

# THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

## INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 12.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION,  
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,**

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

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 4, 1870.

32-ly

FALL, 1870.

**J. GILLESPIE & CO.,**

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

34 YONGE STREET,

33-ly

TORONTO.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

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

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

OPENED OUT  
A. FULL ASSORTMENT  
OF  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
ON TUESDAY, 14TH INSTANT,  
After which date they will be glad to see their  
Customers and Friends.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON YARN.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON BAGS  
TO ORDER.

OFFICES:

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

Toronto, September, 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,

Ex Ship "J. S. STONE,"

AT  
NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI  
REFORD & DILLON.

Toronto, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**GORDON, MACKAY & Co.**  
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

Have now received their usual supply of

**FALL GOODS**

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

Also, constantly receiving the Products of the now  
**CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS.**

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

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND  
**Long Staped 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 21, 1870.

32-ly

**MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,**

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING OUT

THEIR FALL SHIPMENTS

OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**

The Stock has been selected with great care in the  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

And will be found worthy of the attention of Trade.

FULL LINES OF  
AMERICAN & CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers

DUNDAS COTTON, } FULL LINES  
DUNDAS YARN, } AT  
DUNDAS BAGS, } MILL PRICES.

Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE.

Toronto, August, 1870.

32-ly

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.**

**Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,**

Received, ex "Atlas" and "Peruvian,"

**PRINTS,**

STRIPED SHIRTINGS,

HEATHER DENIMS,

BROWN HOLLANDS,

PAPER COLLARS,

FANCY FLANNELS,

UMBRELLAS,

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,

44 Yonge Street,  
and 3 Wellington Street, Toronto.

**Winans, Butler & Co.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

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

77 Front Street, Toronto and  
Division Street, Cobourg

**Brown Brothers,**

**ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,**

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

**Cleverdon & Coombe,**

Have received several large shipments of

**CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND EARTHENWARE,**

To which they invite the attention of buyers.

ENGLISH GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE,

No. 8 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO. 43-1y

**Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,**

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

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

FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

**The British American Commercial College,**

COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

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

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

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

41-1y

ODELL & TROUT.

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF TORONTO.**

**THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

**ELLIOT & COMPANY,**

No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

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

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

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

AGENTS FOR CONVERSE'S EXTRA CALCINED PLASTER.

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

**GOODERHAM & WORTS,**

DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

**John Morison,**

IMPORTER OF

Teas, Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

33 & 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 & Baker,**

IMPORTERS OF

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

419 and 421 St. Paul Street,

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

**Robert Mitchell,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,

24 Sacramento Street, Montreal.

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

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

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

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.**

**BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE**

Have now received and opened the greater portion of their  
**FALL IMPORTATIONS**  
 OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 FROM THE  
**EUROPEAN MARKETS,**

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

**THURSDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.**

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

**STAPLE COTTON GOODS,**

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

Full lines open of

**CANADIAN TWEEDS, KNITTED GOODS, AND BLANKETS.**

Also, at reduced Mill Prices,

**DUNDAS COTTONS,**

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

**BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.**

Hamilton, 23rd August, 1870. 34-ly

**Thomson, Birkett & Bell,**

(Successors to Young, Law & Co.)

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**

**HAMILTON.**

**DUNDAS MANUFACTURES.**

at Reduced List of 7th October.

**James Turner & Co.,**

**SCOTCH REFINED SUGARS,**

**YELLOW IN TIERCES, Nos. 2 1/2 and 3,**

and **CRUSHED A IN TIERCES.**

For sale by  
**JAMES TURNER & CO.**  
 HAMILTON, ONT.

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**S. H. May & Co.,**

Importers and Dealers in

**PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, &c**

CHANCEES SMITHWICK, 25 AND 21 OZ.

**STAR, DIAMOND STAR, AND DOUBLE THICK GLASS.**

17 July 70 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

Importers of

**IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,**

**GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,**

**BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE**

Gas Tube Fittings, Boiler Rivets, Gauge Glasses, Paints and Putty, 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-

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**David Terrance & Co.,**

**EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,**

**EXCHANGE COURT,**

**MONTREAL.**

Montreal, May 9, 1870.

10Ja71

**James Robertson,**

**METAL MERCHANT,**

AND MANUFACTURER OF

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

ALSO,

Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.

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

**Crathern & Caverhill,**

61 ST. PETER STREET,

**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,**

**Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,**

**WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.**

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

**Established 1818.**

**SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.**

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

**CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.**

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

**J. A. Mathewson,**

202 M-GILL STREET AND LONGUEUIL LANE,

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,**

Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

ly

**Joseph Gould,**

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)

IMPORTER OF THE

**CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,**

AND THE WELL-KNOWN

**MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.**

115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, 24Aug70

**N. S. Whitney,**

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC

WEBS, PRUNELLAS, LININGS, &c.,

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1Ja71

**A. Ramsay & Son,**

Importers of

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

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

**GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.**

37, 39 & 41 Recollet Street;

**MONTREAL.**

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**GREENE & SONS.**

**BUFFALO ROBES,**

**COLLECTION OF 1870.**

**FRESH SKINS.**

THE FIRST DIRECT IMPORTATION

FROM

**HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.**

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

**GREENE & SONS.**

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

**MONTREAL.**

**FERRIER & Co.,**

**IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**

**ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,**

**MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR:

Windsor Powder Mills.

La Tortu Rope-Walk.

Burrill's Axe Factory.

Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse.

31Dec70

**Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,**

Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,

**WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Feb71

10 Hospital Street.

**W. R. Ross & Co.,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

AND IMPORTERS OF

**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,**

464 & 466 St. Paul Street,

**MONTREAL.**

**Angus Logan & Co.,**

**PAPER MANUFACTURERS,**

AND

**WHOLESALE STATIONERS.**

378 St. Paul Street.

**Mercantile Summary.**

JNO. MARTIN, grocer, of Guelph, was examined before the Toronto Police Magistrate, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, preferred by Messrs. Thos. Griffith & Co., and sent to the Assizes for trial at the present sitting.

THERE was a rumor on the street yesterday that a merchant in Whitby is in difficulties, arising

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

Canada Confectionary and Biscuit  
Works.

William Hessin,  
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER  
AND  
BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

OFFICES AND FACTORY:  
No. 7 FRONT STREET,  
TORONTO.

R. H. GRAY & CO.,

THE LEADING HOUSE IN TORONTO FOR  
PAPER GOODS, all kinds.  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.  
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.  
KNITTED WOOL GOODS.  
CORSETS AND UNDER-SKIRTS.  
HABERDASHERY, and

GENERAL SMALL WARES,

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

Warehouse—43 YONGE STREET.

from unfortunate grain speculations. He was in this city on Tuesday, and gave his friends to understand that he was leaving for home that evening, but had not reached it up to Thursday. The particulars of his losses are not ascertained at present, but are believed to be large. Other persons are said to be involved, but for what amounts is not yet known.

ONE OF THE delusions which lend attractiveness to a retail credit business, as compared with a cash business, is the large accumulation of accounts, and the magnitude of the sales. It is commonly supposed that profits are in proportion, and that with half the sales on the cash system only about half the profit is made. There could be no greater mistake. It is laid down by a reliable authority as a deduction from extended experience, that on a retail cash business of \$25,000 a year, as much gain is realized as on a credit business of \$50,000, the per centage of profit being the same in both cases. Book-debts in many of the country districts of Canada, are but a snare; in times of prosperity the bulk of them, if created with any judgment, are usually realizable; but in a time of depression and panic, when money is most wanted, they prove to be but little better than the "baseless fabric of vision," and he who trusts in them is leaning on a broken reed, as he is sure to learn to his cost.

THE COUNTRY is now passing through the season of the "scare and yellow leaf." The forests have for some time exhibited all "the glories of dying foliage," and the chill wind begins to warn us that

FALL TRADE SALE.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,  
38 and 39 FRONT STREET,  
TORONTO.

Would intimate to their Friends and the Trade generally,  
that they will have their

ANNUAL FALL TRADE SALE!

ON OR ABOUT

8TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

On which occasion they will offer a Cargo of

NEW FRUITS,

COMPRISING

Treble, Double, and Single Crown Layer Raisins,  
Figs,  
Prunes,  
Malaga Grapes,  
Sultanas,  
Seedless Muscatels,  
Layers,  
M. R's and other descriptions in boxes, half boxes,  
and quarter boxes.  
New Currants,  
Nuts of all kinds, &c. &c.

Now on passage from Malaga, Denis, and Patras, per  
"Dalmatian," "Teedale," "Lady Agnes,"  
"Argyra," and other vessels.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, English and  
Mediterranean Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., forming in  
all the best assortment ever offered in this market.  
Further particulars will follow.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
37 AND 39 FRONT STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

R. A. HOSKINS & CO.,

Auctioneers.

autumn will soon be gone. The most gratifying sight in the country, at the present time, is the splendid fields of fall wheat which meet the eye at almost every turn. After considerable personal observation, the writer is able to say, that he seldom, if ever, saw the fall wheat look so promising at this season of the year. The plants are not only luxuriant, but they stand thickly over the fields—their deep green colour affording a charming contrast to the faded and withering foliage of the woods. In some localities at least, an increase in the breadth of land sown with our great staple is observed. The cause of this is to be found in the almost total cessation of the ravages of the midge and other insects, in these localities, during the summer. In some sections, these little insects have done but little injury for some time past, and the farmers are finding fall wheat once more to be by far their most profitable crop. Judging by the fine, healthy appearance now presented by the wheat fields, the midge has not been an unmixed evil, for they turned the attention of the farmers to other crops, and thus gave many exhausted lands time to recuperate. Should we reap a splendid crop of fall grain next summer it will not be because it has not been well sown, or does not now present a most hopeful appearance. The prospect at this season was never better.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following:—Montreal was excited last week over a sensational article in the New York World of Friday last, alleging that several millions of dollars of gold in the hands of New York agencies of the Montreal,

Notice.

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

CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co.

For sale, in store and to arrive:—

TEAS,

COFFEES,

SUGARS,

and NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS.

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

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

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

Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars,

CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,

11-ly

10 Wellington St. East.

Robert McPhail,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN  
FANCY GOODS,

STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER  
and Blank Book Manufacturer.

8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

Joseph S. Belcher,

(Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)

COMMISSION & WEST INDIA MERCHANT,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

Merchants', British, and other Canadian banks, had been seized by the New York District Attorney for violation of the State usury laws—for making too much money, in fact—and the *World*, *Herald*, and *Times* of Saturday recurred to the story, albeit they admitted that "the uneasy feeling in regard to the report had disappeared, and the loan market was quiet and easy." It is now stated that the story is a stock-jobbing canard, that no proceedings were taken, and no writ issued. Our bank stocks stood firm, though the story at first obtained considerable credence, and the Bank of Montreal is since quoted at 230 to 232. What a pickle the New York borrowers on call of this gold would be in if it were true that a suit was in progress. What shinning round there would be to take up their railway shares and other collaterals, which are said to be held for the bullion. It might be inconvenient for the banks, it is true, but it would be ten times more so for the borrowers, if any such move were made.

A CURIOUS commentary on the working of the bankrupt law is afforded by the tactics of a trader at Richmond Hill. An entire column of a local journal is devoted to a flaming announcement of stocks of goods bought "for cash," and selling at "10 to 20 per cent. under cost." In the next column is the familiar announcement of an official assignee, to the effect that the same party is getting through the bankrupt court as fast as the law will let him. In the third column our enterprising trader shouts the victory which he sees in the distance over his debts, his creditors,

and his competing neighbors, achieved by the merciful interposition of the bankrupt law, in these terms—"Eureka, I have found it! What? The true principle of doing business—the philosopher's stone." Mr. Rogers, of Napance, tried to find the philosopher's stone in the same way, but didn't; he passed close by the common goal in the search, and is now peddling sewing machines back in the bush. Thus fickle fortune frowns and smiles by turns, and distributes her favors to whomsoever she will.

\* \* \* "This sum, (\$15,800) the insolvent is ordered to pay over within two days, or in default be imprisoned for one year," is the well deserved sentence passed, on Monday last, at Montreal, on a heavy-jawed, six foot French Canadian poultry-dealer, named Poulin. Justice has overtaken him very seasonably for he receives his sentence on the anniversary of his attempted robbery. Exactly a year ago, Montreal and Quebec papers rang with a "daring burglary," effected on the steamer plying between these two cities. A passenger (this same Poulin) had been robbed, said the papers, of \$15,800, contained in a valise under his pillow in a stateroom; the window shutter had been forced open, slits cut in the bag, the money, bills and silver abstracted, and the valise with \$100 in coppers left behind. The story was, however, disbelieved, and Poulin meantime having made an assignment, the assignee proceeds against him for having kept back \$15,800 of his assets, and Judge Mackay, after rehearsing the suspicious circumstances of the alleged robbery, came to the conclusion that Poulin had himself made away with this money, cut the window blinds, slashed the bag open, and arranged things generally, so as to give colour to his complaint.

Another case is pending against the same rascally strategist, for obtaining under false pretenses some \$4,000 from Marchand, a broker, and as this is brought in a civil court, if Poulin is found guilty, he will have to go to gaol until the money is paid, so the chances are rather in favor of a disgorgement. There are pretty good grounds for believing that he has made use of this ill-gotten cash to set up two concerns, one in Montreal and one in Quebec, the first in the name of a relative, and the other in the name of an employee. The case is an interesting one, has been cleverly worked up, and the master-plotter has got, at least, a portion of his deserts.

A CASE HAS come to light recently in St. John, N. B., calling for some decided action on the part of those interested, with a view to putting a stop to the culpable negligence too frequently exhibited by small dealers, who buy goods on credit, but keep no proper account of such purchases, their sales, expenses, &c. The circumstances are briefly as follows: A & H joined interests, in 1868, and commenced business. They had little if any capital, but having a good stand, fair ability as salesmen, and being active and moderately industrious men, soon built up a good business and established a fair credit. They lived in good style, took their holiday trips during the dull season, and spent money at the rate of prob-

ably \$1,200 a year. This continued till July last, when they dissolved, H taking out, as his interest \$300 worth of goods, while A advertised that he would continue the business, collect the debts, and pay liabilities. In August he applied to his creditors for a compromise, representing that they had been unfortunate in various ways, and that his assets were only \$9,000, against \$12,000 liabilities, and this in the face of having permitted his late partner to take out \$300, a month previously. Creditors generally, were willing to grant the request, but some of them demanded an investigation into the circumstances. On examination the books were found to be in such a state that outsiders could not unravel the entangled records of the business. The assets was only \$7,000 instead of \$9,000; no stock book nor stock account had been kept, and the cash book showed a charge of only \$5 for A's personal expenses during the previous year. On being interrogated he could give no explanation of this very extraordinary state of his affairs, and appeared to be grossly ignorant of the most simple details of his business. Of course the estate was put into insolvency and whether anything fraudulent (in the legal acceptance of the term) will be found, or what the action of the Court will really be remains to be seen. Proper punishment of such delinquents would have a beneficial effect in that province, by causing many in like positions to keep needful books, and keep them properly. It probably would deter others from going into business without first obtaining some knowledge of book-keeping, though in the case referred to, it is quite possible a lack of this knowledge was not the only deficiency. Wholesale men are generally too anxious to avoid trouble and therefore endeavour to get rid of such cases in the quietest way possible. This is a bad policy; a little time and money expended in teaching the class represented by A and H, that certain rules in business cannot be broken with impunity, and that money or goods belonging to their creditors cannot be disposed of in such a loose manner without bringing punishment, would be time and money well invested.

