be productive of neither carelessness nor recklessness, but that a true conservatism may carry the companies safely through this year, the beginning of which has already caused apprehensions that it will be a trying one.

The report next refers to the legislation relating to insurance had at the last session of the Albany Legislature, and gives the text of an Act for the capitalization of the surplus of fire insurance companies. This Act provides that when any company shall have accumulated a fund in addition to its capital and actual outstanding liabilities, in excess of one-half of all the premiums on current risks, such company may increase its capital stock from such fund, and distribute said increase *pro rata* to the stockholders, provided that such increase shall be equal to 25 per cent. of the original capital, and shall be approved by the Superintendent and three-fourths of the board of directors. The Act to take effect immediately.

The general insurance laws have been so fre-

quently amended and are still so imperfect that it is hoped that a thorough revision of them will soon be effected. Over-legislation upon insurance, as upon all subjects, is to be deprecated, but the general laws should be perfected, and special legislation discouraged.

The Superintendent, however, should be vested with powers adequate to prevent unauthorized companies from transacting business in this State, and to enforce statutory penalties against such companies.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, July 26.

The hot sultry weather which has so long prevailed continues, and the heat is, if anything, more intense. On Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, we had a heavy gale of wind and a thunderstorm lasting about half an hour, and on Sunday afternoon, a similar gale took place, also accompanied with thunder, but very little rain. A considerable amount of damage has been done by the wind.

Crops are all suffering from want of rain, especially roots. Vegetables are very scarce, hardly a cabbage or cauliflower to be seen in the markets, the caterpillars having literally eaten them off by the root.

Shipments of breadstuffs to Europe show a falling off for the week, but an increase in wheat and a decrease in flour since the opening of navigation. There are not many ships at present in harbour, tonnage is in good demand and rates of freight are rather higher.

Business has been unsettled all week owing to the uncertainty how matters may go on in Europe. Markets close dull and lower. Flour dull. Ashes quiet. Provisions firm.

ASHES.—*Pots*—at the beginning of the week now closed, the market was quiet at \$5.55, but advanced soon afterwards to \$5.75 and \$6.20; an extraordinary rise was made from this point of \$1.50, and a very considerable quantity changed hands at \$7.75; \$7.80 was asked yesterday, but no offer was made over \$7.75, at which price market closes quiet with very few offerings. During the week a sale of 100 brls. was reported to have taken place at \$8; but if it did so, it must have been purely speculative now on the part of the buyer as no news from Europe as yet would justify such a price; *Seconds* and *Thirds* are quiet and nominal. *Pearls*—Sales of this ash have been freely made at \$7.50, to \$7.70; stocks here are tight, and in Liverpool, and a steady market may be looked for. Market closes to day firm at \$7.75, the price of *seconds* is nominally \$7.10, but there are none offering.

The stocks in store at present are *Pots*, 1,211 brls; *Pearls* 201 brls., being a decrease of 1,179 brls. *Pots*, and 843 brls. *Pearls* on quantity in store on the same date of 1869.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business here has been very light during the week, manufacturers however, have been busy filling up orders from the country sent in by travellers, which come in freely. Prices remain unchanged. A good business is looked for in the fall for which manufacturers are preparing.

COAL.—The business done this week has been small, market has been very quiet, our prices are unchanged. To effect sales of Scotch Steam, sellers have to take lower prices. Most of the Pictou coal coming to market is being stored. American coal moves slowly at \$7.50 to \$7.75.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—All the Saltpetre in the market was bought up early in the week, at \$84 to \$10; price at present is nominal; none offering. A fair demand for Caustic Soda at 34; Bi-Carb. is dearer; sales at \$3.20, and is now held for higher figures. Bleaching Powder is quiet. Alum \$2 to \$2.05 per cwt. Sulphur is firm, but not much changing hands. Copperas is in mod-

rate demand, at 95c. to \$1.05. No change to note in other articles.

FISH.—The only article in this line which has been enquired for during the week is Salmon, which is still sold at \$15.20 to \$15.25. Dry Cod is firm, and some sales have been made at \$5.75, being a trifle higher than last week. Herrings are nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR.—The receipts for the past week were, 26,297 bbls., being an increase of 687 bbls. over the receipts of the previous week. Total receipts from 1st January to date, 459,237 bbls., against 421,088 bbls. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 28,149 bbls. Shipments via River St. Lawrence for the week, 12,530 bbls. Total shipments from 1st January to date, 327,277 bbls., against 346,937 bbls. in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 29,660 bbls. The advance which was noted last week, owing to advices of a fall in price, both in Chicago and in England, has not been maintained; considerable sales took place at the advance, upwards of 50,000 bbls. having changed hands, the highest figure was as noted last week, \$6.50 in bond, for Western wheat, and \$6.60 free. On Saturday, the market got sick, and no flour was offering, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. On Monday, holders had to give way, and a considerable fall in price is noted; the market to-day closes dull and drooping, at the following quotations: Extra, \$6.75; Fancy, \$6.50; Ordinary Supers from Canada wheat, \$6.25; Medium Bakers' \$6.40 to \$6.50; Strong Bakers' \$6.75 to \$6.85; Supers from Western wheat, Welland Canal, \$6.50 in bond, nominal; City brands of Superfine, from Western wheat, \$6.25; Canada Superfine, No. 2, \$5.75; Fine, \$5.30; Middlings, \$5 to \$5.25; Pollard's are nominal; Choice U. C. Bag, \$3; City Bag, \$3.50, delivered; Oatmeal has been sold in some quantity, at about last week's quotations, \$5.20 to \$5.25 having been paid for good brands.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a better demand for ships this last week, and rates have advanced. Rates for heavy grain by steamers and sailing vessels to Liverpool and Glasgow 4s. to 4s. 6d. for flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; oats, 4s. 6d. Steamers rates for Ashes, pots, 25s. per gross ton; Pearls, 30s. per gross ton; Provisions 45s. butter 50s., cheese 52s. 6d. per gross ton.

GRAIN.—Receipts for the past week were 139,202 bushels, being a decrease of 50,266 bushels, on the receipts of the preceding week. Total receipts from 1st January to date, 2,737,713 bush., against 2,561,639 bush. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 176,074 bushels. Shipments for the past week were 137,972 bush. Total shipments from 1st January to date, 2,247,952 bush., against 1,724,325 bush., in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 523,627 bush. The market for the past week has been unsettled and prices have been variable without any great amount of business being done, the prices which buyers are disposed to give to-day is about \$1.30 for No. 1 Western, \$1.25 for No. 2 Western, but as no sales are reported these prices may be considered nominal. The European news to-day has given confidence to holders, and wheat is now held firm for those prices. **Peas.**—There have been a few transactions during the week at \$1.00 market closes steady at that price. **Barley.**—There is nothing doing in this grain and the price is nominally 70c. **Oats** have been in active demand, shipping lots have changed hands at 45c. small lots for city consumption bringing 47c.

GROCERIES.—**Teas**—Are unchanged in value, and business done has consisted entirely for local wants. **Sugars**—For refining purposes have been in fair request and large lots have been purchased at 8½c. for grocery grades, small lots bringing ¼ more. Refined is in active demand at 9½c. to 9¾c. for Yellow; 11c. for Crushed A; 11½c. for Dry Crushed and Ground; 12c. for extra Ground. Syrups are unchanged. **Rice**—A very considerable advance has taken place in this article, and a good amount of business has been done at prices

ranging from \$3.70 to \$3.97½. Some choice lots brought from \$4.00 to \$4.07½, and is now held for higher prices. **Fruit**—Is in very small demand and stocks are light, the prices which are nominal are for Layer Raisins, \$2.50 to \$2.80; Currants, 4½c. to 7c. **Molasses**—Market quiet, Centrifugal is quoted 22½c. to 24c.; Clayed, 27½c. to 29c.; Trinidad, 39c. No sales reported of Barbadoes, but it was understood that a cargo had been offered at 45c. **Spices**—Are firm and in some cases higher. Pepper, 14c. to 14½c.; Cassia, 32½c. to 35c.; Ginger, 16c. to 20c.; Cloves, 8½c. to 9c.; other unchanged. **Brandy**—Market has been active and higher, Hennessy's brought \$2.12½ to \$2.20, and is now held for \$2.25; ditto in cases has ranged from \$8.00 to \$9.00, other Brands have advanced in proportion. **Gin**—Is sold ex-ship at \$1.30½ to \$1.40, and ex-store, \$1.42½ to \$1.45 for De Kuyper's. Houtman's brings \$1.35 to \$1.37½. **Rum**—Market firm prices asked are \$1.95 to \$2.00 for Jamaica. Demerara is held for \$1.90; Cuba, \$1.70. **High Wines**—are steady at 80c. at which a large lot has been sold.

HARDWARE.—We have very little change to note in this branch of business, with the exception of Cut Nails which have advanced very considerably. There has been a combination among the cut nail manufacturers, and the prices now range from \$3.00 to \$3.15 according to quality; owing to advices received from England, a rise in price is looked for in heavy hardware. No change in prices of any article has been reported here, but it is expected there will be very soon.

LEATHER.—Stocks in general are light, although the supply this week has been larger than usual. There has been considerable enquiry for Upper Grain, but there is now in market. Patent and Enamel are quiet. Splits continue in active demand, prices of all kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirit of Turpentine advanced considerably owing to the rise which took place in gold and holders were firm asking 50c. Sales are understood to have taken place a little under that figure. Rosins are unchanged, also Tar.

