

# The Canadian Monetary Times

## AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO FINANCE, COMMERCE, INSURANCE, BANKS, RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION, MINES, INVESTMENT, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE.

VOL. I, NO. 52.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION,  
\$2 A YEAR.

### Mercantile.

**W. Rowland & Co.,**  
PRODUCE BROKERS and General Commission Merchants. Advances made on Consignments. Corner of Church and Front Streets, Toronto.

**C. F. Reid & Co.**  
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Leaf Tobacco, Wellington Street, Toronto, 28.

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

**John Fiskin & Co.**  
ROCK OIL and Commission Merchants, Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

**Lyman & McNab.**  
WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, Toronto, Ontario.

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

**W. D. Matthews & Co.**  
PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Old Corn Exchange, 16 Front St. East, Toronto Ont.

**R. C. Hamilton & Co.**  
PRODUCE Commission Merchants, 119 Lower Water St., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

**J. & A. Clark,**  
PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

**John Boyd & Co.**  
WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, Front St., Toronto.

**W. & E. Griffith.**  
IMPORTERS of Teas, Wines, etc. Ontario Chambers, cor. Church and Front Sts., Toronto.

**Beford & Dillon.**  
IMPORTERS of Groceries, Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario.

**Thos Griffith & Co.**  
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, &c., Front St., Toronto, Ont.

**J. B. Bonstead.**  
PROVISION and Commission Merchant. Hops bought and sold on Commission. 82 Front St., Toronto.

**Hurd, Leigh & Co.**  
GILDERS and Enamellers of China and Earthenware, 72 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. [See advt.]

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

**Sessions, Turner & Co.,**  
MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc., 8 Wellington St West, Toronto, Ont.

**Thos. Haworth & Co.**  
IMPORTERS and dealers in Iron, Cutlery and general Hardware, King St., Toronto, Ont.

**D Crawford & Co.,**  
MANUFACTURERS of Soaps, Candles, etc., and dealers in Petroleum, Lard and Lubricating Oils, Palace St., Toronto, Ont.

### Meetings.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA. — The semi-annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Northern Railway of Canada, was held at the Company's offices, on Wednesday, the 12th August, at noon. The chair was occupied by the President, Hon. J. B. Robinson. Mr. Cumberland read the following Report :

*To the Proprietors of the Northern Railway of Canada :*

The Canadian Directors beg leave to present their Report for the half year ending 30th June, 1868, together with the usual statements of income and expenditure, details of accounts, and auditors' reports for that period.

The gross traffic receipts from all sources have amounted to \$275,073 34, as against \$271,406 55, being an increase of 2.81 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1867.

The ordinary working expenses of the half-year have amounted to \$173,412 31, as against \$161,050 69 in 1867, and the additional outlay for works of extension, as rolling stock, buildings, wharves, &c., has been \$23,938 39, as compared with \$36,585 33 in 1867.

The net revenue available for dividend, has amounted to \$79,274 24, as against \$75,335 40, and the interest dividends of both classes of the Company's bonds, have accordingly been paid, and a balance carried forward of \$29,567.28 to credit of interest fund.

The very exceptional severity of the past winter had the effect of largely suspending the traffic and reducing the earnings during the months of January and February, while it also, of course, resulted in a considerable increase in the working expenses of that period. These temporary disadvantages were, however, compensated by subsequent activity, so that on the whole the half-year does not compare unfavorably with that of 1867.

The Directors have continued to make such additions and extensions to the facilities of the line as the convenience of the business and increase of the traffic have demanded.

During the last session of the Dominion Legislature an Act was passed empowering the Company to create, under certain conditions, a new and additional class of securities, to a limited amount, and to rank next after the existing Second Pref. Bonds, the proceeds of such securities to be applied (with the sanction of the Governor in Council) to the construction of elevators, the extension of the rolling stock, and other similar provisions for meeting the growth of the traffic of the line.

The Directors now have the whole subject under consideration, and they have every confidence that during the ensuing year they will be enabled to make such appropriations of new capital as will give relief to the existing trade, and afford a new impetus to the commercial growth of the very prosperous district served by this railway.

The territory tributary to the Northern Railway, comprising the Muskoka district, the settlements on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, and the whole Canadian shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, are now ripe for and in partial progress of development. The Directors, recognizing the service which this railway may offer in promoting that development, and in attracting the commerce of those regions from the American outlets to the valley of the St. Lawrence, will continue to exhaust every effort to maintain and extend the equipment

and facilities of the road upon such a complete standard as may best tend to the fulfilment of those important and remunerative purposes.

(Signed),

FRED. CUMBERLAND,  
Managing Director.

JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON,  
President.

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on Revenue Account for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1868 :*

RECEIPTS.	
To Local Traffic .....	868,514 53
" Passengers .....	194,032 22
" Mail Service .....	4,817 28
" Wharfage .....	2,274 01
" Storage .....	4,422 91
" Boomage .....	696 80
" Other sources .....	453 67
" Through Traffic Freight .....	4,861 02
<b>Total Traffic Receipts.....</b>	<b>\$275,073 34</b>
EXPENDITURE.	
By maintaining Roadway .....	845,552 48
" maintaining Works and Buildings ..	7,242 69
" Repairs of Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Rolling Stock and fixed Machinery .....	39,296 53
" Train Service .....	18,309 28
" Way Station Service .....	7,658 26
" Terminal Station Service .....	10,310 77
" General Supplies .....	22,104 34
" Miscellaneous Expenses .....	12,219 20
" General Charges .....	10,667 78
<b>Total Working Expenses .....</b>	<b>173,412 31</b>
" Extensions and additions to Works, Buildings, and Equipments .....	23,938 39
<b>Total Revenue Expenditure ..</b>	<b>197,350 70</b>
" Balance carried to net revenue....	77,722 64
	<b>\$275,073 34</b>

Mr. Cumberland drew attention to the fact that the working expenses showed an increase, on account of the extraordinary severity of the weather last winter. Everything possible had been done to keep down expenses, and they would have been small but for the circumstance spoken of. After referring to the Act passed last session of Parliament respecting the Company, the Managing Director said the directors intended putting up a new elevator of the best possible kind, with a capacity of from 250,000 to 275,000 bush. The want of such a building was greatly felt, and he was sure the farmers of the surrounding country would be glad to know that it would soon be built. Mr. Cumberland then spoke of the advisability of opening up the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and suggested that some steps should at once be taken in that behalf.

Mr. John Boyd and Mr. William Elliot, having recently visited the mineral region of Lakes Huron and Superior, stated that they were profoundly impressed with the natural grandness of the country and astonished at its richness in precious metals. They thought that every possible step should at once be taken to open up that great country, and that it was specially the interest of the people of Toronto to encourage such a move. Toronto would not fail to gain by the opening up of that district. One of the first things to be done was to have removed the present government restrictions on mining operations. If the government policy in this respect were more liberal the mines would no longer remain neglected.

The advisability of providing increased hotel accommodations for the travelling public at Collingwood and other points was strongly recommended, and Mr. Cumberland announced that a company was now being formed to do



something in that way. After a short conversation on other matters connected with the Lake Superior mineral regions the report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

#### BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at their offices, in this city, on Monday the 3d August, the Governor, G. P. Ridout, Esq., in the chair.

The Managing Director, T. W. Birchall, Esq., read the following Annual Report of the Directors for the past year:

The Directors have, as usual at this season, the pleasure of meeting the Proprietors, and laying before them the customary full exposition of the affairs of the Company, on this its thirty-fourth anniversary. A summary of the items comprising the Balance Sheet exhibits the following particulars:

THE ASSETS COMPRISE,	
Debentures and Mortgages on Real Estate.....	\$187,620 20
Bills Receivable.....	21,280 02
Government Deposit.....	\$16,666 67
Accrued Interest thereon.....	54 76
Office Building and other Real Estate.....	16,721 43
Sundry Accounts Receivable and other Items.....	13,440 94
Cash in Bank and Agents' hands.....	10,242 11
	19,657 88
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$268,963 58</b>
LIABILITIES.	
The paid up Capital amounts to.....	\$200,000 00
Dividends unclaimed and No. 49 not payable until July.....	9,886 98
Losses under adjustment and other liabilities.....	37,120 29
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>247,007 27</b>
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>21,961 31</b>
THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT SHOWS,	
Interest on Investments.....	\$14,818 26
Premiums received in Fire Department.....	124,905 13
Do. do. in Marine do.....	46,511 96
Profit on Investments redeemed.....	111 19
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>	<b>\$186,436 54</b>
Fire Losses.....	\$79,136 14
Marine Losses.....	41,803 47
Agents' Commissions and other charges incidental to the business.....	39,468 11
Premiums on Re-Insurances.....	8,693 27
<b>Total Payments.....</b>	<b>\$169,100 99</b>
<b>Net Profit of the year.....</b>	<b>\$17,355 55</b>
THE REST OR SURPLUS FUND,	
Balance from last year's Statement.....	\$20,625 76
Profit of year ending 30th June, 1868.....	17,335 55
<b>Forty-Eighth Dividend at 4 per cent.....</b>	<b>\$8,000 00</b>
Forty-Ninth do. do.....	8,000 00
<b>Balance at Credit of Fund.....</b>	<b>\$21,961 31</b>

The receipts of both Fire and Marine, it will be observed, shew a considerable increase as compared with the previous year; the losses, however, have been heavy, and are beyond the usual average. To the continued prevalence of incendiary fires, to which allusion was made in the annual report of 1867, may, in a great measure, be attributed this unfavorable feature, but it is hoped that the movement now in progress for the appointment of Fire Marshals to investigate the particulars of the numerous fires may lead to greater carefulness and the suppression of these criminal acts.

The recent Act passed by the Legislature respecting Insurance Companies, will have the effect, it is hoped, of guarding the public against unsound and improvident institutions, by providing a fund out of which their liabilities may be met in cases where they have been unable to pay them (should such arise) out of their other resources. This introduces the new item in our annual statement of "Government Deposit."

The system of taking risks for three years on the Payment of one premium, equal to that

for two years, has long been in operation with some American and Canadian Mutual Companies; your Board has since last meeting adopted this plan with isolated dwellings and farm property, and they have reason to believe the result will be found to increase the profits of the Company.

The following Stockholders were elected to serve the office of Director for the ensuing year:—G. P. Ridout, Esq., Toronto; Peter Paterson, Esq., Scarborough; E. H. Rutherford, Esq., Toronto; Hon. William Cayley, Toronto; George J. Boyd, Esq., Toronto; Hon. George W. Allan, Toronto; Thomas C. Street, Esq., M.P.; Clark Hill; Richard S. Cassells, Esq., Ottawa; A. Joseph, Esq., Quebec.