### Financial.

#### STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Nov. 2nd, 1870.

A moderate business has been done in the leading securities during the past week, at well sustained figures. The demand for first class investments still exceeds the supply. Sterling exchange is to-day selling at 109½ to 109¾ for 60 day sight bank bills.

**Banks.**—Commerce would be sold to-day at 121½ with buyers at 126½. Some amounts of Toronto have changed hands at 148½, but sellers generally look for much higher figures. Royal is in good demand just now at 69 to 69½ with sellers at 70½. Ontario has been sold at 108½, small amounts are still procurable at this figure. For British there is a good enquiry at 107 but there are no sellers. In the Bank of Montreal the declaration of a dividend of 6 per cent. and of a bonus of 2 per cent, sent it up from 220 to 240 with sales at rates between these figures, to-day, however, we note a decline with buyers at 228 and sellers at 232. Merchants' has also shown a slight advance being offered at 118½ with buyers at 117½. City shows little movement to report and is quoted at 89 to 90.

**Bonds.**—Governments are quiet, "Sixes" nominal at 104 to 105, "Fives" are offered at 96½. Dominion Stock is in good demand at 110. Under the continued enquiry for City Bonds holders have advanced to 93½. Large sales of Counties have been made at 102½ to 102¾ and Townships at 94 to 95½.

**Sundries.**—Building Societies show a slight advance on our last week's quotations, a better demand being maintained. Freehold is enquired for freely at 127½ but there are no sellers under 128½. Small amounts of Canada have changed hands at 135½, it is procurable at 136. There is not much movement in Western Canada just now, holders are asking 126. Buyers of Union would give 113 but holders ask 114. Par would readily be given for Canada Landed Credit Co. but there is very little stock on the market. Huron and Erie is nominal at 116 to 117. Sellers of Western Assurance would take 89. British America Assurance is in demand at 69½ with few sellers. City Gas would command 116 but there is none to be had.

#### TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, Nov. 1, 1870.

The business of the week has been rather above the average; numerous sales have taken place in most of the leading securities, and prices have been well maintained.

**Banks.**—The declaration of a 6 per cent. dividend, and a bonus of 2 per cent. for the half year, caused a rapid advance in Montreal, sales were made at 237, 238, 239, and 240, and on Wednesday at 230. British is asked for at 107, with no sellers. Ontario sold during the week at 108 and 108½, market closing with limited offerings at latter rate; half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. payable 1st December. Toronto has been in good demand, with sales at 148, 148½ and 149, market closing with buyers at 149 and sellers to a limited extent at 153. Considerable amounts of Royal Canadian have changed hands at 69 and 69½, closing in fair demand, at latter rate. No sales of Commerce to report, buyers offer 120, sellers ask 121. Transactions have taken place in Merchants' at an advance on last week's quotations, sales at 116, 117, 117½, and 118. Quebec would be taken at 110½. No Molson's on market; buyers would give 103. Buyers of City at 89½, and sellers at 90. Du People sold at 103, at which rate the stock is in demand. 113½ would be paid for Jacques Cartier, but there is no stock on market. Buyers of Union at 108; none on market.

**Debentures.**—Canada "Fives" would be taken at 96½. Dominion Stock at 110, and Dominion Bonds at 108½. City of Toronto Debentures asked for at 93, no round amount to be had under 93½. County sold at 103, at which rate they are in fair demand. Large sales of Township Bonds at 94 and 95½.

**Sundries.**—City Gas would be taken at 116, not a share on market. No British America Assurance offering; 70 would be paid. Sales of Western reported at 87, none now offering under 89. An advance on quotations of Canada Life would be paid, but none is offering. Canada Building Society sold at 136, at which rates small amounts of stock are still procurable. Western sold at 126 closing with buyers at this rate and no stock offering. Freehold is in good demand at 127½, no sellers under 128 to 128½. Small lots of Union procurable at 113. Buyers offer 212 for Montreal Telegraph, but sellers are firm at 220. Small sales of Canada Landed Credit at par, very little on market. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway sold at 80, closing in fair demand. Buyers of Toronto and Nipissing at 80, none on market. Very few good mortgages offering; are readily taken at 8 per cent.

#### HAMILTON MONEY MARKET.

Reported by Stinson's Bank.

HAMILTON, Nov. 2, 1870.

The money market is well supplied at easy rates. Stocks during the past week have been inactive. Bank of Commerce offering at 121, Royal Canadian at 70, Hamilton Debentures 68. Sterling and New York exchange in good demand.

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Toronto, September 6, 1870.

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THE

**Monetary and Commercial Times.**

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1870.

THE CANADIAN BANKS AND WALL STREET.

For some days back the papers have been copying paragraphs from New York journals respecting suits alleged to have been commenced against the Bank of Montreal, and other Canadian Banks, for a breach of the usury laws of the State of New York, by loaning money in Wall Street at very high rates, said to be as much sometimes as 150 or 200 per cent. per annum. We may as well say at the outset what is well understood in financial circles, that proceedings were really commenced, but the question mainly affects the Bank of Montreal. The only other Canadian Bank that has an agency in New York is the Bank of British North America, but it is not at all probable that its operations are of a character to bring it into difficulty. We may say further, that proceedings have been stopped, and that it is very improbable that any suit would have been prosecuted to an issue. So much odium would attach to its promoters, and the inconvenience of the withdrawal of loaning facilities would be so great, that we might be sure proceedings would be withdrawn before anything but a mere formal stage would be reached. Stockholders in the Bank of Montreal need have no fear of the Bank having to pay any immense sum, by way of fine, for breach of the laws of New York, and of their next year's dividend being affected thereby.

These proceedings, however, may have the effect of restricting the Bank's business in New York, for fear of any possible results in the future, which would of course diminish profits, and might determine the question of whether or not a bonus could be granted next year.

Passing to the general subject of the operations of the Canadian Banks in New York, it may be well to explain what the business is which their agents transact there, and how far such business comports with the rules of legitimate banking. The manner in which agencies of Canadian Banks came to be established in New York was obviously, in the first instance, to transact the large volume of business between Canada and the States. All Canadian Banks have a correspondent in New York on whom they draw, and to whom they remit; and some of them in addition have a broker there, who acts for them in buying and selling sterling exchange, and converting American currency into gold. Any Bank whose business is large, will naturally consider whether they can do the business more economically by establishing an agency for themselves; and the Bank of Montreal, and the Bank of B. N. America, both answered this question in the affirmative, and have had agencies there for some years.

But, once in New York and subject to the enormous expense which New York business entails, a Canadian Bank is naturally led to enquire why they should confine themselves to the business which arises between Canada and New York? Why not take part in the enormous volume of business between New York and Europe, or New York and China, or New York and the interior of the States? There could scarcely be but one answer to this enquiry; and thus it has come to pass that a business has been developed of a very extensive and complicated character, involving the carrying on of far larger operations than can arise in Canada, offering the prospect of corresponding profits, and involving, of course, the usual risks of a widely spread business. Let us explain what this business is. The most extensive and important, and also the most steady, is the buying and selling of bills on England. The exports of New York all give rise to bills on Liverpool, London, or Glasgow, or perhaps on Paris, which are offered to those in the trade, from day to day. It is a singular fact that the banks of New York do very little of this business, the greater part of it being carried on by a few private firms of vast capital, having connections in England, and by the agencies of the two Canadian Banks before named. Conspicuous amongst the private firms is the great house of Brown Brothers, whose capital

is estimated at about twenty millions, and whose transactions in foreign bills amount to millions of pounds sterling per month. The Rothschilds have also an agent who draws on them. The bills drawn against cotton alone will sum up in a season to thirty millions sterling, all of which are sold at six months; and in addition there are the exports of grain, pork, and every other description of produce to be drawn against. Not only this, but the immense transactions in United States securities, sent to Europe for sale, all give rise to foreign bills, the united volume of which has at times probably exceed that of all export bills put together. The buying of these bills is entered into on a very large scale by the Canadian banks, and particularly by the Bank of Montreal, which, of course, draws its own against them, at an advanced rate, the business being subject to the usual contingencies of such large operations, and involving the risk of bills afloat and current before payment, to the extent of many millions sterling. This, however, is legitimate banking business, and if managed prudently, ought to yield a steady line of profit, with no more than the average of loss. Connected with this, however, is a facility for entering into transactions of a more speculative character, which are exceedingly tempting to a bold financier. A bank which has undoubted credit in England can use that credit in the way of selling large amounts of bills for gold. This selling may be purely speculative, and intended to depress the market, when large buying operations are in view, either in New York or Canada, or it may be that the gold is required for use. There are times when gold is very much in request for payment of customs dues, (which are all payable in gold,) and when it may not suit the purpose of merchants to obtain it in the ordinary way by buying it. If a merchant who has \$50,000 gold to pay for duties thinks the premium is going to fall, he will prefer to borrow gold for a day or two, and be perfectly willing to deposit his current money as security. Hence, a banker who has gold to lend has often the chance of placing it out on the most perfect security, and it is now an established custom to carry on operations in this manner. Gold is lent for a day at a time, at a rate varying according to the demand, from one sixty-fourth of one per cent, to one-half of one per cent., and even higher still in rare circumstances. Now the first of these rates amounts to only 6 per cent. per annum, but the other amounts to 180 per cent., or, to put it in another light, the banker receives, for lending his money for a day, as much as ordinary interest amounts to in a month. Such transactions, of course, are only short, and the rate paid is really more of the nature of a commission than otherwise.

But the money deposited as security, and under the banker's control, can also be lent from day to day, and, in fact, is on the security of government bonds, first-class railway bonds and such like—the transaction adding again to the banker's profit, and, if carried out with judgment, being perfectly safe. The rate of interest for this is determined by the ordinary course of the money market of New York, for it must be remembered that the borrowing rate for gold, and the borrowing rate for ordinary currency, have no relation to each other whatever. At present the rate is about six per cent. Thus the bank gets a double profit on every transaction; it lends the gold, and it lends the security too, a kind of operation quite unique in finance, and arising solely out of the double currency in use amongst our neighbours. If the premium on gold rapidly rises the currency taken as security may not prove sufficient, and the party may not be able to make good the deficiency. Then if the value of stocks and bonds rapidly falls, as it does sometimes, under speculative combinations in Wall Street, they may not be sufficient to cover the loan. The bank requires its gold and calls for it. The borrower cannot pay except by realizing his currency, and on that there is, say, a heavy loss. But the currency itself is not forthcoming, except by a sale of the stocks and bonds, and on these there is a heavy loss too. This, of course, is putting an extreme test, but it might happen under certain contingencies, such as a powerful "ring" formed for the purpose might bring about. The ultimate security is one which can be affected by the operations of cheques. We know that Wall Street is constantly being subjected to such operations, and here is the specific danger of lending large sums in New York. If amounts equal to the whole capital of a bank are embarked on this shifty sea, it is a question whether operations have not gone beyond the bounds of prudence. The profit is enormous while it lasts, but as we said, such transactions are only from day to day, and sometimes weeks pass, and even months, when gold is not in request at all.

At such times, there is a strong temptation to sell gold for currency, and either lend that from day to day, or discount bills with it. This, of course, involves speculation in gold, and being risky, may seldom be done. But when gold is steadily on the decline, the temptation is great.

The other operations of Canadian Banks in New York are similar to those they are engaged in here. They grant credits available in China and the West Indies for tea and sugar purchases. They also receive current money on deposit, and lend it in the way previously spoken of, such loans of course

involving no speculation in gold; but still being subject, if based on stocks, to the action of those who do. The whole subject opens an exceedingly interesting chapter in the history of finance. We have barely glanced at its leading features, but have probably written enough to enable our readers to understand, in a general way, the nature of the business done, and to distinguish between such as is prudent or imprudent, legitimate or otherwise.

#### THE CONDITION OF TRADE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Business affairs in this province, if not highly prosperous, are at least in a comparatively satisfactory state. The harvest was fair and prices are good. In the city of Halifax building is active, and skilled workmen are in demand at good wages. The lumber interest has suffered from the drought, but the fishermen have had, so far, a very successful year. Not only has the catch been good, but prices are high, and salt, an important item to the fishermen, is very low. In past years this article sold at prices varying from 10 to 16 shillings per hhd.; while fish (codfish) realized from 8s to 12s per quintal. Under such circumstances fishermen made a living, and no complaints were made of particularly hard times. What should they do now with fish at 15s to 18s; and salt at 6s to 8s? Unfortunately for themselves and the country, these fishermen are not a provident class; habits of thrift and economy are unknown among them, and a prosperous year, such as the present, proves but a temporary benefit, to be enjoyed at the moment, instead of being used as an opportunity for providing against future disappointments.

The Labrador fleet, in happy contrast to that of St. John's, Nfld., has been particularly fortunate. Of fifty or sixty vessels composing it, not one is known to have returned with a poor catch. The mackerel catch will probably be about the same as that of last year—a fair one—and though the herring fishery was a decided failure, yet, upon the whole, the province must be largely benefitted by the produce of the fisheries this year.

Importations are quite equal to, if not greater than those of last fall, while exportations are decidedly in advance. The Grand Trunk steamers, "Carlotta" and "Chase," have been found inadequate for the freight awaiting shipment, and it is contemplated to build another steamer of much greater capacity to meet the demands of the increasing freight and passenger traffic.

A rising branch of business in Nova Scotia is

the manufacture of car wheels. By a recent letter from Halifax we learn of the shipment of a lot of these wheels, made at Londonderry, N. S., of native iron, for the Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway. It is said that Nova Scotia iron is peculiarly adapted for this purpose and superior to that imported from Great Britain. It is hoped that this is but the commencement of an extensive inter-provincial trade in articles of all kinds into which iron enters largely, and that we may soon see an effective development of the valuable mineral resources of Nova Scotia.

#### TRADE AND FINANCE—REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

During the last month the prevalence of wet weather has had a depressing influence upon the produce markets. Merchants are finding collections in the country districts slow, and money here is not as plentiful as earlier in the season. At Montreal, however, it is easy, good paper being taken below the current rates.