OILS.—The amount of business done this week has not been large, sales of Cod are reported at 62c. **Pale Seal**—67½ to 70c. **Steam Refined**—70c. to 72c. There is a better feeling for **linseed**, and quotations are 75c. to 80c. for raw and boiled. A considerable amount of **olive** has changed hands at \$1.15 in wood. Petroleum only in small demand at 25½c. to 26c. Bleached whale is nominal at 75c. Very little doing in other kinds.

PROVISIONS.—**Butter**—receipts have been liberal, and shipments are rather heavier than last week. There has been a better demand for shipping lots, and a number of parcels have changed hands at 19½c., markets closes steady at 19c. **Pork**—has partaken of the excitement of bread-stuffs, and higher prices have been asked and paid for large lots, market closes firm and steady at the following prices for wholesale lots, retail parcels bringing a higher figure. Mess, \$28.75 to \$29; Thin Mess, \$25.75 to \$26; Prime Mess, \$23 to \$23.50; Prime, \$21.50 to \$22. Higher prices are looked for owing to the advance in Europe. **Cheese**—The receipts this week have been 5010 boxes, and shipments 4804 boxes. The tendency in the market has been upward and closes firm at 11½c. **Hams**—are advanced in price and are now quoted 12c. to 13c. **Beef**—in small demand at late prices. **Lard**—in pretty fair supply prices are steady at 13½c. to 14c., but very few sales are reported. **Tallow**—is in a steady demand at 8½c. to 8¾c.

TOBACCO.—The amount of business done during the week has not been large, manufacturers are busy, in expectation of higher prices, which may be expected on account of the warlike state of matters in Europe; the tobacco growing region there, being expected to be the seat of war, very little of the crop will be gathered, this taken in conjunction with the inferior crop of the United States in 1869, will be sure to increase prices at the crop of 1870 will not be ready for market until May or June, 1871.

TORONTO MARKET.

The past week has been one of much quiet in all the wholesale branches of trade, and prices generally are without any change. The weather has been very hot, although there have been a good many thunder-storms, accompanied with heavy rain. We believe these thunder-storms have been very frequent throughout the Province, and we fear a good deal of damage must have been done to the ripening crops, especially barley.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The business for the month of July has been very good, though principally consisting of a sorting-up trade in summer goods. More recently, orders for fall goods, for present and later delivery, are being taken pretty freely. Stocks throughout the country are believed to be below the average, and an active season is looked forward to. Prices are firm, and in some instances some advance is obtained on previous quotations.

DRY GOODS.—Very little movement, as yet, is to be noted, although there has been some dropping demand for sorting-up stocks. In another week or two there will be a little more activity, and anticipations are that a large and profitable business will be done.

DRUGS.—There has been a better demand for drugs of all kinds during the past week, but prices are without change, except of *Indigo*, which we quote 5c. lower.

GROCERIES.—A fairly active trade has been done in staple and general goods, to supply a legitimate trade, entirely devoid of any speculative feeling. *Coffee* has had a moderate demand, and prices are firmly maintained. *Fish*—Dry Cod continue scarce and in demand at previous quotations. Scaled Herrings are also in urgent request at 47½c. to 50c. Nothing doing in Pickled Fish. *Fruit*—Raisins have had a fair enquiry, but few transactions are reported. Currants have been more looked after, and some lots of old have changed hands at 5c. to 5½c. They are now held at 5½c. to 5¾c. *Molasses* is in light demand, and without change as to price. Syrups meet a steady demand at previous quotations. *Rice* continues to be enquired for, and a good many sales have been made at \$4 to \$4.30 for Arracan, and \$3.80 to \$4 for Rangoon. *Spices*—are generally quiet and unchanged. Black Pepper is, however, very scarce and in demand at slightly improved prices. We now quote 15c., at which price holders are very firm. *Sugars*—The demand for both new and refined continues active, though without any further improvement in prices, which are steady and firm as last quoted. Bright grocery sorts as well as refined goods are now scarce in the market, and holders are inclined to look for some advance on current rates; but as yet, buyers have not been disposed to meet their views. *Teas*—There have been some sales in the week of round lots of Young Hysons. Fine teas have, if anything, an upward tendency, while medium and low grades are in good supply, but steady at present prices. *Tobacco*—No change to note in prices or demand, which continues very light.

HARDWARE.—Business during the past week has been very limited. *Bar Iron* is in fair demand and prices are firm, but sales have been chiefly of small parcels. *Pig Iron* is in only moderate request, but steady at quotations. We quote *Cut Steel* at 18c. *Cut Nails* are firm at 33.10. Stocks are small, and Montreal manufacturers have orders far in advance of their ability to turn out for present delivery. *Tin Plates* have only a moderate demand, and are without change in price. *Tin and Copper* are both a little easier, in consequence of a decline in the English markets. **HIDES AND SKINS.**—*Hides* are somewhat scarce, but are without change in price. No western in market. We quote *Lambskins* 40c., and *Pelts* 20c. **LEATHER.**—Business rather quiet. Desirable stock in small supply, but demand not brisk at present, and prices are without change.

LUMBER.—In the lumber trade things remain much the same as last week, if we except a slight

increase in the quantity shipped. Two millions and a half (2½ millions) left Toronto docks for American ports, which is probably the largest week's shipping done at Toronto this season. The demand is good, and more especially for 1½ plank, which at this time last year was rather ordinary. The demand for shingles is slightly on the increase, and prices likely to rise. Prices same as last week.

PAINTS AND OILS.—Business has been fairly active. Quotations are altogether unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—There has been rather more consumptive enquiry during the past week, but the demand has been chiefly for single barrels, and no sales of car loads have been reported. A considerable improvement in business is looked for in the course of the next month.

PRODUCE.—The course of trade during the past week has been marked by a great deal of indecision on the part of both buyers and sellers, both of whom have shown much caution in operating. The advices from Liverpool were of a declining market both for flour and wheat, but holders here were generally of opinion that they would be another advance as soon as hostilities had actually commenced; while, on the other hand, buyers looked for a further decline, in consequence of the favorable reports concerning the ripening crops in Britain. The position has been still further complicated within the past few days by the publication of a proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia by the *London Times*, which vouches for its authenticity, and which is of such a nature, that unless disavowed by the French Government, the maintenance of neutrality by England would be difficult, if not impossible. In this latter case, we should look for higher—if not much higher—prices for all breadstuffs; though even then the advance might only be gradual for the present.

Flour.—Quotations can hardly be given, in consequence of the unsettled state of the market, and those which are found in our list must be taken as to some extent nominal, buyers and sellers being quite apart in their views. The market, however, is in favour of the former, and holders have been obliged to submit to some decline on last week's quotations in order to effect sales. The following are the principal transactions which have been reported as having taken place during the past week:—100 brls. superfine at \$6, here, 100 brls. do., at \$5.80, at Rockwood; 100 brls. do., for delivering 15th August, at \$6.20; 1,000 brls. do. same terms f. o. c., at Hamilton; 200 brls. superfine, at \$6.25 f. o. c.; 1,000 brls. superfine, at \$6, at Hamilton; 100 brls. extra at \$6.15 f. o. c., here; 100 brls. superfine at \$5.75, at Rockwood; 150 brls. coarse at \$4.50, at Rockwood; 150 brls. fine at \$4.75, here; 200 brls. superfine at \$6, here; and 200 brls. do. at \$6 at Weston. **Wheat.**—Operations has been much limited by the general falling of uncertainty which has prevailed as to price, and shippers have for the most part held aloof from the market, waiting for more decided news from England and the continent. Some transactions, however, have taken place, of which the following are the principal that have been made public:—9,200 bus. Red Winter at \$1.40 f. o. b. at Hamilton; 9,000 bus. mixed Deihl, Soules and Treadwell, at \$1.46 f. o. b. here; 1 car White at \$1.50 in store; 2 cars Treadwell at \$1.30 f. o. c. here. No sales reported during the last few days. Farmers' deliveries very small. **Barley.**—More business has been done during the week, but the market closes less firm. The sales comprise the following:—2 cars at 70c. f. o. c.; 1,800 bus. at 72c. f. o. b.; 1,700 bus. at 70c. f. o. b.; 5,000 bus. prime at 74c. f. o. b.; 2 cars at 71c. in store. **Oats.**—Sales during the week have been at prices varying from 42c. to 44c., closing easier at about 42c. f. o. b. **Peas.**—The market has ruled firm and advancing during the week, but the reported decline in the English markets caused some declined at the close, checked by the small stock held here. Sales of several car loads in the course of the week at 84c. to 85c.;

nominal at the close at about 83c. **Rye.**—Nominal. **Hay.**—\$9 to \$13. **Straw.**—\$5 to \$7.

PROVISIONS.—**Butter.**—Very little arriving. All offered finds ready sale at quotations, according to quality. **Eggs.**—Are neglected. No change in prices. **Pork.**—Inactive, but firm at previous quotations. No change, and nothing doing in **Bacon and Hams.**

SALT.—A steady business is being done in **God-crich**, with no change to note in prices. **Liverpool Coarse** is without attention.

WOOL.—Shippers are still paying 30c. for the little that is coming in by farmers' deliveries, and several large lots have been taken at various outside points at the same price, to be delivered here.

MONEY.—Sterling exchange, 60 days' sight, or 75 days date, 110½ @ 110½; Gold Drafts on New York, par; Currency Drafts on New York, and Greenbacks, \$2 to \$3; American silver, large, 5½ to 6½; Small, 6 to 10 discount; Gold in New York was weaker in the early part of the week, falling to 118½, but it has since recovered, closing at 121½.