At the first meeting of the Board, the undermentioned were unanimously re-chosen for the respective offices:—*Governor*, George Perceval Ridout, Esq.; *Deputy Governor*, Peter Paterson, Esq.; *Trustees*, E. H. Rutherford, Esq., Hon. William Cayley, G. J. Boyd, Esq.

**DELERY GOLD MINING Co.**—The third annual meeting of the stockholders took place in Quebec on July 9. Mr. A. Joseph was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Hector acted as Secretary. The following is the substance of the report:—

For greater facility in examining and disposing of the extensive property of the Company, it was divided into thirteen sections, six of which contained all the unconceded lands in the Seigniory, and on which no land-damages were claiming for mining operations. An estimate was submitted by Professor Hind, of the cost of a geological survey of No. 1 of these sections containing about 8,000 acres of unconceded land, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Winchell, Prof. Hind was engaged to examine the section, the intention being to offer it for sale in the London or New York market. The examination occupied about six weeks, resulting in a favorable report which is now submitted. Pending the completion of the survey, negotiations were had with parties desirous of bonding the section for some months, but this course did not seem advisable. Again in the month of January, the directors received a proposition to sell the section, but did not accept it for various reasons—one of which was that the party asking for the property, refused to make a deposit, as is usual in such cases, to be forfeited in the event of non-fulfillment of contract—and the directors did not think it advisable, without such a deposit, to bond so large a section for eighteen months.

The house near the Quartz mill, intended for office accommodation for the Company's employees and visitors, was completed in October. The original appropriation for the purpose was \$1200, but the general manager, finding this sum inadequate to build a house adapted to the requirements of the Company, authorized more extended dimensions, which increased the estimate to a considerably larger sum than contemplated. The building is an excellent one, equally adapted for offices or a private residence; but not being required for the purposes of the Company, the directors are in treaty for its sale.

Owing to disturbances created by the hostile feeling towards the Company, which continued to animate the miners and others on the Seigniory, the general manager, in conjunction with the directors, found it necessary to endeavor to obtain, from the local Government, that protection of the Company's rights, essential to prosecute their operations. This aid was only obtained after considerable (though unavoidable) delay. Pending this delay, Mr. Winchell thought proper to tender his resignation of the office of general manager, which resignation was accepted by the directors. His reasons for resigning were given in a letter published by him in October, 1867.

Before leaving for New York, Mr. Winchell made a proposition to purchase three sections of the Seigniory for \$2,000,000, payable in the common stock of the Company, and suggested the cancellation of the stock so received. This proposal the Board could not take upon themselves to accept.

The offices leased by the Company in New York, being no longer required, were sublet

last fall for the remainder of the term of the Company's lease—thus reducing the sum paid for office rent by the Company from \$3,260 to \$260 per annum.

The alluvial operations of Mr. Frederick A. Nash, upon the claims leased from the Company, on the Gilbert River, were prosecuted this year with considerable success, two shafts, in particular, proving profitable. The gross amount of gold extracted from these claims during the year exceeds 800 ounces. Mr. Nash has, associated with him in his enterprise, several American gentlemen of capital, and it is his intention to undertake more extensive development in various parts of the Seigniory. He has made a large outlay for mining machinery for the purpose.

On the first November, the Board assumed the direct management of the Company's affairs their instructions being carried out by Mr. Coman, the local agent. Their attention was immediately turned to the financial condition and it was found that, owing to the large amount disbursed during the summer, it would be necessary to materially reduce the expenditure. They therefore decided to hold out inducements by liberal terms, to other parties, to assist them in developing the very large property in their hands.

With a view to ascertain as correctly as possible what portion of the Seigniory would present the most encouragement to capitalists intending to undertake operations the Board, on the 8th November last, entered into an arrangement with Professor Hind to complete a geological survey of, and prepare reliable maps and plans of the entire property—report specially on the alluvions of the Gilbert,—and, while furnishing a suggestive outline for future operations, and systematizing the work for any future superintendent,—to exercise an intermittent surveillance over any mining operations that might be going on. The winter coming on necessitated the postponement of this work till the spring, and Professor Hind was only occupied for one month, making plans, fitting up a laboratory, and giving general suggestions respecting improvements in the mill, and other matters. Since the disappearance of the snow he has not returned as contemplated, and the agreement with him has lapsed.

During the year, sixteen leases, covering about 1,200 acres of mining rights, have been made to various parties, among them, several English and American capitalists; and, on many of the properties leased, active operations are being carried on with, in many cases, very satisfactory results. The amount realized from these sales, and from bonuses, and percentages on the yield from all quarters (including the claims of the Reciprocity Company, where a large number of men have been employed all the year, extracting over 400 ounces) exceeds \$7,600.

With regard to the all important branch of this enterprise, quartz mining, although the lateness of the spring delayed operations, the directors are happy to be able to report that arrangements have been entered into with several parties, who are now beginning work, many with reliable data as to the locality of paying veins; and the directors confidently expect that, before the close of the season, the great desideratum, the existence of extensive veins of quartz, containing gold in paying quantities, will be satisfactorily established. Contracts have been closed for portions of veins with eleven persons, and applications are now received from five others.

In order to afford every facility to all these parties to obtain a thorough test of their ores, the Board have agreed to crush their rock in the Company's mill whenever it is required, and at the beginning of last month temporarily engaged Mr. Chas. A. Scott, mining engineer, to examine the mill, and test ores in the laboratory. As Mr. Scott reports that the amalgamating machinery employed last summer is defective, and not at all calculated to save by economical manipulation, the precious metals, he has been instructed to arrange for the necessary improvements, the cost of which will be trifling, and also to carefully analyse in the laboratory, not only all the tailings saved from the mill last year, but all the quartz which he can procure, with any indication of richness



It has been found advisable to crush rock in the mill until some idea of its average yield has been obtained by accurate chemical tests. Mr. Scott's report of the results of his assays to the 5th inst. is submitted.

In order to facilitate the operations of the Company by receiving a greater measure of assistance from the local Government, the Board thought it advisable to apply for an amendment of the Gold Mining Act of 1864, to bring the Seignior under its operation. This Act was passed at the last session of the local Legislature, and the Board has every reason to be satisfied with the working of the Act as now amended. In this connection, the directors beg to submit the opinion of their legal adviser upon the favorable effect of the Act as regards the company.

It has been the opinion of some of the members of the Board for some time past that the common stock remaining in the hands of the company, should be retired. This cannot be done without legislative authority. Whether it should be retired, or divided at once rateably among the shareholders is left to them to determine.

In the event of any shareholder wishing an issue of the common stock attaching to the second issue of the guaranteed stock, the board recommend the shareholders to authorize their successors to issue such stock, on being paid in advance such a sum as they deem fair and reasonable, which amount would be credited the party, and as calls were made he would be debited: to be finally adjusted when no further calls were required, but such payment not to exempt from calls in excess of the sum deposited.

With regard to the financial condition of the company, the directors beg to report that during the year they have, as far as practicable, reduced the debt of the company. These, amounting a year ago to \$60,234, are now reduced to \$45,850, as will be seen by the detailed report of the treasurer. The directors desire to express their appreciation of the accommodation afforded to the company by Mr. De Lery, who, by granting a delay of ten years in paying the balance due him, relieves the shareholders from more than one call of two per cent. per annum, which they will only have to meet in the event of no returns being realized in the meantime from the property—a contingency exceedingly improbable.

The directors regret that this year they are unable to declare a dividend.

It was then moved by Mr. Greacen, seconded by Hon. D. Price, "That the common stock held in trust for the company, other than that reserved for the holders of the guaranteed stock of the second issue, being \$1,763,000, be divided rateably among the present guaranteed shareholders and in the scale already followed by the company, provided such division be legal." Carried by a majority of 34,723 votes.

The following were elected directors: G. D. Cragin, Esq., New York; Thos. C. Durant, Esq., New York; John Greacen, Esq., New York; W. R. Holbrook, Esq., New York; S. M. Buckingham, Esq., Waterbury, Conn.; F. G. Wheeler, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; J. M. Winchell, Esq., New York; E. Martin, Esq., New York; A. Joseph, Esq., Quebec; G. H. Simard, Esq., do; J. G. Clapham, Esq., do; F. Vezina, Esq., do; Jas. Bell Forsyth, Esq., do; E. Chinic, Esq., do; E. Teta, Esq., Quebec.

**Railway News.**

**THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**—In its city article of the 18th, the *Times* says:—"It is understood that the loan for the Intercolonial Railway of the Dominion of Canada will be announced on Monday by Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Glynn. It is for £4,000,000, of which £3,000,000 will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., guaranteed by the Imperial Government, while the remaining £1,000,000 will be raised exclusively on the credit of the United Colonies, and will bear 5 per cent. In the first instance only half of the total £4,000,000 will be put forth—namely, £1,500,000 of the guaranteed bonds, and £500,000 of the Canadian. Tenders for these must be at one price; that is

to say, the price offered must be for a certain amount of the bonds, which will be allotted in the proportion of three-fourth of the guaranteed 4 per cents., and one-fourth in the ordinary Canadian 5 per cents., which were yesterday quoted in the London market at 90. The date for the receipt of the tenders is expected to be Thursday next, and the bonds will be allotted *pro rata* to the highest bidders, when a payment of 20 per cent. will be required, the remaining instalments extending over the interval between now and April. The principal of the bonds, it is said, will be repayable in 35 years, a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum being provided. It seems certain that the loan will attract great attention, and that the competition will be active. According to the latest accounts the financial condition of the New Dominion is satisfactory, the revenue being more than sufficient to meet the expenditure. The only former guarantee given to Canada one of £1,500,000, was in 1848, the whole of which has been already paid off with the exception of a last instalment of £150,000, maturing in January next, and amply provided for by a sinking fund invested in India stock."

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Traffic for week ending 24th July, 1868.