Farmers are very generally disposed to hold over their grain in the hope of better prices during the sleighing season, and just now the roads are in bad order, preventing what traffic would otherwise be en route from the interior.

The open weather is, however, favorable to later harvest operations, and there seems no risk of there being this season such a calamity as was caused by the premature frosts of 1869, which were so destructive to certain crops.

As the agriculturists are getting more capital, they are able to protect themselves from the risks attending the entire reliance upon one kind of crop, and now with cattle, wool, butter and cheese, to fall back upon, if their wheat or barley is a failure, they will be saved in a bad grain season from that distress which, in earlier days overtook the farming interest at such a time. As an instance of this we may mention that in the town of Peterboro' alone, a place with only 6,000 inhabitants, not less than \$40,000 worth of butter has come in for sale this season from the country around.

From Port Hope cattle were shipped to the States recently, in one week to the value of \$50,000, and from other points equally large exports of cattle, butter, cheese and horses have been made to that vast market. These figures are strikingly indicative of the new era which has commenced in Canadian farming, and which promises to yield great pecuniary benefits to the whole commerce of the Dominion.

The decreased shipments of barley from this port this season as compared with last year, 430,000 bushels as compared with

750,000, we have too much reason to fear does not arise so much from stocks being held back, as from a serious falling off in this year's crop. It is unfortunate too for our farmers that the western crops have been very heavy, so that they have to meet a sharp competition with less to realize on. A slight advance has taken place in breadstuffs in the English market owing to the continuation of the war, and the reported concentrating in the Mediterranean of large stocks for the French market by eastern speculators. The total receipts at Montreal of wheat this year to end of October was 5,500,000 bushels, and in same period 1869 6,200,000, a decrease of 700,000 bushels. The total shipments, however, from that port do not show the same proportions, as from 1st January, 1869, to end of October, they reached 4,495,000, and in 1870, 4,511,000, a decrease only of 16,000 bushels.

Of flour there was received from 1st January to end of October, 1869, 768,000 barrels, and this year 841,000, an increase of 73,000 barrels, while the shipments for same period in 1869 were 695,000 barrels, a decrease of 36,000 barrels.

Considerable activity has been imparted to the grocery and provision trades by heavy purchases to forward into the lumbering districts, where the men are supplied with stocks for the whole winter, long practically cut off from all markets. The lumber trade is commencing operations in Muskoka, two saw mills have been put down, and it is reported that one of the leading houses is "prospecting" for a site for one on a large scale. Such an enterprise would be a great boon to that district, and eventually have a good paying business. Settlers are pushing into the free grant lands, and some are buying up what is in the market for the pine and for re-sale. The great desideratum of that region is some systematized clearing of a portion of the free grant lots. We cannot but think that if the Government were to undertake this work of clearing, say 10 to 20 acres, that it would accelerate the settlement of the district very rapidly, and prove a lucrative investment of the funds of the province. Experienced hands could clear such portion in one-third the time that strangers to the bush could, and where a settler was too poor to pay down the cost of such clearing, it might remain a first charge on the land. Were this done, the great obstacle to the rapid occupation of this region would be removed.

The declaration by the Bank of Montreal of a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year, and a bonus of 2 per cent., has excited much discussion, as the source of such high profits is doubtless their New York operations, which we refer to elsewhere. The report just issued

of Molson's Bank is very hopeful in tone, and announces the results of the establishment of a branch at London, Ont., a few months ago, as being beyond their expectations. This Bank is about to increase its capital from one to two millions, making the third bank which has found it needful to enlarge its resources in this way recently.

We notice with satisfaction the vast stride made by the United States towards specie payments, as is clearly shown by the recent proposal of the Government. They offer to prepay with rebate their 5 per cent. bonds of 1871, due January 1st, 1871, at the same time that \$25,000,000 of coin becomes payable on account of interest on the public debt—that is, this week. Another few steps will bring the States to the end of that abnormal financial condition, a depreciated currency, which so long has disturbed their commerce, and introduced undue risks and a dangerous speculative element into the financial operations of this country as well.

We give below the official bank returns to Sept. 30th, 1870, and contrast them with the same report for corresponding period of 1869:

	1870	1869
Total authorized capital	\$39,466,666	\$38,466,666
Total paid-up capital	30,000,089	28,348,200
<i>Liabilities of Ontario and Quebec Banks 30th Sept., 1870.</i>		<i>30th Sept. last year.</i>
Circulation	\$16,508,510	\$8,232,622
Due to other banks	2,535,801	1,108,506
Deposits not bearing interest	16,669,490	14,897,207
Deposits bearing interest	30,603,429	23,478,655
Total liabilities	\$66,317,230	\$47,716,990
<i>Assets, 30th September, 1870.</i>		<i>Assets, 30th Sept., 1869.</i>
Specie & provincial notes	\$12,612,992	\$9,219,274
Landed or other property	1,638,336	1,597,814
Government securities	5,405,877	4,817,443
Notes of other banks	2,354,847	1,880,312
Due from other banks	11,847,406	6,148,228
Notes discounted	66,770,521	55,605,129
Other debts	2,095,773	2,671,613
	\$102,725,752	\$81,929,833

Taking the increase of capital, circulation, and deposits, the Banks at the period given had little short of \$20,000,000 more active resources engaged in sustaining the commerce of the country than in the previous year.

The notes discounted increased over \$11,000,000, or 20 per cent. and the deposits bearing interest swelled from 23 millions to 30 millions and a half, or within a fraction of 33 per cent. Such an advance made in spite of the heavy losses, from destruction of root crops and cereals, of last year is most remarkable and gratifying. We can only hope that our merchants will not be led by such proofs of abounding prosperity into speculating upon the future being proportionately so. Their true policy is to keep well within their means, to consolidate their resources, so check the tendency to long and excessive credits, and to remember, that

while nothing is so easy as to increase expenditure, few things are more difficult than retrenchment.

#### PERSEVERANCE MISAPPLIED.

"If at first you don't succeed,  
Try, try, try again."

Most of us who have been familiar with this couplet since our boyhood days, have always understood it to be an injunction not to weary in well-doing; but it is accepted by some as an equally valuable rule for ill-doing: and as an instance of its application in the latter sense, and the result thereof, we treat our readers to a fragment from the life of Mr. M. T. Rogers, late a merchant in Napanee.

We have no desire to be his biographer, any more than we should like to perform that service to the memory of Jack Sheppard or Sixteen-String-Jack. We shall not enquire about his early years, but be content with the simple fact that he has "kept store" in Napanee from about 1857 up to the time when he began his course of perverted perseverance, as sketched elsewhere.

In June last he presented himself to his creditors with a doleful tale of losses of \$2,000 to \$3,000 by cashing bogus drafts, and declared himself insolvent, showing liabilities of \$17,390, and assets, \$10,200—deficiency, \$7,190. This utterly false and fictitious tale was exposed by the labors of the accountant, which proved that the real assets of the estate were \$33,583.88, actual liabilities, \$21,890.72—surplus, \$11,693.16.

Mr. Rogers, as if to afford another illustration of the convenience of relations, consanguineous and otherwise, had his father put down in his schedule of creditors for \$3,786, but who only avowed a claim of \$125; the father-in-law, who figured as a creditor for \$3,225, was in fact not a creditor at all, but more likely a debtor to the estate, if accounts were squared. Similarly, two brothers-in-law, who were conveniently made creditors, had no just claims whatever. This man also collected moneys after his assignment, which he had not only not accounted for to the assignee, but had flatly denied collecting. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings he was likewise proved guilty of theft of goods—for it is nothing else—between the date of the assignment and that of the assignee's getting possession.

The "moral obliquity" of this veteran compromiser is well displayed in his answers to questions of the Judge and Mr. Preston, the counsel for the assignee. He boldly says: "I do not think that even if I was able to pay one hundred cents to the dollar, but offered, and my creditors consented to take, fifty cents per dollar, that it would be

defrauding them." Mr. Rogers' opinion differs rather widely upon this point not only from all who profess any regard for ethics, but also from that of Parliament, as expressed in section 147 of the Insolvent Act of 1869. The pity is that the penalty imposed by that section upon misdemeanors such as his—viz., imprisonment for terms not exceeding three years—was not exacted in his case.

Statements were found inside the insolvent's ledger, showing his "present worth" each year from 1864 to 1868, and these showed him worth, on the 21st April, 1868, \$38,300. He explained, however, on his oath, that he "did not regard these statements as reliable; that he never took stock correctly; he merely made statements of his affairs every year, with no particular object, but just to see how the figures would look." This may be regarded either as a flimsy pretence or a practical joke. Of the same kind is the statement that his "books generally were no record of his business."

The sum of the affair is, that after repeated attempts by lying, deceit, and fraud to circumvent his creditors, he finally accomplished his purpose by the aid of his father's bogus claim—increased to \$15,000—and compelled them to accept 87½ cents in the dollar, or be involved in expensive and tedious legal proceedings, with the chance of getting nothing in the end.

We would much rather, in the interest of morals and honest trade, have seen this latter alternative accepted. Fine and imprisonment are the measure that should be meted out to all such brazen schemers as this, and we are sure that many will join us in the regret that, instead of peddling sewing machines in the back townships of Lennox and Addington counties, as Mr. Rogers has been doing since falling from his former greatness, he is not serving out a lengthened term in the common gaol at Napanee. "The way of the transgressor is hard;" and it is chiefly because this case affords so striking an illustration of that truth that we give it a degree of prominence which otherwise it would not deserve.

**TORONTO GAS COMPANY.**—At the annual meeting on Monday last, a satisfactory report was presented. The Board of Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year, whose names are given in an announcement elsewhere.

**HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.**—The last number of this useful periodical contains articles on "A Fast Age," "The New Gold Bank Notes," "Statistics of the Kingdom of the Netherlands," "Chief Justice Chase," "British Neutrality," "A Step towards Specie Payments," &c., &c.; also, full commercial, financial, and railway intelligence, and other valuable information.

#### LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The reports of the two insurance departments of New York and Massachusetts, on the business of 69 American Life Companies for the year 1869, present some lessons which may be profitably studied, not only by the companies of the Dominion, but even by the time-honored institutions of the mother country.

The rapid growth of the American business, and the strong hold the system has taken upon the confidence and favor of the intelligent classes, is doubtless due, in a large degree, to the wide publicity of the several companies' affairs through the supervision of the departments and the general publication of the annual returns. In this respect the business, as conducted in the States, has always presented a marked contrast to the practice among English companies. There, the system has been surrounded by a spirit of exclusiveness, and the business of most offices shrouded in mystery. It seems to have been the conceit of officers that the public, who annually paid their money into the coffers of those "close" corporations for the future protection of their families, had no right to know whether it was being judiciously and safely invested; whether the necessary reserve or re-insurance fund to meet obligations falling in through the distant future was being sacredly maintained. True, most of the companies have had their annual general meetings, but the secretary's report and the speeches of directors related chiefly to the interest of the shareholders. The policyholders were left in the dark as to the general character of the lives insured, and the relative proportion of the assets and liabilities, including the reserve.

But the superiority of the American system of State supervision and publicity could not always be ignored, and in view of the numerous failures among English companies organized during the past 25 years, some legislation analogous to the American system, has been so urgently and so often called for, as to finally secure the passage of the Cave Bill, or 33 and 34 Vict. Chap. 61, passed in August of the present year. Our readers have already been made acquainted with the main features of the bill through these columns. An annual deposit of £20,000, and the filing with the Board of Trade of annual statements and exact balance sheets of each company's financial condition, will henceforth largely circumscribe the operations of the "promoters" and "wreckers," and by enabling the public to distinguish the really sound from the weak offices, give more certainty and solidity to the business, and largely increase the number of the insuring classes by removing the painful feeling of distrust so long prevailing.

The tendency to a dangerous expansion of the American business, by a too rapid increase of companies and reckless expenditure by these new companies, to secure more volume of business is to be strongly deprecated. The average ratio of expenses on the business of 1869, shows a small diminution, and the increase in the volume of business as compared with the three previous

years, indicate a falling off. This may not necessarily be a turning point in the tide of general expansion, but rather the consequence of a better safer policy and management.

And prominent among these indications of a safer management, may be instanced a growing disposition to place the companies more strictly upon a cash basis, by diminishing the proportion of notes, loans and other unrealized assets. The proportion of loans to cash, among the note companies, has been nearly 40 per cent. But the tendency of the business seems clearly towards reduction, which may work out a complete establishment of the cash principle. The business of 1869, shows that the reduction in the aggregate of premium notes, and loans on policies, is about 8 per cent., and about three per cent. on the net assets. One of the oldest and best of the companies—the New England Mutual—has abandoned the note system, and the other large note companies, such as the Aetna and Connecticut Mutual, are largely reducing the proportion of loan that will be granted.

As another desirable reform in the business, it is probable that under the strong treatment which the question of assets has received, at the hands of the department, in their reports for 1870, the annual returns of the body of younger companies, will hereafter contain fewer items of a doubtful character. The seven and a half millions of miscellaneous assets reported, include items that ought to be reduced, or wholly omitted. Such items, are office furniture, stationery, premiums in the hands of agents, or in course of transmission, deferred premiums, &c. These items, always easily overstated, are often so large, in proportion to the amount of business done, as to excite grave suspicions, and often make the assets appear much greater than they really are. Their recognition by the department confounds assets in possession with assets in expectancy. The difference being vital, the distinction should be carefully maintained. In this way only can the tares be sifted from the wheat. Under the head of "premium loans," a vast deal of deception can be and is practiced. One of the oldest note companies, which has now secured a large cash surplus is said to be surrendering the note liens on policies falling due, yet counting those notes among the assets, where they make a large item in the aggregate. Other companies allow these premium loans, with the open understanding that they are not to be charged against the policy. On this subject, Superintendent Miller says:—"In regard to 'credits,' 'margins,' or 'loans,' in any form made, or purporting to be made, at the time of issuing a policy, or any part of any premium thereon, but which are in no event to be collectable, or an offset to the policy, the superintendent cannot see how any value can be attached, and in the absence of any value, of course, cannot credit them as assets." Let us hope that next year we shall see a rigid enforcement of this ruling.

Many of these items, heretofore, allowed among the assets of the companies, are of such "questionable shape," that the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Department, intends, hereafter, to

require from all companies in his department exact balance sheets, distinguishing the cash or realized assets, from the unrealized—the assets in possession from those in expectancy. The Insurance Companies Act, passed by the English Parliament, in August, provides for these trial balances, and provides forms for the same. If they are practicable on the other side, American ingenuity ought to find a way for making them equally so on this side.

