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McBrow.
J. Hedley

THE
MONETARY TIMES
AND
TRADE REVIEW.
- INSURANCE CHRONICLE -

VOL. VI—NO. 1. TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1872. (SUBSCRIPTION \$2 a Year.)

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

JOHN MACDONALD and CO. 1872. Spring. 1872.

NEW GOODS.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT
PACKAGES.

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

23 WELLINGTON ST. } TORONTO.
28 and 30 FRONT STREET, }

3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Toronto, June 18, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1872. Spring. 1872.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 25TH INSTANT,
A. R. McMASTER
and **BROTHER,**

Will have opened out a complete assortment of their
Importations,

When they will be glad to see their customers and
friends at

No. 4 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

Toronto, February, 1872. 32-ly

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

GORDON MACKAY and CO.

WILL OPEN
MONDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

Cases Nagaski Costumes,
“ Nagaski Batistes,
“ French Grenadines,
“ French Prints,
“ French Ribbons,
“ Printed Muslins,
“ Cotton Hosiery,
“ Merino Hosiery,
“ Dress Goods,
“ Various.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
Toronto, April, 1872. 32-17

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

THOS. C. KERR and Co.,
IMPORTERS OF WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
HAMILTON,
HAVE NOW
THEIR SPRING STOCK
Ready for Inspection.

They would solicit special attention to
their stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Which is very large.

SMITH and KEIGHLEY,
12 and 14 Wellington Street, Toronto,
IMPORTERS OF
Teas and Sugars,

Have now in stock large supplies of Fresh New Season
Teas, comprising
Y. Hysons, Imperials, Twankays, Assams, Congous, Japan Pekoe,
Gunpowders, Javans, Souchongs, and scented Orange Pekoe.

They direct special attention to their stock (just
arriving) of
SUGARS.

Hhds. Cuba,
Hhds. Porto Rico,
Cases Cuba,
Bbbs. M'tl. refined,
Bbbs. N. S. Granulated,
Bbbs. N. S. Powdered,
Bbbs. N. S. D. Crushed.

A. M. SMITH. Toronto, May 25, 1872.
W. W. KEIGHLEY.

SAMSON,
KENNEDY,
and **GEMMEL,**

ARE IN RECEIPT OF

4 Cases White Cottons,
4 Bales Grey Cottons,
1 Case Black Elastic,
1 “ Ruffles,
1 “ Lace Curtains,
6 “ Canton Flannels,
2 “ Purple Pads,
1 “ Linen Fronting,
1 “ Towels,
2 Bales Cotton Ticks, and
4 Cases Assorted Haberdashery,

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL,
Corner of Scott and Colborne Sts.
TORONTO.

July 3, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BOOTS SHOES AND RUBBERS WHOLESALE.

CHILDS & COMPANY.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO
their large stock of Goods, suitable for the

SPRING TRADE!

Cash and prompt time buyers are particularly requested
to examine our samples before completing their spring
purchases.

CHILDS & COMPANY,

51 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS JUST TO HAND.

½ Chests and Caddies Black and Green Teas; Bags
Coffee and Rice; Cases and Casks C. & B. Pickles, Sauces,
Potted Meats, Soups and Vegetables, Bottled Fruits, &c.,
Cases Cigars, Cases Blood's Porter, quarts, pints and Imperial
pints, Cases Tennent's Scotch Ale, quarts and pints
in stone bottles, Cases Guinness Porter, bottled by Bur-
ker in quarts, pints and Imperial pints, Boxes Digby Her-
ring, Cases Lobsters, Cases Mackerel, Hhds and quarter
casks Port and Sherry Wines, Hhds. and quarter casks
Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Puncheons Jamaica Rum,
Dunville's Irish Whiskey, Cases Kinahan's L. B. Whis-
key, also in stock a large assortment of Rye, Malt, and
Common Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Clarets, as well as a
complete list of general Groceries.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,

37 & 39 Front Street.

TORONTO

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

49 St. Joseph St., Montreal,

Manufacturer of

Fire Proof Safes,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITIES.

E. H. MOORE,

54 Front St. East, Toronto,

General Agent for Ontario.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.

Established in 1845.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.:

Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax.

REFERENCE BOOK, containing Names and ratings of
Business Men in the Dominion, published semi-
annually. 24-17

Leading Wholesale Trade of Ottawa.

MAGEE & RUSSELL,

Importers and Wholesale dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES,

GRAIN BAGS AND BLANKETS.

ELGIN STREET,

Ottawa.

Spring Stock now complete. Inspection invited from
the trade of Central Canada and the Ottawa District.

OTTAWA, March 14th, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMAS LAILEY and CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

J. B. Boustead,

PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

72 & 74 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Advances made on consignments.

WINANS, BUTLER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,
GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Cash advances made on consignments.

77 Front Street, Toronto, and
Division Street, Cobourg.

L. Coffee & Co.,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto.

Advances made on consignments of Produce

Parson Bros.,

PETROLEUM REFINERS, AND WHOLSALE
Dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Warerooms, 51
Front St.; Refinery, cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

Leading Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

Joseph S. Belcher,

Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)

Commission and West India Merchant,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

J. F. Lawton,

Manufacturer of every description of

PATENT GROUND

WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS.

ST JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Terms send address.

Hall & Fairweather,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS IN FLOUR.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

JOHN I. MACKENZIE & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

Will have their

EARLY SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OR

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Together with full lines

OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES,

Complete and open for inspection on

THURSDAY, THE 21st MARCH,

to which they invite the attention of their
customers and of the trade generally.

Hamilton, March 18, 1872.

Thomson, Birkett and Bell,

HAMILTON.

FULL STOCK OF

DUNDAS DOMESTICS, YARN,
AND BAGS.

W. J. PITON.

Piton & Hunter,

R. M. HUNTER.

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

WINNEPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Consignments Solicited.

Brown Brothers,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE
Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order of the
best materials and for style, durability and cheapness
unsurpassed.
A large stock of Account-Books and General Stationery
constantly on hand. 3-ly

COLLECTION OF DEBTS

Cupples & Hunter,

Managers of the

Canada Mercantile Protective Association,

Established in 1864, for the Collection of Debts through-
out the Dominion, &c. Commission charged only on the
amount collected.

20 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN L. RANNEY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.

AGENT WELLAND RAILWAY,

And Merchants Line of Steamers,

CHICAGO TO MONTREAL.

Address—No. 7 Board Trade Building,
Chicago.

or 25 Chamber Commerce Building,
Milwaukee.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. G. Mackenzie & Company,

Importers

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

FERRIER & CO.,

IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Agents for:

Windsor Powder Mills.
La Tortu Rope-Walk.
Burrill's Axe Factory..
Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse.

31 Dec 72

Kingan and Kinloch,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES,

WINES, &c.,

Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets

MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

Importers and dealers in

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

No. 274 ST. PAUL STREET,

Opposite their old Store, Montreal.

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.

S. R. FOSTER'S

NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Samples please address our Agent
Montreal.

JOHN A. ADAMS,
6 Lemoine Street.

John C. McLaren,

Manufacturer of

English Leather Belting and Fire Engine Hose,
&c.,

Opposite VICTORIA Sq., 12 Bonaventure st., Montreal.

W. and F. P. Currie and Co.,

100 GREY NUN STREET,

Importers of Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates,
Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, Tin Plates,

BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES,

Ingot Tin,	Rivets,	Veined Marble,
Ingot Copper,	Iron Wire,	Roman Cement,
Sheet Copper,	Steel Wire,	Portland do
Antimony,	Glass	Canada do
Sheet Zinc,	Paints,	Paving Tiles,
Ingot Zinc,	Fire Clay,	Garden Vases,
Pig Lead,	Flue Covers,	Chimney Tops
Dry Red Lead,	FIRE BRICKS,	Fountains,
Dry White do,	RAIN PIPES,	RAIN PIPES,
		ORAIN PIPES,
		PATENT ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.

A large stock always on hand.

34-

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

David Torrance & Co.,

EAST and WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, 1871.

10 July 71

JOHN McARTHUR and SON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands),

Sheet and Plate Glass of every description,

Linseed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes;

Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials,

Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc.,

Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive,
Machinery and Wool Oils.

18 LEMOINE STREET.

R. Dunn, Fish and Co.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

479, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Sole Importers of the celebrated

GLADSTONE BRAND DOUBLE WARP
RAVEN BLACK LUSTRE.

Trade Mark Registered.

N. S. WHITNEY,

Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs,
Prunella Linings, etc.,

14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

B. HUTCHINS,

TEA MERCHANT,

188 & 190 McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

464 and 466, St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

CANADA MARBLE WORKS.

R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—130 Bleury Street. MILL—552 William Street
MONTREAL.

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

SUGARS, casks, brls.

TEAS, choice selected, new season.

NUTMEGS, cases.

ALMONDS, shelled and in shell.

FIGS, 1, 2, 6 lb. boxes.

SULTANA RAISINS, small boxes, &c.

ALSO, ON HAND,

Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Fruits, Spices, Chemi-
cals, Soaps, and a General Assortment

of Groceries.

J. A. MATHEWSON,

Montreal, 28th Feb., 1872.

McGill Street

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FELT HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c.

GREENE and SONS,

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FELT HATS, STRAW GOODS,

SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.

WE ARE NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH THE
leading lines of new styles for the

SPRING TRADE,

To which we would invite the attention of all buyers.
Forty years experience our firm have had in the whole-
sale trade of Canada.

We always seek to please our customers and hope, by
further careful attention to their interests, to maintain the
standing we now hold among them and the business com-
munity.

FACTORIES:

FUR GOODS—525 ST. PAUL STREET.

FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.

STRAW GOODS—524 ST. PAUL STREET.

SILK HATS—521½ ST. PAUL ST.

WAREHOUSE—517, 519, 521 St. Paul St., Montreal.

GREENE & SONS.

R. C. Jamieson and Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VARNISHES AND JAPANS.

IMPORTERS OF

Oils, Paints, Colors, Spts. of Turpentine,
&c., &c.

3 CORN EXCHANGE, 6 ST. JOHN ST.,
MONTREAL.

SPRING 1872.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,

Caverhill Buildings,
St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

37 Spring Gardens,
Manchester,
England.

Our Stock is very large, and having been bought early is
cheap,

And NOW Complete in Every Department.

Mercantile Summary.

A FURTHER rise in the price of pig iron is
reported by cable; Glengarnock is quoted at
130s. and other brands in proportion.

AN IMPROVING demand for Canadian butter
in Liverpool, at 45s to 50s is reported by the
mails of the 15th June.

THE DEATH of Mr. Ira Gould a prominent
merchant of Montreal is mentioned by the jour-
nals of that city.

INDIAN teas are coming much more into de-
mand. The deliveries in England for the home
trade during the first five months of 1872 was
6,800,000 lbs. as compared with 5,250,000 lbs.
in 1871.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA Journal—the *Mainland
Guardian*—says that a Mr. Ernest Picht has
cleared, dyked and planted a large piece of land
a few miles from New Westminster with beets,
the intention being to start a beet sugar manu-
factory. Mr. Picht is sanguine of success.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMSON and BURNS,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures

OF

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,****10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.****GRAY, RENNIE & CO.**

43 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

We are closing out lines of

SUMMER GOODS,

At JOB prices to make room for Fall Stock.

Ladies Skirts and Costumes,

• Sun Umbrellas. All prices,

Gents Scarfs, Regatta Shirts, &c., &c.

Several JOB lines in PAPER COLLARS.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

A number of changes have occurred in the *personnel* of different firms doing business in Ontario; no failures of any consequence have occurred for some time past, a circumstance which may be taken to indicate a generally prosperous state of business.

THE READINESS of persons of all degrees in life amongst us to subscribe to joint stock undertakings, is often remarked upon as a peculiar phase of the times. We hear that about one and a quarter million dollars have been subscribed for in a financial company called the Canadian Loan Agency and Investment Company, in this city. This would have been an utter impossibility a few years ago.

IT IS ADMITTED on all hands that the growing fall wheat crop will not yield more than half the quantity produced last year. There are some good fields, but damage from frost seems to have been almost universal. The weather for a week or two has been too dry for the spring crops, but they do not seem to be suffering any serious injury, while the last few days have brought some slight showers, and more appearance of moist weather. Hay is beyond doubt a full average yield.

IMPORTATIONS of dry goods at Montreal for the five months ending 1st June were:—

	1871.	1872.
Woolens.....	\$1,581,297	\$2,227,987
Cottons.....	1,837,909	2,363,503
Silks, etc.....	447,222	626,813
Fancy Goods.....	221,205	497,011
	\$4,087,633	\$5,715,314

Increase in five months, \$1,627,681. The total imports for the five months were \$15,260,464 against \$12,068,630 last year, or about three and a quarter millions of an increase.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

British, French, German, American and Canadian manufacture.

Agents for the unrivalled Chester Emery; also, Foundry Facings.

157 5 Front Street, Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB.

T. HERBERT MARSH

P. G. CLOSE & Co.,*Wholesale Grocers*

AND

WINE MERCHANTS

Corner of Church and Front Streets,

TORONTO

THE PROSPECTS of the sugar crop are thus stated by Messrs. Robert Von Glehn & Sons, of London, in their review of June 8. The United Kingdom has now a short supply of 50,000 tons, the Continent one of 100,000, and the British West India Islands show a deficit of 100,000 more, to which 100,000 increase of consumption have to be added for the current year in the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe; total short supply in prospect 350,000 tons. In order to make amends for this deficiency we have the Cuba excess of 75,000 tons, 100,000 to be the surplus of the now growing beetroot crop, and 25,000 tons excess afloat from the East Indies, Manilla and the Mauritius, altogether producing 200,000 tons, leaving a short supply of 150,000 tons to be provided for.

IN 1864 A Treaty was concluded between England, France, Belgium and Holland providing for the imposition of uniform rates of duty on imported sugar, the rates being based on quality and represented by a graduated scale. Ever since the adoption of the Treaty it has been made a subject of complaint on the part of English refiners, that France evaded its stipulations and so gained an advantage over them. As the Treaty was for a term of ten years it would expire next year; and we notice that a conference is to be held next September to revise the Convention. A considerable portion of the trade in England favor an uniform rate of duty on all sugar regardless of quality; in France the refiners advocate two rates, viz: 70 francs on loaf sugars and 65 francs on all other classes. The expediency of introducing into the four countries the practice of refining in bond will be discussed at the convention.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SPRING. 1872. SPRING.**THOS. WALLS & Co.**

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 38 YONGE STREET

Where they will show a full assortment in every department, on Monday, March 18th.