Passengers.....	\$25,659 16
Freight and live stock...	17,529 89
Mails and sundries.....	2,141 20
	\$45,330 25
Corresponding week '67	62,959 28
Decrease.....	\$17,629 03

**NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—Traffic receipts for week ending 1st August, 1868.

Passengers.....	\$3,223 78
Freight.....	5,669 93
Mails and sundries.....	1,253 51
Total receipts for week.	\$10,147 22
Corresponding week, 1867	16,307 25
Decrease.....	\$6,160 03

**PEAT FUEL.**—The result of certain experiments conducted by F. H. Trevithick, at one time Superintendent G. T. R., is given as follows:—

Total number of train miles run.....	683 miles.
Total number of car miles run	15,176 "
Average No. of cars in train.	22 4-10th cars.
Gross weight of each train in tons of 2,240 lbs., exclusive of engine and tender (average).....	423 tons.
Net weight of freight carried per train (average.).....	302 "
Time occupied in raising steam (average).....	57 minutes.
Total quantity of peat used, including that for raising steam	48,475 lbs.
Peat used per train, mile run..	70 9-10ths. "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 18-100ths.
Number of train miles run per gross ton of 2,240 lbs of peat with an average number of 22 4-10th cars per train.....	31 6-10th miles
Train miles run (on same line of road) per cord of wood, 3,702 lbs., with an average of 19½ cars per train.....	27 6-10th miles
A ton of peat fuel, 2,240 lbs., draws a train of 22 4-10th cars.....	31 6-10th miles
A cord of wood, 3,720 lbs., draws a train of 19½ cars.....	27 6-10th miles

The whole of the season's product at the Canada Peat Fuel Company's works, which will amount to 8,000 or 10,000 tons, is purchased by the Grand Trunk. The manufactured peat can, it is said, be sold at a figure very considerably less per ton of 2,240 lbs., than the average price of a cord of wood, a ton of the former being by several per cent. superior in heating qualities to a cord of the best hardwood.

**WOODEN RAILWAYS.**—Mr. Hemming, M.P. for Arthabaska, is at the head of a project to construct a road from that town to Upton on the Grand Trunk.

**CANADA PEAT FUEL COMPANY.**—A party of gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. P. Redpath, D. Ross, T. Davidson, M. P. Ryan, Walter Shanly, Charles Legge, W. W. Gould, &c., recently visited this Company's works at La Pigeonniere, Q. Satisfaction was expressed with the state of affairs there. The Grand Trunk engines from Montreal, west to Kingston, and east to Island Pond, are now driven by this fuel. It has also been established, from elaborate and carefully conducted experiments by Mr. Trevithick, that a ton of this peat is equal to one and one-third cords of wood, as fuel for locomotive purposes. He states that the economic results are considerably greater than he anticipated.

**E. & N. A. R.R.**—Capt. J. S. Gitt writes us that, since the 1st July, 250 additional men have been added, and that already six miles are graded between Milford and Lincoln. The track is laid to within two miles of Oldtown, and the company intends that the road shall be completed to Lincoln this year. The heavy work is nearly completed and the light work is being finished up rapidly. —*Maine Pioneer.*

**MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.**—A process, which it is asserted will prove even more important than that of Mr. Bessemer, inasmuch as it is hoped that it will be free from the objection that the worn metal cannot be economically remelted, is now about to be introduced. The invention consists in the use of machinery by which pig-iron is ground to powder by a very rapidly-moving cutter. The extreme friction produces a heat so intense that the iron is set on fire, and, after scintillating, falls down a reddish-brown dust. The combustion causes the superfluous carbon to be got rid of; the dust is then put into a crucible, melted, and when cooled, is found to be ingots of very good steel. This process was explained at the recent *conversations* of the Institution of Civil Engineers. —*Builder.*

**COAL AND IRON ORE.**—The following is the amount of coal shipped from Cleveland for the month of July, 1868:

Coastwise ports.....	32,318
Canadian ports.....	8,665
Total.....	40,973
The amount of iron ore received at the same port in the same time was:	Tons.
From Marquette and Escanaba.....	4,595
From Canada.....	1,715
Total.....	47,310

**REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT PORT COLBORNE AND PORT DALHOUSIE ELEVATORS.**—1st. Every vessel to be discharged or loaded in rotation, according to date of arrival and report, at the rate of two lighterages to one through cargo. 2d. No report will be taken from any vessel until she is inside the ferry and afloat. 3d. Lighterage rates will be as follows: Taking freight from Chicago to Oswego or Kingston at standard—when 8c United States currency; and under, 2½c gold per bush: over 8c, 2½c; 10c and under 12c, 3c; 12c and under 15, 3½c; 15c and under 18c, 3¾c; 18c and over, 4c. The above rates do not include elevating at Port Colborne. All charges must be paid before delivery of freight, &c., at Port Dalhousie. The regulations are signed by the General Manager of the Welland Railroad, and dated July 1, 1868.

**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**—Some specimens of earthenware manufacture, from the works of the Crown Coal Brick and Pottery Co., New Glasgow, on their way to New Brunswick, were on exhibition for a few hours at Fishwick's express office on Tuesday last, and completely took by surprise every one who had the opportunity of examining them. In design and finish, and especially in the fineness and beauty of color in the different shades of clay, nothing more beautiful has ever been seen in our city. This new factory, which until now we have known very little about, has all the facilities, including a number of skilled artisans, for producing all sorts of earthenware, fire brick, &c., &c. It is under the management of Mr. E. C. Dawson. The enterprise owes its prosperous existence to Colonel Sinclair, we believe. —*Halifax Paper.*



**European Assurance Society.**

Established.....A. D. 1849.  
Incorporated.....A. D. 1854.

EMPOWERED by British and Canadian Parliaments for

**LIFE ASSURANCE,**

Annuities, Endowments,  
and

**FIDELITY GUARANTEE.**

Capital.....£1,000,000.....Sterling.  
Annual Income, over £330,000 Sterling.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY LIFE**

Department is under the Special Patronage of

Her Most Gracious Majesty

**THE QUEEN.**

The EUROPEAN is one of the largest LIFE ASSURANCE Societies, (independent of its Guarantee Branch) in Great Britain. It has paid over Two Millions Sterling, in Claims and Bonuses, to representatives of Policy Holders.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA:

(All of whom are fully qualified Shareholders.)

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq.,  
HUGH ALLAN, Esq., FRANCOIS LECLAIRE, Esq.,  
C. J. BRYDGES Esq., The Hon. CHAS. ALLEYN.

Manager for Canada,

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Agent in Toronto,

W. T. MASON,

15-17

ONTARIO HALL.

**Berkshire Life Insurance Co. OF MASSACHUSETTS.**

MONTREAL OFFICE:

9 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

INCORPORATED 1851.—SECURED BY LAW.

AMOUNT INSURED.....\$7,000,000.  
CASH ASSETS.....ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

\$100,000 deposited with the Receiver General of Massachusetts for the protection of Policy holders.

ANNUAL INCOME.....\$500,000.

\$100,000 divided this year in cash amongst its Policy holders.

Montreal Board of Referees:—Hon. Geo. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia; Wm. Workman, Esq., President City Bank; Hon. J. O. Bureau, M.C.S.; E. Hudson, Fils & Co.; John Torrance, Esq., Merchant; James Ferrier, Jr., Esq., Merchant; Edward Carter, Esq., Q.C., M.L.A.; C. D. Proctor, Esq., Merchant.

Examining Physicians:—J. Emery Coderre, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, &c., &c., of the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, and of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Victoria College; William Wood Squire, A.M., M.D., Graduate of McGill College; Francis W. Campbell, M.D., L.R.C.P., London.

For a sufficient test of merit we beg to state since the commencement of this old and reliable company in Canada, we have had the pleasure of insuring members of Parliament, some of the leading legal talent, and amongst numerous others, several of the leading merchants in this city.

This Company was the Pioneer Company of the non-forfeiture principle, and still takes the lead for every Policy it issues is non-forfeitable after one payment. The Company is now erecting a new stone building, five stories in height, at the cost of \$100,000, similar to the Molson's Bank of this city, but of much larger capacity, having 75 feet front, and 116 feet depth, containing three Banks, some Express Offices, and the Post-Office, yielding about \$8000 income, annually, all of which is the accumulating property of every Policy-holder.

The Company has issued nearly 2,000 Policies since the 1st January, 1867, which is the largest number, in comparison to the expenses, of any Company in Europe or America.

Such are the Results of the Cash System.

Full particulars, history of the Company, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Managing Office for the Canadas.

EDW. R. TAYLOR & Co.,

20 Great St. James St. (over Pickup's News Office).

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE is printed every Thursday Evening, in time for the English Mail.

Subscription Price, one year, \$2, or \$3 in American currency; Single copies, five cents each. Casual advertisements will be charged ten cents per line of solid nonpareil each insertion. All letters to be addressed, "THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES, TORONTO, ONT." Registered letters so addressed are at the risk of the Publishers. Cheques should be made payable to J. M. TROUT, Business Manager, who will, in future, issue all receipts for money.

**The Canadian Monetary Times.**

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

**PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.**

The frequency of extensive fires among wooden buildings, and the aid which such an inflammable material as wood furnishes to the destructive element, is a point which admits of no discussion. In fact, so forcibly did it present itself to our City Council, some few years since, that, taking example from other progressive and prudently governed cities, a by-law was passed prohibiting the erection of wooden structures within certain limits of the City, under certain provisions. No one has ever questioned the prudence of this measure, as applied to ourselves; or of any similar enactment adopted by the municipalities of other populous cities or towns. The wisdom of such prohibition, in regard to all cities or closely built up districts, must be apparent to all. Such a by-law as we have stated was passed some years since by the Corporation, and is still in force. Of late, however, numerous complaints have been made that in many instances the provisions of this by-law are set at defiance, without any attempt on the part of the officials to prevent or punish such violations. We make this allusion not as fault-finders, for past neglect or indifference, but with a view to a future enforcement of the Act, for the benefit and protection of the public, and to secure, if possible, even a better precautionary measure.

We need not go beyond our own Dominion for examples of large fires arising from wooden buildings in close proximity. Scarcely a town or village but could furnish one or more instances; and our remarks, in regard to Toronto, are applicable, in general terms and in a similar manner to all other places.

The by-law above alluded to prohibits, we believe, the erection of any wooden building within a certain number of feet of any other building in limits bounded by Front, Palace, Caroline, Queen, and Simcoe Streets; and Yonge Street, 100 feet deep on each side as far as Gould Street. There is also a provision against the use of steam engines, without sanction by the Corporation Officer, and

some other precautionary measures alike beneficial in theory and capable of being made so practically.