Undue expansion and a too reckless expenditure seem to be the dangers threatening the American life insurance system at present. The elements of weakness, waste, and deception have entered within a comparatively recent period, by the organization of a large number of companies for which there was no legitimate place or business. They have mainly been gotten up to provide places for respectable unfortunates. Men who could not succeed in any other business pursuit were presumed to be "good enough" for life officers, notwithstanding the fact that the business is essentially scientific in its character, and requiring the best order of business talent both for organization and detail. But contraction must follow undue expansion, and we already see the beginning of the end with many of the younger offices. Two in the city of New York have recently been amalgamated, and rumor is busy with the names others who are for sale, and waiting for a bid. Exorbitant expenses and inability to get a fair share of the new business done in any one year, must drive them to the wall. A classification of the older and younger companies for 1868 showed an average ratio of 14.25 per cent. expenses to premium income for a group of the oldest companies, and 63.15 for the youngest. The same relative proportion of expenses characterizes the business of the same two classes of companies for 1869.

American life insurance was inaugurated and developed when the speculative element was unknown, by a body of (now) old companies, always distinguished for their careful and successful management. They have always commanded the fullest public confidence, and are capable of doing an unlimited business. The unequal distribution of the business in their favor, as indicated by the report, shows that the old companies will always monopolize the lion's share; that the intelligent insuring public understand the advantages of the guarantees which this class of companies only can furnish. These are, experienced officers, low rate of expense, large accumulated assets, surplus, an ample re-insurance reserve, and liberal dividends.

Wishing every success to the cause of life insurance in the States, we are glad to record Superintendent Miller's belief "that, as a class, the life insurance companies doing business in this State are well managed and reliable institutions. He hopes to see some changes in the general system, which will produce, or tend to insure, three grand results, to the accomplishment of which his administration will be mainly directed—viz. simplicity, uniformity, and security."

But it is evident that further legislation is needed to eviscerate the speculative element which

has so suddenly crept into the business, by throwing around existing institutions greater safeguards, and preventing the so easy organization of new companies. For this purpose the deposit should be very materially enlarged, or, what would be better, a specific amount of *bona fide* paid insurance applications should be required, showing that the public repose confidence in the enterprise, and that the officers are the right men in the right place. The jurisdiction of the Insurance Commissioners should also be enlarged, and their power made comparatively absolute, so that they could compel the companies, especially in the matter of annual reports and valuations, to be as specific and accurate as the nature of the business would admit of.

There is now nearly two billions of insurances in sixty-nine companies included in these reports, besides a considerable sum in some thirty other companies scattered in various parts of the Union. In the operations of the Massachusetts and New York Departments, no American company has as yet been officially declared insolvent. There are many encouraging signs that the business of 1870 has been done upon a more conservative and economical basis.

CANADA LIFE.—We are requested to say that the figures supplied us last week in reference to the business of this Company embrace the operations of less than six months, instead of ten, and are correctly stated as follows:

	1869	1870
New Assurances.....	\$401,990	\$884,711
Number of Policies.....	270	547

being double the amount of new business as compared with last year—a most encouraging result to the officers and agents of the Company.

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Two lots of this Company's stock, making together 150 shares, sold in Montreal a few days ago, at the very high figure of 200 per cent.; they are very difficult to get even at that price. This speaks well for the Company's management, and proves, what some people are unwilling to believe, viz. that Canadian Insurance stock can be made a profitable investment.

RELIANCE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We understand that Messrs. Dickson & Macgregor have been appointed the agents of this Company, for Toronto and vicinity. It is expected that this appointment will have the effect of greatly extending the Company's business in this city. The agents are extensively acquainted, and energetic withal, and will, no doubt, achieve a full share of success.

#### ATTEMPTED INSOLVENCY, AND WHAT CAME OF IT. AN INTERESTING CASE.

On the 22nd June, 1869, Mark T. Rogers, a merchant of Napanee, Ontario, went to Montreal, representing that he was insolvent, his liabilities, according to a statement he produced, being \$17,390.19 (independent of secured claims for about \$13,000); while his assets amounted to only \$10,200. He called a meeting of his creditors, at which was shown the above-named statement,

and offered a composition of fifty cents on the dollar for a settlement. As Rogers had, however, been hitherto reported well off, the creditors would not agree to accept such a settlement without an investigation of his affairs being first made on their behalf; and in order to make such investigation, John Fair, accountant, of Montreal, proceeded to Napanee. On looking into Rogers' affairs, Mr. Fair found that there was a most daring attempt at deception on the part of the would-be insolvent; but, as he had called a meeting of his creditors for the purpose of making an assignment, it was thought better not to make an exposure until it would be likely to serve some good purpose. Matters were therefore allowed to drift quietly on until the 13th July, when a meeting was held in Montreal, at which Rogers was requested to make an assignment to Mr. Fair, which he did. He had come down prepared with a deed of composition and discharge, on the fifty cents per dollar basis, which he wished to have executed even before the meeting; but of course, either before or after, that was out of the question.

It having been found that no dependence was to be placed on the representations of the insolvent as to his estate, the assignee had a number of other parties, with whom he was connected, examined before His Honor Judge Wilkinson, at Napanee, on the 11th and 12th August, 1869, when it was proved that the father of the insolvent, whom he had put down in his schedule as a creditor for \$3,786, did not profess to have a claim but for about \$123, although he had given him considerable amount in money and property with which to commence business, some thirteen years ago; that his father-in-law, who had figured as a creditor for a sum of \$3,225, was not a creditor at all, but probably had a balance standing against him, if accounts between the two were gone into; and that two brothers and a brother-in-law, who also appeared in the schedule, were not creditors either. It was also proved on examination of the insolvent, though he at first positively denied it, that he had collected monies after his assignment which he had not handed to the assignee or accounted for. There was also reason to believe that certain articles had been removed from the insolvent's store between the time of his making the assignment and the assignee going into possession. This was, however, most stoutly denied by the insolvent and his mother-in-law, who was supposed to know something of the missing articles; although it was clearly proven, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, that such removal had been made, and that the goods had been conveyed to the house of the father-in-law of the insolvent.

The moral obliquity of this insolvent is so well brought out by the Judge and Mr. Preston, solicitor for the assignee, in the following, that it is given in full:

Question by Mr. Preston—Knowing that you could pay the full amount of your indebtedness, did you ask your creditors to take half of the amount? No direct answer.

Q. Why did you ask to have a reduction? No direct answer.

Q. The Judge—Supposing that your creditors had given you time, did you believe that you had property enough to pay all your debts, if you were not pressed? Answer—I believe I had, if I could have got time, and without interest, and if I had not been pressed.

Q. Why did you, then, ask your creditors to reduce their amounts? A. I found I was being pressed, and had to pay \$50 or \$100 on every \$100 of indebtedness, in costs and expenses.

On further examination, he also said: "I think the property I had three weeks before I made the assignment would probably, if I had sold everything, have enabled me to pay the whole amount. I do not think, even if I was able to pay 100 cents on the dollar, and offered, and my creditors consented to take, 60 cents per dollar, it would be defrauding them."

The result of this examination went to show that

Assets of the insolvent were ..... \$33,583 88  
And that his liabilities were ..... 21,890 72

Leaving an apparent surplus of ... \$11,693 16

The creditors represented at this meeting were: Joseph MacKay & Co., by H. MacKay; Gault Bros. & Co., by A. F. Gault; John Douglass & Co., by John Douglass; Brown & Childs, by C. Brown; James J. Clark & Co., by J. E. Townsend; Smith, Cochrane & Co., by J. Cassils; James A. Young & Co., by J. A. Young; R. Dunn, Fish & Co., by J. J. Fish; Mullarky & McCready, by M. Mullarky; Crathern & Caverhill, by Mr. Learmont; Greene & Sons, by F. Castles.

A majority of them agreed to accept a composition at the rate of eighty-seven and a half cents per dollar, with undoubted security, and a deed of composition and discharge was accordingly procured on these terms, 11th Sept., 1869.

On the 22nd December, the insolvent applied to the Judge for a confirmation of the discharge effected by this deed, when opposition was made by Messrs. James P. Clark & Co., who were not assenting parties to it. During proceedings, overtures were made on behalf of the insolvents to the opposing creditors, to pay them in full if they would withdraw opposition to the discharge; which, of course, were not entertained. The opposing creditors were represented by Mr. Preston, who proceeded to examine the insolvent, in order to show that the discharge he prayed for should not be granted. This examination, and that of the witnesses produced, would occupy too much space to give at length; but the following evidence of two of the witnesses went to show that between the time of the assignment being made and the assignee entering into possession, a quantity of goods had been removed from the premises by the insolvent and conveyed to the house of his father-in-law, although the insolvent had sworn positively, on being examined, that he had neither removed nor did he know of the removal of any goods whatever.

James A. Montgomery, sworn.—I live at Edwardsburg at present; know M. T. Rogers, and was in his employ from February, 1867, until July last; I think that Mr. McCoy was in charge of the store for the assignee on the morning of the 16th July; McCoy took the key at night; the band excursion was on the 15th, and I was there; I don't recollect of seeing Mr. Fair in the store the day before the excursion; I slept in a room connected with the store, but not over it; the bedroom was in an extension back of the store building, and there was access to it both through the door and by the hall adjoining; Davy and I slept there on the night of the 14th July; don't recollect if James Baker was there; I recollect of carrying goods up to the closet of the tailor's shop on the night of the 14th July; some cloths, linens and cottons; there might have been beavers and broadcloths, but I cannot say particularly; I do not recollect of carrying up or seeing any plated ware; there were three dozen of plated forks in stock at that time; I don't think the forks were in the shop after that time; the door of the closet was fastened; at the cost price, the goods removed would probably be worth three or four hundred dollars; I saw some of these goods afterwards; it might be two days after; it might exceed three; Mr. Rogers wished to have them removed; Baker and I were in the bedroom, fixing up to go to bed, between nine and ten o'clock; Rogers came in and gave us to understand that he wanted the goods out of the closet; he went into the hall by the back way, and went into the closet, and I with him; I don't think Baker was with us; there was no one else there then; the closet door was locked, and we took out one of the crews of the catch and went into the closet, and carried some of the goods down stairs and laid them on a box in the wood-shed; Rogers carried them down from the

closet to the first stair, and I carried them to the wood-shed; we removed all the goods that were in the closet; Baker was in the yard, or some place, at this time; think some one told me there was a conveyance in the yard; Rogers gave me to understand that he wanted to take away the goods from the premises; Mr. Rogers, when all the goods were carried down, went up with me to the bedroom and put on his boots, which he had taken off; my boots were off also; I do not know any reason for having our boots off, unless that it was for the purpose of making no noise; I think the goods were being removed from the wood-shed as I brought them down; George Herring was there; he came into the bedroom when Mr. Rogers came in; I do not recollect seeing Herring remove any of the goods; I know Rogers had a sewing machine; it was a large machine; it was in the tailor's shop on the night when the goods were removed; I did not see it there after that time; Mr. Rogers and I removed it; we carried it down, and set it in either the wood-shed or the back yard; I do not know where it went to; I told Rogers that Mr. Preston was enquiring about the machine, and he told me not to be any ways alarmed; I think I did not see any one remove it from the back yard; there is access to the yard from a lane leading from East street; we had no lights.

James Baker, sworn.—I live in Napanee; I know M. T. Rogers; was in his employ from 4th November, 1868, till July last; recollect seeing Mr. Fair in the store, and Mr. McCoy; McCoy kept the keys and had charge of the store; slept in bed-room adjoining the store when Davy was not there; Davy, Montgomery, and I all slept there on the night of the 14th July; I recollect of goods being removed from the store on the night before the band excursion; Davy, Montgomery, and I took them to the closet off the tailor's shop; I have no idea of how long it took us to carry them; the door was locked; I think three or four nights after I saw the goods again; Montgomery and I were in the bedroom, going to bed, and Rogers and George Herring came in; I understood they wanted the goods down from the closet; George Herring and I were directed to go after the horses; we went up to John Herring's barn and hitched up the horse to a light waggon, and drove down to the store by the lane from East street; I held the horses, and Herring carried the goods from the wood-shed to the waggon; we took the goods to John Herring's house; Geo. Herring put the goods in at the window; some one received them from him, but it was dark, and I could not see who it was; there were either two or three loads; Rogers carried some of the goods to the waggon; it would be near ten o'clock at night; I recollect seeing a large sewing machine; it was in the tailor's shop on the night we took the goods up; it was put in the waggon by Rogers and George Herring, with the last of the other goods; I did not go with the last load; I saw it leave the yard.

Memo.—Rogers sold the sewing machine above referred to, soon after for \$45, and got the money for it.

There were statements in insolvent's book of what he called his "present worth" on the first of January in each year, from 1864 to 1868, in which last named year he put the figures at \$38,300. These, and other statements, he took great pains to keep out of the creditors' hands. They were torn out of the ledger, and put away out of reach, so he thought. He said, however, he did not consider these statements reliable. He merely put down the figures to see how they would look. His books generally were no record of his business.

The judge refused the application, and annulled the deed of composition and discharge.

Upon this the insolvent's father filed a claim upon the estate for a sum of \$15,000, for moneys advanced many years previously, and this the creditors contested. But while the contestation was being proceeded with, the insolvent made a

new appeal to the creditors, and obtained from a sufficiently large majority of them a second deed of composition and discharge, on his father's claim being withdrawn, and on payment of eighty-seven and one half cents per dollar, and all the costs and expenses of the proceedings in insolvency, and on application to the judge, a few days ago, for a continuation of the discharge effected by this second deed, no opposition being offered, it was granted.

Fortunately for the creditors, the fraud which this insolvent seemed desirous of perpetrating upon them was not permitted to be carried out. Had they all acted firmly when the fraudulent intention was first exposed, and insisted on payment in full, there was every probability of their getting it. As it is, however, it has cost the insolvent nearly a dollar and a half for every dollar of his indebtedness; thus teaching, in a practical way, a lesson which, it is to be hoped, may prove not only beneficial to him for the future, but also a warning to others who may feel tempted to pursue a like course; and he may thank the leniency and forbearance of his creditors that the full force of the severe punishment, to which he had exposed himself by his misconduct, was not suffered to descend upon him.

## Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Newmarket, Oct. 29.—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock in the morning in the building occupied by Robert Simpson; total loss; goods, \$40,000; insured in Commercial Union for \$8,000. The building of J. W. Caldwell was insured for \$2,500 in the Home Ins. Co. Sargeant, Garner & Morse, slight damage to stock; no insurance. Building of J. W. Caldwell damaged \$350; insured for \$2,500. Harrison, Sheppard & Co., stock damaged \$1,500; insured for \$9,000 in British America, Western, and Provincial for equal amounts. Jas. Millard, building damaged \$350; insured in Commercial Union for \$1,250. D. Sutherland, stock damaged \$750; insured in Home for \$5,000. J. Millard, building damaged \$150; insured for \$1,250 in the Commercial Union.

Kincardine, Oct. 29.—A fire broke out last night, in rear of the buildings occupied by J. Lang- editor of the *Zephyr*, as a printing office, and residence, and Mr. Crozier as a saddle and harness shop, which were totally consumed. Only a small portion of the stock and furniture was saved; also the large frame building adjoining, owned by Messrs. Copp, of Hamilton. Total loss about \$7,000. Insured in the Gore and Beaver Companies for about \$3,000. Cause of fire unknown.