FREIGHTS.—Grain 2c., greenbacks to Oswego, and 2c. gold to Kingston by sailing vessel; from Kingston to Montreal, by barge 4½c. Steamer rates continue low, freights not offering abundantly. We quote for flour, 12½c. to Kingston; 15c. to Brockville and Prescott, 20c. to Montreal, and 20c. gold to Oswego and Ogdensburg. Railway rates are without change. Per G. W. Railway:—Flour, from Detroit to Toronto 3½c. per brl.; grain, 18c. per 100 lbs. From Sarnia, 30c. per brl.; grain 15c. per 100 lbs. From the Suspension Bridge, 25c.; grain, 13c. The Grand Trunk through rates to Liverpool or Glasgow, are: Butter per gross ton 65s; cheese per do. 65s; lard per do. 65s; bacon and hams per do. 60s; beef per tierce, 12s; pork per brl. 9s. flour per brl., 5s. 6d; grain, 10s. 6d per quarter. Grain taken only in ships' bags. 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, 38c. grain. The rates to railway stations are:—Flour to Kingston, 25c.; grain, 13c.; flour to Prescott, 30c.; grain, 15c.; flour to Montreal, 30c.; grain, 18c.; flour to St. John, Quebec, 45c.; grain, 23c.; 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.

OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent)

PETROLIA, July 25, 1870.

Owing to war news, matters here are very flat; most of the refiners having shut down. The export trade cannot be carried on at the present price of crude, so that the stocks they have on hand will most likely be at once sold in this market.

Since my last a Mr. Craise has struck a very fine well on lot No. 11, 12th Concession Ennis-killen, it pumped between 80 and 100 brls. in 12 hours, and is now shut down for want of tankage. This strike, combined with the war news, must have a tendency to lower the crude market. No new strikes in the north west. Mr. Jeffrey's well is 500 feet deep with no show of oil.

Crude flat, \$1.75, per brl. is offered, \$2 asked. Refined, 20 to 22c., per gal. without sales.

WEST INDIA MARKETS.

DEMERARA MARKETS.—The following is from Sandbach, Parker & Co.'s circular, dated Georgetown, Demerara, June 23rd, 1870:—**Sugars.**—On account of cessation of manufacture there has not been the same amount offering for sales as was on view the previous fortnight. The demand has not been active, and prices are hardly as firm as at our last quotations. Really choice sample of Vacuum Pan will command \$6.20 to \$6.25, but it is difficult to sell ordinary lots from \$5.80

to \$6.10. Muscovadoes are altogether neglected, we have not heard of a sale during the fortnight at any thing over the \$4. The shipments have been five cargoes to England with 1,789 hhds., five to America with 990 hhds., and one to Halifax with 225 hhds. **Molasses.**—There has been more enquiry, but very little offering. Muscovadoes bright and clear are worth 27c., Vacuum Pan 25c. The shipments have been 467 puncheons to United States, and 127 to British Provinces. **Rum.**—We have not heard of any transactions for Export, and the home demand is very dull, consequent on the large advance on Spirit Licenses to take effect on 1st July,—the rate now imposed for a first class shop in Georgetown is \$8,400 per annum. The shipments have been 607 puncheons to United Kingdom, 12 puncheons to Venezuela, and 58 to Bermuda.

BARBADOS.—Da Costa & Co's circular of 25th June says: **Sugar.**—has been selling at \$3.30 to \$4.00 for ordinary, and \$4½ for good grocery. **Molasses.**—sales have been made at 20c. per gall. and \$4 for puncheon, with but little demand for export. The rain continues to fall heavily, and the canes are growing rapidly—the young crop may now be said to be established.

THE U. S. WHEAT CROP.—The report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, states the acreage under wheat this year to be 5 per cent. less than last year, or a little over 18,000,000 acres. The winter was mild and uniform, so that freezing out has not been general or serious in its results; where winter-killing has occurred it has been caused mostly by want of drainage. In Illinois the greatest amount of damage was done from this cause. The present prospect, is that the average yield of wheat will be, say 13 bushels to the acre. From the Western States the reports are generally unfavorable. The following shows the production of wheat in the various States in 1869, with the number of bush. per head of the population in 1869 compared with 1859:—

States—1869	Bushels 1869.	Bush per capita 1869.	Bush per capita 1859.
Illinois	27,290,000	11.00	13.92
Iowa	25,000,000	20.00	12.47
Wisconsin.....	24,000,000	19.00	20.13
California.....	21,590,000	39.00	6.46
Indiana.....	20,600,000	12.00	8.54
Ohio.....	20,400,000	9.00	4.48
Minnesota.....	19,000,000	35.30	2.23
Michigan.....	16,800,000	13.5	12.51
Pennsylvania....	16,500,000	5.5	11.12

CHINA TEA MARKET.—Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s circular of June 8, says:—No vessel has as yet cleared with new Teas, but the export will doubtless commence by the dispatch of one of the steamers loading at Hankow. At Foochow receipts have been fairly large, but as the crop so far received has hardly come up to expectations, quietness has prevailed, and judging from the advices reaching us, the probabilities are that more conservatism and greater discrimination will be shown by foreigners after purchases begin. At Canton, buying of new scented teas began on the 24th ult., when some 12,000 boxes of Caper were settled at Tls. 24 to 26, the former price being paid for ordinary fine quality. These figures, although somewhat lower than those ruling at the opening of last season, are in reality shown to be equally as dear, when the general inferiority of the present crop is considered. At Amoy, about 7,000 pkgs. of new Congous have been received, but no settlements have as yet taken place. Some small parcels of Oolongs have come to hand, but no opinion can as yet be ventured as to the quality of the supplies to be received. At Foochow, new Congous to the extent of 110,000 chests have arrived during the fortnight, and, although offers are reported to have been made, no settlements have as yet been effected. These receipts are principally from the lower districts, and amongst the

entire quantity but few attractive parcels are to be found. The quality of these teas, though disappointing, is not considered inferior to that of the crop of last season, as the teas now on offer are stronger and not so coarse in the average, though they are lacking in point and character. At Shanghai, the season for old teas is over, and no further transactions of any nature have taken place. New teas are beginning to arrive from the river ports, but none have as yet been put on offer. At Yokohama, the market has undergone no important changes. Stocks of old teas are still fairly full, and prices in consequence are somewhat easier. The prospects for the new crop are promising, both as to a full yield and satisfactory quality, and the new leaf that has been brought to market has been pronounced very desirable. Arrivals of new teas have been very free, as compared with other seasons, but notwithstanding this fact, the enquiry for the new leaf is strong, and buyers are evincing a willingness to pay very full prices, as already shown by the settlements of this description made.

The following are the exports of Teas from China and Japan to Great Britain, in the past ten years:—

1860 to 1861 in 136 vessels.....	lbs.	90,417,581
1861 " 1862 " 158 "		101,650,121
1862 " 1863 " 210 "		121,180,113
1863 " 1864 " 166 "		111,736,160
1864 " 1865 " 169 "		121,933,414
1865 " 1866 " 177 "		115,184,753
1866 " 1867 " 140 "		113,452,882
1867 " 1868 " 190 "		125,522,003
1868 " 1869 " 208 "		136,891,284
Total export, 1869-70.....		142,270,165

Not including 8,198,031 lbs. new teas shipped between 25th and 31st May, 1868.

Export of Teas from China and Japan to the United States, in the past ten years:—

Season	Total Black.	Total Green.	Japan Tea.	Total Exports.
1860..	19,485,220	8,586,836	251,104	28,322,960
" 1861..	15,043,161	14,029,048	427,445	29,499,654
" 1862..	11,303,398	8,513,054	977,611	20,794,063
" 1863..	11,139,121	12,186,114	2,181,807	25,507,042
" 1864..	8,702,880	7,058,485	1,612,755	17,374,120
" 1865..	14,536,835	12,774,378	7,592,215	31,903,283
" 1866..	13,382,815	14,997,326	6,054,343	34,334,484
" 1867..	13,291,822	12,949,459	7,102,769	33,344,040
" 1869..	13,413,337	18,407,607	10,626,794	42,452,738
Total export season 1869-70..	13,081,057	18,698,313	10,761,245	42,540,620

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.—The sales of the past week foot up to figures in the neighborhood of a million pounds of domestic fleece and pulled wools, at prices ranging for the former from 42c. to 53c., and for the latter from 30c. to 50c. The new clip is coming forward more freely, and very little of the last season's now remain in stock. Prices are a shade firmer than they were at the date of our last report, but manufacturers complain that even at their present level they are too high in proportion to the manufactured article. We are glad to hear that there is less competition among buyers in the interior, and that the open prices of the season are not maintained.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

—The London Grocer says:—We wish on this occasion to draw particular attention to the rather novel fact, that the first shipment of butter (consisting of 100 casks) from Canterbury, New Zealand, has lately arrived in London, per the ship Hydaspes, and judging from what we have seen of it, we must pronounce it as likely to become a great success. The packages, strictly speaking, more closely resemble barrels, and each weighs about 95 lbs.; the butter itself is of a clean pale straw complexion, and though slightly salt, is of fair body, comparing very favorably with the inferior qualities of Jersey, Friesland, Normandy, or even the commoner brands of Cork butter.

—The Lake Superior Iron Company operating at Marquette, Mich., have established works for the preparation of Peat fuel with a view to its use in the reduction of iron ores. It can be produced there, it is said for \$1.80 to \$3 per ton, and it is estimated that a ton of prepared peat is equal to a ton of the best bituminous coal.