*Terms Liberal to Short Date Buyers.***BOOTS AND SHOES
WHOLESALE:****CHILDS & HAMILTON,
MANUFACTURERS.**

THIS Business was established in 1847, and is continued at the OLD STAND, No. 7, Wellington St. East, Toronto.

Our Productive Power has so much increased, that we are now producing all classes of Boots and Shoes, and of the kinds required by our largely increasing TRADE. We have only to say that all dealers in Boots and Shoes requiring goods to suit the wants of this Province, will do well to send their orders to, or call on

CHILDS & HAMILTON.*Factory and Warehouse—No. 7 Wellington St., Toronto.***OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, July 1, 1872.

It is now an admitted fact that the once famous Monroe Territory is fast playing out, and that the wells there don't produce one half the oil that they did when first struck. This, together with the Carmichael Territory being shut down, accounts for the great falling off in the production during the last two weeks. The production for the last week has been between 8,000 and 9,000 barrels; the shipments are about the same. The fearful accident at Mr. Craise's well, where a man was killed by the explosion of a boiler, has cast a gloom over the place. Business very flat; no large strikes; no sale for lands; nothing more definite about the well struck in the far west. A small well was got by Messrs. Lombard & Moss, of this place, on the Lamb Territory, it does not exceed 25 brls. per day.

Crude \$1.15 per brl.

Refined 30c to 33c per gal.

**SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

To the Editor of the MONETARY TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—IN ANSWER to a "Policy-holder," I beg to say that the bonus letters for 1872 have just arrived from head office, and will be ready for distribution in the course of a few days.

The bonus ranges from £1 to £1 10s. stg. per cent. per annum, according to the amount of contribution.

The additions at 1867 were at the same rate as 1862, viz., one pound, seven shillings and sixpence per cent. on original sum assured.

Yours truly,

GEO. WM. FORD,

Secretary, Canada.

Montreal, June 29th, 1872.

—At a joint meeting of the directors of the Andes, Triumph, and Amazon Insurance Companies lately, Mr. David Comingore was unanimously elected Treasurer of the three companies.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

3 Wellington Street West.

DOBBIE & CARRIE.

Now coming forward LARGE SHIPMENTS
of

S U M M E R

AND EARLY FALL GOODS.

DOBBIE & CARRIE.

June 28th, 1872.

M. STAUNTON

Begs respectfully to inform his customers that in consequence of

The Late Fire,

His office in connection with his

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is at present over

Retail Warerooms,

Corner of King and Yonge Streets,

and that he will rebuild the factory without delay.

UNITED STATES STAMP ACT.—The Act of Congress recently passed for reducing the customs duties and internal revenue taxes, repeals all the taxes imposed by stamps under Schedule B of section 170 of the act of June 30th, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders. The legal instruments released from the necessity of being stamped are as follows: agreements, bills of exchange or promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, bonds of every description, certificates of stock, certificates of profits, certificates of damage, certificates of deposits, certificates of any description, charter parties, contracts for sale of property of any kind, conveyances, entries at Custom House, insurance policies, leases, manifests, mortgages, passage tickets, powers of attorney for any purpose, probates of will, protests of notes and protests of marine losses. This repeal of the stamp act goes into effect on and after October 1st, 1872. The stamp tax on brokers' sales, it appears, is not repealed, but in full force. The tax on borrowed capital was abolished.

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.—The imports of a few leading articles during the five months from 1st January to 1st June were:

	1871.	1872.
Brandy.....	53,296	33,615
Gin.....	5,680	4,113
Rum.....	5,206	4,401
Whiskey.....	12,771	13,694
Molasses.....	8,826	8,384
Wines.....	30,013	91,470
Iron at 5 per cent.....	406,161	596,673
Hardware.....	505,475	583,911
Glassware.....	60,320	660,732
Coffee, green.....	11,210	17,524
Fruits and nuts.....	50,373	60,396
Sugars.....	433,931	694,651
Tea, green and Japan.....	762,267	764,993
Tea, black.....	102,152	151,952
Rice.....	24,177	36,099
Leaf Tobacco.....	224,866	225,671
Free Goods.....	2,150,964	3,496,838

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SESSIONS, TURNER & COOPER

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JNO. TURNER, JAS. COOPER. J. C. SMITH.
1yr.

COFFEE PROSPECTS.—In Java a monsoon has injured the growing crops in the shape of thunderstorms and rains, causing inundations. The eruption of Mount Merapi also did great damage to the uplands which skirt this volcano towards the northeast. It appears that the Ceylon crop prospects for the ensuing campaign are favorable, although the rains at the end of April have caused some evil results. The impression gained from private letters from Colombo is that for the present Coffee culture on the island has attained its maximum. The Rio crop accounts are to the following effect: The buds had suffered from an unusually hot and dry summer at first, and subsequently, in April, excessive rains injured the flowers. The unripe fruit dropped from the trees in great quantities, and these very rains have delayed whatever there will remain to be gathered and collected towards the end of August instead of a month sooner.

PETROLEUM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The following figures show the production for the month of May:—Total shipment of crude for May, 1872, of barrels of 45 gallons each, 486,652; add to reduce to barrels of 43 gallons each, 22,634; total shipment of barrels of 43 gallons each, 509,286. Stock on hand May 1st, 950,803; stock on hand June 1st, 1,010,302 brls; add increase on June 1st, 59,409 brls; total production during May, 568,595 brls. Average per day in May, 1872, for 30 days, 18,345 brls. Average per day in May, 1871, 13,987 brls. Daily increase May, 1872, over May, 1871, 4,558 brls.

CHANGE OF INTEREST.—A case came before the Superior Court, Cincinnati, which well illustrates the law respecting a change of interest in the property insured. Bates, the owner of the Louisville Theatre, sold it to Fuller, reserving a lien for a portion of the purchase money, and requiring the purchaser to keep the building insured. Fuller afterwards sold it to Mundy and others, also reserving a lien, and stipulating for insurance by the purchasers. The policy of the Buckeye Insurance Company contained a clause providing that it should become void by "a transfer or change of interest of the insured, by sale or otherwise, without consent." Hogans J. says: The intention of this clause seems to be to secure the safety of the insurer, so far as that might depend on the carefulness, prudence and vigilance, as well as the good faith and honesty of the party insured. The underwriter, when he assumes the risk, passes not only on the property insured, but upon the character of the insured, and the insurer has the right to stipulate by clear language against any possible increase of risk by introducing another and unknown person into connection with the property insured without consent. On the part of Fuller there was an absolute sale, a mortgage back, and one change of possession, both of the parties being unknown to the underwriter,

and the transfer made without consent. It was true that Fuller was not divested of his insurable interest, but his interest in the property was changed, and he was no longer in possession of it. There was no termination of his insurable interest, but a transfer and change of interest, so far as the possession was concerned, and his personal services and honesty in the preservation and management of it. These, however, were the very things for which the company stipulated. If the policy had said, "transfer or change of interest of the assured property," there would be good reason to follow the cases cited. But it stopped short of that, and the court did not feel at liberty to make another contract for the parties. It was no answer to say the risk was not increased because the man in possession was as good and safe a person as the insured. It was the right of the underwriters to pass on that question, and not for the court; and they could not admit that the transfer of the property, with a mortgage back, did not transfer the interest of the assured within the meaning of the policy. They would hold, therefore, that the interest was transferred or changed so as to void the policy.

THE ONTARIO SILVER MINE.—Advices have just been received from Mr. Bennett, a veteran miner who is now on the Ontario location at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, stating that recent investigations of the rock on the northern section at a distance of 20 feet below the surface have shown quantities of silver which will pay for working and which give promise of a rich mine when the explorations shall have gone deeper. The average yield at the depth of 20 feet is \$123.30 to the ton and the workmen are pushing down further both here and on the section of the mine where the Shuniah vein is supposed to be.—*Detroit Jour. of Com.*

THE PATENT LAWS.—The Select Committee on the Patent Laws have agreed to certain resolutions, which they will recommend as the basis of legislation on the subject. They state that the privilege conferred by letters patent promotes the progress of manufactures by causing many important inventions to be introduced and developed more readily than would otherwise be the case; and it does not appear to them that the granting of pecuniary rewards could be substituted with advantage to the public interest for the temporary privilege conferred by letters patent. At the same time the existing laws are defective and require improvement; and the Committee think that protection for a limited period, and dating back to the time at which it was applied for, should only be granted for an invention on its nature and particular points of novelty being clearly described in a provisional specification, and upon the report of a competent authority that such invention, so far as can be ascertained by such authority, is new, and is a manufacture within the meaning of the law. They further consider that all letters patent should be subject to the condition that the manufacture should be carried on within the United Kingdom, and that it shall be carried into effective operation within a reasonable time from the granting of the patent by the patentee or his licensees.—*London Grocer.*

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.—Domestic fleeces is very quiet, coming forward very slowly, the extreme prices asked by farmers keeping back supplies. It is reported that much of the stock in the country has been bought up on speculation, about 70c being named as the price. Stocks continue very light. Foreign wools are very quiet, and prices are shaded a trifle.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter, June 28.*

The bonus of \$80,000 in aid of the Credit Valley Railway was voted on June 11th and lost by a majority of 300 in the townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon, and Toronto.

JUST TO HAND, 130 Packages!

CONTAINING
**WINCEYS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
CARPETS,**
Contracted for LAST WINTER, and now offered
considerably
Under Present Market Value.

An Early Call from Buyers requested.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.
34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

July 4, 1872.

THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1872.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF ONTARIO.

The municipal statistics of the Province of Ontario for the year 1869-70 were only published at Ottawa during the recent session of Parliament. Such delay is to be regretted, inasmuch as these returns are of great importance, and throw much light on the progress which the country is making. We hope hereafter they will be more promptly published, but in the meantime we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to lay some of the facts contained in those of 1869-70 before our readers.

We find that the total number of acres of land assessed was 19,763,324. This was an increase of 136,422 over the previous year. This must be considered but a moderate increase, for between 1867-8 and 1868-9, the number of assessed acres increased 653,985. The number of rate-payers during the year under consideration was 315,763. A very large part of the return is taken up with a statement of the assets and liabilities of the various municipalities, which are given in detail. The following summary which we have prepared, shows at a glance what the total amount of these items is:—

ASSETS.	
Real Estate.....	\$276,993,259
Personal Property	31,724,936
Income.....	4,820,599
Arrears of Taxes.....	1,263,270
Other Assets.....	8,015,390
Total.....	\$322,817,354

LIABILITIES.

Debentures	\$11,084,033
M. Loan Fund.....	4,761,487
Interest due.....	1,066,701
Other Liabilities	917,755
Total.....	\$17,829,976

This is a rather flattering balance sheet, but it must be borne in mind that the total assets of the Municipalities of Ontario are vastly greater than the above figures represent. These returns simply give the *assessed value*, and it is well known that assessors seldom or never put down the full value of either real or personal property. In not a few countries the aggregate assessment comes to very little over one-half the actual value, as any person would soon ascertain if he undertook to purchase a farm in the localities referred to. In an article on "the Dominion of Canada," which appeared in the *Year Book* for 1871, the value of all the farms of the Dominion was placed at \$672,000,000; horses, cattle, and other live stock, \$150,000,000; and agricultural implements, &c., \$31,000,000. This estimate is doubtless approximately correct. By far the greater part of this wealth lies in the Province of Ontario, and from this fact as well as the other circumstances already adverted to, we might safely set down the assets of this Province at double the assessed value as given above.

The next statement given is of the revenue and expenditure of the various municipalities for the twelve months. They were in the aggregate as follows:—

REVENUE.	
Taxes collected.....	\$3,533,985
Raised by loan.....	350,951
Received from Govt.....	105,358
Other revenues	1,659,317
	\$5,649,611
EXPENDITURE.	
Interest on debentures.....	\$676,869
Education.....	596,036
Salaries, &c.....	747,737
Ad. of justice	346,076
Roads and bridges.....	743,780
All other items	2,010,835
	\$5,121,333

These figures show that the people of Ontario are not afraid to tax themselves for municipal improvements. Here we have over five and a-half millions of dollars raised in 1869-70! This is over 33½ per cent. of the revenue raised by the whole Dominion from customs and excise, and in addition, of course, to our taxation for Dominion purposes. The amount is a large one for 1,620,280 people to raise voluntarily among themselves by direct taxation.

We commend the foregoing facts to those writers and speakers in some of our sister provinces who allude to the surplus of the

Ontario Government as being evidence that this Province made a better bargain at the time of Confederation than they did. The secret of that surplus, as we have several times shown, is to be found in the fact that all our local improvements are paid for by direct taxation imposed by our Municipal Councils, whilst in most of the other provinces the funds of the local governments are used largely for such purposes. This Province is the most heavily taxed portion of the Dominion, and whatever surplus there is in the Ontario Treasury has been contributed by our own people. When our fellow citizens in the east establish municipal institutions, and raise the cost of their roads, bridges, &c., from local sources as we do, they will find that there will be no necessity to demand "better terms," and that the treasuries of their respective provinces will possess a surplus just as that of Ontario does at the present time.

The census of the Province as taken by the assessors is doubtless tolerably accurate. We are inclined to think that, upon the whole, it would be found, if a proper test were instituted, quite as correct as the general census taken under the direction of the Hon. Mr. Dunkin last year. In this part of the return we find the number of the following species of live stock in Ontario in 1869-70 to have been as follows:—

Number of Cattle	1,003,843
" Horses.....	346,888
" Sheep	1,657,716
" Hogs.....	428,879

The population in that year was set down at 1,324,588, which does not vary a great deal from the general census returns. The actual difference between the two is 295,692, but if we make allowance for the increase of numbers in two years, the difference of the dates at which the two enumerations took place, the disparity between them cannot be great.

Taking these municipal returns as a whole, they afford evidence that Ontario is steadily progressing in wealth. In all the different statistics given, there are evidences of progress and advancement. In some of the municipalities the development is, of course, much greater and more rapid than in others; but the exhibit, as a whole, is pleasing and satisfactory. In the value of real property assessed, Northumberland and Durham take the lead with \$20,675,404, Wellington comes next with \$19,276,150, York third with \$12,115,246, Oxford next with \$10,736,590, and Middlesex close upon its heels with \$10,024,459. Victoria has the largest number of acres assessed, being 1,159,130; Simcoe comes second with 1,095,210, and Grey next with 939,313. In other particulars some of the other coun-

ties take the lead, but in the returns of all them, there is abundant evidence that our unoccupied lands are being rapidly brought under cultivation, that real and personal property is steadily increasing, and that the Province is advancing surely in all that makes up material prosperity.