Niagara, Oct. 25.—The livery stables and dwelling of Wm. Donnelly, were totally destroyed by fire, five horses, several carriages as well as all the household goods were also burnt, in fact only a few articles of clothing were saved. Insurance \$1,800, which will probably cover the loss. Cause incendiary. *Mr. Donnelly was absent.*

Stratford, Oct. 23.—The dwelling of Ross Kelley, was, with entire contents, accidentally destroyed by fire. Insured in the Clinton Mutual.

Hamburg, Oct. 29.—A fire broke out in the stable of John Wilson. The flames spread rapidly, and soon consumed the hotel occupied by Samuel Seingg, and owned by J. Jackson; the total loss is about \$3,000; insurance \$2,500.

Wallaceburg, Oct. 26.—D. Johnson's store, was totally destroyed by fire with the entire stock. The fire originated from a chimney in the adjoining part of the building, occupied by the Rev. Wm. Cross, family barely escaped, lost all their clothing and furniture. Loss, over \$2,000; no insurance.

Paris Station, Oct. 22.—The coal oil refinery of Jno. Irvin, was destroyed; loss \$1,600; no insurance.

Clearville, Oct. 19.—The barn of Lewis Bailey was destroyed by fire, with contents; cause believed to be incendiary.

## Commercial.

## MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, November 1, 1870.

The first winter weather which we have had was yesterday morning, when snow fell to the depth of 2 or 3 inches; this, however, owing to the mildness of the day, soon left us, and this morning, although we have a little frost, the weather is too mild for the season.

The markets have, on the whole, been fair, and in the trade sales of groceries some have come up to the expectations of sellers; but there has not been the competition among bidders that was expected. In breadstuffs the market has been firm; provisions are quiet; ashes are active and higher.

There is great activity at present in the harbor to get away the vessels which are now here; freights are, as might be expected, advanced.

ASHES.—The market has been very active all week—for pots \$6.35 to \$6.45—the latter price ruling for to-day; seconds are steady at about \$5.25 to \$5.30; and thirds \$4.60; pearls, there is no material change to note; some shipping lots were taken up at \$7, and small lots at \$6.90 to \$6.95, market closing at \$6.90 to \$7; stocks now in store are—pots 666 bbls; pearls 287 bbls, being a decrease of 732 bbls pots and 167 bbls pearls on the stock in store on the same date of 1869.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We cannot change the prices given last week; the business transacted has been moderate, but for the season of the year, fully up to the average of previous years; we do not alter quotations.

COALS.—There has been a steady demand for household coal all week; the yards in the city are well filled up, and the general feeling is that this winter coals will be cheap and within the range of every one buying; in the meantime there is no change to note in last week's prices.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The principal business in chemicals during the past week has been done at auction sales. Sal soda has been sold at \$1.25 to \$1.40; bi carb. is rather lower in price, \$3.15 to \$3.20 being the range; caustic soda will bring 3½; castor oil was sold at auction in tins at 12½; ¼ pints \$1 to \$1.10; cream tartar 22½; in other articles there were few transactions, and prices are steady but without change.

FISH.—Some few private transactions have taken place at prices which have not transpired, a good number of auction sales have taken place, and as showing the general current of the market, we give reports of sale which took place on account of J. Lord & Co.: 25 brls. split Canso Herrings, \$5.25; 25 brls. extra do. \$5.25; 75 brls. split do. \$5.25; 25 half brls. do. \$2.82½; 25 do. \$2.75; balance do. \$2.75; 25 brls. do. \$5.25; 60 half do. split Herrings, \$2.75; 585 brls. split Herring \$5.25; balance do. \$5.25; 125 brls. Labrador split Herrings, \$6; 435 do. \$6; 25 brls. No. 1 Labrador splits, \$5.96; 25 do. \$5.82½; 200 or balance do. \$5.82½; 25 brls. large Labrador splits, \$5.24; 25 do. \$5.85; balance do. \$5.90; 125 brls. extra do. split Herrings, \$5.62½; 28 half do. extra split Herrings, \$3.37½; 25 half do. do. \$2.00; 25 half brls. split Herrings, \$1.87½; 25 do. \$1.80; 140 do. \$1.70; 150 brls. round Herrings, \$3.75; 50 do. \$3.50; 125 do. \$3.25; 25 do. \$3.25; 125 brls. split shore Herrings, \$3.12½; 30 do. \$3; 25 do. \$3.75; 50 do. Canso split Herrings, \$5.25; 50 do. large \$5.25; 105 do. extra \$5.25; 325 do. Canso Herrings split, \$5.25; 25 quintals dry Codfish \$4.12½; 15 brls Salmon, \$14.50

FLOUR.—Receipts for the past week 24,043 brls.; total receipts from 1st January to date 840,603 brls., against 767,195 brls. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 73,413 brls.; shipments for the past week 16,021 brls.; total shipments from 1st of January to date, 658,634 brls., against 695,088 brls. in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 36,454

brls. There has been a fair shipping demand for Western Wheat, supers at an advance on last weeks prices. Strong Bakers flour has been rather quiet, but prices are well maintained. The market to day closes dull at the following rates:—Super extra, \$6.40 to \$6.50; extra, \$6; fancy, \$5.80 to \$5.90; fresh supers, (Canada Wheat) \$5.40 to \$5.50; Western States supers, in bond, \$5.20; medium strong supers, (Canada Wheat) \$5.75 to \$6; strong bakers' \$6 to \$6.30; supers, from Western Wheat, (Welland Canal) free, \$5.50 to \$5.60; supers, City Brands, (Western Wheat) free, nominal \$5.50 to \$5.60; Canada supers, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.10; Western States, No. 2 bond, \$4.75 to \$4.80; fine, \$4.60 to \$4.70; middlings, \$3.80 to \$4.15; pollards, \$3 to \$3.25; U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs., \$2.65 to \$2.70. Oatmeal has been sold to some extent at \$5 for choice brands.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Receipts for the past week, 250,778 bushels; total receipts from 1st January to date, 5,452,595 bushels, against 6,186,352 bushels in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 733,757 bushels. Shipments for the past week, 108,450; total shipments from 1st January to date, 4,494,807 bushels, against 4,511,092 bushels in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 16,285 bushels. The transactions this week were few principally No. 1 and No. 2. Millwaukee spring and new No. 2 Chicago. Market closes active, with prices for No. 1 spring at \$1.22 to \$1.23; for No. 2 spring, \$1.19 to \$1.20. Oats—The supply has not been equal to the demand, but prices are well maintained at 40c. to 42½c. Barley—Market has been dull. The prices offered for cargos were 67½c. to 70c., but few transactions have taken place. Peas—Prices are firm, but there is none offering. There is, however, a good demand, and 85c. to 90c. could be readily obtained for cargo lots.

GROCERIES.—Teas.—The principal business done this week has been at Trade Sales, of which the following is a sample: 47 hf. chests Twankay, at 29 to 31½c.; 87 do. Gunpowder, at 44 to 82c.; 42 do. Imperial, at 62 to 75c.; 760 do. Japan, at 28½ to 58c.; 20 chests Souchong, at 26c.; 83 hf. chests Young Hyson, at 73 to 83c.; 10 do. Hyson, at 60c. Fifteen brls. copperas, 90c.; 3 brls. Epson salts, \$2.20; 8 do., at \$2.15; 20 kegs bi-carb soda at \$3.15; 1 case blacklead, at 70c. per box; 2 cs. do., at 65c.; 1 case R do., at \$1.65 and \$1.60; 1 cs. R ball blue, at 14c.; 2 hds. Colman's mustard, 17½c.; 10 cases Possels quarts, Olive oil, \$2.85.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There has been a good enquiry, and sales have been made at 8½c. to 9½c. for green butcher's hides. Pelts are firm and steady at 50c. to 55c.

HARDWARE.—The stocks are at present much reduced owing to the demand from country merchants, who are anxious to have in their winter supplies; stocks to arrive are anxiously looked for. Pigs are in fair demand and best brands of Scotch bring \$23.50 per ton, stock in hand is fully equal to the supply. Scotch Bar is getting rather low in stock, and receipts are small, present prices are \$49 to \$52. Cut Nails are scarce and much difficulty is experienced in filling orders.

LEATHER.—There is no want of demand, and the general feeling in the market is firm. Sole leather is in demand and much in excess of the supply, and prices are now higher No. 1, B.A., 25c. to 26c.; No. 2, 22½c. to 23c. Buffalo Sole, 21c. to 21½c.; No. 2, 19c. to 19½c. Waxed uppers and splits are dull and unchanged.

LIQUORS.—Business has been active, and prices are steady, for the prices at Trade sale, refer to groceries.

OILS.—Cod oil has been sold to some extent at 55c.; Seal is nominal at 62½c. to 64½c. for Pale; and 65c. to 67½c. for steam refined. Linseed has been dealt in at 72½c. to 77½c. for Raw and boiled.

PETROLEUM.—The business done this week, has been fair, but hardly so much as formerly.

Mulmur, Oct. 22.—The barns, out-buildings and contents, belonging to Mr. John Black, on lot 17, 6th con. Mulmur, were totally destroyed by fire. Cause supposed to be lightning. Insured in the Niagara Mutual for \$1,100.

MARINE LOSSES—Amherstburg, Oct. 31.—The steamer W. G. Grasses, bound from Chicago to Buffalo with a barge in tow, when about two miles out struck a wreck, which caused her to leak badly. She had to return to the river in a bad condition.

Goderich, Oct. 31.—As the tug Sampson of Detroit was cruising out of the lake yesterday, about 25 miles from here, looking out for the vessels that were missing in yesterdays gale, she fell in with the barge Harvest, of Detroit, water-logged, and loaded with coal for Chicago. They signalled the tug and she took off the crew, expecting the barge to go down every minute. At that time there was four feet of water in the hold. Very fortunately the tug, by great exertion, brought the barge into the harbor, where it now lies with five feet of water in the hold.

Kincardine, Oct. 31.—A vessel laden with barley is reported ashore between here and Southampton. This proves to be the W. W. Grant; insured in the Western.

Kingston, Oct. 31st.—The schooner William John, loaded with 4,000 bus. of wheat, from Cobourg, bound for Edwardsburg, went ashore in the harbor. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. Cargo insured with Etna. The tug Sarah broke from her moorings and went ashore on Point Frederick.

Pictou, Oct. 31.—A large white vessel, name unknown, dragged anchor and went ashore on the north side of Salmon Point. She is a total wreck. All hands are lost. Nothing has come ashore to give any clue to her name. Eight men could be counted in her rigging this morning. Two of the crew tried to swim ashore, but did not reach it—one of them fought desperately with the waves for 20 minutes. The six remaining men dropped off. None of the bodies have come ashore yet. Several attempts were made to launch boats and save the crew, but there was such a tremendous sea running that it was impossible to get near the wreck. Later information shows this to be the schooner Jesse, cargo of 16,500 bushels of wheat belonging to T. C. Chisholm, was insured with Montreal Co. for \$7,000, Provincial \$3,000, and \$6,500 in an Oswego Co.; Hull insured rating recently reduced to B 2.

Owen Sound, Oct. 26.—The steamer Waubuno when trying to make McGregor's harbor for shelter, struck a shoal, got off without damage.

Oct. 31.—A large vessel, name unknown, was driven on shore in Lake Erie, near Kingsville.

Port Colborne, Oct. 31.—The schooner Mary Ann Rankin, of Buffalo, went aground on Sugar Loaf Point reef this morning early. She is breaking up. Three sailors off vessels in the harbor lost their lives in a vain attempt to reach her with a life-boat. Another attempt will be made. The crew of the Rankin were rescued by Captain Noble, of the schooner Hippogriff, and part of his crew, who manned a yawl, and succeeded in getting them ashore. The woman cook was the only person lost. The Rankin was loaded with wheat, corn and fish, for Buffalo, and is a total loss. The barque Superior, which arrived this p.m., has lost some spars and sails. She reports the schooner W. G. Keith ashore at Long Point, the crew in the rigging. The barque Fanny Campbell arrived with the loss of several of her sails.

Oct. 31.—The schooner American, of Three Mile Bay, New York, was caught in the gale yesterday morning, which carried away her foremast and main topmast. She was towed into Port Dalhousie, and is undergoing repairs.

Port Elgin, Oct. 31.—The schooner W. W. Grant, of Port Burwell, owned by G. Craig & Co., of this place, is ashore with 5,000 bushels of barley. Both the vessel and grain are insured in Western.

Some car loads were placed at 24½c. to 25½c. Small lots bringing 25½c. to 30c.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Butter*—Receipts 5,157 kegs; shipments 5,148 kegs, prices are higher and rather more enquiry owing to advices from England. The present quotations are for medium, 19c. to 21½; for city use somewhat higher prices are obtained. *Cheese*—Receipts 2,176 boxes; shipments 2,492 boxes with a fair demand, there is no change in prices.

**PORK.**—Continues dull, we quote Mess Pork, \$25.50 to \$26.00; thin Mess, \$23.00 to \$23.50; Prime Pork, \$20; Lard, 14c. for new; Tallow, 6c.

**SALT.**—The market this week has been dull, and only small sales are taking place, Coarse, 53c; Fine, 78c. to 80c. Factory filled \$1.45 to \$1.50.

**TOBACCO.**—Manufacturers are very busy making up and supplying orders, prices are unchanged, but firm.

TORONTO MARKET.

The wholesale trade has been very quiet during the past week. This is partly owing to the state of the country roads, recent heavy rains having rendered them unfit for teaming. Business may now be expected to continue dull until the cold weather sets in, and hard frost makes the roads less difficult for hauling.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Trade has not been very brisk, but orders to a fair extent are being taken. Prices are firm and unchanged.

**DRUGS.**—Business has been quiet, and prices are without important alterations. Some slight changes are made, however, for which reference is made to the price list.

**DRY GOODS.**—Trade has been slack, principally confined to small and late buyers, and early purchasers, who need to sort up their stocks.