The fire limits, as stated by the Act above mentioned, served well enough some years ago: and answered probably as an initiatory act; but even its clauses, though strictly carried out, are not sufficient for the increased growth and density of the City, at the present time. No doubt, in the first instance, the Act had a salutary effect in increasing the number of brick buildings, and aided by private enterprise in putting up substantial brick buildings, has materially lessened the liability to large fires; at the same time the experience of the City, in respect to fires, clearly shows that a more extended range of fire limits is required. The City is fast filling up in some parts with small wooden buildings; not very hazardous individually or to themselves alone, but extremely so when taken as a whole, and endangering each other. Insurance Companies know by experience that each wooden structure within igniting distance to the one individual risk, adds thereto, and for every one that increases the chain, an additional rate is added. Take the populous Ward of St. John, south of the Yonge Street Avenue; or Queen Street north between Seaton and Parliament Streets, and some other localities, and any reflecting person will see how disastrous any fire in these districts must be which gained much headway. It is time that some action should be taken by the Corporation to render the City as little liable to the misfortune of extended conflagration as possible. Large fires should be guarded against on many grounds. Public as well as private interests demand measures for such protection. Individual suffering often occurs from fires of no unusual proportions, but where a number of single private interests become involved, it partakes of a public misfortune, retards for a longer or shorter period the onward progress of the place, and entails both upon individuals and corporations consequences observable in all the large fires which have visited the various cities unfortunately subjected to such disasters.

In this connection it is only right we should bring prominently forward the extreme danger of permitting lumber yards to be located in the thickly settled parts of the City. If an act preventing the erection of wooden buildings was necessary, surely the piling up of large quantities of wood in solid masses ought to be more strictly prohibited. A building is a shell, comparatively speaking, and affords far less material to feed the flames than the contents of a lumber yard, even when the stock is lowest. Let some action be taken, while the late fire on Yonge and Victoria Streets is fresh before the people. What has happened may, and probably will happen again. True, the fire did not originate in the yard, but the fact of the lumber taking fire and causing such an immense destruction on all sides of it, is a



stronger argument in favour of our opinions than if the fire had commenced there. A few days since there came very nearly being a similar conflagration on Adelaide Street. To the rear of the brick stores on Yonge Street, south of Adelaide Street, there exists a similar danger. Should a fire occur in the place named, with a westerly wind, we venture to predict a large amount of loss in one of our best business localities. On the north side of King Street, east of York St., a lumber yard has lately been established, and we have no hesitation in warning the occupants of the premises on the opposite side of the street, that in case of fire in that lumber yard, there will be danger of suffering heavily. We consider lumber yards so situated to be dangerous to the safety of the City, and we trust that some movement will at once be set on foot to bring before the Corporation the necessity of doing away as speedily as possible with the danger alluded to.

The residents of the neighbourhood are most immediately interested. Besides incurring the risk which even though insured no indemnity can replace in case of loss—insurance rates are increased and all the other misfortunes are liable to occur which invariably attend losses from this cause.

#### PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

Just now, when our importers and manufacturers are "cutting out" business for the coming fall trade, is a fit time to take a survey of the situation, and examine the prospect by the aid of such light as already ascertained facts afford us. A calm survey of the field, and an intelligent appreciation of the circumstances which will control and regulate the business of the season, is necessary to those who expect to operate successfully.

At the present time, when peace exists and is likely to be undisturbed, the chief element in the calculation is the harvest now being gathered in. So far, at least, as bread-stuffs are concerned, the yield in Great Britain and other countries of Europe, and in the United States, is unusually large. A good authority informs us that in England it is now admitted that the present is one of the largest and finest crops ever produced in that country. It is estimated, too, that owing to the increased acreage under wheat, and the heavier weight of the grain in England, the aggregate product will be 15,000,000 cwt. in excess of 1867. Of the United States it is affirmed that the present harvest will prove the most abundant in the history of that country. Leaving out of consideration for the present the crop of this country, the facts we have just cited must have a powerful influence on prices. It seems scarcely possible to escape the conclusion that the world will have cheaper bread than last year.

The prospect of the bread-stuffs market, the best informed English journals tell us, is stimulating trade and reviving confidence. The London money market has become more

active, chiefly through an increased demand for mercantile discounts, though these are still limited to the actual requirements of trade. Little disposition to speculate can be detected. As the fall trade progresses, cheaper bread must have a perceptible effect. A reduction in this prime article of food will leave consumers more to spend on other commodities, and increase not only the consumption of bread, but also of manufactured articles. These are some of the reasons that cause a speedy revival of trade in Great Britain to be anticipated.

In the United States a large crop will give increased activity to the carrying trade in all its branches. It will cause a freer circulation of money. An important reduction in prices would be most beneficial. It would tend to the prosperity of the mechanic and the laborer, by reducing the cost of living; and the farmer, although he would realize less per bushel, would, owing to the increased quantity produced, be still a gainer. But an important element is the cotton crop. This, it was anticipated some time since, would reach 3,000,000 bales, but recent damage from rain and the worm have put such a yield out of the range of possibilities; still what this crop will be is too uncertain to justify more than conjectures respecting it. The large demand for coin for export is an unpleasant feature in the trade of the States. No less than \$59,688,158 of specie have been exported from the port of New York since the 1st January, against an average of about \$25,000,000 in the past fifteen years.

The summer season in this country has been uncommonly quiet, and it is hoped by many that the fall will bring a complete revival. Such, we think, would have been the case if the crops had justified the anticipations formed of them some weeks since. We are of opinion that the yield will be smaller than many suppose. If we thresh an average crop our anticipations will be rather exceeded. Farmers have only realized a low price for their wool, their beef has sold fairly but not briskly; if, then, we have a light crop, there is no reason to suppose that any extravagance in the purchase of manufactured goods will be indulged by the farming community. Add to this the fact that there is still on the shelves of country merchants considerable stocks of many lines of goods, and we have sufficient reasons for doing a cautious trade. Importers may expect that any purchases beyond the actual legitimate requirements of the country will be productive of embarrassment, and probably loss. And there is danger that, taking the favorable data afforded a few weeks ago, some may have purchased more than they now would were it to be done again. Still we hope that the lessons of the past has not been so completely lost as to fail in preventing the recurrence of such a gloomy and threatening state of affairs as existed in the autumn of last year.

#### CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We gave last week the Annual Report and the proceedings had at the annual meeting of this, our only Canadian Life Company. The statement furnished the public is full and complete. It enters into the details of the Company's position with a frankness that must meet with the approval of the proprietors and policy-holders.

During the year 447 policies were issued for the sum of \$567,894, producing \$18,282 of new premiums. The total policies in force amount to \$4,755,992. Considering the limited field that this country affords for a Life Company, and the difficulty of arousing our people to the inestimable advantages of life assurance, very considerable progress has been made, still there is room for the exertion of the Company's agents. Now that competition has become so keen in Canada, nothing but vigorous, persistent and well aimed efforts will bring success to any Company. Canadian institutions have the first and best claim on the home field, and we hope to see them harvest it well.

#### BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

The Report laid before the shareholders of this Company at the late annual meeting furnishes evidence of the beneficial results of the exercise of prudence and honesty in the management of an insurance corporation. Notwithstanding the heavy losses of 1867, (the Quebec fire furnishing a large item), there remained a surplus at the credit of the Reserve Fund of over \$20,000. This year's premiums on the Fire business have reached \$124,995, and on Marine, \$46,511, total, \$171,506. The ratio of Fire losses to Fire premiums is about 63 per cent.; and Marine losses to Marine premiums, 90 per cent. This is heavy, and exceeds the average in both branches, the Marine being especially large. However, the net profit reached the sum of \$17,355. Two dividends of 4 per cent., amounting to \$16,000, have been paid, and the Rest has been increased to \$21,961. The plan of taking three year risks, at one premium, on isolated buildings and farm property, has been adopted by the Board. The rapid increase of incendiarism, and the great loss brought thereby upon Insurance Companies, not to say the comparative immunity from prosecution and punishment enjoyed by the offenders, call for such measures as will interpose some check at least on undisguised criminality. If proper men were appointed Fire Marshals, an improvement might reasonably be looked for. The opinion expressed by the Directors on this point meets with our hearty concurrence. We shall make further allusion to the very satisfactory statement of the Company at another time.

#### EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

A dispatch from our own correspondent at Ottawa, dated yesterday, informs us that the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company



have substituted the \$150,000 in British consols held by the Receiver General for that Company, for a cash deposit of the same amount.

#### NORTHERN RAILWAY.

We print under the usual heading the semi-annual report of the Canadian Directors of this Company. The report will be read with satisfaction by all who take an interest in the prosperity of this line.

#### Communications.

##### INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTREAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

Fires recently have been of very common occurrence in this city, the bulk of them purely accidental, but in most cases caused by carelessness. Housekeepers ought to be as careful during a long drought in the hot summer weather as they are during the winter, when the stoves, &c. are kept going night and day; the houses get so heated at this season that the slightest accident causes a fire, and it is more likely to spread, the roofs, sidewalks, &c., not being covered with snow. So far the fire brigade have been very successful and we have escaped with small losses. You will have heard of the action of our sapient Council in appointing two fire marshals, both lawyers, and wholly incompetent, so that they have to be supplemented by a deputy, who attends the fires and reports to his superiors. They (the marshals) took two days to report on a fire in a leading grocer's shop, when the damage amounted to 75c, and expenses of examining witnesses to \$40. The insurance companies have entirely repudiated them and refuse to pay any of their expenses. One efficient fire marshal is certainly required, such a man as either Chief Bertrand or Mr. A. Perry; but the appointment of two incompetent lawyers is simply a farce. One thing much wanted amongst fire offices is a classification of risks, on a system similar to life offices. Of course the task would be more difficult, as every fire risk is taken under peculiar circumstances, or rated by an office according to its individual experience in the style of risk and not on general principles. In Life, on the contrary, clear and broad principles are laid down, consequently the difference in the tables of the different companies is very slight. To show the great divergence in fire risks I will give a few instances, culled from the rates of different companies—the rates, be it observed, being in each case on the same sort of risk:

Mercantile risks range	90c	\$1.20	\$1.50	\$	\$100
Brick buildings, 1st class	30	40	50	¢	100
Frame do	50	1.00	—	¢	100
Tanneries	\$1.50	2.50	3.00	¢	100
Breweries, brick	1.50	2.50	3.00	¢	100
Distilleries, brick	5.00	10.00	—	¢	100

This diversity causes great perplexity to agents as well as insurers, for a first-class office may take one style of risks at the lowest rate and another style at the highest, just according to its experience, thus apparently on the one hand underselling its cotemporaries and on the other demanding exorbitant rates. The only plan of obviating this difficulty is by all insurance companies appointing a board of honorable, competent men, to whom they would submit their books, and who would thus be enabled to average a fair system of rates, satisfactory to the companies and to the public. The great objection is, the unwillingness of fire companies to expose their business, but this might easily be obviated by each member of the board being bound to secrecy. At present we have in Montreal a book giving the rates for each particular risk, but no company pays the slightest attention to it, each fixing its own rate according to the views of the directors or agents. In *Life Assurance Companies* the worst feature is their alarming increase and consequently keen competition; the bulk of the new companies are, I fear, sadly deficient in the first great necessary, viz: com-

petent management, when we consider the few men who, by talent and severe training, are really fit to manage such an intricate business as that of Life Assurance, and the quantity of companies in the field to secure that talent, we can scarcely wonder at the constant cases of incapacity of boards and managers and the consequent failure of many companies started on apparently excellent principles. This offering, by new companies, of great inducements is a very bad feature. It is true, that as a rule, American companies can do business cheaper than English, owing to their obtaining a much higher rate of interest for their money, but some new companies offer now as inducements conditions that are utterly impossible for them to fulfil, and so only for a few years can remain in a state of solvency, so that the subject really requires the strictest attention on the part of the Legislature to check, if possible, the increase of the evil. Any company, offering in its prospectus, bonuses and other inducements, which the slightest common sense shew, cannot be long carried out, simply obtains money under false pretences and should be prosecuted for such malpractice. I dislike thoroughly, Government interference in any business arrangement, but life assurance is an affair *per se* and requires the law to protect dupes, against those who perhaps ignorantly defraud them. I give some figures respecting Life Assurance companies in England for 24 years, say from 1844 to 1868: Projected, 678; organised, 344; closed, 319; amalgamated, 15; transferred business, 206; in Chancery, 59. These figures speak for themselves.