"RED TAPE."

From indicating originally the convenient instrument used in tying up legal and public documents and ornamenting their seals, this phrase now symbolizes the roundabout mode of doing business, the habit of too scrupulous exactness about small matters, and the delays resulting from that cardinal defect in the conduct of many corporations—a divided responsibility. This kind of "Tape" is the meanest article that was ever bought, sold or given away. And there is plenty of it; you can find it in profuse abundance not only in those intolerable circumlocution offices where the public business of the country drags its slow course along, where everybody invariably has to ask somebody else, and then take a few weeks to think over it, but in our banks, railway, insurance and business offices. Let us explain. A small transaction is proposed to the acting officer of a corporation, involving, perhaps, only a few dollars. What answer is frequently obtained? "I must submit it to my Board; call in two or three days." After that distinguished and weighty body has discussed it, sat upon it, surveyed it on all sides, and expressed their several opinions with many premonitory cawings and owlish glances, finally decide it just according to the acting officer's recommendation, and precisely as he would have done it had not that "great institution"—the Board—wasted their time and the shareholders' money in "looking into" it. In this way as much time and money are wasted in the purchase of a shovel as would represent the value of a waggon load of them. In some of our companies everything, great and small, has to be laid before "the Board." Not a dollar can be paid until "the Board" have gone through the meaningless farce of authorizing the payment when the article to be paid for was perhaps ordered by them in their corporate capacity, and for which they cannot therefore avoid paying! This is only stupid circumlocution, "red tape," nonsense. If the executive officer is fit for his post, his judgment is quite competent to deal with all the minor questions that come before him. If he has not brains enough for that he should be cashiered at once. He should have a prompt "yes" or "no" for all the smaller matters that arise

in the working of the business, and not waste his own time and that of customers by having to refer and postpone everything. A half-dozen calls to do what a single interview ought to settle definitely forms in the aggregate a draft on the time of the business community much more serious than we have any notion of.

In the case of business firms where there is no "Board" to fall back upon, there is usually a second or third partner who must be consulted, or it is necessary to "see about it," or "think over it" a good while before a conclusion can be reached. In this way the wheels of business are clogged, transactions are dragged out to a dreary length, the time of both parties to a bargain is squandered, and no redeeming advantage arises to mitigate the inconvenience of delay.

It must not be inferred that we advocate rashness or inconsiderate action. That is not involved in the question. This circumlocutory "put off till to-morrow" style of doing business, is with most people a mere habit; nothing else. The time asked for reflection is not used for that purpose, but to try to pull up old scores, any number of which are always on hand with men who do business in this way. Even if an occasionally rash bargain were to be the consequence of adopting the rule of positive promptitude, we believe all parties would be gainers in the end. Time is money.

How satisfactory is it to deal with a man who is prompt and "off-hand"; who does not require a week to make up his mind? Everyone likes to trade with him, no time is spent in higgling; his mind is made up; he has but one price and sticks to it.

And this leads us to a thought—not entirely foreign to the subject of this article—the practice of asking more for a thing than it is intended to accept. There is a class of third or fourth-rate business men with whom this practice is universal. They never get what they ask; never expect to. The practice is to be despised, and ought to be left to peddlers of jewellery and itinerant tinkers. No one is likely to accept less than an article is worth, and to ask more, is simply to indulge a foolish avarice that after all brings no advantage in the end.

Give us the business man who knows his own mind, has the manliness to speak it, and the courage to stand by his word; whose "yes" and "no" carry in them the full import of these convenient and curt Anglo-Saxon monosyllables. With only such men, all the business of our principal cities could be done in twenty-five to fifty per cent. less time than is now devoted to it.

A GLOWING PICTURE.

"In fact it may be doubted whether the inhabitants of the Dominion themselves are as yet fully aware of the magnificent destiny in store for them, or have altogether realised the promise of their young and virile nationality. Like a virgin goddess in a primeval world, Canada still walks in unconscious beauty among her golden woods, and along the margin of her trackless streams, catching but broken glances of her radiant majesty, as mirrored on their surface, and scarcely dreams as yet of the glorious future awaiting her in the Olympus of nations. (Loud and continued cheers.)"

These words make up the concluding sentences of a brilliant oration delivered at an Irish banquet, held in his honor, by Lord Dufferin, who has just assumed the gubernatorial chair of the Dominion. For rhetorical beauty it would be difficult to find a passage anywhere to excel the foregoing; and there is a satisfaction in knowing that Canadian scenery and resources are such as may well excite the imagination, and justly deck the glowing imagery of His Excellency's language with the adornment of truth. It is time that we began to realize in our forests, hills and lakes, in the magnificent St. Lawrence, the Saskatchewan and others of our noble rivers, that grander beauty and surpassing sublimity to which they may justly lay claim as against the lesser hills and lakes and rivers of Europe which we are accustomed to sing and speak of with almost superstitious admiration. It is well now and then to have a painting by a master hand, such as that above, by which we may model and from which we may draw inspiration. Canadians have a country to be proud of; a land with a manifest destiny, with a future full of hope, and with a population, when once imbued by a true national spirit, able to realise that future.

"Beyond the inhabited regions of the country, beyond the towns, the lakes, the woods, there stretches out an enormous breath of rich alluvial soil, comprising an area of thousands of square miles, so level, so fertile, so ripe for cultivation, so profusely watered and intersected by enormous navigable rivers, with so exceptionally mild a climate, as to be destined at no distant time to be occupied by millions of our prosperous fellow-subjects, and to become a central granary for the adjoining continents. (Cheers.)"

This further extract from the same speech may be amply supported by reference to figures. In the last Annual Report of the Secretary of State is contained a statement by Surveyor-General Dennis of the total area embraced within the territory recently acquired by the Dominion exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Sea. The statement is based on reports of official explorations, information obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company and otherwise. The lands are divided into five classes, based on quality as follows:—

1. Unavailable for cultivation, being the portion of the great American Desert, which extends into British territory. Square miles, 50,000; in acres, 32,000,000.

2. Prairie country. The greater part of which is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, with occasional groves and belts of timber. Square miles, 120,000; in acres, 76,800,000.

3. Timbered land, with occasional large prairies, (as in Peace River District) adapted for growth of wheat and other cereals. Possesses abundance of timber. Square miles, 466,225; in acres, 298,384,000.

4. Belt lying outside of No. 2 and 3, (or agricultural zone proper) in which potatoes, barley and grasses may be successfully cultivated. Sufficiently supplied with timber. Square miles, 928,200; in acres, 594,048,000.

5. Rock and swamp, barren lands, in which the timber growth extending up from south gradually disappears. Fur producing region. Square miles, 642,300; in acres, 411,072,000.

Shewing a total area of 2,206,725 square miles, equal to 1,412,304,000 acres, of which, saying nothing of tracts 1 and 4 above, (which are of more or less value for grazing and other producing purposes), we have 2 and 3, containing 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land, the greater part of which is beyond question specially well adapted for wheat growing. The winter climate is somewhat severe, but not more so than in parts of Ontario and Quebec; on the other hand the country is undoubtedly one of the healthiest in the world, and the particular portion to which allusion has been made is calculated to sustain a farming population of many millions of souls.

The latent mineral wealth of all this territory is probably inexhaustible. Already a considerable influx of capital and of the needed kind of enterprise have been attracted to the mines of Lake Superior, and who can doubt that this is but the first ebbing of the overwhelming tide which will yet flow from the same direction, when exploration has lifted the veil of secrecy from new and perhaps better districts yet undiscovered? Once let lines of communication be established, and the present insuperable barriers to settlements be thus broken down, even those districts, uninviting from Nature's ruggedness and winter's snows, will be subdued and developed; but aside from that we have "375,185,000 acres of agricultural land the greater part of which is beyond question specially adapted for wheat growing." This would give a 200 acre farm to nearly two millions of farmers. In the whole of Ontario but 20,000,000 of acres of land were assessed in the year 1869-70, giving us on the same basis but 20,000 farmers. This affords a good idea by comparison of the immense tract of territory which is yet to be settled and brought under cultivation in the North-west.

Lord Dufferin's kind and flattering remarks will do good service as an emigration document, since his speech has found a prominent place in the Irish and some of the English journals. Canada has too commonly been represented as a frozen region, mostly fit for none but polar bears and

Indians—anything else in fact but a "virgin goddess." Our people, therefore, feel that His Excellency has done us honor and rendered us a material service by the glowing words of commendation he has been pleased to utter; and this should intensify the hearty welcome with which he would in any case have been received.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

A rate of progress that must be satisfactory to the shareholders of this Institution is shown by a statement of the past year's operations as compared with the results of previous years. The net profits for three years compare thus:

Year 1869-70.....	\$103,893
Year 1870-71.....	157,943
Year 1871-72.....	187,146

From the year's earnings \$131,000 was paid away in dividends, leaving \$53,000 to add to the rest and a small balance to carry forward. The rest is now \$165,000. It is mentioned in the Report that no credit is taken for lost and destroyed circulation, which must be a considerable sum; and on the other side no charge is made for rebate on bills discounted, an item which very properly enters into the liabilities of a bank. The retiring directors and officers were unanimously re-elected; the management have well earned and fully possess the entire confidence of the proprietors and the public.

A comparative statement read by the President Mr. John Crawford, shows clearly the rapid development of the Bank's operations under the various heads. Reference was also made to the fact that the Ontario Government in March last re-appointed the Royal Canadian as one of its financial agents. As this was the first meeting in the new premises, the shareholders were congratulated on the fact, and we believe with good reason. Leases of the unrequired portions of the building have been effected on terms that render the annual expense to the Bank of its own offices merely nominal, while affording every convenience either desirable or necessary.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—In other columns is presented a clear statement of this Company's operations in 1871, and of its position at the end of that year. The fire losses were rather under the average. It will be seen from the balance sheet and character of the investments, that the Imperial is one of the strongest insurance organizations represented in Canada.

—The Midland Railway Company are offering an issue of £100,000 stg. of their first mortgage bonds in the London market at 85.

Meetings.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

The seventh annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the Banking-house in Toronto, on Monday the first day of July, 1872, in pursuance of the terms of its charter.

Among those present were Messrs. Clarkson Jones, J. Michie, Major Greig, Dr. Smith, F. Shanly, Donald McKay, J. Redford, M.P., John Burns, Calvin Brown, Jas. Metcalf, M.P., B. Yarnold, Ald. Manning, P. G. Close, Geo. Laidlaw, John Mulvey, &c.

The chair was taken by John Crawford, Esq., M.P., President, and A. Campbell was requested to act as Secretary. The President read the

Seventh Annual Report.

The Directors in submitting this their seventh annual report, have the pleasing assurance to give of the steady increase in the business, and continued prosperity of the Bank. The following is the result of the transactions of the past year:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Balance from last year.....	\$3,016 35
Net profits for year ending June 27, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, interest on deposits, &c	187,146 43
	<u>\$190,162 78</u>

Which has been appropriated as follows:

Dividend No. 10, at 4 per cent.....	\$7,162 54
Dividend No. 11, at 4 per cent.....	73,832 62
	<u>\$130,995 16</u>
Added to Rest.....	53,000 00
Balance carried forward.....	6,167 62
	<u>\$190,162 78</u>

From the above statement it will be observed that the business of the Bank has maintained a constant and gratifying increase, and that after paying two half-yearly dividends of four per cent each, amounting to \$130,995.16, and writing off all bad and doubtful debts, the Directors have been enabled to add the sum of \$53,000 to Rest, which now stands at \$165,000, showing a reserve of nearly nine per cent on the paid-up capital. No credit has been taken for any profit arising from the destruction of circulation since the establishment of the Bank.

Finding that additional funds could be advantageously employed, and, acting upon a clause in the report of last year adopted by the Shareholders, recommending the issue of the balance of the authorised capital stock whenever the interests of the Bank demanded it your Directors allotted the said balance at par to the Shareholders, on the 1st December last, all of which was subscribed for within the time allowed by law.

In March last, the Government of the Province of Ontario reopened their account with this Bank, by constituting it one of their Financial Agents. Your Directors welcome the Shareholders to their new Banking House, in which the business of the Institution has been transacted since April last. The Building not only commands a central position, but is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was constructed. The major portion, not used by the Bank, has been rented to fair advantage, and to good and desirable tenants, thus realizing the expectation expressed in the report of last year with reference thereto. The head office and agencies of the Bank have been recently inspected, and the reports exhibit the business to be of a sound and satisfactory character.

Your Directors are pleased to testify to the

efficient manner in which the Cashier, Inspector and other officers of the Institution have discharged their varied and responsible duties. A by-law will be submitted for your approval changing the day of the annual meeting to the third Tuesday in June of each year.

During the past year, the general business of the country, particularly of Ontario, has been largely developed, and accelerated by the construction of several new lines of railway. These, with works of still greater magnitude about to be undertaken, must necessarily attract a large laboring and agricultural population, and open new and extensive fields for commercial enterprise and banking operations. Your Directors, therefore, while fully impressed with the necessity of caution in view of a too rapid extension of business, are of opinion, that with prudent and careful management, they may fairly rely upon the increased and continued success and prosperity of the Bank, during the year on which they are about to enter.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
President.

Royal Canadian Bank,
Toronto, 1st July, 1872.
General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as on 27th June, 1872:

LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation	\$1,153,025 00
Government deposits payable on demand	134,757 27
Other deposits payable on demand	778,167 47
Government deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day	643,674 31
Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day	369,537 19
Due to other Banks in Canada	33,222 05
Due to other Banks or Agents not in Canada	9,148 13
Total liabilities to the public	\$3,121,531 42
Capital	1,845,819 50
Reserve	165,000 00
Accrued interest on deposit receipts	15,707 18
Dividends unclaimed	1,964 31
Dividend No. 11, payable 1st July	73,832 62
Profit and Loss	6,167 62
Total Liabilities	\$5,230,022 65
ASSETS.	
Specie	\$164,655 02
Provincial or Dominion Notes	261,569 25
Notes of and cheques on other Banks	133,033 79
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	125,683 57
Balances due from other Banks or Agents not in Canada	143,839 02
Government Debentures or Stock	82,733 33
Total assets immediately available	\$911,513 98
Loans, discounts or advances on current account to Corporations	37,952 00
Notes and Bills discounted and current	4,103,147 74
Notes and Bills discounted over due and not specially secured	27,616 79
Overdue debts secured by mortgage or other deeds of real estate or by deposit of or lien on stock, or by other securities	82,135 16
Real estate the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises) and mortgages on real estate held by the Bank	20,118 53
Bank premises	37,674 01
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads	9,864 44
Total Assets	\$5,230,022 65

THOS. McCRAKEN,
Cashier.