**GROCERIES.**—During the past week, business in this department of trade has been of a very moderate character, with little doing, and that principally in a retail sort of way. The trade sales announced for next week—Messrs. T. Griffith & Co., on the 8th and 9th, and Messrs. Cramp, Torrance & Co., on the 10th and 11th, of tea and general groceries are expected to attract a good many buyers as the goods offered are well worthy of attention. *Coffee*—has had little enquiry, and no change to note in prices. *Fish*—Dry Cod has a moderate demand, and White Fish and Trout are also in some request. Quotations are without alteration. *Fruit*—There is some enquiry for small lots new fruit, but there is little as yet in this market, and sales have been of a retail nature. *Molasses*—No change in demand or price. Refined Syrup is without further change. *Rice*—Not much doing. There is no really prime in market, the value of which would be above the views of buyers. Fair to good samples Arcaean are quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.25, according to quantity and quality. *Spices*—Have very little enquiry, and prices are without alteration. *Sugars*—There has not been much doing during the week, the recent advance in prices checking purchasers, buyers preferring to wait in anticipation of a possible early decline, and taking now what they require to supply present wants. There does not seem, however, to be any reason why prices should be lower here, the New York market being firm and advancing; and the advices from Cuba fully confirming the accounts of the devastation caused by the tornado in the early part of last month, and bringing reports of a second storm, which, though less destructive than its predecessor, added to the injury to the growing crops. There is no further change to note in prices here of either Raws or Refined, and any advance over present rates would be somewhat difficult to obtain. *Teas*—Have not had much enquiry, the sales announced for next week, probably inducing prospective buyers to delay making their purchases. *Tobacco*—a small business only has been done, and prices are without change.

**HARDWARE.**—Business has been very quiet, and prices are entirely without change.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Receipts of *Hides* are again only moderate, and are barely sufficient to meet the local demand; and prices though unchanged are firmly maintained. *Sheepskins* are not abundant, and are gradually advancing in price as the season advances; 80c. is now paid for all offering.

**LEATHER.**—*Spanish Sole*—is scarce and firm at quotations. Not much doing in *Slaughter, Upper and Harness*—continue abundant, and quotations are barely maintained. *Russets*—are in active demand, and may be quoted at from 26c. to 30c.

**LUMBER.**—This week's shipping has been one of the smallest of the season, the cargoes leaving now will close the season's transactions of some of our large shippers, the local demand is very good. Stock loads such and greater flooring, and shingles being much in demand. Prices—clear, \$24; 1½ flooring, \$11 to \$12; stock loads, \$10; com. \$9 to \$9.50; culls, \$7 to \$7.50; shingles No. 1, \$2.75 to \$2.90; do. No. 2, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**—There is no change to note in prices, there being very little doing at present.

**LIQUORS.**—Gooderham & Worts' wholesale prices for spirits are quoted as under:—

	IN BOND.	DUTY PD.
Old Rye Whiskey.....	gall. \$0 31	\$0 81
Old Toddy ".....	" 0 31	0 81
Old Malt ".....	" 0 31	0 81
Alcohol, 65 over pf. ".....	" 0 57	1 67
Pure Spirits, 65 ".....	" 0 58	1 68
Do. 50 ".....	" 0 52½	1 52½
Do. 25 under pf. ".....	" 0 28	0 78
Domestic Whisky, 32 ".....	" 0 22½	0 68
Do. 36 ".....	" 0 21½	0 64
Do. 40 ".....	" 0 20½	0 60

**Terms cash.**—Under five barrels, net. Five to ten barrels 2½ per cent. off. Ten barrels and over, 5 per cent. off. Fifty gallon barrels will be charged \$2; Puncheons, \$4; and will be taken back at same prices, delivered in good order at the distillery, free of charges.

**PETROLEUM.**—Is still in good demand, with some orders coming in for car lots and a fair degree of activity in the local trade.

**PRODUCE.**—During the fore part of the past week the market was dull and inactive, but subsequently some improvement took place, and some business was done. Prices, on the whole, exhibit little change, although wheat was scarcely so firm at the close. *Flour*—The market has been moderately active during the week, and with only limited stocks, prices have ruled firm; and although at the close a decline of 1s. took place in the Liverpool market, holders here did not seem disposed to accept less money than they had previously asked. The stock here on the 31st ult., was 6701 brls. The sales during the week comprised the following:—100 brls. Spring wheat extra, at \$5.30, at Weston: 100 brls. do. here at \$5.25; 200 brls., extra at \$5.65, 100 brls., Fancy at \$5.40, and 100 brls. Superfine at \$5.25, all f. o. b. at Hailton; 200 brls., Superfine at \$5.30, f. o. b.; 300 brls. do. on p. t.; 100 brls. Extra at \$5.75 in store; 200 brls. Fancy, and 200 brls. Superfine on p. t. *Wheat*—During the week, a more active demand sprung up, resulting in increased transactions, although for the most part on private terms. Deliveries were not large and stocks became considerably reduced; there being on the 31st Oct., only 55,652 bus. Fall, and 35,391 bus. Spring in store. Towards the close the demand fell off somewhat, and to effect sales holders had to accept some decline on previous prices. The following are the principal sales which have been made public, but which are only a small portion of transactions understood to have taken place:—1 car White Winter, at \$1.21 on the track; 3 cars New do. at \$1.25 f. o. e.; 3000 bus. old Treadwell at \$1.15; 1 car do. at \$1.15. *Barley*—The market opened dull, but recovered in a day or two, and car and cargo lots changed hands to a considerable extent. Receipts

were also liberal both by rail and by farmers' wagons. At the close there was less activity, and the advance in price which had been obtained, was barely maintained. The stock in store on the 31st ult., was 298,129 bus. The deliveries by waggon averaged about 150 loads a day, taken at the close at 60c. to 70c, with occasionally a few cents more paid for strictly choice samples. The sales reported embraced the following:—2 cars at 53c. f. o. e.; 1,500 bus. at 55c. f. o. b.; 2 cars on p. t.; 1 car superior at 71c. delivered; 3 cars fair at 62c. f. o. b.; 10 cars ordinary at 60c. f. o. b.; 7 cars G. T. at 61c. f. o. e.; 1 car Northern at 67c.; 4 cars do. at 68c. f. o. e.; 2 cars G. T. at 61c. f. o. e.; 1 car very choice at 73c. delivered; 1 car do. at 70c. f. o. b.; 2 cars Northern and 3 cars G. T. choice at 68c. f. o. b.; 4 cars G. T. at 60c.; and a cargo of 8,000 bus. at 60c. f. o. b. at Hamilton. *Oats*—The market has been quiet, but firm, with no change to note in prices. Sales of 1,600 bus., 1,400 bus. and 2,400 bus. all at 38c. f. o. e. *Peas*—Have ruled quiet, and close unchanged at 69c. to 70c, with small sales reported at latter figure. *Hay*—is in rather better supply, and prices have receded somewhat, now selling at \$9 to \$15. *Straw*—has advanced, owing to light receipts and is worth \$11 to \$14 per ton.

**PROVISIONS.**—This market has been rather dull during the past week, the bad state of the roads causing small deliveries. *Butter*—The demand is light except for light Dairy, which continues in request at 18c to 19c., the latter only for strictly prime. Store packed is held at 14c. to 16c., and is a slow sale. *Cheese*—Not much doing, and no change in quotations. *Eggs*—Receipts are absorbed by the local consumptive demand. Packed are quiet and unchanged. *Pork*—None in market, no new being made as yet. *Bacon*—sells to some extent at 12½c. to 13c. for Cumberland cut, and 13½c. to 14c. for smoked. Not much doing in *Hams*, covered 15c. to 16c. *Lard*—meets a light demand at 13c. *Dressed Hogs*—come in very slowly, and are generally of a poor quality and only medium weights. Buyers are now paying only \$6 to \$7 for such as are offering.

**SALT.**—Meets a fair demand for the several qualities at unchanged rates.

**WOOL.**—Not much doing. Small sales reported at 30c.; 31c. could be paid for round lots of merchantable.

CONSUMER'S GAS COMPANY.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY, OF TORONTO, held this day, the report of the Directors for the past year was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors of the current year:—

- E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
- JAMES AUSTIN, Esq.
- HON. W. McMASTER, Esq.
- WM. CAWTHRA, Esq.
- L. W. SMITH, Esq.
- I. C. CHILMOR, Esq.
- J. H. MEAD, Esq.
- GEORGE HUGGAN, Esq.
- J. T. SMITH, Esq.
- JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.
- A. LEPPER, Esq.
- JOHN EASTWOOD, Esq.

At a meeting of the Directors held subsequently, E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and JAMES AUSTIN, Esq., unanimously re-elected Vice-President. Toronto, Oct. 31, 1870.

# THE PROFITS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HAVE BEEN DIVIDED ON SEVEN OCCASIONS,

Since its establishment in 1825.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS is to be made  
ON 15th NOVEMBER, 1870,

And all Policies effected before that date under the Profit Scheme  
will participate.

THE INCOME OF THE COMPANY EXCEEDS THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS.

THE INVESTED FUNDS AMOUNT TO ABOVE TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

THE SUMS ASSURED ARE NEARLY EIGHTY MILLIONR OF DOLLARS.

Copies of the Statement submitted at last Annual General Meeting, containing the Auditor's Report on the Company's Investments, Balance Sheets, and Resolution as to Fixed Surrender Values, can be obtained at the Company's Office or Agencies.

HENRY PELLATT,

AGENT FOR TORONTO.

W. M. RAMSAY,

MANAGER FOR CANADA.

## North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

### BONUS.

WE beg respectfully to intimate that the next quinquennial investigation will take place in DECEMBER, and that ALL LIFE POLICIES, opened in Canada, before the 30th NOVEMBER next, will be entitled to participate in the Bonus then to be declared.

For information, Tables of Rates, &c., apply to

Messrs. HIME & BAINES,  
Agents for Toronto.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

General Agents,  
MONTREAL.

2m-11

## Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, that a special General Meeting of the said Shareholders will be held at the offices of the said Company in the City of Toronto, on MONDAY the

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

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of giving to the Directors of the said Company the sanction of the said shareholders to the issue by the said Directors of the bonds of the Company, under, in pursuance of, and for the purposes declared in the 22nd section of the Act of the Legislature of Ontario, incorporating the said Company.

By order,

JAMES GRAHAM,  
Secretary.

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

## BANK OF TORONTO.

### DIVIDEND NO. TWENTY-NINE.

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

THURSDAY, THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Fifteenth to the Thirtieth day of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. HAGUE,

Cashier.  
12-dt

Toronto, October 26, 1870.

## 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 32,822 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.

## Insolvent Act of 1864-65, and Insolvent Act of 1869.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: } IN THE COUNTY COURT OF  
County of York. } THE COUNTY OF YORK.

In the matter of JAMES ALEXANDER McLELLAN, . . .  
Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act or Acts.

JAMES ALEXANDER McLELLAN.  
Toronto, 27th Oct., 1870.

## Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from Toronto

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

## Northern Railway.

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

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

## Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

### BONDS FOR SALE.

Offers will be received up to the 15th of NOVEMBER for \$215,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 5 years to run, bearing 8 per cent interest (principal and interest payable at office of Bank of Montreal, Toronto,) semi-annually on 15th May and 15th November.

The intrinsic value of these Bonds will be apparent from the fact that by the Company's Act of Incorporation, no greater amount of Bonds can be issued than an amount equal to that spent by the Company in works of construction and surveys on the line; so that a holder of these Bonds has, first the money spent by the Company, and second the amount of the Bonds as security, or \$2 for every \$1 advanced.

Applications to be addressed to the undersigned.

W. SUTHERLAND,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## Dickson & Macgregor,

INSURANCE and General Agents, and Accountants. Marine and Fire Losses carefully adjusted; accounts audited, and prompt attention given to collections. No. 8 Ontario Chambers, corner of Church and Wellington streets.

CHARLES R. DICKSON, ALEX. MURRAY MACGREGOR.

**Mercantile.**

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

In the matter of THOMAS RILEY & CO., Insolvents.  
**I**, THE undersigned, JOHN KERR, of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.  
 The Creditors of the above named Insolvents are notified to meet at my office, Court Street, Toronto, on TUESDAY the 29th day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.  
 JOHN KERR, Official Assignee.  
 Toronto, 22nd October, 1870.

**Toronto Auction Mart.**

Established 1834.  
**F. W. COATE & CO.,**  
 Manufacturers' Agents,  
 AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 KING STREET, TORONTO.

**Robert Lawson & Co.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
**GROCERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS,**  
 "THE ALBERT HOUSE,"  
 No. 218 YONGE STREET, COR. OF ALBERT,

Dealers wishing to buy in small quantities will do well by calling at this establishment.  
 Every article sold very low for cash.  
 Goods always fresh and stock large and well assorted.  
 R. L. & Co., are prepared to purchase any quantity of choice Dairy Butter.

ROBERT LAWSON & Co.,  
 9-3m No. 218 Yonge Street, corner of Albert.

**Richard Hall & Co.,**

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

**L. Coffee & Co.**

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

**Parson Bros.,**

**PETROLEUM** Refiners, and Wholesale Dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Waterrooms 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.

**John Fiske & Co.**

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

**Sessions, Turner & Cooper.**

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

**THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES—INSURANCE CHRONICLE.**

DEVOTED TO

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS.....\$2 a year.  
 BRITISH ".....10s. stg. a year.  
 AMERICAN ".....\$3 U. S. cy.

Canadian postage prepaid on foreign subscriptions.  
 Office—No. 60 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

J. M. TROUT,  
 Business Manager.

**The Canada Insurance Union.**

OCEAN MARINE,  
 Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incorporated in Canada:

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

AND AN  
 ASSOCIATION OF UNDERWRITERS.

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

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

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

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

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

AGENT IN MONTREAL,  
 JOHN RHYNAS.  
 Commercial Chambers, 96 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**THE NATIONAL**

Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

5. The insured is not restricted from travelling in any part of the United States or British Provinces, or in Europe, in time of peace. "Permits" to cross the ocean, or to visit California, are not required.

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

Prem.	55	52	48	44	40	36	32	28	24	20	16	12	8	4
Age.	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47

Rates for endowment and other plans of Insurance equally favorable.

Persons intending to insure, and those already insured, will do well to consider the advantages offered by the "NATIONAL," before insuring or renewing their present Policies with other Companies.

Special reduction made to Clergymen insuring with the General Agents direct.

Applications for Insurance or for agencies can be made to  
**LIVINGSTON, MOORE & CO.,**  
 General Agts. for the Dominion of Canada.

ED. ROBINSON,  
 Manager, Hamilton.

AGENT FOR TORONTO,  
**J. A. CODD,**  
 25 King St. West.

**Hotels.**

**Albion Hotel,**

MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS.

FARE, . . . . . \$1.50 PER DAY

**Dominion Hall, Cornwall, Ont.,**

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

**St. James' Hotel, Montreal.**

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

**Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,**

under the management of Mr. Samuel Montgomery (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. Frederick Geriker, 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.

**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 unsurveyed territory, surveyed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Crown Lands Department.

V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN  
 27-17t 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.

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The subscriber offers for sale the right to manufacture

LAPPIN'S

IMPROVED

THRESHING

MACHINE.

The advantages of this machine are as follows:—

The HORSE-POWER can be placed at any angle towards the machine.

The GEARING is so arranged that the strain comes equally on all the wheels.

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The machine will THRESH MORE, in a given time, than any other now in use.

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

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01y

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

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

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

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

**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; Aetna, of Hartford, Inland Marine; Phenix, Ocean Marine, Hamilton, Ont.