You have published the names of the companies who have complied with the insurance Act; several others here are intending doing so during the month. I give the number of offices doing business in the city:

	Fire and Life.	Life only.
English.....	13	10
American.....	7	8
Canadian.....	4	—

One office for live stock, one for plate glass, and several marine agencies.

#### TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

Bank and other stocks have been firm this week. The market closed at slightly higher prices.

**Bank Stock.**—Montreal sold at 132, but there are no sellers now under 133. British is offered at 103. Ontario sold at 98½ to 99; little offering. There were sales of Toronto at 114½, at which rate large lots could be placed. Buyers offer 80 for round lots of Royal Canadian, but sellers ask 81 to 82. There were transactions in Commerce at 102½; 103 is now offered. Merchants' is wanted at 105. Buyers would give 109 to 109½ for Molson's; none offering. The advanced quotation of 102 would be paid for City. Sales of Du Peuple are reported at 106 to 106½, and it is wanted. Jacques Cartier is much asked for at 106, and there were sales at that figure. Mechanics' sold at 94. In other banks nothing doing.

**Debentures.**—Canada sterling debentures are in good demand, but there are none in market. Dominion stock is offered at par. Toronto are still offering at 6½ to 7. There were considerable sales of County at high rates, and the demand is greater than the supply.

**Sundries.**—Gas stock sold at 105, and is still offering at that figure. Building Society stock is in demand. Canada Permanent sold at 115 and 115½, and is in demand at the latter price. Western Canada is in good demand at 107½, and more would be given for a round amount. Holders ask 104 to 105 for Freehold, with buyers at 103. Montreal Telegraph is wanted at 133. For Canada Landed Credit, 46 is offered; little doing. A few good Mortgages have been taken at 8 per cent. There is a fair demand for money.

**GORE BANK.**—Mr. Irving, who was elected to the Presidency of this Bank at the last meeting, having resigned his position, Mr. Edward Martin was elected to fill the vacancy. Hon. S. Mills takes the Directorship vacated by Mr. Martin.

#### MONTREAL MONEY MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, Aug. 11, 1868.

The chief event last week was the rapid start in the price of gold in New York, the rise amounted to nearly 4 per cent. in three days, and many were the speculative ideas as to its cause. The most tangible ones, were the approaching presidential election, which must necessarily bring a very disturbing influence to bear on the money market; the brokers in New York having, to a large extent short, sold sterling exchange on London, and being obliged to buy gold to withdraw their bills, which fact being patent to the holders of bullion, a combination was formed to raise the price of gold, and thus create a "gold corner," similar to the celebrated Chicago "wheat corner;" but I believe the true cause is the comparative light exports of all sorts from the States, and the very heavy imports, especially of staple goods, such as they must have. I do not think that gold has at all reached its highest price, though under a temporary lull it has receded from 149½, the highest point, to 146½, at which it closes to-day.

Our money market continues unchanged, ample supply for all wants at much the same rates as last week. Bank stocks continue very high, sales of Montreal at 132, Merchants 106, Ontario 98. The transactions are very few. The general opinion here is that the Gore Bank is doomed, certainly the state of its affairs as exhibited at the last meeting of shareholders was far from satisfactory, still by skilful management and help from other banks it may pull through, with the loss of about one-third of its capital.

There is a report current here that the management of the canals will be transferred to the Board of Works, under the control of Hon. Mr. McDougall; heretofore they have been under the management of Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, Chief Commissioner of Customs.

#### Insurance.

**FIRE RECORD.**—Brockville, July 25.—Barn of Mr. James Henderson. House of John Faley. Complaint is made of the inefficiency of the fire brigade.

Montreal, 30th July.—Central Fire Station. Furniture of Mr. Berham injured by the water; insured in the London and Liverpool. Building insured for \$400 in the North British.

Markham, 28th July.—Mr. Hobson's Black Horse tavern. Building insured for \$900 by Mr. Allan. A stock belonging to a man named Whan, of London, valued at \$3,000 was insured, and a stock of jewelry valued at \$150.

Mornington, 25th July.—The barn, dwelling and crops of Mr. David Macloy, of 13th Concession.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Stables of C. & A. Larin. Insured in the Lancashire, and Liverpool, London and Globe.

Fire has been raging in the Ottawa lumber region and on the north shores of Lake Superior. Millions of dollars worth of standing timber must have been destroyed.

Stayner, Aug. 8.—Eleven houses, including the railway station, freight and tank houses. The track was damaged for a considerable distance, and trains had to put back until repairs were effected. Loss heavy, but not yet ascertained; a considerable portion of the property is insured in the Phoenix of London, the Imperial, the Western of Canada, and the Provincial.

Port Dalhousie, Aug. 9.—A fire broke out on Sunday afternoon at the woodyard of George A. Clark, situated on the east pier, and burned three hundred cords of wood and about two hundred yards of the pier. No insurance on the wood. Loss \$1,000. Cause—spark from a tobacco pipe.

Goderich, Aug. 5.—House of W. Wallace, on the Huron road; said to be insured for \$800. Cause incendiarism.

Lindsay.—The fires raging in the woods in adjacent townships have done widespread damage.



Somerset, Q., July 31.—Girionard's brick house; loss \$4,000; insured in a mutual company for \$2,000.

Quebec, Aug. 8.—Barn of Thos. May, situated some distance from that city, with a part of his crop; total value \$2,000; insured in the Quebec Fire Company for \$600 or \$700.

**INSURANCE DEPOSITS.**—The following should have been appended to our complete list of Insurance Companies who have made the necessary deposits, in last week's paper, but was omitted by the compositor:

Of the above companies the following Act upon the Mutual principal in such wise as to enable them legally to make a deposit under the Act for the security of policyholders resident in Canada, and their deposits are therefore for the general benefit of all members of said companies.

Viz., Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

The following companies which have made a deposit in British 3 per cent. consolidated annuities are provisionally licensed to transact insurance business in Canada, pending an examination of the special terms of their Charters by the law officers of the Crown of Lower Canada, their licenses to hold good for three months from this date.

Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.  
London Assurance Corporation.  
Scottish Provincial Assurance Company.

**Commercial.**

**MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, 11th Aug., 1868.

Since my last letter, dulness has reigned supreme in the city, socially, politically, and commercially. The weather has become cool; a considerable quantity of rain has fallen, and great hopes are entertained that the root crops will yet turn out well. In the neighbourhood of Quebec, farmers now expect to gather in a harvest at least equal to last year. Our produce markets are very dull, not the slightest attempt at speculation, even for a fall; and I have not heard of a single transaction for future delivery. The exodus to the seaside and England, has been greater than usual, and the only topic of conversation amongst those who remain, is the unprecedented dulness in all branches of trade. By latest cable telegrams, we notice a rally in the price of flour in London, but it has had no effect here. The formidable array of figures in the American papers respecting the probable results of the harvest in the west, is effectually prohibiting any rise here. The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following figures, culled, as far as 1868 is concerned, from the best attainable information:

	1868.—Bush.	1868.—Bush.
Corn.....	838,772,017	1,950,000,000
Wheat.....	172,034,301	220,000,000
Rye.....	21,088,000	25,000,000
Barley.....	15,800,000	20,000,000
Oats.....	165,000,000	210,000,000
Potatoes.....	110,000,000	150,000,000
Buckwheat.....	17,000,000	20,000,000
Aggregate.....	1,329,694,000	1,895,000,000

Shewing, if the latter estimate at all approximates the truth, a yield of 366,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs more than in the most favorable year on record. The New York Bulletin says:—"We now find ourselves at that period of the tide in the breadstuffs trade, when the wave of high prices having swelled to the highest point, a re-action caused by over-production has commenced, and prices will probably go down to a point below their actual value."

These opinions corroborate the views expressed in my letter early in July, on movements in our grain market.

All good samples of tinned butter and cheese are at once picked up for shipment to England; prices there, especially of cheese, ruling high and bare markets. The price ruling here for butter is 16c to 18c, and retail for fresh as high as 30c.

In Groceries, the market has been most excessively dull, not a movement even in tea. All large parcels are withdrawn from the market. Sugars are dull and tend downward, and only transactions of the most retail description are to be noted in any article. The Petroleum speculators have forced the retail market up to 50c., much to the discontent of buyers, who nevertheless will have yet to give longer prices, as the article is one now of general necessity. Some dealers are talking of importing oil from England or Belgium, but I think that would hardly pay.

Hardware is as dull as groceries, stocks are good, and importers are sanguine respecting the fall trade.

Dry Goods.—The bulk of the autumn importations are now to hand, and merchants are very busy sorting them. The travelers of nearly all the large houses are out on their rounds, and, I see by their circulars, that stocks generally will be open for inspection about the 17th instant; between then and the middle of next month, we may expect lively times in this branch of trade. Merchants here have acted with great caution in their purchases, and consequently anticipate a healthy and active fall trade.

**Exchange market.**

Trade in every department is without animation, and there is little to report.

Dry Goods.—Our houses are daily receiving and unpacking goods preparatory to the fall business. A fair trade is expected.