In order to show more clearly the progress of the Bank, the chairman then read the following statement, comparing the result of its operations for the years ending June 30, 1870, 1871 and 1872:

Year ending 30th June, 1870.—Capital, \$1,121,950; circulation, \$657,744; deposits not bearing interest, \$358,170.20; deposits bearing interest, \$267,107.76; rest, nil; loans and notes discounted, \$1,587,011.15; total assets, \$2,477,767.78.

Year ending 30th June, 1871.—Capital, \$1,400,000; circulation, \$754,346; deposits not bearing interest, \$527,558.13; deposits bearing interest, \$588,411.70; rest, \$112,000; loans and notes discounted, \$2,833,962.96; total assets, \$4,492,578.63.

Year ending 30th June, 1872.—Capital, \$1,845,819; circulation, \$1,153,025; deposits not bearing interest, \$912,924.74; deposits bearing interest, \$1,013,211.50; rest, \$165,000; loans and notes discounted, \$4,250,851.69; total assets \$5,230,022.65.

This must be very satisfactory to all who take an interest in the institution. The new Banking-house was found to be well adapted for the purpose and will prove a good investment. They had safes fitted up in their vault department, now ready to be let, which will be found useful to those who desire to place bonds, debentures, or other valuables in a place of security. These safes are in common use in New York and other cities in the United States, as also in Montreal, and therefore will no doubt be found to supply a want here. In changing the day of meeting, the Directors propose that the financial year will end on 31st May in each year. Monday being an inconvenient day of the week for holding the annual meeting and July being not the best month, it has therefore been determined hereafter to hold it on the third Tuesday in June in each year. After making other remarks upon the gratifying progress of the country, the chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the Report, seconded by Dr. Larratt Smith. It was resolved that the Report now read be adopted and printed for the information of the shareholders.

The Chairman, having read a by-law changing the day of the annual general meeting, submitted for the approval of the shareholders, it was moved by J. Ham Perry, Esq., seconded by John Burns, Esq., and resolved that the by-law now read be and is hereby adopted by the shareholders as one of the by-laws of the Bank.

Moved by Clarkson Jones, Esq., seconded by John Mulvey, Esq., and resolved that Messrs. W. G. Cassels and Frank Shanly, be appointed scrutineers for the election of Directors about to take place, and that they report the result to the cashier.

Moved by Alex. Manning, Esq., seconded by B. Yarnold, Esq., of Prince Albert, and resolved that the polling commence forthwith, and that the poll be kept open until four o'clock this day, unless five minutes elapse without the tender of a vote, in which case it shall be closed.

Moved by Jas. Michie, Esq., of Fulton, Michie & Co., seconded by Major Greig, that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for the ability and care with which they have conducted the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Moved by Clarkson Jones, Esq., seconded by Dr. Wright, and resolved that, in the opinion of this meeting, it would be desirable that, for the future the yearly financial statement of the Bank shall be printed and furnished to each shareholder of the Bank at least one week previously to the day of its annual meeting.

Moved by D'Arcy Bolton, Esq., seconded by Jas. Michie, Esq., "That the thanks of the Shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Cashier and other officers of the Bank,

for the faithful performance of their respective duties during the year."

Moved by Calvin Brown, Esq., of St. Catharines, seconded by D. McKay, Esq., (of Gordon, McKay & Co.), "That the Chairman do now leave the chair, and that Dr. L. W. Smith take the same."

Moved by P. G. Close, Esq., seconded by L. Buchan, Esq., and resolved, "That the thanks of the meeting be, and are hereby tendered to the Chairman for his efficient services."

Report of the Scrutineers.

Thos. McCracken, Esq., Cashier Royal Canadian Bank:

SIR,—We, the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank, held this day, declare the gentlemen undernamed unanimously re-elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—John Crawford, Esq., Jas. McGee, Esq., J. W. Dumble, Esq., Wm. Thomson, Esq., W. Barber, Esq., Wm. McGiverin, Esq., Jas. Crombie, Esq., Hon. J. McMurrich.

(Signed),

W. G. CASSELS, } Scrutineers.
F. SHANLY, }

Toronto, July 1, 1872.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held the same day, John Crawford, M.P., was re-elected President, and Wm. Thomson, Esq., re-elected Vice-President.

(By Order),

THOS. McCRAKEN,
Cashier.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The yearly general meeting was held on Tuesday, June 4, at the London Tavern. Mr. W. B. Hume in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said their circulation was £471,000, or £70,000 more than in 1870, their capital being the same. That he considered a very gratifying feature. It enabled them to work with additional capital. As to the deposits, he thought they ought not to be disappointed at their not increasing in amount so much, but should rather congratulate themselves that they were able to maintain their own, for such was the demand for money that many of their colleague banks were offering rates of interest which this bank could not offer, and the effect naturally was a tendency to withdraw deposits. But while they had not gained many deposits they had not lost many. So large a number of new banks were being established all over the Dominion of Canada that it was enough for this bank to keep its own. The item for bank premises in the accounts had been reduced from £56,000 to £46,000. The latter sum was actually under the value, but in view of the considerable amount to be laid out in new buildings—at the present moment bank premises were being erected at Toronto and Ottawa—it was thought prudent to seize the opportunity of a prosperous year to wipe off as much as they reasonably could from this account. The Canadian Government had passed a law forbidding any bank to pay more than 8 per cent. dividend until it had accumulated one-fifth of its capital as a reserve, and out of courtesy to the Canadian authorities—not because they were amenable to the new Canadian law, the Directors had apportioned a certain amount of profit on the year's working to the reserved fund, which now amounted to £164,000, instead of paying more than 8 per cent. dividend. It was their intention to continue, if in a position, to increase the amount until it reached £200,000—a fifth of their capital. The first quarter of this year resulted in a larger profit than the first quarter of last year, and as far as

could be judged of the circumstances of the future, there was no reason why this prosperous state of things should not continue.

Mr. Gillespie (Director) continued the motion.

Dr. Laurie asked if he understood the chairman to say that the reserves would be raised to £200,000 before any increase of dividend was granted beyond 8 per cent.

The Chairman did not definitely reply to the question.

Mr. Wiggins observed that he had been a Director of a Bank at St. John's for thirty years, and in his opinion never had there occurred so great a demand for money as now existed in Canada. The very best paper would go freely at 10 per cent.

Mr. Gillespie—Oh, no.

Mr. Wiggins did not mean to say this Bank should exact 10 per cent.

Another Shareholder expressed his satisfaction with 8 per cent., and that the dividend should not rise beyond that amount until the rest had been raised to £200,000.

The Chairman, in confirmation of what fell from two or three Shareholders, observed that the present expansion of business was so great as to require to be watched very carefully.

The motion for the adoption of the report, along with its recommendation of a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, was then carried.

Mr. J. J. Cater was elected a Director in the place of Mr. Boggs, deceased, and after other routine business, the Chairman and Directors had accorded to them the thanks of the Shareholders for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Toronto, July 1.—A fire occurred in the tobacco factory of Mr. Joab Scales & Co. The companies interested with the amount of loss under each policy were:—Ætna of Hartford, \$10,000, loss \$592; Andes, \$6,000, loss \$366; Lancashire, \$10,000, loss \$504; North British and Mercantile, \$10,000, loss \$554; Queen City, \$4,000, loss, \$46. Total insurance, \$40,000; total loss, \$2,062.

Toronto, July 3.—A packing box factory near the Orphans' Home, and belonging to A. Packham, was destroyed. Loss \$1,000; insured in the Western for \$650.

TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this Company was held in Aberfoyle on June 3rd. The amount of property insured in the Company at two-thirds value is \$268,800. Premium notes in Treasurer's hands, at 2 per cent. on insured value, amounts to \$5,376. Cash receipts, \$657.76; cash payments, \$627.85. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Black, Duncan McFarlane, T. Carter, John Marshal, James Evans, Peter Stewart and Hugh Cockburn. John Black was re-appointed President, and Alex. Smith Secretary and Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE.—The government of England, in the year 1865, established a scheme of life insurance for the working class, accepting risks between the sums of £5 and £200, and permitting the premiums to be paid in monthly amounts. The object was to afford the prudent poor a refuge from the designing "friendly societies" with which England is inundated, and to accept such risks as were disregarded by the life companies. But the scheme has not met with the patronage due to its beneficial character, for it appears by a recent return that only 358 new contracts were entered into during 1871, and these for sums amounting in the aggregate to £27,695. The business of the scheme is conducted at the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, and the receipts of the

year on insurance amounted to £6,482. Sums amounting to £1,744 were paid by the Post Office in the year on 59 contracts of insurance. At the close of the year there were 2,709 insurances current, for sums amounting in the whole of £208,079. The accounts state from the commencement of business in 1865, down to the end of 1871 the Post Office had received £29,181 on account of life insurance, had invested \$28,751 with the National Debt Commissioners, and received from them £4,499 for the payment of insurances fallen due, and had paid £5,081 under such insurances; and there appears a balance of £429 in the hands of the Postmaster-General.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the members of the Company was held at Picton, June 11. The Report states that the losses are heavier than those of the past year and all have been satisfactorily adjusted, and with two exceptions, discharged. Considering they are about 70 per cent over last year, it is pleasing to know that the assessments—where insurers are liable for all losses—will not exceed 2 per cent over the rate last imposed. Total number of policies in force, 2,316; total amount insured, \$1,962,958; total amount premium notes, \$45,020; average on each policy, \$850; number of policies issued in the year, 672; amount insured, \$577,199; amount premium notes, \$14,189; amount cash premiums, \$1,453. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the present year:—L. B. Stinson, James Johnson, H. A. McFaul, William Delong, S. B. Hubbs, John VanAlstine and Wellington Boulter, Esquires. L. B. Stinson, was re-elected President and H. A. McFaul, Vice-President.

LIFE INSURANCE.

From a lecture recently delivered at the Cooper Institute, N.Y., by J. Howard Van Amringe, professor of mathematics in Columbia College, we take the following timely paragraphs:

The analysis of the premium shows that life companies are purely commercial in their character. They have one article to sell, and, when confined strictly to their business, but one, viz., the pecuniary advantage which a man, liable to die at any time, might obtain for himself or his dependents, by living out his expectation of life. Any other advantage than this is incidental. There is absolutely no margin for profit in the net premium improved at the fixed rate of interest. Every cent of it is necessary to make the policy-holder secure. The actual cost of assurance and the charge for actual expenses, together make the market price which must be paid for the article. What is left of the premium after the market price has been deducted, is simply a deposit which the assured makes with the company for his own use or that of his heirs. When a man takes a policy for the benefit of his wife and children, he charges himself with the expense as he does with any other family expense, and for the same purpose—the sustentation of his family. He does not, or ought not to do it for the sake, or with the expectation of making money.

The estimated cost of the article is often more than the actual. The loading for expenses of management is heavy enough to cover the worst year, and, in ordinary times, there is a surplus from this. The lives assured being selected and all inferior to the average, rejected, the mortality experienced is less than that called for by the table, and hence the cost of assurance is less than that calculated, giving rise to another surplus. The premium is usually computed on the supposition that money earns but four per cent., whereas it actually earns more than that. The combined surplus from all these sources is often very great. In

mutual companies it belongs to the policy-holders, and represents their over-payments in advance. It cannot all be distributed, for, security being the prime object, enough must be retained to "make assurance doubly sure;" the rest is, or ought to be, returned to those who paid it. This is *savings*—the article did not cost as much as anticipated, and set aside for it—and can be called "profit" only on the principle of Poor Richard's aphorism, "a penny saved is two pence earned."

The analysis of the premium shows, further, that there is no collision between the interest of saving banks and those of life companies. They were founded and are conducted for different purposes. The savings bank is, as we have seen, a great conservator of public sobriety and thrift, and deserves all the praise that has or can be bestowed upon it. Its purpose is, as has been stated, to stimulate the saving of small sums by offering to them security, advantages for accumulation which they could not otherwise obtain, and the privilege of withdrawal in case of need. No charges are made for management, as the expenses are met by excess of interest received over that paid. But on the death of a depositor, nothing even under the most favorable circumstances, is guaranteed to his heirs beyond his deposit, increased up to the time of its withdrawal. If every man was sure of living out his expectation of life, and of having at all times sufficient command of himself to make an annual deposit proportioned to his means, and of not withdrawing it when made, there would be no necessity for life assurance. But no man has anything approaching such a certainty, and, therefore, the savings bank must be supplemented by the life company. This organization, by gathering into itself a number of persons sufficient to obtain average mortality, can safely guarantee its customers, that, in case of early death, their heirs shall receive the nearest approach possible to the pecuniary advantage which would have resulted from their survivorship and continued deposit of a specific sum. No man has a right to say to himself, my health is good and my expectation (say) 30 years; by frugality and the aid of a savings bank, I can make adequate provision for my dependents. He may die tomorrow and all his calculations be brought to nought. But if he is assured, and should die the day after he gets his policy, his family will be safe from want; and the company will be secure, for it is as certain as that the grass will grow and the flowers bloom next summer, that some will live long enough to make good any loss resulting from his untimely decease. The loss resulting from his untimely death? There is no such loss. That event was provided for when he entered the company as certainly as the case of him who lives to the utmost limit of life.

The life company is a great mutual protective society against the pecuniary disasters occasioned by the onslaughts of Time and Death. No man of moderate means, and dependent upon an income, can safely withstand these alone; associated with a sufficient number of his fellows, he can defy them.

GAUGES.—Of 487 roads in the United States, 307 have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ inches, and the remaining 180 vary in gauge from three to six feet. Between these extremes (and including them) there are no fewer than *eighteen* other gauges operated. Of these there are 13 of 4 feet 9 inch gauge; 30 of 4 feet 10 inch; 74 of 5 feet and 31 of 6 feet.

—The Great Western Railway of England has just reduced its gauge from 7 ft. 4½ in. to 7 ft. 8½ in.

—On and after October 1st next, no stamps will be required on insurance policies, contracts, renewals or assignments in the United States.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, July 2, 1872.