—A mowing machine knife factory will be started in St. Catharines, and a firm from the States have been negotiating for the erection of a file manufactory in the same town.

—The total average daily productions of Petroleum in the Pennsylvania oil territory for June, was 14,817 brls., being a considerable increase on the average for July.

—Broom Corn, in Chicago, is quoted steady at \$150 to \$240.

Western Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's office, on

TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of AUGUST NEXT,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

To receive the Annual Report, and for the election of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

J. MAUGHAN, JR.,
Asst. Secretary.

Western Assurance Co.'s Buildings,
Toronto, 26th July, 1870. 50-td

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 Institution.

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

Messrs. PELLATT & OSLER, or

Messrs. CAMPBELL & CASSELS,
King Street, Toronto,

And Messrs. ROSS, LAUDER & MULLOCK,
Masonic Hall, Toronto,

And at the office of

WILLIAM SACHE, ESQ.,
Montreal.

WILLIAM MULLOCK,
Secretary to the Provisional Board.
Toronto, July 15, 1870. 49

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JOHN GARTSHORE, an Insolvent

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, Court Street, in Toronto, on Saturday, the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN KERR,
Toronto, 20th July, 1870. Interim Assignee.



Government House, Ottawa.

Wednesday, 22nd day of June, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the Report of the Commissioner of Customs, dated 21st June, 1870, and approved by the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 22nd Section of the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 9, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the Minister of Customs in any or all cases in which it may be shown that British or Canadian Vessels navigating the Inland Waters of Canada, and frequenting American Ports, are charged with lower fees or tonnage duties than are charged on American Vessels frequenting Canadian Ports above Montreal, to reduce the said fees or tonnage dues so payable on the entry and clearance of all Vessels, whether British or American, at Canadian Ports in the Inland Waters aforesaid, to the standard of such fees or tonnage duties as are actually charged on Canadian Vessels on entering or clearing at American Ports.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from Toronto:

EAST.		WEST.	
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	5.37	6.37	5.37
Arrive.....	9.57	10.37	10.37

WEST.		EAST.	
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.30	11.40	3.45
Arrive.....	5.30	12.50	5.20

Northern Railway.

WEST.		EAST.	
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.00	7.00	4.00
Arrive.....	10.35	10.35	9.10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

Mercantile.

Winans, Butler & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

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

77 Front Street, Toronto and
Division Street, Cobourg.

L. Coffee & Co.

PRODUCE 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., 8 Welton St West, Toronto, Ont.

Parson Bros.

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

Childs & Hamilton.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 28

John Fishen & Co.

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

Toronto Auction Mart.

Established 1834.

F. W. COATE & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

The Mercantile Agency.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.

Established in 1841.

DUN, WIMAN & Co.

Montreal, Toronto and Halifax.

REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published semi-annually. 34-1r.

Brown Brothers.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

British America Assurance Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Court on Proprietors of this Institution, at which the election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held in conformity with the charter, at the house of business of the Company, Church street, City of Toronto, on

MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board,
T. W. BIRCHALL,
Manager.
per JOHN EVANS,
Accountant.

British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 14th July, 1870. 48-td



TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address
E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Hotels.

Hiron's House,

WINDSOR, Ontario. ED. BARRETT, Proprietor

Ottawa Hotel.

ST. JAMES AND NOTRE DAME STREETS,

MONTREAL.

BURNETT & BOYLE, Proprietors.

D. C. BURNETT, late proprietor of Woodruff House, Water-town, N.Y., and St. James' Hotel, Montreal.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing their friends and Travellers either for pleasure or on business, that they have recently opened this New and Elegant Hotel, where they will find every convenience and accommodation. Guests will find this the most pleasant and desirable stopping place in the city.

Albion Hotel.

MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS.

FARE, \$1.50 PER DAY

Dominion Hall, Cornwall, Ont.,

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

St. James' Hotel, Montreal.

THE undersigned beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a

Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,

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

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

H. HOGAN & CO.

London Assurance Corporation.

CAPITAL, £396,550 Stg.
PAID UP, 448,275 "
FUNDS IN HAND, £2,463,533 17s 4d. "

HEAD AGENT, ROMEO H. STEPHENS.

S. E. HOLCOMB, Agent,
No. 2 Exchange, Toronto.

Provincial Insurance Company OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P. Vice President.—Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty. Other Directors.—C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Campbell & Cassells, Toronto; Hon. M. Cameron, Ottawa; W. J. Macdonell, Esq., President Toronto Savings Bank; Toronto; A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice President Bank of Commerce, Toronto; George Duggan, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto; A. T. Fulton, Esq., of Geo. Michie & Co. and Fulton, Michie & Co. Toronto; Angus Morrison, Esq., Barrister, M.P., Toronto; James S. Crocker, Esq., Toronto, Manager.—Arthur Harvey, Esq., Fire Inspector.—Wm. Henderson, Esq., General Agent, Marine Department.—Capt. C. G. Fortier, Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company. No claim that has arisen under the present management has been unadjusted for as long as a week, and all adjusted claims are paid.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

Provincial Insurance Co's. Buildings, }
Toronto, June 28, 1870. 46

Real Estate.

Wadsworth & Unwin.

(Successors to Dennis & Gossage)

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

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

V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN
27-152 P. L. Surveyor. P. L. Surveyor.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company

OFFERS for Sale, on conditions of Settlement, GOOD FARM LANDS,

the COUNTY OF PETERBORO', Ontario, in the well-settled TOWNSHIP OF DYSART,

where there are Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, &c., &c., AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AN ACRE.

In the adjoining Townships of Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road, AT ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE.

For particulars, apply to CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD, Manager, C. L. & E. Company, Peterboro

Or to ALEX. NIVEN, P.L.S., Agent C. L. & E. Company, Haliburton, Ontario.

Arthur Jones

Land Surveyor and Timber Agent.

IMPROVED and unimproved lands for sale, in the Counties of Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, and Elgin

Chatham, County Kent, Ontario.

Morton & Smith,

ACCOUNTANTS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, AND VALUATORS,

48 AND 50 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

B. MORTON. 47-1y J. LAMOND SMITH.



Government House, Ottawa,

TUESDAY, 21st day of June, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on, from and after the first day of July next, the Port of "Ragged Islands" in the Province of Nova Scotia shall, for all the purposes of that Act, be designated and known as the "Loche Port."

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Financial.

Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.

NO. 70 CHURCH STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN AT REDUCED RATES. NO COMMISSION OR FEES CHARGED.

Persons borrowing to purchase Real Estate, or to erect Houses, will find our system of repayment advantageous, and interest as low as any similar Institution.

St-49 WALTER S. LEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REDUCTION IN RATE OF INTEREST.

The Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society

WILL GRANT LOANS to assist in purchasing Real Estate, in Erecting Houses, and for other purposes, upon the following terms:—

	5 YEARS.	10 YEARS
The Monthly instalments required to repay a Loan of \$1,000 are ..	\$ 20 60	\$ 12 60
The amount to be paid in each year being	\$249 80	151 20

These instalments cancel the debt, both principal and interest.

Loans are made for any term from one to twenty years, and may be repaid by half-yearly or yearly instalments, if desired.

Owners of Real Estate are reminded that the Sinking Fund system affords the surest, easiest and cheapest mode of paying off a loan.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had at the Society's Office.

J. HERBERT MASON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Masonic Hall, Toronto. 48 6t

Herrick & Crombie,

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS

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

OTTAWA AND PEMBEROKE.

Consignments solicited. Parliamentary business attended G. H. HERRICK. 35 EDWARD B. CROMBIE.

O'Connor & Waller

EXCHANGE BROKERS, Commission Merchants, and Insurance Agents, Bell's Block, No. 2 Rideau Street, Ottawa.—Personal attention given to the Commission Business, and the utmost promptness by sales and returns strictly observed. All needless expenses carefully avoided. Consignments of Pork, Flour, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Liquors, and General Produce, solicited. Liberal advances made in the usual form. Good references if required. K. E. O'CONNOR. 33-1y W. H. WALLER

Books for Sale.

AGENTS MONETARY LIFE AND VALUATION TABLES, by D. P. FACKLER, Actuary. An invaluable book for Life Agents Price \$1.20.

GRISWOLD'S HANDBOOK OF ADJUSTMENT OF FIRE LOSSES. Price \$2.

The above Works are for sale at the Office of THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES, No. 60, Church Street, Toronto.

Financial.

Canada Landed Credit Company.

DIVIDEND No. 18.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a dividend, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the paid up capital of the Company, for the half-year ending 28th JUNE, 1870, has this day been declared, and will be payable at the Company's office, on or after the 1st day of AUGUST, next.

By order, J. SYMONS,
Secretary.
22 King street, Toronto, }
20th July, 1870 }

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY

ARE prepared to advance money on the security of Real Estate, in either country, city, or town, sums from \$400 to any amount, for a period to suit the borrower.

INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

No commission, and the legal charges on a very reduced scale. The money may be repaid by

ANNUAL INSTALMENTS,

or in one sum, and where the interest is paid punctually and the security is good, the loan may remain unpaid beyond maturity.

As an institution, this company can confidently say they offer advantages to borrowers superior to any other company in Canada. In order to facilitate the granting of loans, and until the Head Office is moved to Toronto, the Commissioner will be at the office of the subscriber one day every week to receive applications.