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

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**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.

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

## Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The Queen City Fire Insurance Company." Toronto, 28th September, 1870. 7-6t

## Insurance.

**THE CONNECTICUT**

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets.....	\$27,500,479 26
Surplus (computing Re-Insurance by N. Y. Legal Standard).....	9,671,875 26
Income for 1869.....	8,978,751 23
Total Death Claims paid to date.....	9,566,987 00
Total Surplus Premiums returned to the Assured, to date.....	6,785,680 00

**DIVIDEND PAYABLE IN 1870, \$2,500,000!**

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, 8.59 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 the CHEAPEST ATTAINABLE RATES OF COST.

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Vice-President, Secretary

EDWIN W. BRYANT, Actuary.

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HALDAN &amp; 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 AgentI. 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.

**Agricultural**

Insurance Company of Watertown.

CASH ASSETS \$500,000  
DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA \$54,500THIS Company is prepared to do a FARM, LIVE STOCK,  
and NON-HAZARDOUS business throughout Ontario.A. W. SMITH,  
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.

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British Advertisements.

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 V. R.  
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 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  
 casks and cases, from the principal Spirit Merchants in  
 Canada. The trade only supplied.  
 Quotations on application to  
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**JOHN HEATH,**  
 (Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)  
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 AND  
 STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.  
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 Agent for Hart's Patent Paper Fasteners.  
 Almost every article in demand under the head of  
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 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  
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**STEEL PENS.**  
 Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

**Seymour's Straw Bottle**  
**Envelopes**  
 shipped in eight gross canvas pack-  
 ages, at 6d per gross, or forwarded  
 for packing empty bottles or Wines  
 and Ales for shipment. They save  
 freight, breakage, &c., and resell on  
 arriving. Established 12 years. Sole  
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 Established in 1841.  
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 Dry boards of all kinds, 1 1/2" and 1 1/4" Flooring, 1 1/2"  
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 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.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—NOV. 3, 1870.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes:</b>		<b>Groceries—Contin'd</b>		<b>Leather—Contin'd</b>	
Mens' Th'k Boots, 1 ex.	2 65 0 00	Dry Crushed.....	0 12 1/2 0 12	Do. 1st qual middle do..	0 24 0 26
" " " No. 1....	2 40 2 50	Extra Ground.....	0 15 1/2 0 13	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 22 0 23
" " " No. 2....	2 20 2 40	<b>Tens:</b>		Slaughter heavy.....	0 22 0 25
" Split Boots.....	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good..	0 42 0 50	Do. light.....	0 26 0 26
" Kip Boots, cl., 1 ex	3 15 0 00	" Fine to choicest....	0 60 0 65	Harness, best.....	0 29 0 33
" " " D. S., 1 ex.	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine..	0 50 0 70	" " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
" " " clump No 1	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng..	0 40 0 75	Upper heavy.....	0 37 0 39
" " " D. S. No. 1	2 40 0 00	Colong, good to fine..	0 50 0 65	light.....	0 39 0 41
Boys' Thick Boots, 1 ex.	1 90 0 00	Y. Hyson, com to gd..	0 35 0 55	Kip Skins, Patna.....	0 35 0 40
" " " No. 1....	1 70 1 80	Medium to choicest....	0 65 0 80	French.....	0 70 0 90
Youths' " " No. 1 ex.	1 45 1 60	Extra choicest.....	0 85 0 95	English.....	0 65 0 80
" " " No. 1....	1 55 0 00	Gunpowd'r to mea....	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
Child's f'y top B's 6 to 9	1 20 0 00	" med. to fine.....	0 70 0 85	35 lbs.) per doz....	0 60 0 50
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 50	" fine to fine't....	0 85 0 95	Do. light.....	0 45 0 60
" " " Cong. MS	1 80 2 20	Hyson fine to fine't..	0 45 0 60	French Calf.....	1 20 1 57
" " " Buff Bal. MS	1 20 1 75	Imperial.....	0 42 0 80	Grain & Satn Cl't per doz.	0 00 0 55
" " " Felt Bal & Gait. MS	1 75 2 00	<b>Tobacco, Manufact'd:</b>		Splits, large per lb....	0 30 0 36
" " " Calf Bal. (peg) DS	1 60 0 00	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, & B.	0 30 0 32	" " small.....	0 00 0 25
" " " " buff " DS	1 20 1 45	" " West. do, com	0 31 0 33	Enamelled Cow per foot..	0 20 0 21
" " " Calf Batts, DS....	1 35 0 00	" " Western Leaf,		Patent.....	0 20 0 21
" " " Buff Batts, DS....	1 15 1 25	" [good to fine..	0 38 0 50	Pebble Grain.....	0 15 0 17
" " " Split Batts, DS....	0 95 1 10	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Buff.....	0 15 0 17
Misses' Polish Peb. Bal.		" choice.....	0 55 0 80	<b>Oils.</b>	
DS MS. 11 to 2.....	1 30 0 00	<b>Hardware.</b>		Cod.....	0 62 0 65
" " " Peb., Buff Bal DS pg	0 95 1 10	<i>Tin (net cash prices)</i>		Lard, extra.....	1 45 0 00
" " " Buff Batts DS No 1	0 95 0 00	Block, per lb.....	0 33 0 35	" " No. 1.....	1 12 1/2 0 00
" " " Split Batts DS.....	0 85 0 00	Grain.....	0 35 0 00	" " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.		<b>Copper:</b>		Lubricating, patent....	0 00 0 00
DS MS. 6 to 10.....	1 05 0 00	Pig.....	0 20 0 22	" " Mot's economic	0 30 0 00
" " " Peb. & Buff Bal. D.		Sheet.....	0 29 0 31	Linseed, raw.....	0 75 0 80
S. peg 6 to 10.....	0 75 0 85	Cut Nails:		" " boiled.....	0 80 0 85
" " " Buff Batts DS, 1 ex	0 70 0 00	Assorted 1/4 Shingles,		Machinery.....	0 00 0 00
" " " Split Batts DS.....	0 60 0 00	per 100 lb.....	0 00 3 25	Olive, common, per gal..	1 25 1 30
<b>Drugs.</b>		Shingle alone do.....	3 50 3 40	" " salad.....	1 80 2 30
Aloes Cape.....	0 15 0 20	Lathe and 5 dy.....	3 50 3 40	" " salad, in bots.	
Alum.....	0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		qt. & case....	3 60 3 75
Borax.....	0 18 0 20	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 0 09	Seal, pale.....	0 75 0 80
Camphor, refined.....	0 45 0 55	Best No. 24.....	0 07 1/2 0 00	Spirits Turpentine....	0 55 0 56
Castor Oil.....	0 13 1/2 0 16	" " 20.....	0 08 0 08 1/2	Whale, ref'd.....	0 85 1 00
Caustic Soda.....	0 03 1/2 0 05	" " 28.....	0 02 0 09 1/2	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
Creata Tartar.....	0 25 0 30	<b>Horse Nails:</b>		White Lead, genuine	
Epsom Salts.....	0 03 0 04	Guest's or Griffin's		in Oil, per 25 lbs....	0 00 2
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 1/2 0 13	assorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	Do. No. 1.....	0 00 2 10
Gum Arabic, sorts.....	0 33 0 35	For W. ass'd sizes....	0 18 0 19	" " 2.....	0 00 1 00
Indigo, Madras.....	1 00 1 10	Patent Hammer'd do..	0 17 0 18	" " 3.....	0 00 1 70
Licorice, com.....	0 14 0 25	Iron (at 4 months):		Common.....	1 30 0 00
Madder.....	0 14 1/2 0 18	Pig—Gartsherric No. 1.	00 00 60 00	White Lead, dry.....	0 05 1/2 0 09
Opium.....	3 50 9 00	Calder No. 1.....	00 00 34 00	Red Lead.....	0 06 1/2 0 08
Oxalic Acid.....	0 24 0 32	No 3.....	00 00 23 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h..	0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2
Potash, Bistart.....	0 25 0 28	Other brands. No. 1..	22 00 24 00	Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2
" " Dichromate.....	0 14 0 18	" " No. 2.....	0 00 0 00	Whiting.....	0 80 1 25
Potash Iodide.....	4 00 4 50	Bar—Scotch, per 100 lb.	2 40 2 60	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 04	Refined.....	3 00 3 25	(Refined per gal.)	
Soda Bicarb.....	3 37 4 00	Swedes.....	5 00 5 50	Water white, 5 bris..	0 27 0 00
Tartaric Acid.....	0 39 0 45	Hoops—Coopers.....	3 10 3 35	" " single brl....	0 29 0 00
<b>Groceries.</b>		Band.....	3 10 3 35	Straw, 5 bris.....	0 09 0 23
<b>Coffees:</b>		Boiler Plates.....	3 10 3 35	" " single brl....	0 00 0 24
Java, per lb.....	0 20 0 22	Canada Plates.....	3 90 4 10	Amber, by car load..	0 00 0 00
Laguayra.....	0 17 0 18	Coatbridge.....	4 00 4 10	Benzine No. 1.....	0 35 0 38
Rio.....	0 15 1/2 0 17	Pontypool.....	3 90 4 10	<b>Produce.</b>	
<b>Fish:</b>		Swansen.....	3 90 4 10	<b>Grain:</b>	
Herrings, Lab. split..	5 60 5 50	<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb..	1 12 1 15
" " Canso'.....	4 00 4 75	Bar, per 100 lb.....	0 06 1/2 0 07	" " Fall 60 "....	1 15 1 20
" " round.....	3 00 3 75	Sheet.....	0 06 1/2 0 08	Barley, new 48 "....	0 60 0 70
" " scaled.....	0 40 0 45	Shot.....	0 07 1/2 0 07 1/2	Peas..... 60 "....	0 09 0 70
Mackerel, small kitta.	0 75 0 90	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		Oats..... 34 "....	0 38 0 40
Loch. Her. wh'efirks.	2 50 2 75	No. 6, per bundle..	2 70 2 80	Rye..... 56 "....	0 00 0 70
" " half.....	1 25 1 50	" " 9.....	3 10 3 20	<b>Seeds:</b>	
White Fish & Trout....	3 50 3 75	" " 12.....	3 40 3 50	Clover, choice 60 "....	0 00 7 25
Salmon, saltwater....	14 50 15 00	" " 16.....	4 30 4 40	Timothy, cho'c 4 "....	0 09 0 60
Dry Cod, per 112 lbs..	5 37 5 50	<b>Powder:</b>		Flax..... 56 "....	2 00 2 25
<b>Fruit:</b>		Blasting, Canada.....	3 75 0 00	<b>Flour (per brl.):</b>	
Raisins, Layers.....	2 65 2 75	FF.....	4 75 5 00	Superior extra.....	0 00 0 00
" " M. R.....	2 50 2 55	FFF.....	5 25 5 50	Extra superfine.....	5 59 5 75
" " Valentias.....	0 8 1/2 0 8 1/2	Blasting, English....	4 00 5 00	Fancy superfine.....	5 39 5 40
Currants, new.....	0 6 1/2 0 07	FF loose.....	5 00 0 00	Superfine No. 1.....	5 29 5 30
" " old.....	0 05 1/2 0 05 1/2	FFF.....	6 00 6 50	No. 2.....	
Figs.....	0 11 0 15	<b>Pressed Spikes (4 mos):</b>		Oatmeal, (per brl.)....	4 50 4 75
<b>Molasses?</b>		Regular sizes 100..	4 00 4 25	<b>Provisions</b>	
Clayed, per gal.....	0 30 0 35	Extra.....	4 50 5 00	Butter, dairy tub per lb.	0 18 0 19
Syrups, Standard.....	0 51 0 53	<b>Tin Plates (net cash):</b>		" " store packed..	0 14 0 16
" " Golden.....	0 55 0 54	IC Coke.....	7 25 0 00	Cheese.....	0 11 1/2 0 13
Rice—Aracan.....	4 00 4 23	IC Charcoal.....	8 50 0 00	Pork, mess, new.....	27 50 28 50
" " Bangoon.....	3 90 4 00	IX.....	10 00 10 20	" " prime mess....	23 00 23 60
<b>Spices:</b>		IXX.....	12 50 0 00	" " prime.....	20 00 22 00
Cassia, whole, per lb.	0 33 0 40	DC.....	7 25 0 00	Bacon, Canada.....	0 00 0 00
Cloves.....	0 10 0 12	DX.....	9 25 0 00	" " Cumber'd cut..	0 12 1/2 0 13
Nutmegs.....	0 65 0 70	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, per lb.</b>		" " smoked.....	0 13 1/2 0 14
Ginger, ground.....	0 18 0 23	Green, No. 1.....	0 00 0 08	Hams, covered.....	0 14 0 15
" " Jamaica, root..	0 17 0 20	Green, No. 2.....	0 00 0 07	" " smoked.....	0 15 0 16
Pepper, black.....	0 15 0 00	Cured.....	0 09 0 00	Shoulders, in salt....	0 11 1/2 0 12
Pimento.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	Calfskins, green.....	0 00 0 12	Lard, in kegs.....	0 13 0 09
<b>Sugars—(60 days):</b>		Calfskins, cured.....	0 00 0 12 1/2	Eggs, packed.....	0 14 0 16
Port Rice, per lb.....	0 9 0 9 1/2	Sheepskins.....	0 80 0 00	Beef Hams.....	0 00 0 00
Cuba.....	0 8 1/2 0 9 1/2	<b>Hops.</b>		Tallow.....	0 07 0 7
Barbadoes (bright)..	0 9 0 9 1/2	Medium to good....	0 09 1/2 0 13	Hogs dressed, heavy..	0 00 0 00
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		<b>Leather, @ (4 mos.)</b>		" " medium.....	6 50 7 00
yellow No. 2, 60ds..	0 9 1/2 0 9 1/2	In lots of less than		" " light.....	0 00 0 00
Yellow, No. 2 1/2....	0 9 1/2 0 10	50 sides, 10 per cent		<b>Salt, &amp;c.</b>	
" " No. 3.....	0 10 1/2 0 10 1/2	higher.....		Liverpool coarse.....	0 80 0 85
Crushed X.....	0 11 1/2 0 11 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Goderich.....	1 55 1 60
" " A.....	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2	heavy, weights per lb.	0 23 0 25	Plaster.....	1 05 1 10
Grou d.....	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2			Water Lime.....	1 60 0 0