This week has been a good deal broken in upon with holidays, Saturday being St. Peter and St. Paul's day, and yesterday Dominion day has interfered somewhat with business. Dry goods trade is improving, especially large business is being done by the retail houses here. Groceries have not been moving in very large quantities, and prices generally are without change. Breadstuffs are quiet. In connection with the Corn Market we have to record the death of Ira Gould, Esq., one of its oldest members, and for many years President of the Corn Exchange: he was a man highly respected on Change, and his opinions were always looked upon with attention. The Corn Exchange had no meeting to-day on account of his funeral. Provisions quiet. Ashes lower.

Our harbor is full of vessels, but the demand for tonnage is light at present. The steamship *France* has not been got off, but it is expected in a couple of days that she will be floated and taken to Quebec for repairs.

The weather has been intensely warm all week. Yesterday afternoon we had heavy rain, accompanied with thunder, which has slightly cooled the air.

ASHES.—*Pots*—There has been a good demand for firsts, with large sales during the week, from \$7.40 to 7.25; market closes dull at \$7.15 to 7.20. *Seconds* are scarce, and all arriving are taken up at \$6.60, and thirds at \$5.75. *Pearls* have been very firm, and all offering are bought at \$9.85 for firsts, and \$9 for seconds. The stocks at present in store are pots, 1,786 brls.; pearls, 75 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There are very few sales to report at present, but manufacturers are fully employed getting ready fall goods which are expected to realize higher prices than have hitherto prevailed, in the meantime we have no change to note in prices.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There has been no large sales to report this week, but prices are a shade firmer. Cream tartar, sells at 28 to 30c; epsom salts, \$2 to 2.12½; alum, \$2.12½ to 2.25; saltpetre, \$11 to 11.25; caustic soda quiet at 5 to 5½c; bi carb, \$5 to 5.25; bleaching powder, 4 to 4½c; soda ash, 3 to 3½c; sal soda nominally 2 to 2½c; coppers, \$1 to 1.10; blue vitriol, 8 to 9c; refined borax, 25 to 26c.

DRY GOODS.—This trade has ruled very dull for some time past, but a slight improvement has been noticeable this last week. The retail houses here are very busy. Fall goods are now arriving and stocks will soon be well assorted. Advices from the country say that the stocks of the country merchants are getting low and an active demand for fall goods may soon be expected.

FURS.—Furs from the North-west are coming in very freely and have been placed at the following figures, which are expected are well sustained:—Beaver, \$1.75 to 2; black bear, \$10 to 12; fisher, \$7 to 8; silver fox, \$25 to 50; cross fox, \$2 to 5; red fox, \$1.50; lynx, \$1.75 to 2; dark marten, \$5 to 10; pale marten, \$2 to 2.50; dark mink, \$4.50 to 5.50; pale mink, \$2 to 3; otter, \$10 to 12; fall muskrat, 14 to 18c; winter do., 18 to 20c; spring do., 25c; racoon, 60 to 80c; skunk, 25 to 50c.

FUEL.—*Coal*—We have an active demand at the present time, and prices of American coal are advancing. We quote American egg and chestnut, \$6.25 to 6.50; American stove coal, \$6.50 to 6.75; Welsh anthracite, \$7.50 to 8; Newcastle grate, \$6.50 to 7; Scotch steam, \$6.50 to 7; Smiths coal, \$7.50 to 8. *Wood*—Is not in much request at present, prices are without change.

FISH.—Dullness prevails in this market. The only demand which exists being for dry cod, (new) considerable quantities have been bought up at \$4.25 to 4.50. Not so much doing this week in salmon, but prices are steady at \$15.75 to 16.50. For herrings it would be next to impossible to give a reliable quotation, there is so little doing.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the past week 19,446 brls. Total receipts from 1st January to date, 382,692 brls, being an increase of 2,792 brls on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871. Shipments for the past week, 22,730 brls; total shipments from 1st January to date 214,378 brls, being an increase of 6,083 brls on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1871. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 1st inst. were 106,454 brls against 131,719 brls on the 15th ult., and 121,878 brls on 1st July, 1871. There has been very little wholesale business transpiring, and even the purchases for local wants have been confined within a very small compass. Prices generally tend downwards. The market to-day closes dull at the following quotations:—Extra superfine, \$6.80 to 6.90; fancy, \$6.60 to 6.70; super from Canada wheat, \$6.15 to 6.20; strong bakers' flour, \$6.40 to 6.70; Welland Canal flour, \$6.15; superfine No. 2, \$5.70 to 5.80; fine \$5.15 to 5.25; middlings \$4.30 to 4.40; Pollards, \$3.50 to 4; Upper Canada bag flour, \$2.80; oatmeal, \$4.80 to 4.90; cornmeal \$3 to 3.15.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—Receipts during the past week, 91,541 bushels; total receipts from 1st January to date, 609,815 bushels, being a decrease of 1,970,618 bushels. Shipments for the past week, 66,574 bushels; total shipments from 1st January to date, 644,131 bushels, being a decrease of 1,472,262 bushels on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1871. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 1st inst. were 68,188 bushels against 183,442 bushels on the 15th ult., and 426,067 bushels on the 1st July, 1871. Business has been very quiet, few sales transpiring. Latest sales of U.C. winter, \$1.55 to 1.60, and U.C. spring, \$1.40 to 1.51; Milwaukee and Chicago wheat are entirely nominal. *Maize*—Stocks in store yesterday morning 224,594 bushels against 110,965 bushels on July 1st, 1871; market dull and heavy at 54½ to 55c. *Peas*—Sales are with difficulty made at 75 to 80c. *Oats*—Market quiet and easy at 33 to 33½c. *Barley*—Very little doing in this grain; the nominal rates are 45 to 50c according to quality. Nothing doing in seeds.

GROCERIES.—*Teas*—In Japans there has been a fair amount of business doing and fall prices were realized, in the kinds of tea there have been very few transactions. *Sugars*—Prices are a shade easier and more eagerness has been evinced to buy during the week. We quote Scotch refined, 9½ to 10c. The principal sales this week have been Barbadoes, which are quoted for low to fair refining grades, 8½ to 8¾c; low to good grocery, 8½ to 9½c according to sample; local refined is also easier but hardly quotably lower; loans, 13¾c; dry crushed, 12½ to 12¾c; ground, 12½ to 12¾c; extra ground, 13 to 13¾c; crushed A, 11½ to 12c; yellow refined, 9½ to 10½c. *Molasses*—Have been in better demand and a good deal have changed hands. Centrifugal at 18½ to 19c; clayed, 21½ to 23c; Trinidad, 29 to 31½c; Barbadoes, 35 to 37½c; Porto Rico, 36 to 36½c; Demerara, 30 to 32½c, sale being chiefly of the lower grades. *Spices*—Generally are firm; pimento, 5½c; nutmegs, 75 to 90c; cassia in light demand at 23 to 24c; cloves have advanced and are now quoted 15 to 16c; pepper being held for 15 to 15½c. *Rice*—Easier and can be bought from \$3.90 to 4.20. *Coffee*—Is in moderate demand but no change can be noticed in prices. *Fruit*—This department has ruled dull; layer raisins are nominal at

\$1.75 to 1.85 for last crop; old layers can be bought for \$1.30 to 1.35; currants are dull and neglected at 5 to 5½c; Valencia raisins are firm at 6½ to 7c for round lots. All other kinds of fruit are inactive and unchanged.

HARDWARE.—Business has been very active and wholesale houses have been fully occupied receiving goods and sending out orders. Prices in England continue steadily to advance, and it is not easy to get orders filled there, the manufacturers being completely in the power of their men who are demanding such wages, that orders for goods will only be taken, subject to the prices prevailing at the time of shipment. Merchants here are by no means anxious to push sales at present prices. The following are our revised quotations:—*Pig Iron*—Gartsherrie, \$39 to 41; Coltness, \$39 to 41; Summerlee, \$38 to 39; Glengarnock, \$38 to 39; Englington, \$36.50 to 37.50; Clyde 36; Hematite \$42 to 44. *Bays*—Staffordshire, \$3.50 to 3.75; refined, \$3.75 to 4; Scotch, \$3.50 to 3.75; Swedes, \$5.50 to 7; hoops, for coopers, \$4; sheets, \$4.50 to 4.75; boiler plate, \$4.50 to 4.75; cut nails, \$5 to 5.25; pig lead, \$6 to 6.75; sheet lead, \$6.50; cast steel, 13 to 15c; spring steel \$6 to 7. *Canada Plates*—Glamorgan, \$7.50; Swansea, \$7.50; Staffordshire, \$7.25. *Tin Plates*—Charcoal IC, \$13 to 13.25; ditto IX, \$15 to 15.25; ditto DC, \$12 to 12.25; ditto DX, \$14 to 14.25; Coke IC, \$12 to 12.25.

HIDES.—The receipts for the past week have been small, and business has consequently been restricted. The current rates are:—Salted hides, \$10.50 to 10.75; No. 1 green, \$10; No. 2 ditto, \$9.50; No. 3 ditto and bull, \$7.50; calfskins, 13 to 17c, according to weight; clipped sheepskins, 25 to 30c; lambskins 25 to 35c.

LEATHER.—The business doing at present is confined to immediate local wants, and stocks generally are in excess of the demand. Spanish sole commands our outside quotations for small lots. We quote—No. 1 Spanish sole, 26 to 27c; No. 2, do. 24 to 25c; No. 1 buffalo sole, 23c; No. 2, do. 21; light waxed upper, 42 to 45c.; heavy do, 41 to 43c; grained upper 41 to 43c; large splits, 26 to 34c; harness, 29 to 33c; buffed cow, 15 to 18c; patent cow, 19 to 20c; pebbled cow, 14 to 18c.

LIQUORS.—*Brandy*—Very little change to note in the state of this market. Favorite brands continue to sell at \$2.10 to 2.25 in wood, and \$7.25 to 7.75 in cases; other brands are unchanged in value. *Rum*—Steady at \$1.80 to 1.95. *Gin*—Somewhat easier; De Kuypers' can be bought at \$1.33½ to 1.34 in wood. Red cases, \$6.30 to 6.35; green cases, \$3.35 to \$3.40. Houtmann's steady, \$1.27 to \$1.30. *High Wines*—There is a good demand just now for this article, and large sales are reported between the range \$1.47½ to 1.52½.

NAVAL STORES.—We have no change to note in price of spirits of turpentine, which continues at 7½ to 75c, but as stocks are light holders are very firm. Rosins have declined and are now quoted, strained \$4.10 to 5.30; ditto No. 2 \$4.50 to 4.75; ditto No. 1 \$5 to 5.50; tar \$4.25 to 4.50.

OILS.—Market keeps pretty steady at late rates. Whale oil is nominal; olive quiet but steady at 95c to \$1.10; cod oil sells at 52½ to 54c, according to the size of the lot. *Pals Seal* is in better demand at 67½c, and steam refined at 70 to 72½c. *Linseed oil* is firm, considerable sales of raw from 72½ to 75c, and boiled 77½ to 80c. *Petroleum* in small request and small sales reported were from 27½ to 30c.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—Receipts 313 kegs; shipments 1,299 kegs; there has been comparatively little doing in this article, the new crop comes very slowly to hand and is all taken up for the local trade at 15 to 16c; some sales of old have taken place at 7 to 9c, according to the

condition it is in. *Cheese*.—Receipts 2,591 boxes, shipments 2,184 boxes; some shipping lots have been taken at 9 to 10½c, but extra choice lots bring from 11 to 11½c. *Pork*.—Receipts none shipments 143 brls.; market is very dull; mess \$14.75 to 15.25; thin mess \$13.75; extra prime \$9.50. *Lard* in tinnets is firm but in light demand at 10 to 10½c.

SALT.—There is a very light demand at present, and only small lots are reported as changing hands. Fine at 70 to 72½c; coarse 65c; factory filled is firm at \$1.60; Goderich salt continues to be placed at \$1.25 to 1.40 per barrel.

WOOL.—There has been a fair amount of business done during the week in Lower Canada fleece wool at prices varying from 43½ to 45c, but principally at our outside quotation.

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, July 4.

The trade of the past week has been limited, the extreme heat of the weather, and the fact that a holiday has intervened, contributing to add to the quietness usually prevailing at this season of the year. The drouth which has prevailed for some time, together with an unusually high temperature, was beginning to effect some crops prejudicially, but a change in the weather has now taken place, and as we write rain is falling, and a general cloudiness prevailing. Harvest prospects are still reported good. Fall wheat where not winter killed is represented to be in promising condition, and the spring crops are everywhere reported as very flourishing. Financial matters are unchanged. Money is abundant and all good business paper readily discounted by the banks. Bank stocks are if anything rather more firm than previously, but the amount changing hands is very trivial at present, nor is there much done in other securities.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade has been very quiet, orders for present delivery being confined to small lots of summer wear, for the purpose of sorting up stocks. Travellers representing the various houses are now out, and are taking orders to a fair extent for forward delivery of goods suitable for the fall and winter trade. Prices remain steady.

CATTLE.—The supply during the past week has been more than sufficient for the demand, confined chiefly to meeting local wants. *Beeves*.—There were a good many first-class animals offering, but the enquiry was limited and prices have declined considerably, very few bringing over 5c. Second class were also in good supply, but these were more wanted, and were a ready sale at about \$4.50. Inferior and poorly fed animals were neglected, selling slowly at about 3½ to 4c. *Sheep* have arrived more freely, but meet a good demand at \$6 for first, \$4.50 to 5 for second, and \$4 for third class. *Lambs* have been in fair supply, but were all wanted at fully last week's prices; first-class selling at \$4, second \$3.25 to 3.50, and third-class \$2.50 to 2.75. *Calves* have not been offering very largely but quite up to the enquiry, and have sold at from \$6 to 8.

DRY GOODS.—There is nothing special to note in connection with this branch of trade. There is a steady sorting-up business, which is on an increasing scale as compared with previous years, and there are a good number of small orders constantly coming in.

FREIGHTS.—The requirements of shippers have not been adequately met during the past week, while some vessels have gone out light from inability to load for certain ports. There has been steady enquiry for vessels to take grain to Kingston, but shippers are indisposed to pay over 2½c gold, vessels now declining to charter under 3c,

and no recent engagements have been reported. Lumber is still taken for Oswego at \$1.75. There is a brisk demand for vessels to go to Lake Erie ports. On coal from Cleveland, \$2 is offered, \$2.10 asked, and has been paid in several instances where the charters were made there. The steamer rates on flour to Montreal are 25c per barrel, and on grain 7c per bushel. Grand Trunk rates from Toronto eastward are as follows:—To Halifax or St. John, 30c for flour, and 40c for grain; flour to Kingston, 20c, grain, 10c; flour to Prescott, 25c, grain, 12½c; flour to Montreal, 30c, grain, 15c; flour to St. John's, Quebec, 45c, grain, 23c; flour to Point Levis, 50c, grain 25c; flour to Portland, 70c, grain, 35c; flour to New York, 75c, grain, 38c; flour to Boston, via steamer for Portland, 80c, grain, 40c. Through rates to Liverpool are 4s. per barrel on flour; 9s. 6d. per quarter of 480 lbs. on wheat; 65s. 6d. per 2,240 lbs. on butter; 57s. 6d. on boxed meat. To London or Glasgow, 60s. for butter, and 57s. 6d. for boxed meats.