For further particulars apply to

J. W. G. WHITNEY,
Appraiser of Trust and Loan Company for the City of Toronto and County of York and Hamilton, to
A. H. MACAULAY,
Provincial Insurance Co. of Canada Office,
45-1y 57 James St., (north) Royal Hotel Block.

Campbell & Cassels,

J. CAMPBELL,] 92 King Street, East, [W. G. CASSELS.
TORONTO,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

STERLING EXCHANGE, AMERICAN CURRENCY, BONDS AND STOCKS, GOLD, SILVER, AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

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

BANKERS, BROKERS, &c.,

53 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO ST., TORONTO

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

Toronto Savings Bank.

72 CHURCH STREET.

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

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

W. J. MACDONELL,
MANAGER.
301y

Agents' Directory.

J. L. HOOPER, Agent for Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life; also British America Marine. Hamilton.

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

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

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

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

ARCHIBALD McKEAND, Agent, Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Home Ins. Co., of New Haven, Travelers' Ins. Co., No. 11, James Street. Hamilton.

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

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

WILLSON & SMITH, reduce Commission Merchants; Agents for the Western Marine Ins. Co. of Toronto. Office—43 and 45 South- of King and John Sts., Hamilton, Ont. J. W. WILLSON. C. R. SMITH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. MILLAR, Agent Northern Fire Assurance Co. of London, and the Reliance Life Assurance Co. Office, cor. Church and Colborne Streets, Toronto, Ont.

F. S. CLARKE, Exchange Broker, Agent for Northern Ass. Co. Provincial (Fire and Marine), Canada Life; Steamship and Western R. R. Ticket Office, London, Ont.

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

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

M. B. ROBLIN, Agent Western, Provincial, Boyer, Citizens', and Star Ins. Companies; also Valuator for the Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada. Belleville, Ont.

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

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

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

THOMAS CHRISTIE, Agent Liverpool and London and Globe, N. B. and Mercantile, British America, Provincial, and Gore Mutual Ins. Cos.; Official Assignee; House and Land Agent; debts collected. Bowmanville, O.

A. C. BUCK, Agent for Home Fire Insurance, Canada Life, and Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, Caledonia, Ont. 1-y

Insurance.

THE CONNECTICUT

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets.....	\$27,566,479 26
Surplus (computing Re-Insurance by N. Y. Legal Standard).....	9,671,875 26
Income for 1869.....	8,978,751 25
Total Death Claims paid to date.....	9,566,987 00
Total Surplus Premiums returned to the Assured, to date.....	6,785,080 00

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

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

This Company is PURELY MUTUAL, there being no Stockholders to absorb any portion of its funds, its surplus belonging wholly to its members, and being equitably apportioned among them in annual dividends or returns of surplus premiums.

In comparison with other American Life Companies, the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has conducted its business at a lower average rate of expenses; its claims by death have averaged less, in proportion, than those of any other Company 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 investments, has been that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has afforded insurance to its members at a LESS AVERAGE COST, than any other Company.

Ratio of Expenses of Management to Total Receipts 1869, 8.89 per cent.

Its investments are securely and profitably made, and contain no Commuted Commissions, Fancy Stocks, Personal Securities, nor any Imaginary or Unrealized Assets.

Beyond doubt, the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL is the Strongest Life Insurance Company in the world; its ratio of Assets to Liabilities, as measured by the New York Legal Standard, is \$155.50 per \$100; and it grants all desirable forms of Insurance upon Strictly Equitable Terms, and at the CHEAPEST ATTAINABLE RATES OF COST.

Z. PRESTON, Vice-President. W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.
EDWIN W. BRYANT, Actuary.

MEDICAL REFEREES:

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

HALDAN & O'LOANE,

Assistant Managers.

OFFICE—No. 53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

No. 96 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.

H. J. JOHNSTON,
Secretary and General Agent.

I. C. GILMOR,
Agent at Toronto.

20-1y

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and

385 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 Stg.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

39-1y

W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto.

The Ontario

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

THIS Company is established for the Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

S. McBRIDE, President.

JAMES JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer. 16

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J. M. TROUT,
Business Manager.

Dry Lumber of all kinds, to Builders and Dealers, by the car load, at Wholesale Prices.

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

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Office, south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets, over Dow's Dry Goods store.

All Orders promptly supplied. Bills cut to order on the shortest notice.

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JOHN HEATH,

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

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

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,

AND

STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

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

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

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

A liberal discount to wholesale stationers.

Illustrated catalogues supplied to the trade only, on receipt of business card.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Dunville & Co.'s

V. R.

OLD IRISH WHISKEY,

BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865, PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