Produce.—Owing to the lightness of the stocks of every kind of grain, the business done was merely trifling. Wheat—There is none in market, and the only sales were one or two cars of fall at \$1.50, at which figure choice could be readily placed. There is no spring offering; the demand for local use is good; no sales. Barley—The new crop is coming forward in small quantities, and sells at 88 to 92c. The sample is bright, but will not average more than 42 to 44 pounds to the bushel. Oats—Have been very scarce, and have advanced to 75c. Peas—None.

Flour.—Receipts were light and business small. No. 1 superfine is offering at \$7.00 to \$7.25 for strong brands; sales of ordinary were made as low as \$6.60. In other grades nothing doing.

Provisions.—Butter is scarce and in demand at our quotations, no sales. Cheese—Wanted at 9½ to 10c. Eggs—Little doing at 10 to 11c.

Petroleum.—Stocks are firmly held by the Combination at the prices quoted in our list. There is nothing doing in the way of production, nor will there be anything done before present stocks are reduced to what is regarded by the Combination as a satisfactory point. The Pennsylvania region seems to be recovering slightly its lost activity. The supply of crude is abundant, and continues on the increase. Every day is marked by the striking of a wealth-producing well. Still there is no excitement. During the month of July, 331,641 barrels were produced, and since the 1st January, 2,621,206 barrels. Notwithstanding this large yield, prices have kept firm, averaging \$5 a barrel.

Hops.—The season will soon commence; there is little enquiry yet. Crop reports from England on the whole are favourable, so far as mail advices inform us. A cable telegram speaks of recent damage. In this country the crop will be light, and the burr small, owing to the drought. Insects seem to have done little damage so far.

**The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.**

Capital and Reserved Funds... \$17,005,000.  
DAILY CASH RECEIPTS... \$20,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this Company having deposited the sum of 150,000, Dollars,

in accordance with the Act, 31st Vic., cap. 48, has received the License of the Finance Minister, to transact the business of Life and Fire Insurance in the Dominion of Canada.

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

**NOTICE.**

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION of Scotland have deposited

150,000 Dollars,

in cash, with the Canadian Government, required by the new Insurance Law, Vict. 31, cap. 48, and are licensed to transact the business of LIFE ASSURANCE in the Dominion.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.  
Montreal, 1st August, 1868. 52-3t

**NOTICE.**

THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, having deposited

100,000 Dollars,

for the security of Policyholders in the Dominion, and fully complied with the new Insurance Law, 31 Vic., cap. 48, have been licensed by the Minister of Finance to transact business in the Dominion, as required by said law.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.,  
Gen'l Agents for the Dominion of Canada.  
Montreal, 1st August, 1868. 52-3t

**ROYAL**

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL:

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THIS Company having made the necessary deposit, in accordance with the New Insurance Act, beg to notify the public and their constituents that they continue to

Accept Risks on as favorable terms as any other first-class Company,

And invite particular attention to the favorable terms on which

LIFE POLICIES ARE GRANTED.

FRANCIS H. HEWARD,

Manager Toronto Branch, Ontario.

Office—Royal Insurance Building, cor. Yonge and Wellington Streets.

GEORGE OLIVER, Inspector

W. B. NICOL, Medical Referee.

Toronto, August 3.

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**

IMPROVED PATENT

NON-CONDUCTING AND-VAPORIZING

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

139 & 141

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS:

A. K. BOOMER, TORONTO.

J. W. MURTON, HAMILTON.

A. G. SMYTH, LONDON, ONT.

51-6m.

**Insurance Act.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY

Having complied with the Act 31st Vic., cap. 48, by depositing the sum of

100,000 Dollars,

have received the required license to transact the business of

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada.

W. M. WESTMACOTT,

Agent for Toronto.

51-4t



**Western Assurance Company.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, on

**TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,**  
 At 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the Annual Report, and for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

**B. HALDAN,**  
 Secretary.

50-td.

**CONSOLIDATION**  
 OF THE  
**Bryant, Stratton & Odell Business College**  
**AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,**

WITH THE  
**BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,**  
 Under the Management of

**J. D. ODELL, AND EDWARD TROUT,**  
 PROPRIETORS.

WHO having purchased from Messrs. Musgrove & Wright their interest and good-will in the British American Commercial College, have succeeded in combining all the talent and securing all the advantages of both Schools, making the most extensive and complete institution of the kind in the Dominion, and the only one where the principles of actual business are successfully and practically taught.

Our rooms are extensive and complete, occupying separate buildings, and capable of accommodating 300 students. We employ a full corps of teachers, among whom are men of business experience, and the two Premium Penmen of Canada. Scholarships good in Montreal and in the principal cities of the United States.

For specimens of penmanship, circulars, &c., address,  
 50-tf. **ODELL & TROUT.**

**Hartford Fire Insurance Company.**

CAPITAL, . . . . . \$1,000,000.

CHARTERED 1810—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Abstract of Statement, January 1, 1868.

ASSETS.	
Cash and Cash Items	\$346,644 69
Rents and Accrued Interest	4,089 87
Real Estate Uncumbered	115,000 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (First Liens)	104,494 54
Bank Stock; Hartford	314,222 00
New York	251,100 00
Boston	107,027 00
Other Places	96,045 60
Railroad Stocks	32,738 00
State, City and Railroad Bonds	230,035 00
United States Stocks and Bonds	424,764 00
	\$2,026,220 79

LIABILITIES.

Losses in Process of Adjustment	\$167,356 23
Unpaid Dividends	144 00

**E. CHAFFEY & Co., AGENTS, TORONTO.**  
 50-6m

**Etna Fire & Marine Insurance Company.**

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CASH CAPITAL, . . . . . \$3,000,000.

LOSSES PAID IN 50 YEARS, 23,500,000 00.

**JULY, 1868.**

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash in hand and in Bank	\$544,842 39
Real Estate	255,267 29
Mortgage Bonds	92,245 00
Bank Stock	1,273,670 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Public Securities	2,049,855 51
Total	\$5,052,880 19

LIABILITIES.

Claims not Due, and Unadjusted	\$499,803 55
Amount required by Mass. and New York for Re-insurance	1,405,267 15