Flour.—The market during the past week has been a steadily declining one, both here and in Montreal, buyers holding back almost altogether. In the fore part of the week there was not much superfine offering, but at the close there was more disposition on the part of holders to accept a lower range of prices. Good No. 1 superfine was offered as low as \$5.70 to 5.75, buyers keeping aloof even at these figures. The only recent sale was of 100 barrels on p.t., but probably in the vicinity of \$5.75. Fancy was quiet, but there was a little doing, and late sales were made at equal to \$6.10 here. Extra was selling at \$6.50, but it is doubtful if over \$6.35 could be obtained. The stock in store of all grades on the 1st July was 2,503 barrels as against 10,895 barrels on the corresponding date of last year, and 6,675 barrels on June 15th last.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*.—Has continued to be neglected throughout the week, and prices are purely nominal. There is little offering and apparently no buyers at any price. The only sale reported was of 1,300 bush. Spring at \$1.30 at Collingwood taken by a miller to supply present wants, but that price could not be obtained here. The deliveries from farmers have been small, but prices have gone down to \$1.25 for white and \$1.20 to 1.23 for Spring and Treadwell. *Barley*.—Can scarcely be said to have been dealt in the only transaction reported being of a car of uninspected at 53c on the track. No. 1 might possibly be taken up to 58c but there is no present enquiry, nor any offering. Holders views being very much above these figures. *Oats*.—Have been in more active request since last report, and stocks are somewhat reduced. The principal sales have been at 36c f.o.c. one or two cars bringing 38c bagged free on cars. Nothing done in corn or peas.

GROCERIES.—There has been a steady trade during the week, and some considerable lots have changed hands. *Coffee*.—Quiet and unchanged, stocks being in small compass and demand limited. *Fish*.—Out of season. *Fruit*.—A good enquiry exists for Valentia raisins at previous prices. Not much doing in layers; currants are in demand at 6 to 6½c for new and 4½ to 5c for old. *Rice*.—An average enquiry at unchanged quotations. *Spices*.—Nutmegs are in small supply and very firmly held at quotations according to sample; cloves are scarce and wanted, held at 15 to 17c; black pepper firm at 18 to 20c. *Sugars*.—There has been a steady demand for fair to light Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9½ to 10c and for soft yellow refined at 10 to 11c, but the former have been most in request, and sales have been to a considerable extent within the range named. Prices generally are very firm, and holders are not inclined to press sales even at present rates. *Tea*.—Is now beginning to move more actively, the trade

buying with a good deal of freedom. Young Hysons are principally in demand for low to medium grades. Prices are as yet somewhat irregular, but a considerable concession has been made from previous prices on stocks imported before the advance which has taken place in China. New importations are likely to be held at more money. Not much doing in Japan teas nor in blacks, which are offered at a reduction of from 7 to 10c on former rates. *Tobacco*.—Quiet and unchanged.

HARDWARE.—Goods are now arriving pretty steadily, and a good many orders previously booked have been filled during the week. *Pig Iron*.—Is in small supply and prices are very firm, Eglinton and Summerlee are held at \$42; Gartscherrie at \$45 to 47. *Bar Iron*.—Is moving off slowly, but prices are firm and stiffened by advices of a recent rise in England. *Cut Nails*.—Are in only moderate demand, but there is no appearance of any decline in prices, and manufacturers are not anxious to book new orders. *Galvanized Iron*.—Has advanced from ¾ to 1½c per lb and is very firm at the advance. Other articles of tinnets and plumbers stock are quiet and unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS.—*Hides*.—Are in slight demand, and prices are scarcely so firm. *Calfskins*.—Are accumulating and buyers have reduced the price of green to 10c. *Pells and Lambskins*.—Are selling freely at quotations.

LEATHER.—The market is quiet. *Spanish Sole*.—Shows rather more firmness, with slightly improved demand. There were sales during the week of round lots at 26½ to 27c, but our quotations cover the present range. *Harness*.—Is dull and unsalable. *Upper*.—Without enquiry. *Russelts*.—Light stock finds ready sale at quotations.

LUMBER.—Above two million feet lumber has been shipped this week. Vessels continue scarce. Lumber of this season cutting is coming forward rapidly, the prices remain firm and we think present prices may be depended on until the close of navigation, as the demand continues so good and the supply so insufficient that what with scarcity of vessels, high freights and the limited supply of cars to bring stocks forward per rail, there is no likelihood of overstocking the market.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*.—Little doing in consequence of light receipts; choice, 12 to 14c; ordinary, 10½ to 12c. *Cheese*.—Steady at 11½ to 12c for small lots; 10½ to 11c for large. *Eggs*.—Are not abundant and 14c could be paid for all offering. *Lard*.—There have been sales of tierce at 9½ and in tennets at 10c. *Bacon*.—Has sold to some extent at 7c, several tons changing hands at that figure; 7½c asked for small lots. *Hams*.—Are firm and higher at 12 to 12½c for canvassed, up to 13c for short cuts. *Mess Pork*.—Is in rather small supply, but is obtainable at \$14.25 to 14.75 according to quantity.

WOOL.—There has been a steady demand during the week, but the offerings were less than previously, and the market has ruled firm, although not higher. Lots of selected fleece have generally commanded 52c, although in several instances round amounts have been obtained at 50 to 51c. These are exceptional, however, and 52c would still be paid.

WOOL.—The statistics of wool-growing for the last ten years show some curious fluctuations. In 1861 the home production of wool was estimated at 55,000,000 pounds; in 1868 it was estimated at 155,000,000; in 1871 it fell to 128,000,000 pounds, the smallest product since 1865. Under the stimulus of the war demand, and the protection afforded by the premium on gold, farmers entered into wool growing extensively, and the number of sheep was nearly doubled in six years. At the close of the war prices fell rapidly, and farmers, seized with despondency, hastened to reduce their flocks.

The destruction began in the autumn of 1868, and resulted in the diminution of the aggregate number of sheep by at least 4,000,000 during the winter. Even in New England they were killed for their pelts and tallow. From 1861 to 1867, the increase in wool was relatively larger than the increase in sheep. This was the result of the introduction of merino blood in breeding. The coarse-wool flocks of Texas, California, Colorado, and even New Mexico, have been improved by the infusion of new blood, which has in all cases tended to an increase in the weight of the fleece. For many years to come California and the Territories of the Far West will form the great wool-producing section of the country. In California this interest has already acquired great importance. That State has now about 8,000,000 of sheep, which will be increased by about 3,000,000 lambs the present season. The sheep are sheared twice a year, and with a good season the two clips might be expected to average ten pounds per head. This would make the wool crop of California 80,000,000 pounds, or 25,000,000 more than the total product of the United States in 1861. The spring's clip, however, is not expected to yield over four and a-half pounds, instead of six, which is the average for the spring clip in the best of seasons; but even this will amount to 36,000,000 pounds for the spring clip alone. The spring clip is expected to bring thirty-five cents a pound, returning over 12,000,000 to the growers, with another clip to come in the fall. It is estimated that the actual cost of producing wool in California is less than ten cents a pound. California wool comes into the market two months earlier than that of Canada and the Atlantic States, and it shrinks less, in consequence of the dry climate. The price of common wool in the New York market on the 1st of May was, in 1861, 32 cents per pound; in 1862, 42 cents per pound; in 1863, 70 cents; in 1864, 70 cents; in 1865, 65 cents; in 1866, 65 cents; in 1867, 48 cents; in 1868, 45 cents; in 1869, 45 cents; in 1870, 44 cents; in 1871, 48 cents; in 1872, 70 cents. Other grades of wool have fluctuated in proportion during these years.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Trains arrive at and depart from Toronto, as follows:—

Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	5.37	12.07	5.37	7.07
Arrive.....	7.0	11.30	10.00	11.30

GOING WEST.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.30	11.45	3.45	5.20
Arrive.....	6.15	10.15	5.25	9.20

Great Western Railway.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.00	11.50	4.00	8.00
Arrive.....	11.00	1.15	5.30	9.20

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	8.10	3.45
Arrive.....	11.00	6.50

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart, Berkeley Street.....	7.05	3.50
Arrive.....	10.45	6.40

Northern Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.00	4.00
Arrive.....	9.55	8.55

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of James M. Mathew, an Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at my office, in Court Street, Toronto, on Monday, the twenty-second day of July, 1872, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for ordering the affairs of the Estate generally.

JOHN KERR, Official Assignee.

Toronto, 4th July, 1872.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Co'y.

CHIEF OFFICE:

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, E. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

Capital £1,600,000

Capital paid-up and invested, 700,000

PROFIT AND LOSS.

1871.

	STERLING.	£	s.	d.
Premiums rec'd in 1871 on £1,207,437 3 8..	609,184	4	10	
Interest on Investments.....	39,595	2	5	
Increase in value of Leasehold Houses in Oxford Street, London.....	8,552	16	6	
Difference in purchase and sale of Investments.....	289	13	4	

1871.

	STERLING.	£	s.	d.
Losses by Fire.....	345,768	0	10	
Cost of administration.....	191,852	5	10	
Sundry Agents balances written off.....	2,383	8	1	
Dividends paid to Proprietors.....	60,000	0	0	
Balance carried down.....	57,118	2	4	

LIABILITIES.

Rest, 1863, to 31st Dec., 1870.....	297,093	8	10
Add Balance of Profit and Loss, 1871, brought down.....	57,118	2	4
Rest, 1863 to 1871.....	354,211	11	2
Add Capital Stock, 1871.....	700,000	0	0

Unsettled Losses.....	£155,241	0	0
Bills Payable.....	52,839	16	10
Tradesmen's Bills, &c., and Salvage.....	4,680	13	8
Unclaimed Dividends.....	1,421	11	6
Commission and Expenses due to Agents.....	29,000	0	0

ASSETS.

British Government Securities.....	376,254	13	7
Bank Stock.....	23,968	2	6
East India Debentures.....	14,957	10	0
East India Railway Consolidated Stock.....	16,950	0	0
City Bonds (London).....	66,327	0	0
44 per cent London and St. Katharine Dock Bonds.....	22,500	0	0
44 per cent Mersey Docks Bond.....	10,000	0	0
British Railway Debentures.....	15,000	0	0
Imperial Fire Shares held by Trustees of the Company.....	140,427	17	6
Loans on Mortgages, &c.....	2,091	15	6
Colonial and Foreign Securities.....	42,900	0	0
Freehold Offices in London, &c.....	£83,794	9	7
Leasehold houses in London, &c.....	11,916	11	7
Loans to Bill Brokers.....	95,711	1	2
Cash at Bankers.....	35,000	0	0
Cash at Bankers.....	18,120	12	3
Bills Receivable.....	48,486	2	11
Due by Agents of the Company.....	202,829	9	4
Cash in Company's Office.....	401	6	5
Due on account Guarantees, &c.....	538	12	10

Signed, C. J. PROUT, Accountant. Signed, WM. LYALL, Managing Director.

Signed, J. H. ASTELL, BARCLAY FIELD, CHARLES BARCLAY, GREVILLE H. PALMER, Auditor.

RINTOUL BROS.,
Agents for Canada,
24 St. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Wm. C. Alexander, President.

Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President.

R. W. GALE,

Manager for the Dominion of Canada,

198 St. James Street, Montreal.

1. Net Cash Assets, 1st Feb., 1872 \$18,000,000
2. Annual Cash Income..... 8,000,000
3. Total paid policy-holders, 1871 3,459,340.37
4. Surplus, 1871..... 1,700,000

NEW BUSINESS, SUM ASSURED, 1871,

\$41,804,027.00.

This Society has led the van in the Insurance world for many years; it has introduced more improvement; and given greater impetus to the business than any Life Company, in the United States, and is deserving in this respect of the praise and gratitude of the community.

There are many reasons for selecting the **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

FIRST—No Company has such large annual transactions, thereby infusing into its business a constant accession of fresh and selected lives, which is one of the greatest elements of strength.

SECOND—Liberality in dealing with all claims: observing, at the same time, a due regard to the interests of its present large body of Policy-holders by a firm resistance to any attempt at imposition.

THIRD—Perfect organization in every department, which renders official information easily attainable and secures a complete administration of its affairs.

FOURTH—Being one of the most progressive institutions of its kind in the world, it is ever prepared to seize at once upon all the improvements in the business that Science can suggest.

The **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** issues every recognized form of Policy, and especially the

TONTINE SAVINGS FUND INSURANCE, which the Company introduced. This new plan has become very popular, as equalizing among all who are insured under it the advantages which arise from the profits of the business, without in any respect infringing upon the normal results for which Life Insurance was first instituted.

The **EQUITABLE** feels that it has the strongest claims upon public confidence. Under the management that distinguishes it and the principles by which it is guided, perfect security is given for the future, than which no greater inducement can be held out to all wishing to insure their lives.

Further information regarding the different kinds of Policies issued by the Society can readily be obtained at

The Company's Offices,

120 Broadway, New York.

Or from any of its representatives throughout the United States and Canada.

HEAD OFFICE FOR ONTARIO,

58 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

CAPT. R. N. MacCUAIG,
General Agent, Ontario East and Inspector.
J. GORDON MORTIMER,
Inspector of Agencies, Ontario West

EDWARD A. SCADDING, Special Agent.

GEO. B. HOLLAND,

General Agent for Ontario.

BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of

Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock

Paid up has been this day declared, for the half-year ending the 30th instant, and that the same will be payable on and after

THURSDAY, the 4th day of JULY NEXT.

The Stock and Transfer Books will accordingly be closed from the 25th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,
Manager.
pr JOHN EVANS,
Asst.

British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 24th June, 1872

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY. TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

TAKE NOTICE that the Directors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company have this day made a further call of ten per cent being the tenth and last instalment on the Capital Stock of the said Company, and which is payable at the Company's Offices, corner of Front and Bay Streets, in this City, on Monday, the 12th day of August next.