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

Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO.,

Belfast Ireland.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—JULY 28, 1870.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Contin'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Contin'd	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Thick Boots	2 00 2 65	Gunpowd'r to med.	0 55 0 70	Kip Skins, Fatna	0 30 0 35
" Kip	2 40 3 15	" med. to fine	0 70 0 85	French	0 70 0 90
" Calf	3 25 3 75	" fine to fine's t.	0 85 0 95	English	0 65 0 80
" Congress Gaiters	1 75 3 00	Hyson	0 45 0 80	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs.) per doz.	0 50 0 61
" Kip Cobourgs	1 10 1 45	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Do. light	0 45 0 50
Boys' Thick Boots	1 60 1 90	Tobacco, Manufact'd:		French Calf	0 95 1 10
Youths'	1 40 1 60	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, P B	0 30 0 32	Grain & Satn Cl @ doz.	0 00 0 55
Women's Gaitis	0 95 1 35	" " West. do. com	0 31 0 33	Splits, large @ lb.	0 30 0 36
" Balmoral	1 20 2 00	" " West. n Leaf,		" small	0 00 0 25
" Congress Gaiters	1 25 1 75	[good to fine]	0 38 0 50	Enamelled Cow @ foot.	0 20 0 11
Misses' Boots	0 80 0 95	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Patent	0 20 0 21
" Balmoral	1 00 1 50	" choice.	0 55 0 75	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
" Congress Gaiters	1 00 1 30			Buff	0 15 0 17
Girls' Boots	0 60 0 90	Hardware.		Gils.	
" Balmoral	0 10 1 05	Tin (net cash prices)		Cod	0 00 0 70
" Congress Gaiters	0 75 1 10	Block, @ lb.	0 33 0 35	Lard, extra	1 25 0 00
Children's C. T. Cakes	0 30 0 75	Grain	0 35 0 00	" No. 1	1 12 0 00
" Gaiters	0 60 0 85	Copper:		" No. 2	1 00 0 00
Drugs.		Pig	0 23 0 24	Lubricating, patent.	0 00 0 00
Aloes Cape	0 15 0 20	Sheet	0 30 0 33	" Mott's economic	0 30 0 00
Alum	0 02 0 03	Cut Nails:		Linseed, raw	0 77 0 85
Borax	0 19 0 20	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		" boiled	0 82 0 90
Camphor, refined	0 45 0 55	@ 100 lb.	0 00 3 10	Machinery	0 00 0 00
Castor Oil	0 15 0 18	Shingle alone do	3 15 3 25	Olive, common, @ gal.	1 30 1 35
Caustic Soda	0 03 0 05	Lathe and 5 dy	3 30 3 40	" salad	1 80 2 30
Cochineal, s. g.	0 90 1 15	Galvanized Iron:		" salad, in bots.	
Cream Tartar	0 25 0 30	Assorted sizes	0 08 0 09	qt. @ case	3 60 3 75
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	Best No. 24	0 07 0 00	Sesame salad, @ gal.	1 30 1 32
Extract Dogwood	0 10 0 13	" 26	0 08 0 08	Seal, pale	0 80 0 85
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 34 0 37	" 28	0 09 0 09	Spirits Turpentine	0 50 0 55
Indigo, Madras	1 15 1 15	Horse Nails:		Whale, ref'd	0 85 1 00
Licorice, com.	0 14 0 25	Guest's or Griffin's		Paints, &c.	
Madder	0 14 0 18	assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	White Lead, genuine	
Galls	0 32 0 37	For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	in Oil, @ 25 lbs.	0 00 2 30
Opium	11 00 11 50	Patent Hammer'd do.	0 17 0 18	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 10
Oxalic Acid	0 24 0 32	Iron (at 4 months):		" 2	0 00 1 90
Potash, bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	Pig—Gartsherric No. 1	0 00 00 00	" 3	0 00 1 70
" bichromate	0 15 0 20	Calder No. 1	0 00 24 00	Common	1 30 0 00
Potass Iodide	3 80 4 50	No 3	0 00 23 03	White Zinc, snow	2 75 3 25
Senna	0 12 0 30	Other brands. No. 1	22 00 24 00	White Lead, dry	0 05 0 09
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	" No. 2	0 00 0 00	Red Lead	0 06 0 08
Soda Bicarb	3 37 4 00	Bar—Scotch, @ 100 lb.	2 40 2 60	Venetian Red, Eng'h.	0 02 0 03
Tartaric Acid	0 37 0 45	Refined	3 00 3 25	Yellow Ochre, Fien'h.	0 02 0 03
Verdigris	0 35 0 40	Swedes	5 00 5 50	Whiting	0 80 1 25
Groceries.		Hoops—Coopers		Petroleum.	
Java, @ lb.	0 22 0 24	Band	3 00 3 25	(Refined @ gal.)	
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	Boiler Plates	3 25 3 50	Water white, 5 bris.	0 28 0 00
Rio	0 15 0 17	Canada Plates	3 75 4 00	" single brl.	0 30 0 00
Fish:		Union Jack	0 00 0 00	Straw, 5 bris.	0 00 0 24
Herrings, Lab. split.	5 50 6 00	Pontypool	3 75 4 00	" single brl.	0 00 0 25
" Canso	4 10 4 75	Swansea	3 90 4 00	Amber, by car load	0 00 0 00
" round	3 00 3 75	Lead (at 4 months):		Exportation Oil	0 28 0 30
" sealed	0 47 0 50	Bar, @ 100 lbs.	0 06 0 07	Benzine	0 35 0 38
Mackerel, small kits	0 75 0 90	Sheet	0 08 0 09	Produce.	
Lock Ber. wh'e firks	2 50 2 75	Shot	0 07 0 07	Grain:	
Loch Ber. half	1 25 1 50	Iron Wire (net cash):		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 20 1 25
White Fish & Trout	0 00 0 00	No. 6, @ bundle	2 70 2 80	" Fall 60 "	1 30 1 40
Salmon, saltwater	14 50 15 00	" 9 "	3 10 3 20	Barley	0 70 0 72
Dry Cod, @ 112 lbs.	6 00 6 25	" 12 "	3 40 3 50	Peas	0 81 0 83
Fruit:		" 16 "	4 30 4 40	Oats	0 42 0 43
Raisins, Layers	2 65 2 75	Powder:		Rye	0 00 0 60
" M. B.	2 50 2 55	Blasting, Canada	3 75 0 00	Seeds:	
" Valentias, new	0 8 0 9	FF	4 50 4 75	Clover, choice 60 "	0 00 7 25
Currants, new	0 6 0 00	FF	5 00 5 25	" com'n 68 "	0 00 0 00
" old	0 05 0 5	Blasting, English	4 00 5 00	Timothy, cho'e 4 "	0 00 0 00
Figs	0 11 0 15	FF loose	5 00 6 00	" inf. to good 48 "	0 00 0 00
Molasses:		FFF	6 00 6 50	Flax	2 00 2 25
Clayed, @ gal.	0 30 0 35	Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		Flour (per brl.):	
Syrup, Standard	0 48 0 50	Regular sizes 100 "	4 00 4 25	Superior extra	6 50 6 75
" Golden	0 52 0 53	Extra	4 50 5 00	Extra superfine	6 20 6 40
Rice:		Tin Plates (net cash):		Fancy superfine	6 00 6 20
Arracan	4 60 4 30	IC Coke	7 25 0 00	Superfine No. 1	5 50 6 00
Bangoon	3 80 4 00	IC Charcoal	8 50 0 00	" No. 2	
Spices:		IX	10 25 10 50	Oatmeal, (per brl.)	4 30 4 40
Cassia, whole, @ lb.	0 38 0 40	IXX	12 50 0 00	Provisions	
Cloves	0 10 0 12	DC	7 25 0 00	Butter, dairy tub @ lb.	0 16 0 17
Nutmegs	0 60 0 70	DX	9 25 0 00	" store packed	0 00 0 16
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	Hides & Skins, @ lb.		Cheese	0 11 0 12
" Jamaica, root	0 17 0 20	Green, No. 1	6 07 0 00	Pork, mess, new	25 00 27 00
Pepper, black	0 15 0 60	Green, No. 2	0 06 0 00	" prime mess	23 00 0 00
Pimento	0 09 0 09	Cured	0 08 0 08	" prime	20 00 22 00
Sugars (60 days):		Calfskins, green	0 00 0 10	Bacon, Canada	0 10 0 11
Port Rico, @ lb.	0 9 0 9	Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12	" Cumberl'd cut	0 11 0 12
Cuba	0 8 0 8	Lambskins	0 40 0 00	" smoked	0 13 0 14
Barbadoes (bright)	0 9 0 9	Peits	0 20 0 00	Hams, covered	0 14 0 15
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		Hops		" smoked	0 14 0 14
yellow No. 2, 60 ds.	0 9 0 9	Inferior, @ lb.	0 00 0 00	Shoulders, in salt	0 10 0 11
Yellow, No. 2	0 2 0 9	Medium to good	0 10 0 20	Lard, in kegs	0 12 0 13
" No. 3	0 19 0 10	Leather, @ (4 mos.)		Eggs, fresh	0 12 0 13
Crushed X	0 11 0 11	In lots of less than		Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
" A	0 00 0 12	50 sides, 10 @ cent		Tallow	0 07 9 7
Ground	0 00 0 12	higher.		Hogs dressed, heavy	0 00 0 00
Dry Crushed	0 00 0 12	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		" medium	0 00 0 00
Extra Ground	0 13 0 13	heavy, weights @ lb.	0 21 0 22	" light	0 00 0 00
Teas:		Do. 1st qual middle do.	0 23 0 24	Salt, &c.	
Japan, com'n to good	0 45 0 50	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 20 0 22	American bris.	0 00 0 00
" Fine to choicest	0 55 0 60	Slaughter heavy	0 22 0 25	Liverpool coarse	0 75 0 85
Colonad, com. to fine	0 50 0 70	Do. light	0 26 0 26	Goderich	1 55 1 60
Congou & Souch'ng.	0 42 0 75	Harness, best	0 26 0 30	Plaster	1 05 1 10
Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	" No. 2	0 00 0 00	Water Lime	1 50 0 00
Y. Hyson, com. to gd.	0 52 0 55	Upper heavy	0 24 0 38		
Medium to choicest	0 65 0 80	light	0 28 0 40		
Extra choicest	0 85 0 98				

Soap & Candles.

D. Crawford & Co.'s	\$ c.	\$ c.
Imperial	0 07	0 08
Golden Bar	0 07	0 07
Silver Bar	0 07	0 07
Crown	0 05	0 05
No. 1	0 03	0 03
Candles	0 00	0 10

Wines, Liquors, &c.

Ale:

English, per doz. qts.	2 33	2 40
Guinness Dub Portr.	2 25	2 35

Spirits:

Pure Jamaica Rum	1 80	2 25
De Kuyper's H. Gin.	1 55	1 65
Booth's Old Tom	1 90	2 60

Gin:

Green, cases	4 09	4 25
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 57	6 60

Wines:

Port, common	0 75	1 25
" " " " "	2 00	4 00
Sherry, common	0 75	1 50
" " " " "	1 70	1 80
" " " " "	2 50	4 00

Brandy:

Hennessy's, per gal.	\$ 2 30	\$ c. 50
Martell's	2 30	50
J. Robin & Co.'s	2 25	35
Otard, Dupay & Co.	2 25	35
Brandy, cases	8 50	9 00
Brandy, com. per c.	4 00	4 50

Whiskey.

GOODERHAM & WORTS'
Wholesale Prices:
Terms Cash.—Under 5
brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.,
2½ p.c. off; 10 brls. and
over, 5 p.c. off.

Old Rye	0 35	0 85	In	Duty
Toddy	0 35	0 85	Bond.	Paid
Malt	0 35	0 85		
Alcohol, 65 o.p.	0 66	1 76		
Pure Spirits 65 o.p.	0 67	1 77		
" " " " "	0 61	1 61		
" " " " "	0 32	0 82		
Don. Whiskey, 32 u.p.	0 26	0 72		
" " " " "	0 25	0 68		
" " " " "	0 24	0 64		

Wool.

Fleece, lb.	0 33	0 60
Pulled "	0 26	0 28

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, July 26.	Montreal July 28	Quebec July 23.
BANKS.							
British North America	\$250	AHL	34 1/2 p.c.	July and Jan.	102 195	104 105	104 105
Canadian Bank of Com'e	50	AHL	4		122 123	120 122	120 121
City Bank Montreal	80	"	3	1 June, 1 Dec.	87 1/2 89	87 1/2 89	88 89
Du Peuple	50	"	5	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	165 00	165 106	165 106
Eastern Townships	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.		101 102	101 103
Jacques Cartier	50	AHL	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	111	110 111	110 111
Mechanics' Bank	50	80	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	90 1/2 91 1/2	90 92 1/2	90 92
Mercants' Bank of Canada	100	AHL	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	111 112	111 112	111 112
Molson's Bank	50	"	2	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	101 102	100 101	100 101
Montreal	200	"	6	1 June, 1 Dec.	185 189	185 187 1/2	184 185
Nationale	50	"	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	108	108 109	107 108 1/2
Niagara District	100	75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.			
Ontario Bank	40	AHL	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	100 102	100 102	105 106
Quebec Bank	100	"	3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	104 1/2 105	106 106 1/2	106 106 1/2
Royal Canadian	50	60	None.	1 Jan., 1 July.	68 69	69 69 1/2	68 69
Toronto	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	162 163	160 162 1/2	160 162
Union Bank	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	106 1/2 106 1/2	106 106 1/2	107 107 1/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES
ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Shares per Value	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8	Briton Medical and General Life	10	2	125
50,000	7	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	125
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	42
9,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	36
50,000	5	European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	11 1/2	6
20,000	5	Guardian	100	50	56 1/2
24,000	£4 p.s.h.	Imperial Fire	500	5	76
7,500	10	Imperial Life	100	10	10 1/2
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	31
1,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7 1/2	26 1/2
35,862	36	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	49
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	2
87,504	20	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	8 1/2
20,000	5	National Union Life	5	1	15 1/2
20,000	15 1/2	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	29 1/2
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	29 1/2
40,000	10	Ocean Marine	25	5	19
2,500	£7 1/2 p.s.	Phoenix			154 1/2
290,000	7	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	24 1/2
100,000	11 1/2 p.s.	Royal Insurance	20	3	7
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2 1/2	5 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	72 1/2
4,900	5 bo £4 15s 9d	Star Life	25	1 1/2	

CANADIAN.