<b>Soap &amp; Candles.</b>		Brandy:		\$ c.	\$ c.
D. Crawford & Co.'s	\$ c.	Hennessy's, per gal.	2 30	2 50	
Imperial	0 07 0 08	Martell's	2 30	2 50	
Golden Bar	0 07 0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s	2 25	2 35	
Silver Bar	0 07 0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co.	2 25	2 35	
Crown	0 05 0 05	Brandy, cases	8 50	9 00	
No. 1	0 03 0 03	Brandy, com. per c.	4 00	4 50	
Candles	0 00 0 10	<b>Whiskey.</b>			
<b>Wines, Liquors, &amp;c.</b>		GOODERHAM & WORTS'			
Ald:		Wholesale Prices:			
English, per doz. qrts.	2 30 2 40	Terms Cash.—Under 5			
Guinness Dub Portr.	2 25 2 35	brls., net: 5 to 10 brls.			
Spirits:		2 1/2 p.c. off: 10 brls. and			
Pure Jamaica Rum	1 80 2 25	over, 5 p.c. off.			
De Kuyper's H. Gin	1 55 1 65	In Bond. Paid			
Booth's Old Tom	1 90 2 00	Old Rye	0 31	0 81	
Gin:		"	0 31	0 81	
Green, cases	4 09 4 25	" Malt	0 31	0 81	
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 57 6 60	Alcohol, 65 & p.	0 67	1 67	
Wines:		Pure Spirits 65 & p.	0 58	1 68	
Port, common	0 75 1 25	" 50 & p.	0 52	1 52	
" fine old	2 00 4 00	" 25 & p.	0 28	0 78	
Sherry, common	0 75 1 50	Dom. Whiskey, 32 & p.	0 22	0 68	
" medium	1 70 1 80	" 36 & p.	0 21	0 64	
" old pale or golden	2 50 4 00	" 40 & p.	0 20	0 60	

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, Nov. 2.	Montre' Nov. 2.	Quebec Nov. 1.
<b>BANKS.</b>							
British North America	50	All.	3 1/2	July and Jan.	107 108	107 108	107 108
Canadian Bank of Com'e.	50	All.	4		120 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
City Bank Montreal	100	All.	3	1 June, 1 Dec.	89 90	89 90	89 89 1/2
Du Peuple	50	All.	3 1/2	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	103 104	103 103	103 103 1/2
Eastern Townships	50	All.	4	1 July, 1 Jan.		106 1/2	106 1/2
Jacques Cartier	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	113 115	113 114	113 114
Mechanics' Bank	50	All.	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	80 85	80 85	82 85
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Molson's Bank	50	All.	2	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	102 1/2	103 1/4	103 103 1/2
Montreal	200	All.	6	1 June, 1 Dec.	229 232	230 232	230 232
Nationale	50	All.	3 1/2	1 Nov., 1 May.	bksclsd	108 109	108 108 1/2
Niagara District	100	All.	75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.		
Ontario Bank	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	108 108 1/2	108 109	108 108 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	All.	3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	109 110	110 111	110 110 1/2
Royal Canadian	50	All.	60	None.	1 Jan., 1 July.	69 70	69 69 1/2
Toronto	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	149 153	149 152	150 152
Union Bank	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	108 108 1/2	108 108 1/2	108 108 1/2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	All.	25	3 1/2	100 100 1/2		
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50	All.	5		135 136	135 136	
Do. Int'l Steam Nav. Co.	100	All.	5	12 m		101 105	104 105
Do. Glass Company	100	All.	None.				
Freehold Building Society	100	All.	5		127 128		
Hamilton Gas Company			4 1/2				
Huron Copper Bay Co.			25			23 1/2	
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50	All.	4 1/2				
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	All.	15 1/2			4 00 4 20	
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All.	5		212 220	215 220	212 215
Do. Elevating Co.	100	All.	5			112 115	
Do. City Gas Co.	40	All.	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep		160 165	160 165
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	All.	4			135 145	135 140
Quebec Gas Company	200	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.			122 123
Quebec Street R. R.	50	All.	25	4			90 95
Richelleu Navigation Co.	100	All.	15-12 m	1 Jan., 1 July.		170 175	170 176
St. Lawrence Glass Company	100	All.	None.				
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	All.	2pc. 3m	3 Feb.			40 45
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50	All.	2pc. 3m	1 My Au Mar Fe	116 117		115 116
Union Perf. Building Society	50	All.	5		112 1/2	113	
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	All.	5		125 1/2	126	

INSURANCE COMPANIES  
ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Share parval & amount paid.	Last Sale.		
20,000	8 b 15s.	Briton Medical and General Life.	10 2	23		
20,000	10	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50 5	7 1/2		
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25 2 1/2	4 1/2		
50,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100 15	34 1/2		
400,000		European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	26 5/8		
20,000	5 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid.	100 50	51 1/2		
12,000	4 1/2 p. sh.	Imperial Life	100 10	73 1/2		
7,500	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20 2	16 1/2		
100,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40 7	25 1/2		
10,000	35, 36 1/2	London Assurance Corporation	25 12 1/2	40 1/2		
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10 1	—		
301,752 1/2	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	200 2	7 1/2		
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100 5	15 1/2		
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile	50 6 1/2	27		
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25 5	18 1/2		
	£9 p. s.	Phoenix		150		
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10 1	1 1/2		
100,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance	20 3	5 1/2		
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50 2 1/2	5 1/2		
10,000	25	Standard Life	50 12	73		
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25 1 1/2	—		
	£4 15s 9d					
<b>CANADIAN.</b>						
8,000	4-6 mo.	British America Fire and Marine	\$50 \$25	70 70 1/2		
2,500	5	Canada Life	400 50	103 106		
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50 £5	200		
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60 \$11			
	\$3 p. sh.	Quebec Fire	40 32 1/2	£20 £21		
	10	" Marine	100 40	85 90		
10,000	5 1/2 mo's.	Western Assurance	40 10	87 89		
<b>AMERICAN.</b>						
When org'uz'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	204	206
1819	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	260	270
1859	10,000		Home, of New Haven, Ct	100		
1863	5,000		Travelers' Life & Accident	101	115	117 1/2

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 1/2 et. stg.	105 105 1/2	103 106	104 105
Do. do. 5 1/2 et. cur., 1883	95 96	95 96 1/2	95 95 1/2
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885	95 96	99 1/2 96 1/2	95 1/2 96
Do. do. 7 do. cur.			
Dominion 6 p. c. 1873 cy	110 110 1/2	110 110 1/2	110 110 1/2
Dominion Bonds			
Hamilton Corporation			
Montreal Harbor, 8 1/2 et. d. 1869			
Do. do. 7 do. 1870			
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875	103 104	104 105	
Do. Corporation, 6 1/2 p. c. 1831	101 1/2 102	110 110 1/2	
Do. 7 p. c. stock	115 117	114 116	114 116
Do. Water Works, 6 1/2 p. c. stg. 1885	100 100 1/2	99 1/2 100	
Ottawa City 6 1/2 p. c. d. 1880		95 97	
Quebec Harbour, 6 1/2 p. c. d. 1883			45 50
Do. do. 7 do. do. 1884			55 60
Do. do. 8 do. 1886			60 70
Do. City, 7 1/2 p. stock			100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 8 do.			100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 5 do.			100 100 1/2
Do. Water Works 6 1/2 p. c. et. 5 years			95 96 1/2
Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do.			
Toronto Corporation, 6 p. c.		90 92	
Kingston City 6 1/2 p. c. 1872		92 1/2 95	
County Debentures			

<b>RAILWAYS</b>		Sha's	Fail	Montr Nov. 2	London Oct. 8
Atlantic and St. Lawrence		£100	All.	Nov.	76 79
Do. do. 6 p. c. sig. mort. bonds		100	"	"	90 92
Buffalo and Lake Huron Pref.		100	"	"	4 5
Do. do. 5 1/2 p. c. bonds, 1873-3-4		100	"	"	79 81
Montreal and Champlain		200	"	16 21	
Do. do. Pref.			"	100 101	
Grand Trunk		100	"	12 1/2 13	12 1/2 13
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 p. c.		100	"	"	94 96
Do. First Preference, 5 1/2 p. c.		100	"	"	60 61
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 1/2 p. c.		100	"	"	40 41
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 p. c.		100	"	"	31 33
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 1/2 p. c.		100	"	"	17 17 1/2
Great Western		20 1/2	"	15 16	15 15 1/2
Do. 6 p. c. Bds. due 1873-76		100	All.	"	100 102
Do. 5 1/2 p. c. Bds. due 1877-78		100	"	"	96 98
Do. 5 p. c. Pref. issue at 80.		100	"	"	1 to 2 pm
Northern of Canada, 6 1/2 p. c. 1st Pref. Bds.		100	"	"	90 95
Do. " 2nd		100	"	"	85 90

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1870. WEDNESDAY, November 2.		1870. WEDNESDAY, October 26.		1869. November 2.		1868. November 2.		1867. November 2.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat, Fall ... 60 lbs	1 15	@ 1 20	1 15	@ 1 22	0 90	@ 0 92	1 20	@ 1 30	1 60	@ 1 70
Spring	1 12	1 15	1 12	1 15	0 90	@ 0 92	1 09	1 21	1 48	1 50
Barley ... 48 lbs	0 09	0 70	0 58	0 70	0 55	0 65	1 25	1 30	0 76	0 77
Oats ... 34 lbs	0 38	0 40	0 38	0 40	0 32	0 35	0 51	0 53	0 43	0 50
Peas ... 60 lbs	69	0 70	0 70	0 74	0 65	0 60	0 85	0 90	0 80	0 81
Flour, No. 1 Super. brl	5 20	5 30	5 20	5 30	4 15	4 25	5 00	5 05	6 75	7 00
Fancy ... brl	5 30	5 40	5 30	5 40	4 35	4 40	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Extra ... brl	5 50	5 75	5 50	5 75	4 60	4 65	5 00	6 00	0 00	0 00
Oatmeal ... brl	4 50	4 75	4 25	4 75	6 25	6 75	6 00	6 25	0 00	0 00
Pork, Mess ... brl	27 50	28 50	27 50	28 50	27 50	28 50	24 25	24 75	19 09	00 00
Butter ... lb	0 14	0 19	0 14	0 16	0 14	0 19	0 21	0 24	0 11	0 17
Hides, green ... 100 lbs	7 00	8 00	7 00	8 00	7 00	8 00	6 00	7 00	0 00	0 00 1/2

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

**Insurance.**

**PROVINCIAL Insurance Company of Canada.**

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONT.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P. Vice President.—Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty. Other Directors.—C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Campbell & Cassels, 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. }

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**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL,

£2,000,000 - - - STERLING.

FIRE RISKS

taken at reasonable rates of premium, and

**ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,**

By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

General Agents for Ontario,

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

**Phoenix**

Fire Assurance Company

LOMBARD ST. AND CHANCING 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.**

**THE EQUITABLE**

Life Assurance Society.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

HOLLAND & DEMING, General Agents for Ontario.

Good Agents and Solicitors wanted in unrepresented localities.

**Etna**

Life Insurance Company,

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,

Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

JOHN GARVIN,

General Agent,

No. 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

**The Citizens' Insurance Company**

(OF CANADA.)

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

DIRECTORS.

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.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

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**Insurance.**

**BEAVER AND TORONTO**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

Number of Policies issued to July, 1870, - - - 36,000  
Premium Note capital, over - - - - - \$220,000

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

CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

**MERCANTILE BRANCH.**

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

Parties insured in either Branch are exempt by law from all liability for losses sustained in the other Branches. Cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no profits are required.

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

**LIVE STOCK.**

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

**HOUSEHOLD BRANCH.**

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

**FARMERS' BRANCH.**

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

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

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

1-ly

**PHENIX MUTUAL**

Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

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

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,

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

AND DIVIDES ALL THE

PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,  
GEN. AGENT, MONTREAL.

GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED

to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.

SEE APPLY AS ABOVE.

8-ly

**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.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

**Directors in Canada:**

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

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

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

THOMAS BRIGGS Esq, Agent, Kingsto

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

1y

**Insurance.**

**BRITON MEDICAL**

And General Life Association,

with which is united the

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 STG. :

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

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

No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps or services within the British Provinces.

Toronto Agency, 5 King St. West.

Oct 17-9-lyr

JAMES FRASER, Agent.

Fire and Marine Assurance.

**THE BRITISH AMERICA**

ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:

CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS, TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

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

Governor:

GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.

Deputy Governor:

PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector:

E. ROBY O'BRIEN.

Marine Inspector:

CAPT. R. COURNEEN.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,

23-ly

Manager.

**Canada Farmers'**

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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

THOMAS STOCK,

President.

RICHARD P. STREET,

Secretary and Treasurer.

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**Home District**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

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

PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. McMURRICH.

VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.

JOHN RAINS, Secretary.

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

**The Orient**

Mutual Insurance Company, New York.

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

EUGENE DUTILH, President.

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

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

HENRY McKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.

Montreal 1st Feb., 1876

27-ly

**Insurance.**

**Reliance**

Mutual Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.

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

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:

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

RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.

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

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

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

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

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—Toronto, Messrs. Dickson & McGregor, 8 Ontario Buildings, Corner of Church and Wellington Streets. Hamilton, John B. Young, Esq.

**CANADA**

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE following are examples of the Profits added to Policies.

Bonus Additions made to the following Policies existing 30th April, 1870.

No. Policy	Issued during year ending 30th April.	Original sum assured.	Bonus added.	Present sum assured.
35	1848	\$2,000 00	\$938 10	\$2,938 10
481	1850	4,000 00	1,692 88	5,692 88
907	1852	400 00	114 65	514 65
1423	1854	1,000 00	243 29	1,243 29
1938	1856	1,400 00	565 34	1,965 34
2515	1858	1,500 00	318 84	1,818 84
2924	1860	4,000 00	799 15	4,797 15
3795	1862	5,000 00	819 32	5,819 32
4616	1864	1,000 00	139 50	1,139 50
5200	1866	6,000 00	750 00	6,750 00
5811	1867	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
6063	1868	2,000 00	150 00	2,150 00
6842	1869	4,000 00	200 00	4,200 00
8102	1870	5,000 00	125 00	5,125 00

A comparison of these and of the Company's Rates for Assurance, with those of other offices, is invited.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Where every information can be obtained, or at the Head Office, in Hiamton, Ontario.

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.

Galt, 25th Nov., 1868.

15-ly

**Queen**

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

**LIFE RISKS**

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

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.

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

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

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

Wm. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

**The 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.

**Insurance.**

**WESTERN**

Assurance Company,

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, .....\$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.

CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.

JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq.

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

JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.

B. HALDAN, Secretary.

J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.

CAPT J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.

JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandize, 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 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-yr

**London Assurance Corporation.**

CAPITAL,.....£896,550 Stg.

PAID UP,.....448,275 "

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

HEAD AGENT, . . . . . ROMEO H. STEPHENS.

S. E. HOLCOMB, Agent,

No. 2 Exchange, Toronto.

**The Victoria**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE . . . . . HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Aug 15-lyr

**Montreal**

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL,.....\$800,000

INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

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

Marine Inspector.....CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.

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

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

**Imperial**

Fire Insurance Company of London.

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

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacrament Street.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.

Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets

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