JAMES GRAHAM,
Secretary & Treas.

Toronto, July 3, 1872.

Insolvent Act of 1869, and amendments thereto.

Canada, Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of
County of York. } the County of York.
In the matter of Craven Clark Beckett, of the Village of Yorkville, Retail Grocer, an Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of July next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Dated at Toronto, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1872.
Jt C. C. BECKETT.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of David Nathaniel Black, an Insolvent, I, the undersigned, John Kerr, of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

JOHN KERR, Official Assignee.

Toronto, 3rd July, 1872.

THE REASON WHY THE BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, TORONTO,

Is the only popular Business School in this Country.

BECAUSE its Location is in the great Metropolis of Ontario, just where a first-class business college should be.

BECAUSE its course of Instruction is a speciality in each department, and is admirably adapted to the wants of the business community.

BECAUSE its Principals and Teachers have the entire confidence of all business men who know how a d what they teach.

BECAUSE its Penmanship has been awarded the first prize at the Provincial Fair for nine consecutive years.

BECAUSE its Graduates are found to be rapid and reliable Accountants, many of whom are now occupying the highest positions of trust.

BECAUSE its Scholarships are available during life in Montreal and Forty Colleges throughout the United States.

BECAUSE its Patronage is ample, and its rates of tuition as low as possible to meet the requirements of a business college worthy of the name.

Send for circular and specimens of penmanship.

Address, **ODELL & TROUT.**

WESTERN CANADA Permanent Building & Savings Society

Eighteenth Half-Yearly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the half-year ending the 30th day of June instant, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Society, No. 70 Church Street, on and after MONDAY the 8th day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th June, inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

WALTER S. LEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.

Twenty-Fourth Half-Yearly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the half-year ending the 30th inst., and that the same will be payable at the office of the Society, Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, on and after MONDAY, the 8th day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

By Order,

J HERBERT MASON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Western Assurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of

FIFTEEN PER CENT PER ANNUM,

has been this day declared upon the paid up capital stock of the Company for the half-year ending 30th instant, and that the same will be payable at the Company's Office, on and after

Wednesday, the 10th day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

BERNARD HALDAN,
Managing Director.

Western Assurance Company's Office,
Toronto, 18th June, 1872.

Customs Department,

Ottawa, 11th June, 1872.

RE-WAREHOUSING OF TEA AND COFFEE.

Public Notice is hereby given that parties entitled to re-bond and re-warehouse Tea and Coffee under the recent Resolution of the House of Commons, notice of which appears in the Extra of the *Canada Gazette* of this date, may so re-bond and re-warehouse such Tea and Coffee at the nearest Port at which the same may be, or such Tea and Coffee may be deposited and re-warehoused in any Inland Revenue Warehouse, should such Inland Revenue Warehouse be at or nearest to the place where such Tea or Coffee may be, the Collector or Officer of Inland Revenue having charge of such Warehouse, in a place where no Customs Warehouse exists, being instructed to receive such Tea and Coffee in the manner and under the conditions in the said notice mentioned.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 21st day of May, 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under the provisions of the 58 Sec. of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 12, intitled, "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada."

His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following rate of toll be, and the same is hereby imposed and authorized to be levied and collected on Timber passing through the Government Slide on the River Duomoine, that is to say:

On Red and White Pine Timber, fifteen cents per piece.

W. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Building and Loan Association.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM.**

Has been declared on the capital stock of this Association for the half-year ending 30th June next, payable on and after Monday, 8th July next, at the offices of the Association.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC C. GILMOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, 28th May, 1872.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 11th day of June, 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency, the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Sec. of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Silver Islet, Lake Superior, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs under the survey of the Port of Sault Ste. Marie.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 10th June, 1872.

Re-bonding and re-warehousing of Tea & Coffee.

Public Notice is hereby given that all the Customs duties, whether specific or *ad valorem*, now payable on Tea or Coffee imported into Canada, shall be repealed upon from and after the 1st July next. And notice is further given that Tea and Coffee in the *Original Packages* on which such duties have been paid may be re-bonded and re-warehoused at any time before the twenty-ninth day of June in the present year, and that on their being so re-bonded and re-warehoused the amount of the specific duties paid on such Tea and Coffee shall be repaid to the owner thereof as a drawback by the Collector of Customs, at the port where they are so re-bonded and re-warehoused, or by the Receiver General.

By command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Montreal

Assurance Company

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL \$800,000
INVESTED FUNDS (approximately)..... 400,000
HEAD OFFICE..... MONTREAL

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.

BRANCH OFFICE—22 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Marine Inspector CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.
Local Secretary and Agent..... R. N. GOOCH.

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

W. M. MUIR, Dealer in Plasterers' Hair, Glue Pieces, Cat le Tails, Curriers' Grease, Leather Scraps, Wool, Hide, &c. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 34 George Street, Toronto. REFERENCE—Thorne, Parsons & Co.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the County Court of the County of York. In the matter of James Bruce Sorley and John Charles Howe, as well individually as members of the firm of Sorley & Howe, Insolvents.

Upon the application of Creditors of said Insolvents, individually as well as members of said firm, and upon reading the affidavit of Frederick Fenton, fil d, I do order that the Creditors of said Insolvents do meet at the office of Edgar & Fenton, No. 7 Wellington Chambers, Jordan Street, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the eighth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to appoint an assignee in the room and stead of the late assignee, William Davidson, deceased.

Dated at Chambers, Toronto, this 26th day of June 1872.
G. DUGGAN, Judge.

The Canada Guarantee Company

(Incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament.)

Capital \$100,000.

DIRECTORS.

SIR ALEX. T. GALT, K.O.M.G., M.P., President.
John Rankin, Esq., Vice-President. R. J. Reekie, Esq.;
Edwd. Mackay, Esq.; James G. Ross, Esq., Quebec;
John Molson, Esq.; James Rose, Esq.; D. Lorn Mac-
Dougall, Esq.; Donald McInnes, Esq., Hamilton.

Legal Advisers—Messrs. Carter & Hatton.
Manager and Secretary—Edward Rawlings.

This Company, formed for the purpose of issuing Bonds of Security for Employees in positions of Trust, at Equitable Rates, is now prepared to receive applications. It transacts no other description of business.

Head Office, 229 St. James St., Montreal.
EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Manager and Secretary.

D. MORRISON,

Biscuit Manufacturer,
And Wholesale Confectioner,
36 and 38 Rideau St., OTTAWA, Ont.

ONTARIO STEAM BISCUIT

AND
Confectionery Works,
Nos. 67, 69 and 71 KING STREET EAST.
Biscuits & Candies Wholesale.
Manufacturer—**I. C. CHILMAN,**
HAMILTON, Ont.

**BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Board of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly dividend at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

On the Capital of the Bank, will be payable on the
Fifth day of July, 1872,

To the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Companies.
The Dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 5th day of July, 1872, to be fixed by the Local Boards or Managers.

No Transfers can be made between the 24th inst. and the 5th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the board,

(Signed) **R. W. BRADFORD,**
Secretary.

No. 124 Bishopsgate St. within,
London, E. C., 4th June, 1872.

Government House, Ottawa.

Thursday, 20th day of June, 1872.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the Provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, intitled, "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Hudson's Bay Trading Posts, known as *York Factory* and *Moose Factory* in the *North-West Territory*, shall be, and the same are hereby constituted and erected into Out Ports of Customs. *York Factory* to be under the survey of the Port of *Winnipeg*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, and *Moose Factory*, under the survey of the Port of *Sault Ste. Marie*, in the Province of *Ontario*.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

The Gore District

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

HAVE BEEN DOING BUSINESS ON THE Mutual System for THIRTY-THREE YEARS. It undertakes the insurance of all descriptions of property, excepting certain which are extra hazardous, against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The cost of insuring with it ranges from

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR

Less than in an ordinary proprietary company. It offers the option of insuring either on the PREMIUM NOTE, or CASH PREMIUM system; and although by adopting the latter a very considerable saving can be effected. The premium note system is undoubtedly the cheaper of the two. Its special tariff of rates for the insurance of

ISOLATED DWELLINGS,

And their contents recommends itself on the score of economy. It offers security which is ample; and by never allowing its limit of insurance on a single risk to exceed an amount which is proportionate to its assets, it is enabled to meet its engagements as they may mature and settle them with promptitude and liberality.

THOS. M. SIMONS,
Secretary.

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.
Galt, February 1st, 1872.

Canada Farmers'

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO

INSURE ONLY FARM PROPERTY COUNTRY Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been seventeen years in operation.

THOMAS STOCK,
President.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary and Treasurer. 26

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of June, both days inclusive. Notice is also given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the bank will be held at the banking house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, 9th day of July next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order, **H. S. STRATHY,**
Cashier.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce }
Toronto, 27th of May, 1872. }

CUSTOMS NOTICE.

The immediate attention of merchants and other having Tea and Coffee to re-bond is directed to the following extract from a departmental order relating thereto, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

"1st. The object of the law is that the specific duty paid should be refunded on all Tea and Coffee out of bond, and in original unbroken packages whether in the hands of the original importers or of traders who have purchased from them duty paid."

"2nd. In all cases the Tea and Coffee should be warehoused prior to the 29th instant, such entry to be accompanied with a correct specification showing the number and weight of each chest or package, gross, tare and net, and in the case of tea, whether green or black; in the care of holders who are not the original importers, an additional statement shall be required of the names of the parties from whom, and the time when the goods were purchased, all such specifications to be sworn to.

(Signed) **R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,**
Commissioner of Customs.
JAMES E. SMITH,
Collector.

Port of Toronto, June 20, 1872.

Ætna

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE ÆTNA IS NOT SURPASSED IN ECON- omical management in financial ability, in complete success, absolute security, by any company in the world.

Its valuable features—
LOW CASH RATES,

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,
Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.
JOHN GARVIN,
General Agent, No. 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

W. BELL and Co.,

ORGAN

AND

Melodeon Manufacturers

GUELPH, ONT.

RECEIVED AT KINGSTON,

**A SILVER MEDAL AND ALL THE
FIRST PRIZES.**

At Western Fair, London. Diploma and First Prizes for Best Melodeon and Cabinet Organ of any kind.

At Great Central Fair, Hamilton. Diploma and all the First Prizes.

At Central Exhibition, Guelph. A Diploma for General Excellence, and three First Prizes out of four for Music.

**THE CANADA.
INSURANCE UNION.**

OCEAN MARINE.

Comprising the following Incorporated Canadian Companies.

The British America Insurance Co. of Toronto.
" Montreal Assurance Co. of Montreal.
" Western Assurance Co. of Toronto.

Will grant Binding Policies (Open or Special) on

HULLS, FREIGHTS AND CARGOES

TO AND FROM

All Ports in the World.

Sterling Certificates granted, payable either in Great Britain or Canada, at the option of the applicant.

JOHN RHYNAS,
ATTORNEY AND AGENT,

No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

June 1st, 1871.

Government House, Ottawa.

Thursday, 20th day of June, 1872.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled, "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of *Apple River*, in the Township and District of *Parrboro*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the Survey of the Port of *Parrboro*.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

AGRICULTURAL

Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

CANADA OFFICES—KINGSTON, ONT., AND 235 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Cash Assets - - - - - \$635,000.
Deposit at Ottawa - - - - - 100,000.JOHN C. COOKER, *Pres.*, ISAAC MUNSON, *Sec.*,
E. H. GOFF, *General Agent*.

This Company commenced business in Canada in June, 1870, and up to the present time has issued upwards of 10,000 Policies—a result in first year's business unparalleled in the history of Canadian Insurance.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

1st. Absolute security to Policy-holders in the shape of a large paid-up Cash Capital, with over half a million dollars surplus, and having a deposit of one hundred thousand dollars with the Government for the security of Canada Policy-holders especially.

2nd. This Company confines its business to farm property and detached residences, thus securing our patrons from the liability of paying losses on Stores, Hotels, Shops, and all other hazardous property.

3rd. A large and profitable business, with ample assets, enables the Company to adjust all honest losses, and pay without any delay.

4th. This Company insures against loss and damage by lightning, even where no fire occurs. No other Company in Canada gives this security to its Policy-holders.

A. W. SMITH,

Agent for Toronto and vicinity.

Office—Wellington Street.

The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....WATERLOO, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS DIVIDED into three separate and distinct branches, the VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES, Each Branch paying its own losses and its just proportion of the Managing expenses of the Company.

C. M. TAYLOR, *Sec.*, J. W. WALDEN, M.D., *Pres.*
J. HUGHES, *Inspector*.**THE MUTUAL****Life Association of Canada**HAMILTON OFFICE—No. 20 James Street South.
TORONTO OFFICE—No. 4 British America Assurance Company's Buildings.**PRESIDENT.**

James Turner, Esq., of James Turner & Co.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

A. Wood, Esq., of Wood & Leggatt.

ACTUARY AND MANAGER,

William Powis.

SECRETARY,

Robertson Macaulay.

ATTENTION is invited to its system, which is purely Mutual.

Low PREMIUMS, which nevertheless are high enough to sustain any future depreciation in rate of interest.

PREMIUMS ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE, and which may be withdrawn at any time with interest, deducting therefrom an equitable share for claims and expenses.

PROFITS DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY—Members securing to themselves in future the full benefit of length of Membership, with constant increase of profits.

DEFERRED OR TONTINE PROFITS—A separate Branch is in operation for the benefit of those who prefer this system.

POLICIES are not allowed to lapse so long as the Premiums in arrear do not exceed cash value.

W. J. SMYTH,

Manager Toronto Branch.

Queen**FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms

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

CAPITAL£2,000,000

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

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange Montreal
Wm. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto.**Insurance.****THE STANDARD Life Assurance COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - - MONTREAL.

Policies in force, over Eighty Millions of Dollars.
Accumulated Fund, over Twenty Millions of Dollars.
Income, over Three Millions and a half.
Claims paid in Canada, over \$500,000.

Funds invested in England, United States, and Canada, with the most perfect safety.

Deposited at Ottawa, for benefit of Canadian policy holders, \$ 50,000.

For information as to Life Assurance, apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager, Canada.

THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE:

King Street, Corner of Church, Toronto.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$500,000
DEPOSITED WITH GOVERNMENT - - - - - 50,000**President,**

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq., M. P.

Manager,

JOHN MAUGHAN, JUN.

(Late Assistant-Secretary Western Assurance Co.)

Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Advantages Offered:

1st. Absolute security to Policy Holders, in the shape of a very large Cash Capital.