**E. CHAFFEY & Co., Agents.**  
 50-6m.

**TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—August 13, 1868.**

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Groceries—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Leather—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Thick Boots	2 20 2 50	" fine to fins't	0 85 0 95	Kip Skins, Patna	0 45 0 55
" Kip	2 45 3 20	Hyson	0 45 0 80	French	0 70 0 90
" Calf	3 00 3 75	Imperial	0 42 0 80	English	0 65 0 80
" Congress Gaiters	2 00 2 40	Tobacco, Manufact'd.	0 26 0 30	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs.) per doz.	0 75 0 85
" Kip Cobourgs.	1 00 1 50	Can Leaf, # 5s & 10s	0 25 0 26	Do. light	0 45 0 50
Boys' Thick Boots	1 65 1 90	Western Leaf, com	0 27 0 32	French Calf	1 05 1 25
" Youths	1 45 1 55	" Good	0 27 0 32	Grain & Satn Cl # doz	0 00 0 00
Women's Batts	95 1 20	" Fine	0 32 0 35	Splits, large # lb.	0 38 0 40
" Congress Gaiters	1 15 1 50	" Bright fine	0 40 0 50	" small	0 20 0 30
Misses' Batts	0 75 1 00	" choice	0 60 0 75	Enamelled Cow # foot	0 20 0 21
" Congress Gaiters	1 00 1 30	<b>Hardware.</b>		Patent	0 21 0 22
Girls' Batts	0 65 0 90	Tin (net cash prices)		Pebble Grain	0 17 0 18 1/2
" Congress Gaiters	0 80 1 10	Block, # lb.	0 25 0 26	Buff	0 17 0 19
Children's C. T. Cacks	0 50 0 65	Grain	0 26 0 27		
" Gaiters	0 65 0 90	<b>Copper:</b>			
<b>Drugs.</b>		Pig	0 24 0 25	<b>Oils.</b>	
Aloes Cape	0 12 0 16	Sheet	0 30 0 33	Ced	0 55 0 60
Alum	0 02 0 03	<b>Cut Nails:</b>		Cocunut, # lb.	0 00 0 00
Boax	0 00 0 00	Assorted # Shingles,	3 05 3 15	Lard, extra	0 60 1 25
Camphor, refined	0 65 0 70	# 100 lb.		" No. 1	0 00 1 15
Castor Oil	0 18 0 28	Shingle alone do	3 30 3 40	" Woolen	0 00 1 05 1/2
Caustic Soda	0 04 0 05	Lathe and 5 dy	3 35 3 65	Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
Cochineal	0 90 1 10	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		Linseed, raw	0 77 0 85
Cream Tartar	0 00 0 00	Assorted sizes	0 00 0 10	" boiled	0 82 0 90
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	Best No. 24	0 00 0 00	Machinery	0 00 0 00
Extract Logwood	0 09 0 11	" 26	0 08 0 09	Olive, 2nd, # gal	1 45 1 60
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 30 0 35	" 28	0 09 0 10	" salad	2 00 2 30
Indigo, Madras	0 75 1 00	<b>Horse Nails:</b>		" salad, in bots.	
Licorice	0 14 0 45	Guest's or Griffin's		qt. # case	3 60 3 75
Madder	0 13 0 16	assorted sizes	0 19 0 20	Sesame salad, # gal	1 60 1 75
Nutgalls	0 00 0 00	For W. ass'd sizes	0 19 0 20	Seal, pale	0 70 0 75
Opium	6 70 7 90	Patent Hammer'd do	0 18 0 19	Spirits Turpentine	0 65 0 70
Oxalic Acid	0 28 0 35	<b>Iron (at 4 months):</b>		Varnish	0 00 0 00
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	Pig—Gartsherrie No 1	26 00 27 00	Whale	0 75 0 80
" Bichromate	0 15 0 20	Other brands	No 1 22 00 23 00		
Potass Iodide	3 80 4 50	No 2 24 00 25 00		<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
Senna	0 12 0 60	Bar—Scotch, # 100 lb	2 25 2 50	White Lead, genuine	0 00 2 50
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	Refined	3 00 3 25	in Oil, # 25 lbs.	0 00 2 25
Soda Bicarb	4 50 5 50	Swedes	5 00 5 50	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 00
Tartaric Acid	0 37 0 45	Hoops—Coopers	3 00 3 25	" 2	0 00 2 00
Verdigris	0 35 0 40	" Band	3 00 3 25	" 3	0 00 1 75
Vitriol, Blue	0 09 0 10	Boiler Plates	3 25 3 50	White Zinc, genuine	3 00 3 50
		Canada Plates	4 00 4 25	White Lead, dry	0 06 0 09
<b>Groceries.</b>		Union Jack	0 00 0 00	Red Lead	0 07 0 08
Coffee:		Pontypool	0 00 0 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h	0 02 0 03 1/2
Java, # lb.	0 23 0 25	Swansea	0 00 0 00	Yellow Ochre, Fren'h	0 02 0 03
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		Whiting	0 90 1 25
Rio	0 16 0 18	Bar, # 100 lbs.	0 07 0 07 1/2	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Fish:		Sheet	0 08 0 09	Refined # gal.	
Herrings, Lab. split	3 50 5 00	Shot	0 07 0 07 1/2	Water white, car'd	0 30 0 00
" round	1 50 3 00	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		" small lots	0 31 0 32
" scaled	0 40 0 45	No. 6, # bundle	2 70 2 80	Straw, by car load	0 29 0 00
Mackerel, small kitts	1 25 1 35	" 9	3 10 3 20	" small lots	0 28 0 29
Loch. Her. wh'e firks	2 50 2 75	" 12	3 40 3 50	Amber, by car load	0 27 0 28
" half "	1 50 1 75	" 16	4 30 4 40	" small lots	0 28 0 29
White Fish & Trout	None	<b>Powder:</b>		Benzine	0 35 0 45
Salmon, saltwater	16 00 17 50	Blasting, Canada	3 50 3 75		
Dry Cod, # 112 lbs.	5 00 0 00	" FF	4 50 4 75	<b>Produce.</b>	
<b>Fruit:</b>		" FFF	5 00 5 25	Grain:	
Raisins, Layers	2 20 2 35	Blasting, English	5 00 5 50	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb	1 48 1 50
" M R	2 10 2 20	" loose	5 50 6 00	" Fall 60 "	1 45 1 60
" Valentias new	3 08 3 08 1/2	" FFF	6 00 6 50	Barley	48 " 0 88 0 92
Currants, new	0 05 0 03	<b>Pressed Spikes (4 mos):</b>		Peas	60 " 0 85 0 86
" old	0 03 0 04 1/2	Regular sizes 100	4 00 4 25	Oats	34 " 0 70 0 75
Figs	0 00 0 16	Extra	4 50 5 00	Rye	56 " 0 80 0 85
<b>Molasses:</b>		<b>Tin Plates (net cash):</b>		<b>Seeds:</b>	
Clayed, # gal.	0 40 0 42	IC Coke	7 50 8 00	Clover, choice 60 "	0 00 0 00
Syrups, Standard	0 47 0 48	IC Charcoal	8 50 8 75	" com'n 68 "	0 00 0 00
" Golden	0 52 0 55	IX	10 50 10 75	Timothy, cho'e 4 "	0 00 2 00
<b>Rice:</b>		ICX	12 50 0 00	" inf. to good 48 "	0 00 2 00
Arracan	4 75 5 00	DC	7 50 9 00	Flax	56 " 1 25 1 00
<b>Spices:</b>		DX	9 50 10 00	<b>Flour (per brl.):</b>	
Cassia, whole, # lb.	0 35 0 40	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, # lb.</b>		Superior extra	0 00 0 00
Cloves	0 12 0 14	Green rough	0 05 0 06	Extra superfine	6 50 6 75
Nutmegs	0 50 0 70	Green, salt'd & insap'd	0 00 0 07	Fancy superfine	0 00 0 00
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 25	Cured	0 07 0 08 1/2	Superfine No. 1	7 00 7 25
" Jamaica, root	0 25 0 30	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 10	No. 2	0 00 0 00
Pepper, black	0 09 0 10	Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12	Oatmeal, (per brl.)	6 25 6 50
Pimento	0 09 0 10	" dry	0 18 0 20	<b>Provisions.</b>	
<b>Sugars:</b>		Lambskins	0 15 0 00	Butter, dairy tub # lb	0 16 0 18
Port Rico, # lb.	0 08 0 09 1/2	" pelts	0 10 0 00	" store packed	0 15 0 16
Cuba	0 08 0 09 1/2	<b>Hops.</b>		Cheese, new	6 09 6 10
Barbadoes (bright)	0 08 0 09 1/2	Inferior, # lb.	0 10 0 15	Pork, mess, per brl.	23 00 24 00
Dry Crushed, at 60 d.	0 11 0 12	Medium	0 15 0 20	" prime mess	16 00 17 00
Canada Sugar Ref'y,		Good	0 20 0 25	" prime	14 00 15 00
yellow No. 2, 60 da	0 09 0 09 1/2	Fancy	0 25 0 35	Bacon, rough	0 00 0 10
" No. 3	0 09 0 09 1/2	<b>Leather, @ (4 mos.)</b>		" Cumber'd cut	0 10 0 11
Crushed X	0 10 0 10 1/2	In lots of less than 50 sides, 10 # cent higher.		" smoked	0 00 0 00
" A	0 11 0 11 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st qual	0 23 0 23 1/2	Hams, in salt	0 00 0 00
Ground	0 11 0 12	heavy, weights # lb	0 23 0 23 1/2	" sug. cur & canv'd	0 13 0 13 1/2
Extra Ground	0 12 0 13	Do. 1st qual middle do	0 20 0 22	Shoulders, in salt	0 09 0 10
<b>Teas:</b>		Do. No. 2, all weights	0 20 0 22	Lard, in kegs	0 11 0 12
Japan com'n to good	0 40 0 55	Slaughter heavy	0 28 0 29	Eggs, packed	0 00 0 13
" Fine to choicest	0 55 0 65	Do. light	0 28 0 29	Beef Hams	0 00 0 13
Colored, com. to fine	0 60 0 75	Harness, best	0 32 0 34	Tallow	0 00 0 00
Congou & Souch'ng	0 42 0 75	" No. 2	0 30 0 33	Hogs dressed, heavy	0 00 0 00
Oolong, good to fine	0 40 0 65	Upper heavy	0 34 0 36	" medium	0 00 0 00
Y. Hyson, com to gd	0 55 0 80	" light	0 36 0 40	" light	0 00 0 00
Medium to choice	0 65 0 80			<b>Salt, &amp;c.</b>	
Extra choice	0 85 0 95			American bris.	1 58 1 00
Gunpow'd r.c. to med	0 55 0 70			Liverpool coarse	0 00 0 00
" med. to fine	0 70 0 85			Plaster	1 05 1 10
				Water Lime	1 50 0 00



**Soap & Candles.**

D. Crawford & Co.'s	\$ c.	\$ c.
Imperial	0 07	0 08
Golden Bar	0 07	0 07
Silver Bar	0 07	0 07
Crown	0 05	0 05
No. 1	0 03	0 04
Candles	0 10	0 11

**Wines, Liquors, &c.**

*Ale:*

English, per doz.	2 60	2 65
Guinness Dub Portr	2 30	2 40

*Spirits:*

Pure Jamaica Rum.	1 80	2 20
De Kuyper's H. Gin	1 50	1 60
Booth's Old Tom	1 90	2 00

*Gin:*

Green, cases.	3 75	4 00
Booth's Old Tom, c.	6 00	6 25

*Wines:*

Port, common	1 00	1 25
fine old	2 00	4 00
Sherry, common	1 00	1 50
medium	1 70	1 80
old pale or golden	2 50	4 00

**Brandy:**

Hennessey's, per gal	2 50	2 75
Martell's	2 50	2 75
J. Robin & Co.'s	2 10	2 75
Otard, Dupuy & Cos	2 10	2 75
Brandy, cases	8 50	9 00
Brandy, com. per c.	4 00	4 50

**Whiskey:**

Common 36 u. p.	0 65	0 70
Old Rye	0 85	0 87
Malt	0 85	0 87
Toddy	0 85	0 87
Scotch, per gal.	1 90	2 10
Irish-Kinnahan's c.	7 00	7 50
"Dunnville's Belf't	6 00	6 25

**Wool.**

Fleece, lb.	0 26	0 29
Washed	0 00	0 00

**Furs.**

Bear	3 00	10 00
Beaver	1 00	1 25
Coon	0 20	0 40
Fisher	4 00	6 00
Martin	1 40	1 60
Mink	4 00	4 25
Otter	5 75	6 00
Spring Rats	0 15	0 17
Fox	1 20	1 25

**STOCK AND BOND REPORT.**

The dates of our quotations are as follows:—Toronto, Aug. 11; Montreal, Aug. 10; Quebec, Aug. 10; London, July 29.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.			
					Toronto.	Montre	Quebec.	Toronto.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
British North America	\$250	All	3	July and Jan.	102 105	102 103	102 103	102 103
Jacques Cartier	50	"	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	106 106	106 107	104 105	104 105
Montreal	200	"	5	"	132 133	133 134	131 132	131 132
Nationale	50	"	4	1 Nov. 1 May.	105 106	105	105	105
New Brunswick	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nova Scotia	200	25	7&8	Mar. and Sept.	106 107	106 107	106 107	106 107
Du Peuple	50	"	4	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	114 115	115 115	113 114	113 114
Toronto	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	"	"	"	"
Bank of Yarmouth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Canadian Bank of Com'c.	50	95	"	"	102 103	101 102	101 102	101 102
City Bank Montreal	80	All	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	100 101	102	100 101	100 101
Commer'l Bank (St. John)	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Eastern Townships' Bank	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.	"	97	96 97	96 97
Gore	40	"	3	1 Jan., 1 July.	46	46	45 46	45 46
Halifax Banking Company	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mechanics' Bank	50	70	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	95 96	95 96	93 94	93 94
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	70	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	105 106	105 106	105 106	105 106
Merchants' Bank (Halifax)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Molson's Bank	50	All	4	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	104 109	110	108 109	108 109
Niagara District Bank	100	70	3	1 Jan., 1 July	98 99	98 99	98 99	98 99
Ontario Bank	40	All	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	"	"	"	"
People's Bank (Fred'cton)	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
People's Bank (Halifax)	20	"	7 12 m	"	"	"	"	"
Quebec Bank	100	"	3	1 June, 1 Dec.	98 99	98	97 98	97 98
Royal Canadian Bank	50	50	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	80 82	78 82	82 86	82 86
St. Stephens Bank	100	All	"	"	"	"	"	"
Union Bank	100	70	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	101 102	101 102	101 102	101 102
Union Bank (Halifax)	100	40	7 12 m	Feb. and Aug.	"	"	"	"

**INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Shares par value	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000		Briton Medical and General Life	10	—	14
50,000	7 1/2	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	5 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	5
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	30 1/2
401,000	5 1/2 yr	European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	11 1/2	48 6d
100,000	10	Etna Fire and Marine	10	1 1/2	1
23,000	5	Guardian	100	50	52 1/2
24,000	12	Imperial Fire	500	50	34 1/2
7,500	9 1/2	Imperial Life	100	10	16 1/2
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	2 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7 1/2	23
35,862	45s. p. sh	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	48
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	1
87,504	40	Liverpl' & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	7 1/2
20,000	5	National Union Life	5	1	1
20,000	12 1/2	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	10 1/2
40,000	88, 60	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	17 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25	5	20
2,500	25 12s.	Provident Life	100	10	38
	24 1/2 p. s.	Phoenix			136
200,000	2 1/2-h. yr.	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	15-16
100,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance	20	3	6 1/2
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2 1/2	4 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	65
4,000	5	Star Life	25	1 1/2	—

**CANADIAN.**

8,000	4	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	35
		Canada Life	200	20	135
4000	12	Montreal Assurance	60	11	—
10,000		Provincial Fire and Marine	40	32	6 19 1/2
		Quebec Fire	100	40	90-91
10,000	8	" Marine	40	6	—
	57 mo's.	Western Assurance	40	6	—

MISCELLANEOUS.					London.	Montreal	Quebec.	Toronto.
British America Land	250	44	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
British Colonial S. S. Co.	250	32 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	50	—	—
Canada Company	32 1/2	All	5	—	—	45 46	—	—
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	8 1/4	3 1/2	—	—	115 115 1/2	—	—
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50	All	5	—	—	—	—	—
Canada Mining Company	4	90	—	—	—	—	107 109	108 109
Do. Int'l Steam Nav. Co.	100	All	20 12 m	—	—	—	95	—
Do. Glass Company	100	"	12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
Canad'n Loan & Investm't	25	2 1/2	7	—	—	—	—	—
Canada Agency	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colonial Securities Co.	100	All	5	—	—	102 1/2 103	—	—
Freehold Building Society	100	All	5	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax Steamboat Co.	100	"	5	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax Gas Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton Gas Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 40	—
Huron Copper Bay Co.	4	12	30	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Huron S. and C.	5	102	—	—	—	—	2.25 2.50	—
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	8 1/2	5	—	—	132 1/2 134	133	132 134
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All	5	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Elevating Co.	00	"	15 12 m	—	—	—	135	134 134 1/2
Do. City Gas Co.	40	"	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep.	—	—	107	106 107
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	"	5	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia Telegraph	5	84	—	—	—	—	—	25 cts
Quebec and L. S.	200	All	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.	—	—	119 120	—
Quebec Gas Co.	50	25	8	—	—	—	—	96 97
Quebec Street R. R.	100	All	7 p.a.	1 Jan., 1 July.	—	—	114 116	115 116
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	"	3 Feb.	—	—	—	—	45 50
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	50	"	2 3 m.	1 My Au Mar Fe	—	—	104 1/2 105	104 105
Tor'o Consumers' Gas Co.	20	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Trust & Loan Co. of U. C.	50	All	5	—	—	—	107 107 1/2	—
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	All	5	—	—	—	—	—

**RAILWAYS.**

	Sha's	Par	Montr	London.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	2100	All	—	56 38
Buffalo and Lake Huron	20 1/2	"	—	3 1/2 3 1/2
Do. do Preference	10	"	—	3 1/2 6 1/2
Buff. Brant & Goderich, 6 1/2c., 1872-3-4	100	"	—	—
Champlain and St. Lawrence	94	10 1/2	—	—
Do. do Pref. 10 1/2 ct.	—	—	—	—
Grand Trunk	100	"	15 16	16 1/2 16 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2c.	100	"	—	78 82
Do. First Preference, 3 1/2c	100	"	—	48 50
Do. Deferred, 3 1/2 ct.	100	"	—	—
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 1/2c.	100	"	—	37 40
Do. do Deferred, 3 1/2 ct.	100	"	—	27 29
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 ct.	100	"	—	19 20
Do. do Deferred, 3 1/2 ct.	100	"	—	—
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 1/2c.	100	"	—	13 1/2 13 1/2
Do. do Deferred, 3 1/2 ct.	20 1/2	"	—	—
Great Western	20 1/2	18	16 17	—
Do. New	100	All	—	99 101
Do. 6 1/2c. Bds. due 1875-76.	100	"	—	91 93
Do. 5 1/2c. Bds. due 1877-78.	100	"	—	—
Marine Railway, Halifax, \$250, all	\$250	"	—	—
Northern of Canada, 6 1/2c. 1st Pref. Bds.	100	"	—	77 82

**EXCHANGE.**

	Halifax.	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 60 days	10 10 1/2	10 1/2 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
sight or 75 days date	09 09 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Private do.	—	—	—	—
Private, with documents	—	—	—	—
Bank on New York	31 31 1/2	30 30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Private do.	—	—	—	—
Gold Drafts do.	—	1/2 dis to p.	—	—
Silver do.	4 1/2 4 1/2	—	—	—

**SECURITIES.**

	London.	Montreal	Quebec.	Toronto.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 1/2 ct. stg. due 1872	—	102	100 1/2 101	100 1/2 100
Do. do. 6 do due Ja. & Jul. 1877-84	103 105	99 100	100 100 1/2	99 1/2 100
Do. do. 6 do. Feb. & Aug.	104 106	—	—	—
Do. do. 6 do. Mch. & Sep.	104 106	—	—	—
Do. do. 5 1/2 ct. cur., 1883	91 98	—	—	—
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885	—	90	89 1/2 90	89 90
Do. do. 7 do. cur.	—	92	90 1/2 91	91 91 1/2
Halifax Corporation	—	101 101 1/2	100 100 1/2	—
Hamilton Corporation	—	—	—	—
Do. Water Works	—	—	—	—
Montreal Harbor, 8 1/2 ct. d. 1869	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 7 do. 1870	—	100 100 1/2	—	—
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1873	—	—	—	—
Do. Corporation, 6 1/2 c. 1891	—	92 1/2 93	92 93	90 1/2 91 1/2
Do. Water Works, 6 1/2 c. stg. 1878	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 6 do. cy. do.	—	92 1/2 93 1/2	—	91 92
New Brunswick, 6 1/2 ct., Jan. and July	102- 104	—	—	—
Nova Scotia, 6 1/2 ct., 1875	101 103	—	—	—
Ottawa City 6 1/2 c. d. 1883	—	90 91	—	—
Quebec Harbour, 6 1/2 c. d. 1883	—	—	80 70	—
Do. do. 7 do. do.	—	—	70 80	—
Do. do. 8 do. do.	—	—	85 90	—
Do. City, 6 1/2 c. d. 9 years	—	80 90	86 87	80 90
Do. do. 7 do. 9 do.	—	—	90 91	—
Do. do. 7 do. 2 1/2 do.	—	—	96 96 1/2	—
Do. do. 7 do. 3 1/2 do.	—	—	95 96	—
Do. Water Works, 7 1/2 ct., 4 years	—	—	92 1/2 93 1/2	—
Do. do. 6 do. 2 do.	—	92 1/2 95	—	—
Toronto Corporation	—	—	—	—



## Miscellaneous.



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STEAM STAMP  
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(JAMES' PATENT).

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**ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,**  
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SETS OF  
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**A. McK. COCHRANE,**  
Secretary.

8-1y

## Miscellaneous.

WORKS BY

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June 13, 1868.

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## Miscellaneous.

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42-6ms

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Miscellaneous.

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THE entire Profits of this long-established Society belong to the Policy-holders.

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THIS Company takes Fire and Marine Risks on the most favorable terms.

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**Canada Life Assurance Company.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1847

Incorporated under Special Act of Parliament.

Amount of Capital and Funds, over..... \$1,800,000

Assurances in force, over..... \$4,000,000

Number of Policies in force, over..... 3,000

Annual Income, over..... \$170,000

Claims paid for Deaths since commence-

ment of Company, over..... \$450,000

This Company was specially established for the

purpose of granting to assurers every security, ad-

vantage and facility which prudence or liberality

can suggest; and that course has resulted in a

larger amount of Life Assurance in Canada than

any other Institution there.

Table of Rates for the more general form of Life

Assurance, and every information, may be obtained

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Office in Toronto, Toronto Street.

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19-6m



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**FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.**

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**LIFE INSURANCE,**  
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On every description of Property, at Lowest Remunerative Rates.

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Toronto, 1898.

38-ly

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with which is united the

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

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

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PHILANDER SHAW, EDGAR W. CROWELL,  
Secretary. Vice-President.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$666,416.02.  
Total, 1,666,416.02. Entire Income from all sources for 1898 was \$2,131,839.82.

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OF  
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This Company insures

**HORSES AND CATTLE**

AGAINST DEATH

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ACCIDENT, OR DISEASE.

Also,

AGAINST THEFT.

And the  
HAZARDS OF TRANSPORTATION.

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**The Victoria Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.**

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates

**BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.**

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W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE ..... HAMILTON, ONTARIO,  
aug 15-lyr

**The Aetna Life Insurance Company.**

AN attack, abounding with errors, having been made upon the Aetna Life Insurance Co. by the editor of the Montreal Daily News; and certain agents of British Companies being now engaged in handing around copies of the attack, thus seeking to damage the Company's standing,—I have pleasure in laying before the public the following certificate, bearing the signatures of the Presidents and Cashiers who happened to be in their Offices) of every Bank in Hartford; also that of the President and Secretary of the old Aetna Fire Insurance Company:—

"To whom it may concern:—

"We, the undersigned, regard the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of this city, as one of the most successful and prosperous Insurance Companies in the States,—entirely reliable, responsible, and honourable in all its dealings, and most worthy of public confidence and patronage."

Lucius J. Hendee, President Aetna Fire Insurance Co., and late Treasurer of the State of Connecticut.

J. Goodnow, Secretary Aetna Fire Insurance Co.  
C. H. Northum, President, and J. B. Powell, Cashier National Bank.

C. T. Hillier, President Charter Oak National Bank.  
E. D. Tiffany, President First National Bank.  
G. T. Davis, President City National Bank.

F. S. Riley, Cashier, do. do.  
John C. Tracy, President of Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.

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O. G. Terry, President Aetna National Bank.

J. R. Redfield, Cashier National Exchange Bank.  
John G. Root, Assistant Cashier American National Bank.

George F. Hills, Cashier State Bank of Hartford.  
Jas. Potter, Cashier Hartford National Bank.  
Hartford, Nov. 26, 1867.

Many of the above-mentioned parties are closely connected with other Life Insurance Companies, but all unhesitatingly commend our Company as "reliable, responsible, honourable in all its dealings, and most worthy of public confidence and patronage."

JOHN GARVIN,  
General Agent, Toronto Street.

Toronto, Dec. 3, 1867. 16-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**

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