8,000	4-6 mo.	British America Fire and Marine	250	225	68	68 1/2
2,500	5	Canada Life		400	110	
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	250	25	135	
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	5 1/2		
	£3 p.s.h.	Quebec Fire	40	32 1/2	£20	£22
	10	" " " " "	100	40	85	90
10,000	5 6 mo's.	Western Assurance	40	10	99	

AMERICAN.

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500	..	Etna Life, of Hartford	\$100		250
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford	100	216 1/2	219
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	255	..
1859	10,000	..	Home, of New Haven, Ct	100	..	..
1863	5,000	..	Travelers' Life & Accident	101	119	125

RAILWAYS

	Sha's	Parl	Montr	London
			July 19	July 9.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.	..	79 81
Buffalo and Lake Huron	20 1/2	"	..	..
Do	10	"	..	5 6
Buff. Brantl. & Goderich, 6 p.c. 1872-3-4	100	"	..	..
Montreal and Champlain	200	"	19 21	..
Do	100	"	109 101	..
Grand Trunk	100	"	14 15	14 15
Do	100	"	..	93 95
Do	100	"	..	63 65
Do	100	"	..	44 46
Do	100	"	..	34 36
Do	100	"	..	19 20
Do	20 1/2	"	15 15 1/2	14 15 1/2
Great Western	100	All.	..	99 101
Do	100	"	..	97 99
Do	100	"	..	3 4 pm.
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds	100	"	..	90 94
Do	100	"	..	87 90

EXCHANGE.

	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto
Bank on London, 60 days	9 1/2	10 10 1/2	10 1/2 10 1/2
Sight or 75 days date	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2	9
Private do	16 16 1/2	16 16 1/2	16 16 1/2
Bank on New York	16 1/2 17	16 1/2 17	16 1/2 17
Private do	1 1/2 1 1/2	par 1/2 dis.	..
Gold Drafts do	6 6 1/2	6 6 1/2	6 10
American Silver	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	225	3 1/2	..	100	..	..
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50	AHL	5	..	135 136	134 1/2 135 1/2	..
Do. Int'l Steam Nav. Co.	100	AHL	7 1/2 m	..	..	104 106	104 106
Do. Glass Company	100	"	None.	..	..	..	..
Freehold Building Society	100	AHL	5	..	126 1/2 127	..	..
Hamilton Gas Company	..	..	4 1/2	..	..	..	..
Huron Copper Bay Co.	..	..	25	..	..	25 40	..
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50	AHL	4 1/2	..	116 1/2 117	..	..
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	\$15	..	..	..	3.00 3.20	..
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	AHL	5	..	185	185 190	185 190
Do. Elevating Co.	00	"	5	..	112 1/2 115	..	..
Do. City Gas Co.	40	"	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep	..	165 170	165 170
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	"	4	..	..	125 126	124 125 1/2
Quebec Gas Company	200	AHL	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.	..	..	124 125
Quebec Street R. R.	50	25	4	..	..	..	90 95
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	AHL	15-12m	1 Jan., 1 July.	..	152 153	152 152 1/2
St. Lawrence Glass Company	100	"	None.	..	..	..	..
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	"	2 p.c. 3m	3 Feb.	..	..	50 55
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50	"	3 m	1 My Au Mar'c	114 114 1/2	..	114 114 1/2
Union Per. Building Society	50	"	5	..	112 1/2 113	..	..
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	AHL	5	..	125 125 1/2	..	..

SECURITIES.

	Toronto.	Montreal	Quebec
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	105 105 1/2	104 1/2 106	105 105 1/2
Do. do. 5 p.c. cur., 1883	95 25 1/2	96 97	96 26 1/2
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885	95 96	96 98 1/2	96 96 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. cur.	..	..	..
Dominion 6 p.c. 1878 cy	107 1/2 108	107 1/2 108	107 108
Dominion Bonds	..	..	..
Hamilton Corporation	..	..	..
Montreal Harbor, 8 p.c. d. 1860	..	..	..
Do. do. 7 do. 1870	..	..	..
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875	103 104	104 1/2 104 1/2	..
Do. Corporation, 6 p.c. 1891	98 99	101 1/2 102 1/2	..
Do. 7 p.c. stock	115 117	114 116	113 116
Do. Water Works, 6 p.c. stg. 1885	98 99	100 101	..
Ottawa City 6 p.c. d. 1880	..	95 97	..
Quebec Harbour, 6 p.c. d. 1883	..	..	40 50
Do. do. 7 do. do.	..	..	55 60
Do. do. 8 do. 1885	..	..	65 70
Do. City, 7 p.c. stock	..	..	93 100
Do. do. 7 do. 8 do.	..	..	90 100
Do. do. 7 do. 5 do.	..	..	9 1/2 100
Do. Water Works 6 p.c. st., 5 years	..	..	91 92
Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do.	..	..	..
Toronto Corporation, 6 p.c. st.	..	90 92	..
Kingston City 6 p.c. 1872	..	92 1/2 95	..
County Debentures	..	..	..

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1870.		1870.		1860.		1868.		1867.	
	WEDNESDAY, July 27	WEDNESDAY, July 29.	WEDNESDAY, July 27.	WEDNESDAY, July 27.	WEDNESDAY, July 27.	WEDNESDAY, July 27.	WEDNESDAY, July 27.	WEDNESDAY, July 27.	WEDNESDAY, July 27.	
Wheat, Fall .. 60 lbs	1 30 @ 1 40	1 30 @ 1 50	0 60 @ 1 05	1 45 @ 1 50	1 00 @ 1 50	1 00 @ 1 75	1 00 @ 1 75	1 00 @ 1 75	1 00 @ 1 75	
" Spring ..	1 20 1 25	1 25 1 30	1 00 1 03	1 43 1 50	1 20 1 55	1 20 1 55	1 20 1 55	1 20 1 55	1 20 1 55	
Oats .. 48 lbs	0 70 0 72	0 68 0 71	0 60 0 70	0 63 0 75	0 65 0 70	0 65 0 70	0 65 0 70	0 65 0 70	0 65 0 70	
" " " " " "	0 42 0 43	0 42 0 43	0 53 0 57	0 50 0 58	0 53 0 58	0 53 0 58	0 53 0 58	0 53 0 58	0 53 0 58	
Peas										

Insurance.

The Canada Insurance Union.

OCEAN MARINE,
Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incorporated by the Dominion of Canada:
THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
THE MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
A UNION OF UNDERWRITERS
WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE,
AND ISSUE
BINDING POLICIES
ON HULLS, FREIGHT & CARGOES.
Losses payable in Montreal or in Great Britain, at option of the Assured.
JOHN RHYNAS, ATTORNEY,
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,
96 St. François Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.
29-1f

PHENIX MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
ASSETS OVER.....\$5,000,000.
ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,
either on the "HALF-NOTE" or "ALL CASH" plans,
AND DIVIDES ALL THE
PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.
ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
GEN. AGENT, MONTREAL.
GEO. B. HOLLAND,
AGENT, TORONTO, AND
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.
GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED
to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.
APPLY AS ABOVE.
8-1y

Phoenix
Fire Assurance Company
LOMBARD ST. AND CHARING CROSS,
LONDON, ENG.

Insurances effected in all parts of the World.
Claims paid
WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.
MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,
Agents for Toronto,
36 Yonge Street.

Insurance.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg.
Deposited at Ottawa for the security of Canadian
Policyholders.....\$67,000
DIRECTORS IN LONDON—HEAD OFFICE.
L. W. Russell, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the National Discount Company.)
Mr. Alderman Hale (ex-Lord Mayor of London.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., 79 Old Broad Street.
Mr. Alderman Dakin (President G. W. Railway of Canada.)
Lightly Simpson, Esq., Gower Street, Bedford Square.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant.
CANADA BOARD—MONTREAL.
Wm. Workman, Esq. (President City Bank).
Alex. M. Delisle, Esq. (Collector of Customs).
Louis Beaudry (Managing Director of Montreal City Gas Company.)
MANAGER & ACTUARY:—Wm. Palin Clirehugh, Esq., F.I.A.
THIS Company transacts every description of Life Insurance on favorable terms.
Policies issued on the Limited Payment and Endowment Plans; and one-half the Premium loaned at 5 per cent. per annum.
A special reduced Table of Premiums, applicable to Clergymen, has been adopted, copies of which can be had on application.
THOMAS SIMPSON,
THOMAS DREWRY, General Agent, Montreal.
Agent, Toronto. 12-1y.

Etna

Life Insurance Company,
OF
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE ETNA is not surpassed in economical management in financial ability, in complete success, in absolute security, by any company in the world.
Its valuable features
LOW CASH RATES
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,
Compare themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.
JOHN GARVIN,
General Agent,
No. 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

The Citizens' Insurance Company
(OF CANADA.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
HUGH ALLAN, President.
GEORGE STEPHEN. C. J. BRYDGES.
ADOLPHE ROY. HENRY LYMAN.
EDWIN ATWATER. N. B. CORSE.
Life and Guarantee Department:
OFFICE.....71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
THIS Company—formed by the Association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared to grant policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal, or through any of the Company's Agents.
44 **EDWARD RAWLINGS,** Mgr. 30-1f

Insurance.

THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE

Mutual Life Assurance Society,
A. D. 1823

Head Office—39 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
President—THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH.
Vice-Presidents—THE DUKE OF BuccLEUGH, LORD COLONSAY, and MR. SHERIFF BELL.
ORDINARY DIRECTORS.
William Crawford, Esq., Merchant.
Rev. Norman McLeod, D.D.
Mark Sprot, Esq., of Grankirk.
Geo. Readman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Hill, Esq., of Merrylee.
Jas. Arthur, Esq., of Barshaw.
M. E. Robinow, Esq., Merchant.
Alexander Paul, Esq., Manufacturer.
Manager—JOHN STOTT, Esq.
Secretary—CHAS. PRENTICE, Esq.
FINANCIAL POSITION, 1870.

Annual Income of the Society.....£212,062 stg.
Accumulated and Invested Funds.....£1,394,078 "
Assurances in force .. £5,456,431 "

"MINIMUM" ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR AN ASSURANCE OF \$1,000.

Age.	\$ c.	Age.	\$ c.	Age.	\$ c.
20.....	14 25	35.....	21 08	50.....	35 38
25.....	16 00	40.....	24 73	55.....	45 18
30.....	18 29	45.....	29 33	60.....	53 59

A special Pamphlet explaining this system, with full tables of rates, and other necessary information, may be had on application to

JAMES NELSON, GENERAL AGENT,

No. 65 St. James Street, Montreal,
Or any of the Local Agents of the Society.
Agents wanted throughout the Dominion, in places where the Society is not already represented. 43

Hastings

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
THIS Company grants Insurances into two branches, viz. A Farm Branch, and Non-hazardous Town and Village Branch—and members of one branch not liable for losses in the other branch, and the working expenses apportioned according to the amount of business done in each branch.
MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P., President.
DR. GEO. H. BOULTER, M.P.P., Vice-President.
JAMES H. PECK, Secretary-Treasurer.
MERCHANTS' BANK, Bankers.
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, accompanied with good testimonials, by
JAMES H. PECK, Secretary,
Belleville, Ont. 30-1f

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

DIRECTORS:

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

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent. 1y

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Directors in Canada:

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

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

JAMES FRASER, Esq., Agent Fire Department, 5 King Street West, Toronto.

THOMAS BRIGGS Esq., Agent, Kingstons

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

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

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

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

Insurance.

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

THE important and peculiar feature originally introduced by this Company, in applying the periodical Bonuses, so as to make Policies payable during life, without any higher rate of premiums being charged, has caused the success of the BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL to be almost unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance. Life Policies on the Profit Scale become payable during the Lifetime the Assured, thus rendering a Policy of Assurance a means of subsistence in old age, as well as a protection for a family, and a more valuable security to creditors in the event of early death; and effectually meeting the often urged objection, that persons do not themselves reap the benefit of their own prudence and forethought.
 No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps or services within the British Provinces.

25 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.
 Oct 17—9-1yr **JAMES FRASER, Agent.**

Fire and Marine Assurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

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

Governor:
GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.
 Deputy Governor:
PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector: **E. ROBY O'BRIEN.**
 Marine Inspector: **CAPT. R. COURSEEN.**
 Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation.
 Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.
THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,
 23-1y *Manager.*

Canada Farmers'

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

INSURE only Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been eventeen years in operation
THOMAS STOCK,
 President.

RICHARD P. STREET,
 Secretary and Treasurer. 26

Home District

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

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

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

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

The Orient

Mutual Insurance Company, New York.

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

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.

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

HENRY MCKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.
 Montreal 1st Feb., 1870. 27-1y

Insurance.

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.
 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.....\$79,636.00

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
 229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
 DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B.; St. Hilaire: the Hon. John Hamilton, Hawkesbury.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.
 Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1869.....\$1,270,670 00
 Net Liabilities, do. do.....1,201,715 00

Surplus.....\$77,955 00
 Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.
 AGENTS:—Toronto, W. H. Miller, Esq., Merchant.
 Hamilton, John B. Young, Esq.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE RECENT FAILURES

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

CANADA LIFE

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

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

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

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

The Gore District

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,
 Secretary & Treasurer
ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies. 15-1y
 Galt, 25th Nov., 1868.

Queen

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
 Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

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

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 STG.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.
 Resident Secretary and General Agent,
A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.
WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-1y

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.
 A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

Capital, 1st January, 1870.....\$228,773 95
 Cash and Cash Items.....\$76,874 66

With 32,322 Members.

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

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

Insurance.

WESTERN

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.
CAPITAL.....\$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.
 HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.
CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq.	NOAH BARNHART, Esq.
JOHN FISKEN, Esq.	ROBERT BEATY, Esq.
A. M. SMITH, Esq.	WM. GOODERHAM, Jr., Esq.
JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.	
R. HALDAN, Secretary.	
J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.	
WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.	
CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.	
JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.	

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

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

The Waterloo County

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.
 ESTABLISHED 1863.

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

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

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

C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. **J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.**
J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-1y

Lancashire

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Sterling

FIRE RISKS

Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY.

By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,
 General Agents for Ontario,
 25-1y N. W. Cor. of King & Church Sts., TORONTO.

The Victoria

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO
 Aug 15-1yr

Montreal

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000

INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Consulting Inspector.....CAPT. A. TAYLOR.
 Marine Inspector.....CAPT. F. JACKMAN.

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

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

Imperial

Fire Insurance Company of London.

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

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,

PINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacrament Street.

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

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

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY

AND ITS

REFERENCE BOOK.

The Mercantile Agency was established June, 1841, by LEWIS TAPPAN, succeeded in 1849 by TAPPAN & DOUGLASS; succeeded in 1854 by R. DOUGLASS & Co.; succeeded in 1859 by R. G. DUN & Co., the present proprietors—the style in New York being DUN, BARLOW & Co., and in Canada DUN, WIMAN Co. This Institution supplies information as to the antecedents, character, capacity, capital, and credit of every Business Man in Canada or the United States. It also undertakes the collection of Past Due Debts, for which it has the best facilities. The Branch and Associate Offices are:—

Dun, Barlow & Co., 335 Broadway, New York.	R. G. Dun & Co., 70 Canal street, New Orleans.	R. G. Dun & Co., 208 Main street, Louisville.
R. G. Dun & Co., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia.	R. G. Dun & Co., 1317 E. Main street, Richmond.	R. G. Dun & Co., 5 Hayne street, Charleston.
R. G. Dun & Co., cor. Broadway and State sts., Albany.	R. G. Dun & Co., 159 Jefferson, avenue, Detroit.	R. G. Dun & Co., cor. Madison and Front sts., Memphis.
R. G. Dun & Co., Baltimore and Charles sts., Baltimore.	R. G. Dun & Co., 101 and 103 Wabash avenue, Chicago.	R. G. Dun & Co., 5 Board of Trade Building, Toledo.
R. G. Dun & Co., Third and Walnut streets, Cincinnati.	R. G. Dun & Co., 330 East Water street, Milwaukee.	R. G. Dun & Co., cor. Main and Commerce sts., Norfolk.
R. G. Dun & Co., No. 5 Atwater Building, Cleveland.	R. G. Dun & Co., 63, 65, and 67 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.	R. G. Dun & Co., 315 California street, San Francisco.
E. Russell & Co., 47 Congress and 46 Water streets, Boston.	R. G. Dun & Co., cor. Second and Pine streets, St. Louis.	R. G. Dun & Co., 29 and 31 State street, Rochester.
E. Russell & Co., 88 Exchange street, Portland.	R. G. Dun & Co., cor. Main and Terrace streets, Buffalo.	R. G. Dun & Co., 395 Main street, Hartford.
R. G. Dun & Co., 24 Basinghall street, London, England.	R. G. Dun & Co., 30 and 32 Collins street, E., Melbourne, Australia.	
Dun, Wiman & Co., Union Buildings, Montreal, Que.	Dun, Wiman & Co., 100 Hollis street, Halifax, N.S.	Dun, Wiman & Co., Exchange, Toronto, Ont.

THE object of THE REFERENCE BOOK is to afford Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, and others, granting Credits, a ready and easy reference as to the Capital and Mercantile Standing of parties with whom they may have transactions. The present work (issued July 1st) contains 455,998 names—being an increase over the last book, issued in January of this year, of 25,425—while the corrections in styles and ratings for the present issue are 102,965. It will be seen from these figures that not only are the imperfections incident to a work of this character and magnitude being rapidly removed, but that the results of the current season's trade have been carefully noted.

But while this work is prepared with the most scrupulous care, we are at all times conscious that it very inadequately represents the material behind it. Notwithstanding the labor and the great expense which the solid mass of names in agate type implies, the work is only a secondary part of our business; and, useful as it may be, it is but an indication of the facilities we can afford our Subscribers in aiding them to safely dispense credit. THE REFERENCE BOOK is merely an outgrowth of a large and comprehensive system, inaugurated and tested by us and our immediate predecessors years before any such publication was dreamed of—a system which has for its basis a statement of all the facts and details gleaned from the best sources of information, which, year by year as they accumulate, make up the HISTORY of every business man in the country. The accuracy of these details is alike tested and VOUCHERED FOR by their constant use as a basis for credit by the large number of Subscribers, whose confidence we have enjoyed for a period now extending over a Quarter of a Century. It is obvious that, with these Current Histories of all applicants for credit accessible, the merchant who neglects to avail himself of them, and contents himself, in the granting of even a single credit, with the mere Rating of a Book, does himself very great injustice. He doubles the ordinary risks of credit by leaning on a meagre and at best an incomplete guide.

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