2nd. The important feature introduced by this Company of insuring non-hazardous property only, being the means of giving its Policy Holders very low rates on detached dwellings, &c.

3rd. The Stockholders, Directors and Agents, being all resident in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid in cash at once.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**Capital****£2,000,000 Stg.**

Head Office for Ontario:

North-west corner of King and Church Sts., Toronto.

GENERAL AGENTS,—

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

MANAGER,—

Wm. CAMPBELL.

All losses in Ontario settled at the head office in Toronto without reference elsewhere.

McDonald & Badgerow,

Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors,

WHITTEMORE BUILDINGS,

Toronto Street, Toronto.

D. MITCHELL McDONALD.

GEO. W. BADGEROW.

Financial.**Robert Beaty & Co., EXCHANGE OFFICE,**

BANKERS, BROKERS &c.,

53 King Street East, opposite Toronto St., Toronto.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, GOLD, SILVER, UN current money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses &c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.
interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

Campbell & Cassels,J. CAMPBELL,] 69 King Street East, [W. G. CASSELL
TORONTO,**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**

sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock Gold, Silver and Canadian Stocks and Securities Bought and Sold.

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

Herrick & Crombie,

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS.

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

OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.

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

Philip Browne & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

STERLING EXCHANGE, U. S. Currency, Silver and Bonds, Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c., &c. Drafts on New York issued, in Gold and Currency. Prompt attention given to collections. Advances made on Securities.

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES BROWNE. 8 PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Publ

Toronto Savings Bank,

72 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, FROM TWENTY Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce

W. J. MACDONELL,

Manager

E. FORD,**STOCK AND SHARE BROKER**

Member of the Stock Exchange.)

83 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, and all classes of negotiable securities, bought and sold on commission.

Wadsworth & Unwin,

Office, 42 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

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

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

V. B. WADSWORTH,

27-177

CHARLES UNWIN,

P. P. Surveyor

GOOD FARM LANDS

Can be purchased by actual settlers on advantageous terms from


The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.

Apply to

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager,
Peterborough,

British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s

V.  R.

OLD IRISH WHISKY, BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867,

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

Quotations on application to

Messrs. DUNVILLE & Co., Royal Irish Distillers, BELFAST, IRELAND.

JOHN HEATH,

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

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

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,

AND

STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

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

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

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

A liberal Discount to Wholesale Stationers.

Illustrated Catalogues supplied to the Trade only, on receipt of Business Card.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Seymer's Straw Bottle Envelopes,



Shipped in eight gross canvas packages, at 6s. 6d. per gross, or forwarded for packing empty Bottles or Wines and Ales for shipment. They save freight, breakage, &c., and re-sell on arriving. Established 15 years. Sole Manufacturer,

THOS. WHITEHEAD, 37 Eastcheap, London, E.W

DRY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

To Builders and Dealers, by the Car Load, at Wholesale Prices.

THE Subscribers have on hand an unlimited supply of Dry boards of all kinds, 1 1/2" and 1 3/4" Flooring, 1 1/2" and Pickings, Clear Strips, Sheeting and cut-offs, all thorough-dry, and loaded on cars to suit purchasers, at the lowest wholesale prices.

McDOUGALL & BRO. Office, south-west corner of King and Yonge Streets, over Dow's Dry Goods Store. All Orders promptly supplied. Bills cut to order on the shortest notice.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 10th May, 1872.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—JULY 5, 1872.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:		Groceries—continued.		Leather—continued.	
Mens' French Calf Boots.	\$ 62 4 00	Dry Crushed.....	0 00 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality	\$. c. \$ c
"TapSleKipBtsNo.1, Ex	0 00 3 25	Extra Ground.....	0 00 0 13	middle, wghts. lb.....	0 27 0 47 1/2
"Dbl. " " No.1, Ex	2 40 3 10	Teas:		Do. No. 2.....	0 37 0 53
"Tap&D.S.KipBts, No.1	2 40 2 85	Japan common to good.	0 42 0 50	Slaughter, heavy.....	0 37 0 30
"ThckBts, No.1, Ex.	2 50 2 75	" fine to choicest.....	0 60 0 70	Do. light.....	0 26 0 49
" " " No.1.	0 00 2 40	Colored, common to fine.	0 50 0 70	Harness, best.....	0 27 0 38
" " " No.2.	0 00 2 20	Congou & Souchong.....	0 30 0 80	" No.2.....	0 25 0 30
" " " No.3.	0 00 2 00	Oolong, good to fine.....	0 50 0 65	Upper heavy.....	0 36 0 38
" D.S. Buff Fox Bal..	2 30 2 40	Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 36 0 55	" light.....	0 40 0 44
" " " " " " " "	2 30 2 23	Medium to choice.....	0 65 0 75	Kip skins, Patna.....	0 45 0 44
" Calf Fox Cong.....	2 30 3 00	Extra choice.....	0 80 0 87	English.....	0 25 0 30
" Goat & Seal Cong.....	2 65 3 00	Gunpwr. com. to med..	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	0 60 0 65
" Prunella Congs.....	1 40 2 25	" med. to fine.....	0 70 0 80	lbs.), per doz.....	0 60 0 65
" Spl.t & Kip Cobourgs	1 20 1 50	" fine to finest.....	0 85 0 90	Do. light.....	0 50 0 60
" " " " " " " "	1 40 1 90	Hyson.....	0 38 0 50	French Calf.....	1 25 1 40
Boys' Dbl.SI Thick Boots	1 70 2 00	Imperial.....	0 42 0 80	Splits, large, 1/2 lb.....	0 30 0 35
" " " " " " " "	0 00 2 10	Tobacco—Manufactured:		" small.....	0 00 0 24
" " " " " " " "	1 70 1 80	Darkys & ros.....	0 33 0 36	Enamelled Cow, per ft..	0 40 0 81
" Split & Kip Bunkums	1 25 1 50	" " Western Leaf,	0 38 0 50	Patent.....	0 20 0 21
" Split & Kip Cobourgs	0 95 1 10	Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 42 0 50	Pebble Grain.....	0 15 0 18
Youths' D S Thick Boots	1 50 1 60	choice.....	0 55 0 80	Buff.....	0 15 0 18
" " " " " " " "	0 00 1 70			Russetts.....	0 28 0 35
" " " " " " " "	0 00 1 35	Hardware.		Oils.	
" Split & Kip Bunkums	1 00 1 20			Cod Oil.....	0 58 0 60
" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 90	Tin (net cash prices):		Lard, extra.....	0 05 1 00
Womens' DblsoleCf. Bals.	1 50 1 75	Block, 1/2 lb.....	0 42 0 45	" No.1.....	0 00 0 05
" " " " " " " "	1 15 1 80	Grain.....	0 45 0 47	" No.2.....	0 85 0 90
" " " " " " " "	1 15 1 50	Copper:		Lubricating, patent.....	0 00 0 00
" " " " " " " "	2 25 2 50	Sheet.....	0 28 0 30	" Mott's economic.....	0 40 0 00
" " " " " " " "	2 20 2 25	1/2".....	0 31 0 33	Linsee raw.....	0 80 0 81
" " " " " " " "	1 15 1 40	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		" boiled.....	0 85 0 86
" " " " " " " "	0 95 1 00	100 lbs.....	5 25 0 00	Machinery.....	0 30 0 40
" Prun. Bal.& Cong.com	0 85 1 25	Shingle alone do.....	0 00 5 50	Olive, common, 1/2 gall.	1 15 1 25
Misses' Peb. & Buff Bals.	0 95 1 40	Lathe.....	0 00 6 00	" salad.....	1 80 2 30
" " " " " " " "	0 92 1 05	Galvanized Iron:		qt., per case.....	3 65 7 5
" Prun. Bals. & Cong	0 80 1 25	Best, No. 2.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 75 0 80
Childs' Peb. Buff Bals.....	0 75 1 15	Best, No. 24.....	0 09 0 10 1/2	Whale, refined.....	0 73 0 78
" " " " " " " "	0 55 0 75	" 26.....	0 10 0 11 1/2	Paints, &c.....	1 00 0 00
" " " " " " " "	0 70 1 0	" 28.....	0 11 0 12	White Lead, genuine, in	
" " " " " " " "	4 75 6 25	Drugs.		Oil, 25 lbs.....	0 00 2 25
" " " " " " " "	2 25 5 00	Aloe Cape.....	0 12 0 16	Do. No. 1.....	0 00 2 05
		Alum.....	0 27 0 33 1/2	" 2.....	0 00 1 85
		Borax.....	0 04 0 16	" 3.....	0 00 1 75
		Castor Oil.....	0 15 0 16	Common.....	1 30 0 00
		Caustic Soda.....	0 05 0 06	White Lead, dry.....	0 00 0 09
		Cream Tartar.....	0 30 0 31	Red Lead.....	0 07 0 08
		Cpsom Salts.....	0 20 0 23	Venetian Red, English.	0 04 0 03
		Extract Logwood.....	0 10 0 13	Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02 0 03
		Indigo, Madras.....	0 95 1 04	Whiting.....	0 85 1 25
		Madder.....	0 16 0 18	Petroleum.	
		Opium.....	6 50 6 75	(Refined, 1/2 gallon.)	
		Oxalic Acid.....	0 00 0 35	Delivered at London, On:	
		Potass Iodide.....	11 50 11 75	No. 1, 5 cars.....	0 00 0 30
		Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 04	" 1.....	0 00 0 35
		Soda Bicarb.....	0 06 0 06 1/2	" Single brls.....	0 00 0 31
		Tartaric Acid.....	0 50 0 50	Delivered in Toronto:	
				No. 1, 1 car.....	0 00 0 00
				" Single brls.....	0 00 0 33
				No. 2, 1 car.....	0 00 0 31
				" Single brl.....	0 00 0 31
				Beazine.....	0 00 0 40
				Produce.	
				Grain:	
				Wheat, Spring, 60 lb..	1 25 1 27
				" Fall, 60 lb.....	1 28 1 30
				Barley, 48 lb.....	0 55 0 60
				Peas.....60 lb.....	0 60 0 65
				Oats.....34 lb.....	0 35 0 36
				Rye.....56 lb.....	0 00 0 00
				Seeds:	
				Clover, choice, 60 lb..	0 00 0 00
				Timothy, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
				Flax.....56 lb.....	0 00 0 00
				Flour (per brl.):	
				Superior extra.....	0 00 0 00
				Extra.....	6 35 6 40
				Fancy.....	6 05 6 10
				Superfine No. 1.....	5 60 5 70
				" 2.....	4 40 4 50
				Oatmeal, per brl.:	
				Provisions	
				Butter, dairy tub, 1/2	0 12 0 14
				" store pack.....	0 10 0 12
				Cheese.....	0 11 0 12
				Pork, mess, new.....	14 25 15 00
				Bacon, Canada.....	0 00 0 00
				" Cumberland cut.	0 07 0 07 1/2
				" smoked.....	0 07 0 08
				Hams, salt.....	0 00 0 12 1/2
				" smoked.....	0 00 0 00
				Shoulders, in salt.....	0 00 0 00
				Lard, in kegs.....	0 00 0 10
				Eggs, fresh.....	0 00 0 14
				Beef Hams.....	0 00 0 00
				Tallow.....	0 00 0 00
				Salt, etc.....	
				Liverpool coarse.....	0 00 1 00
				Goderich.....	1 12 1 15
				Plaster.....	0 00 0 10
				Water Lime.....	0 00 0 00

Table listing prices for Soap and Candles, Wines, Liqueurs, etc., Brandy, Whisky, and various spirits. Includes columns for item names and prices in dollars and cents.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

Table of Stock and Bond Report. Columns include NAME, Shares, Capital subscribed, Dividend last 6 Months, and CLOSING PRICES for Toronto and Montreal. Lists various banks, miscellaneous companies, and securities.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—(Quotations on the London Market, June 1, 1872.)

Table of Insurance Companies. Columns include No. Shares, Last Dividend, NAME OF COMPANY, Share par val., Amount paid, and Last Sale. Lists various insurance firms like Briton Medical and General Life, etc.

Table of Securities. Columns include SECURITY, Toronto, and Montreal. Lists Canadian Government Debentures, Dominion Bonds, and other financial instruments.

Table of Exchange. Columns include EXCHANGE, Toronto, and Montreal. Lists Bank on London, Bank on New York, Gold Drafts, and American Silver.

PRODUCE.

Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

Table of Produce prices. Columns include 1872 (Wednesdays), 1871, 1870, and 1869. Lists various agricultural products like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, etc.

RAILWAYS.

Table of Railway information. Columns include Sh'rs., Paid, Toronto July 3, and London, June 15. Lists various railway companies and their financial details.

Insurance.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Company.

Chief Office—Leadenhall St., Cornhill, London.
Canada Branch, Head Office, 235 St. James' St. Montreal.

Deposited at Ottawa, for the EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS, THE SUM OF
\$100,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.—Wm. Workman, Esq., President, City Bank; Alex. M. Delisle, Esq.; Collector of Customs. Charles L. Leblanc, Esq. The next valuation is appointed by the deed to take place at the end of 1873, and all policies on the books of the Company, at that date, entitled to participate, will share in the division of profits. Copies of the Report with statement of the investment can be had on application to any office or agency of the Company.

A. W. SMITH. **WILLIAM ROBERTSON,**
Agent for Toronto. Manager for Canada.

BEAVER AND TORONTO

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office, Bank of Toronto Buildings, Wellington Street.

Number of Policies issued to Oct., 1871 - - - 44,000
Premium Note Capital, over - - - - - \$200,000

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

CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Mercantile Branch.

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

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

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

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

Capital 1st of January, 1871.....\$231,242 25
Cash and Cash Items.....77,289 50
In hands of Dominion Government.....25,000 00

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, continues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Company in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued the unprecedentedly large number of 1852 Policies!! a greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

Intending insurers will note:—
1st. That its rates are as low as those of any responsible Company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many.

2nd. That parties insuring have the choice of either the Premium note or cash systems, and that on either system the Premium stated in the Policy constitutes the whole liability of the member.

3rd. The large amount of cash on hand enables it to meet all its engagements promptly.

4th. Being purely mutual, all profits accumulate for the benefit of the members, and are not paid away to go into the pockets of stockholders, as is the case in proprietary companies.

Having in the last ten years distributed over \$400,000 in settlement of losses, and ever having been up to the mark in paying honest claims, and meeting all its engagements, the Directors look forward for a continuance of the preference already shewn in favor of this Company over all foreign offices and new local ventures.

D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

COADY General Agent and Inspector.

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